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Protein Alteration in *Clarias batrachus* exposed to Aqueous Fruit Extract of *Kigelia pinnata*

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Abstract

During the course of experiments, *Clarias batrachus* was exposed to sub lethal concentration (725.7PPM) of aqueous fruit extract of *Kigelia pinnata* to estimate the protein content. The mean (\pm SD) values for selected tissues were observed to be decreased during 7, 14, 21 and 28 days of exposure. The maximum content of protein shown by liver (103.1 mg/gm) and minimum content by gills (75.56 mg/gm) in control. Maximum decrease shown by gills (29.12%) and minimum by liver (19.62%) after 28 days in experimental set.

Keywords: *Clarias batrachus*, *Kigelia pinnata*, Aqueous fruit extract.

Introduction

The severe world population explosion is presenting complex challenges, being the most important one is malnutrition and shortage of food in terms of quantity and quality. Milk, meat and eggs are the important animal source of protein. Animal production is a long term project to produce adequate amount of quality protein to meet the national demand. Meat production in terms of demanding protein requirement is improving with the establishment of poultry industry and fish farming. The production of quality protein is associated with the development of fisheries on commercial basis. Fish production sector is very important not only as a main source of animal protein to ensure food security but also to improve employment and income for poverty elimination in developing countries like India (Bhosale *et al.*, 2010).

The *Kigelia pinnata* fresh fruit is poisonous and strongly purgative; fruits are prepared for consumption by drying, roasting or fermentation. In central Kenya, *Kigelia* is also used in a number of skin care products (Roodt, 1992). The tree is widely grown as an ornamental tree in tropical regions for its decorative flowers and unusual fruit.

Materials And Method

1. Collection of plant material

The fruit was collected in the month of February 2015, from university campus Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. Foreign matters and elements in the collected *Kigella pinnata* is were removed, rinsed twice with large quantity of de-ionized water, spread on a clean sack and cut into small pieces, placed under shade to air dry at ambient temperature. Sun dried for 1 hr and then fruit was ground into larger pieces using grinding machine. Fruit pieces were put in oven at 360 C temperature for 4-5 days till their weight remained constant and then ground into fine powder. The powder was stored in airtight container at room temperature.

2. Extraction

Aqueous extract of *Kigella pinnata* fruit 25gm powder in 200 ml distilled water was added separately to obtain extracts by Soxhlet apparatus which was then stored in glass bottles and refrigerated at 40C prior to use.

Observation And Result

During the course of experiments, *Clarias batrachus* was exposed to sub lethal concentration (725.7PPM) of aqueous fruit extract of *Kigelia pinnata* to estimate the protein content. The mean (\pm SD) values for selected tissues were observed to be

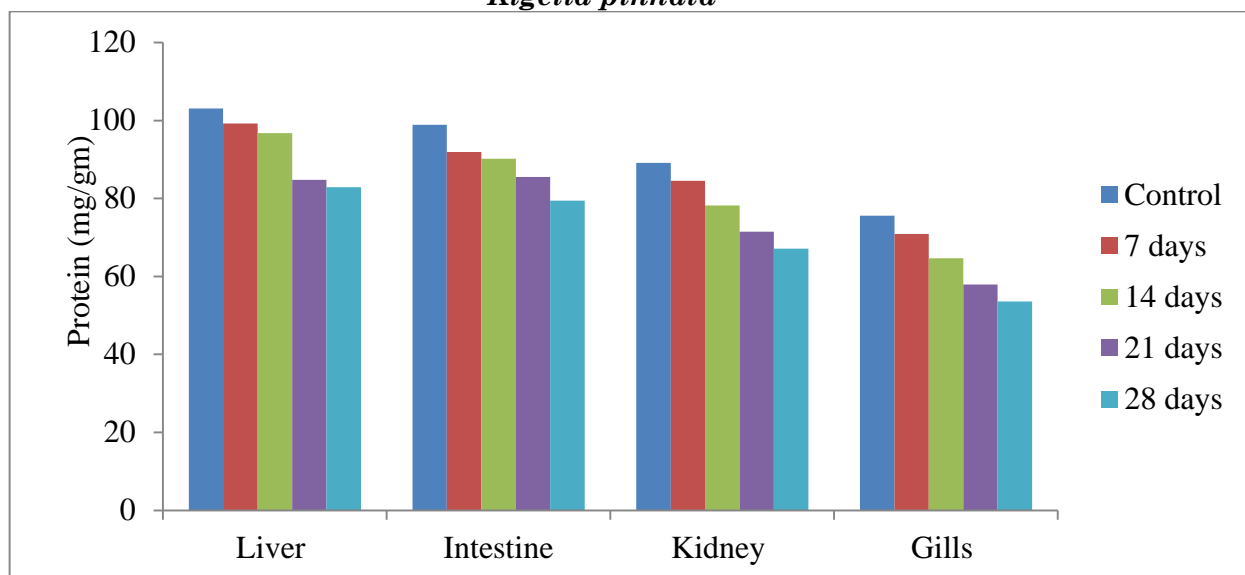
decreased during 7, 14, 21 and 28 days of exposure. The maximum content of protein shown by liver (103.1 mg/gm) and minimum content by gills (75.56 mg/gm) in control.

Maximum decrease shown by gills (29.12%) and minimum by liver (19.62%) after 28 days in experimental set.

Table 1.1: Protein alteration in *Clarias batrachus* exposed to aqueous fruit extract of *Kigelia pinnata* .

Sr. No	Tissue	Control	7 days	14 days	21 days	28 days
1	Liver	103.1 ±1.615	99.25* ±1.848 -3.73	96.75* ±2.145 -6.15	84.75* ±1.091 -17.79	82.87** ±1.555 -19.62
2	Intestine	98.94 ±0.285	91.94** ±0.935 -7.07	90.19** ±0.684 -8.84	85.56* ±1.359 -13.52	79.43* ±1.276 -19.71
3	Kidney	89.12 ±0.672	84.50** ±2.178 -5.18	78.24* ±0.321 -12.20	71.50* ±1.191 -19.77	67.11** ±1.195 -24.69
4	Gills	75.56 ±1.149	70.94* ±1.382 -6.11	64.68* ±1.679 -14.39	57.94* ±0.625 -23.31	53.55** ±1.089 -29.12
# Significance, * p<0.05 ** p<0.001 (±) values indicate Standard Deviation , (-) values indicate percent decrease						

Figure 1.2: Protein alteration in *Clarias batrachus* exposed to aqueous fruit extract of *Kigelia pinnata*



Discussion

The fruits of the *Kigelia pinnata* given to the experimental rats at doses 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg/day orally were toxic but not fatal; the toxicity was characterized by lower body weight gain, alteration in biochemical, hematological and pathological parameters Shama *et al.*, (2013).

Conclusion

During the study period, *Clarias batrachus* was exposed to aqueous fruit extract of *Kigelia pinnata* to observe the biochemical alteration in liver, intestine, kidney and gills. Protein were observed to be decreased during 7, 14, 21 and 28 days of exposure.

Acknowledgement

The authors are thankful to the Head of the Department of Zoology Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati for providing infrastructure and laboratory facilities to carry out an experimental work.

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Gender and Feministic notions in the works of Jeanette Winterson

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Abstract

Women have been exposed to intense oppression in the male community for a long time. Authors have touched upon the particular themes of women empowerment through their writings. This specific study is proposed to evaluate issues pertaining to Gender Negotiation and Modern Feminism inside the Selected Novels of Jeanette Winterson and its thematic worries in Jeanette Winterson's selected texts, especially taking into account the particular queer theory for the design of self in several of her novels.

Keywords: Gender Negotiation, Feminism, Jeanette Winterson

Introduction

The phrase Gender Negotiations investigates exactly how gender is dealt with together with two matrix 'belonging' as well as 'longing' and the sufferers' double wants to most likely perceive without anyone else within a cultural milieu, and also the speculation of what is long gone and what's going to be available in future. It is said that "Negotiations is one of the routes through which individuals manage their refinements and numerous difficulties they experience". So in the light connected with selected novels under research, the researcher will examine the marked differences between/among the genders with the novelist in her unremitting struggle to attain the desired goals of feminism. Winterson endeavors with her view on adoration in the perico world and voiced her women's activist considerations all through the journey of the sexual orientation issues. The research of gender negotiation will be drawn under the platform of modern feminism and lesbian reading strategies with which the woman| fictions have been received, go through, and understood. This specific study is proposed to evaluate issues pertaining to Gender Arrangement and Modern Feminism inside the Selected Novels of Jeanette Winterson and its thematic worries in Jeanette Winterson's picked texts, especially taking into account the particular queer theory for the design of self in several of her novels: *Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit* (1985), *The Passion* (1987), *Sexing the*

Cherry (1989), *Written on the Body* (1992), and *Art and Lies* (1994).

There are several fundamental principles that underpin the feminist school of thought, such as the principle that women should be treated on an equal footing with men and the belief that individual diversity should be valued. There are structures and practises in place that operate counter to the ideas of justice and work against individuals who possess these traits. Feminism, an ideology that relies on a broad variety of theoretical and practical methods, has as its primary objective the promotion of equality and the protection of all women's rights. The concepts of autonomy, choice, empowerment, and engagement are the foundation of the feminist agency movement. Feminism is a social movement that was developed with the intention of confronting the issue of gender inequality head-on. In contrast to the widespread perception, feminists do not look down on males; rather, they take issue with any and all manifestations of sexism. Feminism is an ideology that seeks to foster equality between sexes rather than the dominance of women. The incorporation of feminist concepts into other areas of academic study, such as philosophy, literature, or the arts, is what is meant when we talk of "feminist theory." Its primary objective is to provide light on the fundamental factors that underpin gender disparity.

"first-wave" focused on gaining equal rights

for women, particularly the right to vote; "second-wave" feminism refers to the highly radicalised feminist movements from the late 1960s to the 1980s, which focused on redressing inequalities; and "third-wave" feminism reaffirmed the importance of feminism as a social movement. In order to distinguish prominent feminist movements throughout history, This will serve as a prelude to some critical points that will be offered throughout this research, as well as a discussion of various significant events and essential feminist literary writings. The emphasis will be placed on the major pulses in the waves of feminism, and this discussion will also serve as a prelude to the discussion.

Genderless Narrator

Winterson tries her best to encourage her readers to figure out a way of defining the sociable construction of genderless narrator. By hiding the sexual category of the narrator, she causes it to be points to interpret that will human feelings of love, damage, desire, and anatomy will be more important in her story than the gender of the narrator. Winterson illustrates in a novel quite similar message that Judith Retainer does in *Gender Difficulty*; for Butler, the perception of an "interior essence...is a result and function of a decidedly community and social discourse" (2548-9). The ideal society does not look at the differences of gender moral. The significance of this recognition would be that the oppression of the "other" will be eradicated.

As in Derrida's concepts about deconstruction, Winterson rattles the male/female binary simply by showing how much communication and also biology are on both sides in the slash; the elements of sexual category that were assumed to be fundamentally flexible. If the socially made gender is applied to modern society, there won't be virtually any question of one's viability for anything due to their gender.

Numerous lesbians have frequently responded to their status as unethical outsiders through developing a subculture that depends on sexual orientation job disobedience. A Woman's attraction to a different woman, may cause an "existential crisis"; and several women who enjoy this are compelled to consider the identity of a saphic girls, by testing what the society has offered about gay people, to figure out how you can work inside a gay subculture (Schlager 1993)

Lesbians within Western cultures generally discuss the identity like other people built upon ethnicity; these people share common history and subculture, and have analogous experiences along with discrimination that has compelled numerous lesbian women to refuse heterosexual principles.

This particular self is unique from that associated with gay men and heterosexual females, and it often creates pressure with bisexual women. A few Social theorists' point out that one's behavior and identification do not match: Many women offers lesbian relationship but tag themselves as heterosexual are usually occupied with sexual relations with ladies, self-distinguished lesbians may have sex with men, or even ladies may find that the genuine considered an unchanging private personality has changed their perspectives after some time. Offbeat fiction calls attention to the belief that the division between macho and feminine is not a fixed partition but a performance, that is definitely enacted in order to fit inside of expectations; it demonstrates this gender is more flexible in addition to shifting than heterosexual contemporary society admits to. Winterson has stressed that her fiction has been striving to generate an enchanted place. This specific statement has made it very clear that this differing world which usually "doesn't exist" and "never did", which is unconcerned together with "authenticity" or "realism", will be increasingly equated by Winterson with art. However , sexual category is never left behind in all regarding Winterson's works, but rather costly inextricable and ultimately altered aspect.

Gender Negotiation

Often the researcher will find out this Jeanette Winterson has incredibly beautifully negotiated the various subjects not only the gender connected with her characters but also often the genderless narrator. She will not give undue importance into the human being but their effectiveness for the survival of the fittest. Through her selected narratives, the researcher will be able to learn her progressive outlook in direction of women's persistent struggle to get autonomy.

"Written on the Body" is one of her most famous works, together with "Oranges are Not the Only Fruit" and "Sexing the Cherry". Composed on the Body has often recently

been presented as a lesbian hype, in spite of the fact that neither the creator nor the storyteller own this sort of expression. Truth is told this story shows a most fascinating, requesting highlight: a genderless storyteller. Winterson has weaved any feminist narrative where every single reference to the narrator's lovemaking identity has been carefully overlooked and not even a close research can establish referential safety as to the narrator's biological intercourse, only assumptions.

The Analysis

Jeanette Winterson's work is viewed as amazingly trial, as she subverts the guidelines of language alongside account so as to make tricky characters which convey a specific view on points. for instance love, loss, the body, male or female and identity. Following are just some of the major objectives of the research;

- 1 . To understand the impact involving gender negotiation and feminist contemplates in her stories with unique spotlight on male or female stereotypes dominating in a distinct society.
- 2 . To understand the living and importance of genderless narrator in the selected works involving Winterson.
3. To Identify male or female and sex-based inequalities from the texts under study.
4. To recognize the reproduction involving normative assumptions about sexual and gender in the chosen novels.

Discussion

Jeanette Winterson is a celebrated UK novelist who has simplified the particular ambiguous chords of aim reality in her operates. She has been widely recognized since postmodern British writer and also a stylist with Angela Peterson, Salman Rushdie and charlie Amis. She has very knowledgeably shown her post modern day credentials in her iniciación novel *Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit* (1948). Throughout her fictional narrative, the lady deconstructs ingrained cultural binaries and graded discourses launching a new crisis of legitimation.

These fictions reveal in which how the past was ideologically and discursively constructed, precisely what Linda Hutcheon defined as "historiographic metafiction", that narratives foreground the recognition and "narrative is simply not objective and that any manifestation of history is always a

ideologically laden discourse. " (Grice and Woods 27).

A fiction is instructed both inward and external, concerned with its status while fiction, narrative or terminology, and also grounded in some famous reality. Postmodernism tends to "use and misuse, introduce and furthermore subvert traditions using in some cases incongruity or satire. " (Woods 56) The declarations and accounts of postmodernist journalists push at alongside play with the breaking points of fictionality and end up complex types of complicity between writer, message alongside peruser.

Such fiction demonstrates a plurality of kinds, skepticism towards generic varieties and categories, ironic inversions with a strong inclination towards parody, and a metafictional emphasis on the text's power to signify. Winterson in her fiction consistently regardless of whether it is from the example of account or possibly in the anecdotal portrayal including history.

Similarly, Winterson's fictional performs such as *The Passion*, *Sexing* typically the *Cherry* and *Written* figure combines the self-referentiality trait and the delight in epistemological hesitation trait of the fantastic with a outwardly contradictory realism-enhancing interest in background the traditional aspect of storytelling. Your ex novels not only seek to replace the world, but to make a single from language.

Fiction, for that reason is no longer mimetic in your ex works but constructive along with representation is no longer to be seen being a form of mirror-like reflection, and a form of construction, of creating something totally new. So , postmodern fiction wishes to "insert the crevices of history, censored, ignored, marginalized or otherwise eccentric features, and makes its narratives by simply supplementing history, by completing it out." (Grice along with Woods 31).

In a number of essays Winterson has discussed the tenets of common realism, and over the lifetime of ten novels she has "evolved a signature blend of postmodern prose, a mélange involving Linda Hutcheon's 'historiographicmetafiction', Diane Elam's 'postmodern romance' along with Amy J. Elias's 'metahistorical romance. '" (Keulks 147).

Winterson's open sexuality, the portrayal of love between females in her novels happen to be used to distort and determine Likely

because of Winterson's conscious equivocalness, Patricia Duncker contends that the writer will not compose an 'out' lesbian novel (in Finney 2000) despite the fact that Cath Stowers attests that this novel shows a verifiable focus on female sexuality (in Makinen 2005, 123). Moreover, a couple of pundits have comprehended Winterson's "substance of my tissue" (1993, 129) as one sex indication that cultivates commonality, correspondence and similarity, a declaration of sexuality, which dependent on them builds up a gay relationship (Wekker in Medianera 2011, 58).

In addition, perusing the content as lesbian implies missing Winterson's point (Van de Winkle 2013, 12) thus the enquiry about sex needs to stay as an issue (Genette in Tapia year 2011, 60). Scholars have recently picked the sections where the storyteller is briefly female (Finney 2000), despite the fact that more distant than socially and socially recorded, outfit code and conduct are not ready to decide sexual orientation.

Conclusions

Within the context of Finney's article, Winterson argues that she does not want to be identified as a lesbian author since she is a writer who happens to have a romantic interest in women, and not a lesbian who happens to have written a book. Her primary objective is to get unequivocal acceptance of homosexuality among women as well as religious tyranny (Finney, 2000). Winterson is a member of the second wave of feminism, which is associated with the growth of underrepresented groups like lesbians. The primary concerns of third-wave feminists, such as her, are addressed head-on in her writing via discussions of gender and sexuality. The actual recurrent motifs in her writing revolves the styles and problematic of historical past, body, arts, sexual identification. A major concern in her texts is based on how the personal is represented nationally as well as individually in contemporary composing. This study has taken into consideration different social and social aspects in her functions. Jeanette Winterson was valued by various feminist thinkers for her post-modern interpretation associated with feminism in her functions. The idea won't be apt to believe that in Jeanette Winterson's fiction, the writing and studying are not completely linked. Often, the connection seems vague. Barthesian

words put this in this way in which her works are extensively connected to the characteristics of the "writerly" text, in that reader is simply not supposed to be a passive person receiving the story but rather actively participates in the creation of this means. The reader's relationship while using text fluctuates and thus presentation remains open-ended.

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India-Usa: Post Cold War Era New Beginning

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Abstract:

Since the outset, researchers have taken a keen interest in the Indo-US ties. International Ties specialists began to closely monitor the real character of relations between the two countries. Foreign policies of several countries were shaped by the cold war and the subsequent politics between the super powers. Given that India embraced the non-alignment and Panchsheela policies at first, the ties were not quite friendly. During the cold war, the region's power dynamics changed. The post-cold war era turned out to be a turning point in the two countries' ties. Therefore, the researcher has made an effort to investigate how India and the United States' relationship have changed in the post-Cold War period and to explore the elements that have contributed to this paradigm shift.

Keywords: Democratic Principles, Structurally. Several Countries, Quite Friendly, Foreign Policies

Introduction:

India and the USA are said to have similar political and cultural ideals historically. Both are democracies that place a strong emphasis on judicial scrutiny and basic rights. The approved federal democracy is typical structurally. Democratic principles are ingrained philosophically in both countries. The two countries are regarded as the world's two biggest democracies. All large nations with sizable populations are thought to work together for the benefit of the global community. We both live in democracies that uphold human ideals. Both countries' legal systems respect and protect civil freedoms. The foundation of our democracy is the free and independent press, which we both enjoy. Both support the right to free speech, association, and ideas.

However, the NAM caused a rift between India and the US. The US thought that India was undecided. India declined to join the military alliance formed during the Cold War. America and Pakistan formally established diplomatic ties in 1956. Pakistan joined SEATO and became closer to the American coalition. Pakistan received weapons and assistance, and efforts were

made to portray Pakistan favourably in respect to India. The newly formed Islamabad-Washington-Beijing Axis posed a significant strategic challenge to India. India and the US disagreed on important international issues. In the beginning, India saw China as a sovereign state and campaigned to ensure China's UN membership. It also ratified the 1954 Tibet-related accord. At first, Americans had their doubts about the Chinese and their strong ties to Russia. There were several low points in both India and the US. Conflicts arose during the Korean War, including India's objection to American military activity in Vietnam, US military assistance to Pakistan with respect to Kashmir, and others. The two also have a number of challenges with collaboration. The Russians did not aid India in the Sino-Indian War of 1962. The Americans were the ones who stepped in to support India against China. It offered military support to India. Pakistan, however, utilised Patton tanks and American-supplied fighter jets in 1971. In the Bay of Bengal, the American Seventh Fleet pursued the Indian troops. Following the atomic explosion in 1974, Americans refused to provide India

atomic fuel. India was under pressure to ratify the NPT. The bilateral ties between the US and India were founded by Nehru's non-alignment strategy and the US position on Kashmir, which experts have referred to as a "missed partnership. Background of the Study: During the Cold War, the spread of nuclear weapons was a point of contention between India and the U.S. for many decades. The United States made South Asia a focal point of its non-proliferation efforts after India's "peaceful nuclear explosion" in 1974, in part by drafting laws like the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, the Pressler Amendment, and the Symington Amendment, intended to prevent India and Pakistan from acquiring nuclear weapons. Indians had a strong dislike for this policy, which they saw as prejudiced and inconsistent. Indians argued that nuclear deterrence shouldn't be any less effective in South Asia if it was successful for the West. Former foreign minister Jaswant Singh publicly referred to the American non-proliferation strategy as "nuclear apartheid" in 1998.

As a result, the United States and India have had chilly ties throughout the majority of the last six decades. So why has their relationship evolved so drastically over the last several years? We contend that this transition is the result of a synthesis of structural, domestic, and individual leadership variables. The end of the Cold War radically changed India's strategic thinking and widened U.S. foreign policy choices on a structural level. India's economic reforms improved its internal economy and made it a desirable trade and corporate partner. Political leaders at the individual level deviated from prior practises in ways that changed the course of Indo-U.S. ties. Each of these difficulties is covered in further detail below.

Significance of the Study: This study attempts to comprehend the nature of Indo-American ties during the post-cold war era, when the globe was shifting from a bipolar to a unipolar to a multipolar system. In these changing times, the nature of Indo-US ties has undergone a fundamental change. Strategic cooperation distinguishes Indo-American ties. India regarded the United States' engagement in South Asia during the cold war with rising alarm. The strategic and

defensive requirements of both countries repeatedly brought them together. India is now seen as a potential global power and is thus viewed as a natural ally of the United States. Thus, the research is sufficiently noteworthy.

Objective: The present study has been carried out with the following objectives-

To study the evolution of the relationship between India and USA in the post cold war era.

To study the factors leading to the paradigm shift of the relation between India and USA in the post cold war era.

The Post Cold War World: A Paradigm Shift In Indo-Us Relatins

In the post-cold war era, however, new interests between the United States and India emerged as the old ones were consolidated. With the fragmentation of the United States and the growth of democratic processes, cordial ties have evolved between India and the United States.

India is the most powerful nation in the Indian Ocean. China's threat in the Indian Ocean area is neutralised by India's rising. A powerful and prominent India would result in a multipolar world, which poses a threat to Chinese interests. India is become China's primary Asian adversary. India, having cemented its strength in its own territory, would be tempted to extend its influence to West Asia, East Asia, and the South China Sea. Since the conclusion of the cold war, India and the United States have had to deal with China's strategic containment. At the regional and international levels, India is seen as a responsible actor. India has broadened both its strategic perspective and its security objectives.

Evolution of India- USA Relationship: India and the United States have grown closer over the last two decades, partly due to shared worries about China's ascent and rising aggressiveness in Asia. Simultaneously, India's grand strategy has shifted from a nonaligned stance and reliance on Russia for its weapons purchases to that of an emerging great power that seeks to counter encirclement and territorial infringement by China and Pakistan and has strengthened its alliance with the United States. To control China and its allies, the United States has abandoned its engagement with Beijing and "major non-NATO alliance" with Pakistan in

favour of quadrilateral collaboration with India, Japan, and Australia. In this emerging partnership, the United States views India as its most significant long-term partner.

The Asian strategic landscape is best explained by structural realist theory, with a largely anarchic system and a looming power transition between China, which is overtaking the United States and its allies and partners and is becoming more assertive in challenging the region's decades-old status quo. The expanding US-India strategic cooperation coincides with Asia's transition from unipolarity to multipolarity during the previous two decades. China and India have gained strength and influence in Asia, whereas the US has lost relative dominance in the region, particularly following the 2008 financial crisis. US attempts to preserve unipolarity in the area are increasingly hampered by China and other nations' pursuit of national interests on their own continents. 6 In contrast to the United States' rebalancing to Asia, Russia has been pushing towards a tighter partnership with China. Japan is adopting a more robust military and security position in response to China's growing threat, which has led to conflict. 8 In contrast, the United States must continue to play "away" in Asia and rely on partners such as India and its allies in Japan, Australia, and South Korea to retain a presence and influence on the continent.

Factors Contributing to a New Indo-U.S. Relationship

Structural Factors: As the Cold War came to an end, few American interests in South Asia were immediately damaged. The U.S. had entered the area in the 1980s to oppose the Soviet Union's encroachment into Afghanistan. However, after the Soviet defeat, Washington neglected Afghanistan and essentially turned its back on Pakistan, a former ally. In truth, the George H. W. Bush administration enacted Pressler Amendment penalties on Pakistan in 1990 because it was unable to vouch for Pakistan's lack of nuclear explosive device possession. Despite sporadic hints of progress, disagreements over India's nuclear weapons development and the Indo-Pakistani conflict over Kashmir continue to stymie relations with India. India, on the other hand, saw the United States as a quasi-colonial force that was trying to deny it both its legitimate

dominance in South Asia and its standing as a significant participant on the broader world arena.

Domestic Factors: Domestic considerations had a role in the post-Cold War reconciliation between the United States and India. The catastrophic financial crisis that hit India in 1991 after the first Gulf War was the most significant factor. This crisis was brought on by the combination of three separate elements. First, before to the start of the conflict, India had severely drained its foreign currency reserves by buying oil on the international spot market. Second, the conflicts compelled India to return more over 100,000 foreign labourers from the Persian Gulf area on short notice. An vital source of foreign cash was shut off by their departure. Third, many loan payments to multilateral institutions were due soon after the conflict. The Indian exchequer went into meltdown as a result of the convergence of these three variables.

Individual Leadership Factors: Along with these domestic and structural issues, individual leadership has been a crucial enabler of improved Indo-U.S. relations. In this sense, a number of American and Indian leaders have made substantial contributions. For instance, the expansion that made India such a significant economic partner for the U.S. was made possible by Narasimha Rao and Manmohan Singh's choice to depart from India's autarkic development plan and start moving toward market reforms. Even if the Gulf War's economic crisis served as the impetus for these market changes, Rao and Singh's decision to implement a strategy that marked such a significant break from the status quo required a great deal of political vision and bravery. This is especially true given the strong internal interests in India that resisted any departure from the past course of action. For instance, the government's attempts to lift limitations on investment and growth that hampered the integration of Indian industry into the global economy were fiercely resisted by both labour and management in the industrial sector.

Lessons from the Cold War: From their protracted and frequently frustrating interaction during and immediately after the Cold War, the United States and India learned very different lessons. Many generations of American policymakers came

to the conclusion that there was little chance of a strategically united South Asia because India and Pakistan couldn't resolve their differences. Washington would have been powerless to bring the region back together after Partition because conflict was being fueled by leaders in India and Pakistan who seemed to lack common sense. In order to help contain the Soviet Union or China, American administrations have occasionally debated between Pakistan and India (or, at times, both). Although Kennedy was prepared to make such a decision at the time of his death, no administration was able to maintain it. When a result, American financial support for India reached its pinnacle in 1961–1962, just as support for Pakistan's military had plateaued. Later, as American military gear started to go to India, Pakistan received military hardware in retaliation. The United States consistently reacted to the zero-sum attitude present in both Islamabad and New Delhi by implementing programmes with the other countries to partly offset movements towards one or the other.

Contemporary Indo-US Relations: The United States remained the only super power when the Cold War ended in the 1990s. The Indo-US ties have been reviewed in light of this new reality. New chances for closer cooperation between the US and India have emerged. Military-to-military interactions began, American capital began flooding in, and Indian experts in communication and information technology portrayed India favourably to the US. In 2000, President Clinton visited India, which was a resounding success. Terrorism and non-proliferation have been significant problems on the political front. The American engagement in the Kargil conflict in 1999 was one of the pivotal moments in modern Indo-US ties. India saw President Bill J. Clinton's participation in convincing Pakistan to remove its soldiers from the Indian side of the Line of Control (LOC) in Kashmir during the 1999 Kargil crisis to be a significant turning point. India made an effort to emphasize the significance of combating the terrorist threat by focusing on Pakistan's involvement in Jammu and Kashmir. However, until the US cities (New York and Washington) were seriously attacked on September 11, 2001, the US did

not demonstrate much enthusiasm in taking action against terrorism. India gave the US its full support in its anti-terrorist campaign. However, we were unsuccessful in convincing the US that Pakistan was the "epicentre" of global terrorism because of its backing for the Taliban in Afghanistan and the Jihadists in Kashmir. More than India, the US needs Pakistan to connect with Al-Qaeda militants. Thus, the US made a distinction between "good" and "bad" terrorists. When terrorists attacked the Kashmir Assembly and the Indian Parliament in October and December 2001, respectively, they expressed solidarity. The United States resumed its Cold War collaboration with Pakistan in an effort to mobilize allies in the fight against terrorism. General Pervez Musharraf's military government in Pakistan was formerly sharply criticized by Washington, but Musharraf is now welcomed as a full member of the anti-terrorist alliance. In addition to promising to provide extensive aid and lifting the sanctions on Pakistan, the Bush administration also granted the Musharraf regime a level of legitimacy it had never previously experienced. India has reasonable concerns that Washington might once again lean toward Islamabad.

The possibility of events getting out of hand scared the USA. The George W. Bush administration added the two Pakistan-based organizations that New Delhi believed were responsible for the assaults to the US list of terrorist organizations to demonstrate to New Delhi that it regarded its allegations about Pakistan's involvement in these attacks seriously. Washington's words and deeds made it obvious that Islamabad could and should do more to combat terrorism, even while it did not openly endorse India's assertion that the Pakistani government was directly engaged in terrorist operations.

Conclusion:

India wants to increase her own strength in Asia, hence she is pursuing tighter connections with the US. Asia has come to be seen by the US as an area of vital significance to our future ever since the 9/11 attacks. India has historically supported the US, and one of its long-term goals is to join the UNSC permanently. India has declined to ratify the NPT and CTBT and opposes the spread of nuclear weapons. The US must assist India in nuclear non-proliferation, to

be more precise. The signing of the civilian nuclear deal was largely justified by the need to advance global non-proliferation efforts, boost the defence industry, and forge close military connections. Defense industries and the government of India have long complained that uncertainty regarding the US's dependability as a supplier as a result of prior nuclear sanctions has prevented them from purchasing American military equipment. A significant increase in military commerce has been made possible by recent laws passed in the US and IAEA approval of civil nuclear cooperation with India. The future India-US alliance will need close communication about Asian trends and more widespread dissemination of policy, both bilaterally and via multilateral regional agreements. The United States sees India's expanding influence in the globe as largely converging with US interests since it is a democracy and a rising power. The goal these countries are pursuing is democracy. Largely peaceful and better equipped to handle the problems of globalization are stable democracies.

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The Effect Of Meditation On Physiological Parameter

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Abstract-

Yoga is complete science of life that originated in India many thousands of years ago. It is the oldest system of personal development in the world encompassing body mind and spirit. The ancient Yogis had a profound understanding of man's essentials nature and of what he needs to live in harmony with himself and his environment. They perceived the physical body as a vehicle with the mind as the driver the soul man's true identity and action emotion and intelligence as the three forces which pull the body vehicle while the proactive of positive thinking and meditation gives clarity mental power and concentration.

Meditation is the practice by which there is constant observation of the mind. It means focusing the mind on one point stilling the mind in order to perceive the self by stopping the waves of thought you come to understand your true nature and discover the wisdom and tranquility the lie down.

Objectives of the Study

- 1) To measure the physiological parameters. [Blood pressure and pulse rate]
- 2) To design meditation programme based on the analysis of physiological parameters.
- 3) To study the effectiveness of meditation programme.

Sample

All the male students of Charashekhar Agashe College of physical education, Pune who have participated in intercollegiate competition in any event are considered to be the population for the current study.

The researcher selected 30 students aged 21 to 25 years through stratified random sampling. These 30 students were divided in two groups. Control group and experimental group

Tools used for data collection.

Pulse rate was measured by stethoscope.

Scoring : Pulse rate was counted in Beats/min

Blood pressure.

Blood pressure is measured by Sphygmomanometer

Scoring : The blood pressure was counted in mm/Hg

Meditation tools

Sr.no.	Meditation tools
1	Om
2	Incense
3	Candle or oil lamp
4	Fresh flowers
5	Mantras

Design of the study

Pre-test, post – test, equivalent

Independent variable	Dependent variable
Meditation	Blood pressure
	Pulse rate

Procedure

		Time
Step1	Prayer (padmasana)	2 minutes
Step2	Bearthing concentration	1 minutes
Step3	Ears concentration	2 minutes
Step4	Breathing concentration	3 minutes
Step5	Ears concentration	3 minutes
Step6	Lie down	30 minutes
Step7	Open & close eyes	5 minutes

Step8	Open eyes	4 minutes
Step9	Padmasana (position)	5 minutes

Prayer

Sahana vavatu, sahanov bhunaktu
Sahaviryankaravavahai
Tejasvinavadhitamastu ma vidvisavahai Om
shanti shanti shanti

Conclusions

The purpose of this study was to study the effect of meditation on physiological parameters of post graduates of C.A.C.P.E. For this study 30 subjects were selected and divided into two groups. A pre-test was conducted on both the groups. Then the experimental group was given meditation for 1 month (one hour/day). A post test of the same testing variables was taken after one month. To find out the significant difference 't'

Means and standard deviation of pre-test pulse rate of control and experimental groups

	Group	N	Mean	Std. deviation
Pre-Test Pulse Rate	Control	15	69.8667	8.53452
	Experimental	15	68.7333	7.01495

The mean difference of pre-test pulse rate of control group and experimental group

	F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean difference
Pre-Test Pulse Rate	0.172	0.681	0.397	28	0.694	1.133

Means and standard deviation of the change in pulse rate of control and experimental groups after post test

	Group	N	Mean	Std. deviation
Change In Pulse Rate	Control	15	-.1333	6.52322
	Experimental	15	-5.0000	3.40168

The mean difference of the change in pulse rate of control and experimental groups after post test

	F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean difference
Pre-Test Pulse Rate	3.608	0.068	2.562	28	.016	4.8667

Recommendations

Pulse rate can maintained using meditation. Meditation can be use in the different training process of players.

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Utilization of National Education Policy 2020

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Abstract

The Government of India's New Education Policy (NEP 2020) was a welcome change and welcome news in the midst of all the negativity surrounding the world as a result of the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Many people were taken aback by the announcement of NEP 2020. Many education professionals did not see the changes proposed by NEP 2020 coming. Though education policy has had an equal impact on school and college education, this article focuses on NEP 2020 and its impact on higher education. This paper also discusses the key features of NEP and how they affect the current educational system.

Introduction

It has scope for massive transformational reforms in school and higher education. It is the first education policy of the 21st century and will replace the 34-year-old 1986 National Policy on Education. It is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. School and college education has been made more holistic, multidisciplinary, in tune with the needs of the 21st century in India. Ensuring Universal Access to Schooling at All Levels, the National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes ensuring universal access to schooling at all levels from pre-school to secondary. Infrastructural support and innovative learning centers to mainstream out-of-school children, students, and their level of study. Facilitate multiple avenues of learning, including tracking, formal and informal learning methods, counsellors with schools or this objective will be achieved through open education, vocational courses, adult literacy, and life enrichment programs for classes 3, 5, and 8 through a combination of well-trained social workers, NIOS, and open schools in the state. About 2 crore out-of-school children are to be mainstreamed under the National Education Policy 2020.

Early childhood care and education with a new curriculum and educational framework

With an emphasis on early childhood care and education, the 10 2 school

curriculum framework will now be replaced by a 5 3 3 4 curriculum framework for ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, 14-18 respectively. This will bring the 3-6 years under the school curriculum which has not been covered till now; this age group worldwide is considered very important for the development of the child's mental structure. In the new system, there will be 12 years of school with three years of Anganwadi/pre-school classes. NCERT will develop a National Curriculum and Educational Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education for children up to 8 years of age. ECCE will be delivered through extensive and robust institutions including Anganwadi and pre-schools. The ECCE curriculum will have trained teachers and Anganwadi workers. ECCE will be planned and implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and Ministry of Tribal Development.

Achieving basic literacy and numeracy education

Recognizing that basic literacy and numeracy are prerequisites for education, the National Education Policy 2020 has called for the establishment of a National Mission on Basic Literacy and Numeracy by the MHRD. States have prepared an implementation plan to achieve universal basic literacy and numeracy in all primary schools. A national

book promotion policy will be designed in the country.

Improvement of the school curriculum and teaching methods

The school curriculum and teaching methods will aim to reduce the curriculum and focus more on experiential learning to enhance key 21st-century skills, essential learning, and clinical thinking. Students' flexibility and choice of subjects will increase. There will be no rigid division between arts and sciences, curricular and extracurricular activities, and professional and academic disciplines. Vocational education in schools will start from the 6th grade and will include internships. A new and comprehensive National School Education Syllabus -NCFSE 2020-21 will be developed by NCERT.

Multilingualism and Language Strength

The policy emphasizes that mother tongue / vernacular/regional language should be the medium of instruction at least up to 5th standard and preferably 8th and beyond. Students at all levels of school and higher education will be given an option of Sanskrit along with the three-language formula. Other classical languages and literature of India will also be available as options. Students will participate in a fun project/activity on 'Languages of India' for classes 6-8 under the 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' initiative. Various foreign language options will also be offered at the secondary level. Indian Sign Language (ISL) will be standardized across the country and national and state curriculum materials will be developed for use by students with disabilities. No language will be imposed on any student.

Assessment Improvement

NEP 2020 envisions a shift from summative assessment to regular and formative assessment that is more competency-based, encourages learning and development, and tests higher-level skills such as analysis, clinical thought processes and conceptual clarity. In class 3rd, 5th and 8th all students will give school examination which will be conducted through proper system. The Board of Education (Board) examinations for Classes 10 and 12 will continue but will be restructured with the objective of holistic development. A new National Assessment Center will be set up as a benchmarking body for PARAKH (Performance Appraisal, Review, and

Analysis of Knowledge for Integral Development).

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Equitable and Inclusive Education

NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child is deprived of the opportunity to learn and excel because of circumstances at birth or other backgrounds. Special emphasis will be given to socially and economically disadvantaged groups (SEDGs) including gender, socio-cultural and geographical identity, and disability. These include gender inclusion funds and the establishment of special education zones for disadvantaged regions and groups. Children with disabilities shall be able to participate fully in the regular school education process from the pre-primary stage to higher education with the help of training, resource centers, accommodation facilities, assistive devices, appropriate technology-based tools, and other assistive devices tailored to their needs. Every state/district will be encouraged to establish "Bal Bhavans" as a special day-time boarding school to participate in arts-related, career-related, and sports-related activities. Free school infrastructure can be used as social consciousness center.

Strong Teacher Recruitment and Career Paths

The recruitment of teachers will be done through an efficient transparent process. Promotion will be based on merit including multi-source regular performance evaluations and available advancement paths to becoming an educational administrator or teacher. The National Council for Teacher Education will develop

the National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) by 2022 in consultation with NCERT, SCERT, teachers, and expert organizations at various levels and regions.

Standard-Setting and Accreditation for School Education

NEP 2020 envisages a clear, independent mechanism for policy formulation, regulation, implementation, and education. States/UTs shall establish an independent State School Standards Authority (SSSA). Transparent public self-disclosure of all basic regulatory information as determined by SSSN will be used primarily for public reputation and accountability. SCERT will develop the School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Framework (SQAAC) in consultation with all stakeholders.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Increasing GER To 50 Percent By 2035

NEP 2020 aims to increase the gross enrollment ratio in higher education including vocational education from 26.3 percent (2018) to 50 percent by 2035. 3.5 crore new seats will be created in higher education institutions.

Multidisciplinary Education

The policy envisages a broad-based, multi-disciplinary, comprehensive graduate education curriculum with flexible curriculum, creative combination of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entry and exit stages with appropriate certification. Degree studies can be of 3 or 4 years duration and can have multiple exit options and appropriate certifications. For example, Certificate after 1 year, Advanced Diploma after 2 years, Bachelor Degree after 3 years, and Bachelor with Research after 4 years. An Academic Bank of Credit will be established to digitally store academic achievements from different higher education institutions so that the information can be transferred and counted upon final graduation. Establishment of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU)- These IITs, and IIMs will be established as models for world-class best multidisciplinary education in the country. A National Research Foundation will be established, through this apex body, strong research culture and research capacity building in higher education will be promoted.

Regulation

The Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be established, the only higher education body concerned with higher education except for medical and legal education. HECI will have 4 separate components- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) for regulation, General Education Council (GEC) for quality control, Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding and National Assessment Council (NAC) for assessment. HEIC will conduct technology-assisted intervention (faceless intervention) and HEIC will have powers to penalize higher education institutions that do not comply with rules and norms. Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same rules, assessments and academic standards.

Rational Organizational Structure

Higher education institutions will be transformed into large, well-resourced, vibrant multidisciplinary institutions. It will have high quality teaching, research and community engagement. The definition of a university would encompass multiple institutions that range from research-oriented universities to teaching-oriented universities and autonomous degree-granting colleges. Affiliation of colleges will be phased out over 15 years and colleges will be given graded autonomy through a tier-based system. Over time each college will develop as either an autonomous degree-granting college or a constituent college of the university.

A Motivated, Enthusiastic and Competent Teacher

NEP recommends a clearly defined, independent, transparent recruitment process for the recruitment of motivated, enthusiastic and capacity building teachers. Curriculum/teaching independence, encouragement of excellence, institutional leadership will be supported. Teachers who do not perform as per the basic norms will be held accountable.

Teacher education and Guiding Campaign

NCTE will prepare a new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021 in consultation with NCERT. By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for education is a 4-year integrated B.Ed. Degree will be. Strict action will be taken against

non-regulated educational institutions (TEIs) that compromise quality. A National Mission for Mentoring will be set up with senior/retired teachers who have excelled. It will also have teachers teaching in Indian languages-who will assist university/college teachers as short and long term mentors.

Financial aid to Students and Open and Distance Education

Efforts will be made to promote the quality of SC, ST, OBC and SEDG students. The progress of scholarship recipients will be tracked by expanding the National Scholarship Portal. Private institutions will also be encouraged to provide scholarships on a large scale. It will be expanded to play a significant role in increasing enrolment. Implementation of measures such as online courses and digital funds, funding for research, improved student services, credit-based accreditation of vast open online courses will be ensured along with high standards of quality in classrooms.

Online Education and Digital Education

At present, considering the spread of Kovid-19 across the country, alternative education methods have been widely considered while formulating the education policy. Therefore, educational preparedness will be ensured by taking into consideration the recommendations made to promote universal online education and digital education. In the current pandemic period, in-person education is not possible in the traditional way, so alternatives have been explored for quality education. Digital infrastructure for school and higher education classes, departments for creating educational materials and dedicated departments for digital education will be created in the Ministry of Human Resource Development to meet the requirements of e-learning.

Technology in Education

'National Educational Technology Forum' (NETF) i.e. 'National Educational Technology Forum' will be created as an autonomous organization and through this a platform will be provided for the exchange of ideas. Through this forum, ideas will be exchanged separately on how technology can be used for educational value addition, assessment, planning, and administration. Technology will be integrated into the education program at all levels to improve classroom learning, provide professional

training to teachers, maximize access to educational facilities for the disadvantaged, and streamline educational planning, administration and management.

Spread of Indian Languages

It will be ensured that all Indian languages are preserved, propagated and in some way revitalized. For this, as per the recommendations given by 'NEP' it was suggested to establish Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI) i.e. National Institute of Translation and Commentary and National Institute (or Institutes) for Pali, Persian and Prakrit i.e. National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit. Strengthening of Sanskrit and other language departments is recommended. It is also suggested that more mother tongue or local language should be used as medium of instruction in higher education institutions. Internationalization of education can be done through institutional cooperation. It can also be done by considering the exchange of students and teachers. Therefore, the top ranked universities in the world will be allowed admission in our country.

Vocational education, Adult education and Financing of Education

Vocational education shall be a mandatory and integral part of the higher education system. Those which are Universities of Technology, Universities of Health Sciences, Universities of Law and Agriculture, will now aim to become multi-purpose institutions. The policy aims to achieve 100 percent youth and adult literacy. Central and state governments will work together to increase public investment in the education sector. The aim is that this investment should reach 6 percent of GDP as soon as possible.

Conclusion

Higher education is an important factor in determining a country's economy, social status, technological adoption, and healthy human behaviour. Improving GER to include every citizen of the country in higher education offerings is the responsibility of the country government's education department. The National Education Policy of India 2020 is working towards this goal by enacting innovative policies to improve quality, attractiveness, affordability, and supply by opening up higher education to the private sector while enforcing strict quality controls in all higher education institutions.

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A Conceptual Study Of Servqual Model For Measuring Service Quality

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Abstract:

As per the recent report (<https://www.intercom.com/blog/bridging-the-customer-expectation-gap/>) 73% of leaders come to the conclusion that the actual expectations of the customers are increasing day –by – day while on the other hand 42% of the leaders analyze that they are now meeting the customer's expectations. In order to meet the increasing needs of the consumer the measurement of service quality is essential which assists in retaining the market share of the customers and attracting more customers. The paper contains the conceptual explanations on the Servqual Model for Measurement of the Service Quality. The Service Quality is considered as the heart of the organization. If the company doesn't measure the quality of the service, it won't understand the difference between the services actually provided by the organization and the services actually expected by the customers of the organization.

Keywords: Servqual Model, Service Quality, Service Quality Dimensions, Service Quality Gap.

Introduction:

In today's world, it is found that the demands of the people have increased as compared to the traditional people. In order to satisfy the increased demands of the individuals there is a tough competition in the market. It assists the business owners to strive for increasing their market share. For creation of the customers it is essential that the company satisfies the existing customers. Therefore, the modern business rotates around satisfying the demands of the humans. The customer and his satisfaction level is very essential as it acts as a boost to the business. When the customer is satisfied by the product and the services provided soon the customer becomes the loyal customer of the business enterprise. The business enterprise uses an instrument for the purpose of the analysis of the service quality provided by the organization. The SERVQUAL Model is one of the popular instrument used for the purpose of measurement of the service quality.

Objective:

1. To study the pre and post experience of Servqual Model.
2. To measure the pre and post satisfaction

of the customer service.

3. To study the different service quality gaps.

Meaning:

The term service refers to the intangible act for which one person is willing to pay to the other person. This is such an assistance provided at the time when the customer demands the same as it cannot be stored for future. There are three main types of services and they are – Business Service, Social Service and Personal Service etc.

Business Service: The term Business Service defines those services which describes the work that supports a particular business organization in executing the business activities smoothly. It doesn't produce a tangible commodity.

Social Service: These services are provided voluntarily by the individuals to fulfill the social goals. The act executed here always in the benefit of the society.

Personal Service:

Products and the Employees are considered as the asset of the particular organization where the products are the distinguishing element of someone or something which points someone or something different from

other and hence they are used as a ladder to having an easy and enjoyable experience with the particular brand. This helps in increasing the customer's brand loyalty.

Quality is an essential factor as it helps in maintaining the direct relationship between the customer satisfaction and the customer loyalty. As quality is essential for the business organization it is essential that the organization maintains the quality. For maintaining the quality the organization has to follow certain steps. They are: Step 1: Defining the Quality Step 2: Quality Commitment Step 3: Stick to Project Requirements Step 4: Management of Quality Step 5: Perform Quality Assistance Step 6: Controlling the Quality Step 7: Focusing on the Requirements Step 8: Follow the Project Process Step 9: Documentation Step 10: De – Briefing
Service Quality:

Maintaining good customer service means following various best practices like valuing the customer's time, pleasant attitude, knowledgeable and resourceful person. The Service Quality is the measure of the organization which computes the quality of the service delivered to the customers as compared to the expectations of the customers of the organization. Here, there is a comparison between the actual performance with the perceived performance. The services are purchased by the customer as a reflection of specific needs. In order to calculate the quality of the service the individual should know the meaning of certain terms.

i) Servqual Model:

The Servqual Model is one of the instrument which is used for the purpose of the measurement of service quality. For the purpose of the measurement certain important dimensions are used and they are - Reliability; Assurance; Responsiveness; Empathy; Competence; Courtesy; Communication; Credibility; Security; Knowing the Customer; Tangibles.

ii) Service Quality Gap:

Primarily the term 'gap' refers to the difference between the two items. Here, the term 'service quality gap' is used in reference to find the difference between customer's expected and the actual service. The use of Servqual Model assists

assist the customer in computing the service quality gaps.

For instance, A Restaurant has printed pure vegetarian on its menu card but in reality, it serves Non – Vegetarian food as well.

Basically there are 5 different types of service quality gaps and they are:

a) Customer Gap –

The Gap arises when there is a variance between the expected service by the customer and the actual service. Practically the customer doesn't put in the picture what he actually expects this. The expectations are subjective in nature. They are based on the self – interactions of the customer, mouth publicity and even by other's interactions.

For instance, the café owner concentrates more on the ambience as the owner presumes that the ambience while enjoying the dish is essential but the customers who actually approach the café focuses on the dish and considers the ambience least important.

b) Listening Gap – The Gap is reflected when there is a difference between the company's perception of the consumer's expectation and the customer's expected service.

c) Communication Gap – The Gap is found out when there is a deviation between the service delivery by the company and the external communications to the customers.

d) Service Design and Standard Gap – The Gap arises when there is a difference between the company's perception of the consumer's expectation and the company's customer driven service designs and standards.

e) Performance Gap – The Gap arises when there is a variance between the service delivery by the company and the company's perception of the consumer's expectation.

Conclusion:

The study on the service quality will assess the researcher in the fulfillment of the research gap in the various dimensions. On the other side the service quality also assesses in the measurement of satisfaction level of the customers which has a direct relationship to the retainment of the customers. The satisfaction level when

increases it leads to increase in the customer retention, customer loyalty etc. The study also analyzes the relationship between the various dimensions and its impact on the service quality.

Suggestion:

The service quality can be used for the purpose of the measurement of the services provided in various industries, various companies and even the service providers. It is calculated to measure the gap between the customers expectations and the customers perception which helps the company to capture a wide area in the market.

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A case study on the effect of Open Air Market on retail sales of product in Navsari District.

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Abstract:

An Open air market is a public place where buyers and seller meet and the economic activities takes place of buying and selling, stalls are kept by the buyers selling cheap and inferior goods. This act is carried out once in a week or once in fortnight or once in a month depending upon the requirements of the area. The study shows how Open air market effect on the retail sales of retail shop. The sales of retail shop decrease as in Open air market cheap goods are available but the impact of sale on retail market depends on the economy of the town and city. The market gets divided into two parts the rich people buy more from retail shop and poor people from Open air market; The Open air market also has a significant effect on the employment also. About customer satisfaction one can see that in Open air market one can buy cheap goods and in large quantity with less amount of money. Customer doesn't get any guarantee of the product in Open air market which they do get in retail market hence retailers are trust earners. Installation of Open air market stall and running expenses are quite low than retail shops. Frauds like selling of renovated goods is common in Open air market which is mostly not seen in retail shops. Open air market get the advantage of bargaining so do retail shops get the advantage of lighting effect which shows product quality more enhanced. The most hazardous effect of Open air market is that it creates more pollution than retail shops.

Introduction:

The marketing historian, Petty, has recommended that Indian market places primary arise during the Chola Dynasty (approx. 850 -1279CE) during a period of constructive economic conditions. Different types of markets were apparent; *Nagaaram* (streets of shops, often devoted to specific types of goods; *Angadi* (markets) and *Perangadi* (large markets in the inner city districts).

The sub-continent may have taken the concept of covered market places from the Middle East around the tenth century with the advent of Islam. The caravanserai and covered market structures, known as suqs, first began to be seen along the silk routs and were located in the area just outside the city limits. Following the tradition established on the Arabian Peninsula, India also established temporary-seasonal markets in regional districts. In Rajasthan's Pushkar, an annual camel market was first recorded in the 15th

century. However, following the foundation of the Mughal Empire in northern India during the 16th century, this understanding changed. A covered bazaar or market place became incorporated into city structures and was to be found in the city centre. Markets and bazaars were well known in the colonial times. Some of these bazaars appear to have focused in particular types of produce. The Patna district, in the 17th century, was home to 175 weaver villages and the Patna Bazaar enjoyed a reputation as a centre of trade in fine cloth. When the Italian writer and traveller, Niccolao Manucci, visited there in 1863, he found many merchants trading in cotton and silk in Patna's bazaars.

Types of Market:

In India today, many different types of market are seen:

1) Wholesale markets

- Primary wholesale markets: This markets are held once or twice per week, they sell product from local villages e.g. Rice Bazaar at Thissur in Kerala

- Secondary wholesale markets (Mandis): In this type of market smaller merchants purchase from primary markets and sell at secondary markets. A few of primary producers may sell directly to mandis.
- Terminal markets: This markets that sell product directly to the end-user, whether it be the consumer, food processor or shipping agent for export to foreign countries e.g. Bombay Terminal Market

2) Retail markets

- Retail markets: The market that are spread whole over villages, towns and cities
- Fairs: Held on religious days and deal in livestock and agricultural products mostly near temples or small village or towns.

In India and Bangladesh and Pakistan, a landa bazaar is a type of a bazaar or a marketplace with lowest prices where only second hand general goods are dealt or sold. A haat also refers to a bazaar or market in Bangladesh and

Pakistan and this term are also used in India. A saddar means the main, central market in a town while a mandi refers to a large marketplace. A Meena Bazaar is a marketplace where goods are sold to raise money for charity.

3) Open Air Market:

An Open air market is a public place where buyers and seller meet and the economic activities takes place of buying and selling, stalls are kept by the buyers selling cheap and inferior goods. This act is carried out once in a week or once in fortnight or once in a month depending upon the requirements of the area. An open air market is a vital part of cities in different societies, customs, traditions and countries. From early times open air market has served as a public places where buyers and sellers, artisans and local residents meet to buy and sell local or foreign goods. These markets are mostly located in the city centre. These markets serve a great purpose of local people and have given name or nativity to the city.



Image of Open air market. Figure 1

Definitions of open-air market:

A public market place where food and merchandise is sold. Synonyms: market square, open-air market place. Types: farmer's market, green market, greenmarket.

Haat हाट or **hat**, even **haat bazaar**, is an open-air market that serves as a trading venue for local people in the rural areas and towns of Indian subcontinent, especially in India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan.

Haat bazaars are conducted on a regular basis, i.e. or that is once, twice, or three times

a week and in some places every two weeks. At times, haat bazaars are organized in a different manner, to support or promote trading by and with rural people. In addition to providing trading opportunities, haat bazaars serve as meeting places, rural settlements come up around the haats which gradually grow into towns.

Yes, a haat is a lot like a modern day flea market in the mall organized in a city. But, there is something you should be able to see that goes beyond

the obvious colours in the palette. Ask rural marketing agency, you should see potential for a touch point.

Features of Open Air Market:-

1. Large gathering of customers:

This is an age old tradition and brings a large number of people together. This crowd gives opportunity for marketing of the product and provides necessary exposure to the brand.

2. Input and output: Open air market has a lot of attractions but the most important one are the products, people come with the mindset to buy in these markets. This state of values makes them more aware and open to being participating in interactive activities or promotional events.

3. The right frequency: Open air market are not a stable establishment, rather they are a weekly one. This gives them the perfect amount of exposure, not too much and not too less. This is not a forceful duplication but at the same time it gives enough element of remember the brand.

4. Low cost and higher benefits: Open air markets are planned without taking into account the advertising spaces and marketing opportunities it provides, this means that when approached the same would be available for a smaller amount than other spaces with the same crowd and coverage.

5. Full-Day of Operation: Most markets like this are open all day. It slows down in the afternoon, but none of the markets studied observed the “half-day” hours. Longer hours make the markets more available for shoppers. Vendors also find it advantageous keeping up for full day.

6. Reachable and Central Location: All of the markets visited were easily accessible by public transit or private vehicle, and most were located in a city or centre. Their reachable location provided vendors and shoppers with suitable options for moving goods in and out.

7. Protection from the Elements: Most markets provided protection from the climate and other elements. Many were located in buildings or under permanent roof structures. Vendors at outdoor markets nearly always assembled in cloth or tarp coverings across the aisles, making the

market a practical destination on hot and rainy days alike.

8. Navigable Aisles: Markets displayed altering degrees of aisle navigability, and those with navigable aisles were decidedly more pleasant to visit. The best market aisles allow enough room for shoppers to stop and purchase items at a stall, while still leaving room for others to pass by and move along. Appropriate lighting, ventilation, and way-finding also contribute to navigability. While the equation for navigable aisles varies, it is an important consideration for shopper comfort and vendor success.

9. Wide range of Goods: With the ruling out of specialty markets devoted to one product, the markets studied offered incredible variety within each goods category and, in most cases, a high number of goods categories too. The market was a one-stop-shop. In this market the consumer has wide range of product availability; markets must offer a good selection across a variety of goods categories to be highly competitive.

10. Affordability: In almost all markets goods available are quite cheap than supermarkets. An affordable market is accessible to all, and thus it becomes an important place for commercial and social activities.

11. Safety and security: Most markets are lively, crowded places, where people from all walks of life come together. There is a lot of activity, and money is constantly in high circulating mode. No doubts the markets surveyed generally felt safe, some safety issues remain challenging. Pick pocketing is a common issue but many markets have uniformed security guards for watch. There is also the concern that some degree of “cheating” may occur around transactions. The majority of markets studied here displayed real efforts to keep the market a safe place for buying and selling.

12. Multi-Level trade: Every market integrated in this study includes vendors of different degrees of formalisation; there are vendors with well-known stalls, selling goods on floor or foot. This variety creates a rich experience for the buyers, adding up the excitement of the market buzz and providing more options in terms of variety of products and price of goods. Multi-level trade also lower barriers of entry for casual entrepreneurs because it allow vendors to participate in the market and sell their

goods, even if they cannot afford to rent a normal stall.

13. Amalgamation of Public Space and/or Pedestrian: An important studied of open air market for this report includes either a pedestrian street or small plaza near the market, and some include both. The addition of pedestrian streets and open public spaces around the market improves workability and provides space for socializing and street appropriation. These areas of the market place is a community gathering space and encourage customers to linger a goal worth pursuing in any city, no matter the reason is!

Importance or Advantage of Open Air Market.

1. One can get product at for really small price.
2. You can get great a discount (if you bargain).
3. Sellers share advises about bought things: what to do with it, how to maintain and etc. give advises from experience.
4. One can get different product in the market in a small area with different choice.
5. Buzzing with activities gives great experience of shopping.
6. These markets are a great boon for providing employment.
7. No need for any advertisement expenditure.

Disadvantages Open Air Market:

1. Short open hours. (For daily shopping)
2. The number of sellers and buyers depends on weather.
3. One doesn't get trial of product for purchase and possibility to return item.
4. Usually small open markets haven't car parking, and the big markets are far away from city.
5. Noise and Air pollution is created due to the market.
6. Some time renovated good are sold on the name of new goods and these frauds are common in this market.

Research Methodology:

This descriptive research paper studies primary data which was collected by interview method and personal talk with Open air market sellers and buyers also some retails shop keepers were interviewed and findings were discussed with them also to make it authentic. All persons interviewed were above 18 years of age.

Effect of Open Air Market on retail sales:

The most violent effect of open air market is that the sales of the retail shops decreases as people purchase from open air market in much larger quantity as goods are quite cheap as compared to retail shops. Sometimes quality things are available at a great price difference in open air market than retail shops.

Product sale also has effect area wise i.e. In a big town open air market sale will not much affect the sales in retail shop as standard of living is quite high so the people purchase for retail shops whereas in small town and villages open air market sales affect much retail sales as the standard of living is quite low.

In open air market two types of division is seen in customers mostly rich and elite people buy from retail shops, showrooms and malls more while poor people prefer from open air market. Middle class people also have two divisions in purchase. The upper middle class mostly buy from retail shops whereas lower middle class buy from open air market.

The most significant effect of open air market seen on economy is that it provides a great deal of employment compared to retail shops. Open air market has better prospects for employment as it has less investment and fewer formalities to perform then to start a retail shop.

A dual way of satisfaction of customer is evident in customers. Some customers are happy to buy from open air market as goods are cheap and can buy large quantity with less money while some customer buy costly and less quantity from retail shops as they prefer quality more than quantity.

Open air market normally don't provide guarantee for the product but the retail shops do give guarantee of the product. Open air market sellers are hard to trust as they might not turn up to the market again but retailers have a fix point, this give them an advantage of providing guarantee and winning the trust of the customer.

The cost of running a retail shop is quiet high as compared to open air market stall. If one checks there is a big investment to be done in a retail shop than a stall in open air market. Other than those taxes, electricity bills, employee's expenses, account maintenance cost, etc gets eliminated in open air market

which gives a cost advantage to open air market sellers.

In open air market most common fraud seen is sale of renovated goods. The renovated goods are told as new goods and sold to the customers and this is how customers are cheated which is hardly seen in retail shops.

The retail shops have an advantage of lighting effect. The quality of the product is seen enhanced with the lighting effect of the shop. This advantage is not available to open air market as they work in direct sunlight.

People find beneficial to purchase from open air market as they get a high bargaining capacity on the stalls of open air market which is normally restricted to very low bargaining in retail shops.

Open air market generates more pollution as large number of people concentrate in a very small area. Air pollution, noise pollution and contamination are much more than retail shop. Retail shops are well organised so it creates less pollution. The pollution generated has an evil effect on the health of the population.

Conclusion:

The study shows that open air market affects retail shops sale in a number of ways. The most significant effect of open air market stalls is that the sales of retail shops decline. The second effect is that open air market provides more employment. In open air market a customer is satisfied with buying large quantity with low rates. Some limitations of open air market are that seller don't provide guarantee which retailer does. Also a high costing difference is seen and frauds are more common in open air market. One can bargain in open air market whereas light effect benefit is gained in retail market. Also open air markets are more producers of pollution than retail shops. We see that at some point open air market is at advantage and at some point retail shop is benefited.

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Mental Health Of HIV/Aids Patients

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Abstract

HIV positive / AIDS effect the growth of Mental Health and Quality of Life. It means person suffering from HIV is impairing in Mental Health and Quality of Life. This study is conducted in total 120 subjects in two groups first 60 HIV patients (30 males & 30 females) & second 60 normal control group (30 males & 30 females) age group 20-45. Who were selected from BHU Varanasi (Microbiology dept.) & normal control group was selected by same age and same education. Data collected by each male and each female individually. It is measured by following tools Quality of Life Scale (Moundgil and Kaur, 1988), Mental Health Inventory Dr. Jagdish, Dr. A.K. Srivastava). The data was analyzed by using “F” ratio and ANOVA. The result reveals the HIV/AIDS patients impaired in Quality of Life & Mental Health in comparison to normal control group.

Key Words: HIV/AIDS is one of most serious health problem in human world. AIDS is a viral disease that reduces the immune system's ability to defend the body against the introduction of foreign substances (antigens). The process by which HIV produces AIDS symptoms is complex, but essentially involves the devastation of physical aspects of the infected person extremely vulnerable to diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumonia and several forms of cancer.

In India, AIDS is perceived as a disease of “others” -of people living on the margins of society, whose lifestyle are considered ‘prevented’ and ‘sinful’. Discrimination, stigmatization and denial are the outcomes of such values, affecting life in families, communities, workplaces, schools and health care setting. Because of HIV /AIDS related discrimination, appropriate policies and models of good practice remain underdeveloped. People living with HIV and AIDS continue to be burdened by poor care and inadequate services, whilst those with the power to help do little to make the situation better.

Man or women always desire and work hard to lead a happy life. One's status of health is one of the most important determinants of his happy life. Psychologically, it happens to be most important state of human existence that an individual or society longs for. Thus

mental health is a core issue of human existence.

The twenty first century is an age of tremendous growth of knowledge in the fields of communication, space, technology, globalization of marketing etc. at the same time the whole world struggles with the problem of terrorism, poverty, health hazards like AIDS and HIV infection. Above all there is decadence of social moral and religious values. The common man finds hard ad struggles to cope up with the problems he face in the family, the place of work and society. Coleman (1978) summarizes the problem of modern man's path to happiness is not an easy one. It is beset with seemingly personal and social problems. Executive competitions, conflicting pressure groups, rapid social change and threat of global war further aggravate man's insecurities.”

Mental

Health has been always a concept very difficult to define (Cowen, 1994, Secker, 1998) However Ventis W. Larry(1998) defines mental health by seven criteria derived from the literature as absence of mental illness , appropriate social behavior, freedom from worry and guilt, personal competence and control, self acceptance actualization, unification and organization of personality and open mindedness and flexibility.

Mental Health is an important aspect of one's total health status. Mental health is the capacity of an individual to adjust in his physical-environment. Mental health is a normal state of well beings of the individuals. Mental health governs the feelings of individuals about others and how he is able to face the realities of life. It is rooted in his ability to balance feelings. In other words," Mental Health" refers to the full and harmonious functioning of the total personality which gives satisfaction and sense of fulfillment. It means that if the mental health status deteriorates or is affected adversely, it will cause numerous types of behavioral problems leading to poor adjustment and decreased behavior efficiency.

In view of increasing number of HIV/AIDS patients in world , it is important to know about the association of cognitive behavioral factors with HIV/AIDS, because this will definitely provide a predictable insight in to effectiveness of medical professional , clinical psychologists and social workers for prevention of AIDS and rehabilitation of HIV/AIDS patients .

Here as an individual's mental health is influenced by his family,

Result & Conclusion**Table-1**

Mean and SD Value of HIV/AIDS patient and control group on Mental Health Inventory

GROUP	N	M	SD	Position
HIV/AIDS PATIENT	60	153	8.88	Poor
Control Group	60	169.5	11.59	Average

his own personality, characteristics, and other socio cultural factors, it is hypothesized that (1) there is significant difference among the HIV/AIDS patients & normal control group. (2) there is significant differences on the basis of gender.

Objective of the study was to examine Mental Health & Quality of Life in HIV/AIDS patients in compared to normal control group.

Method**SAMPLE**

The sample of the study consisted of 30 males and 30 females HIV/AIDS of the age range of 20-45 yrs, who were selected from BHU Varanasi (Microbiology Dept) these patients were selected by the quota sampling technique.

A normal group of 30 male and 30 female was also included in the study those were of the same age and same education.

Assessment Technique

Following tool was administrated to the 30 male and 30 female was HIV/AIDS patients as well as 30 male and 30 female of normal control group individually after establishing adequate rapport with them.

- 1: Mental Health Inventory(Dr.jagdish,Dr.A.K.Srivastava)
- 2: Quality Of Life Scale (Dr. Moudgil and Kaur)

Data Collection

Data collected by Contact to each male and female HIV/AIDS patient and normal control group individually. Personal details of the subject were collected employing in depth interview technique After establishing the adequate rapport with each subject, PGI Quality Of Life Scale & MHI Mental Health Inventory was administered individually.

Table-2

Mean and SD Values for four groups(2Groups x 2 Sex)on Mental Health Inventory

Group	Sex	Mean	SD	Position
HIV/AIDS Patient	Male	156.03	8.68	Poor
	Female	149.96	8	Poor
Control Group	Male	171.36	11.42	Average
	Female	167.63	11.47	Average

Table-3

Summary of 2x2 ANOVA (2 group x 2 sex) on Mental Health

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df.	Mean Square	F. Ratio	Result
Group	8167	1	8167	78.66	s.f .01
Sex	720.3	1	720.3	6.93	s.f. .01
Group x Sex	41.03	1	41.33	0.39	Not s.f.
Error	12043.86	116	103.82	-----	-----

In Table -1 the mean and SD of HIV/AIDS patients and on Mental Health scale were found to be 153 and 8.8 whereas the Mean and SD values were found to be 169.5 and 11.59 respectively in case of control group. The descriptive analysis shows that HIV/AIDS patients scored low on mental health, which reflects that the HIV/AIDS patients experience impaired mental health compare to the normal individuals.

Table-2 shows the group and sex wise Mean and SD. Further the result revealed that female are low on mental health as compare to male components. Table-3 shows the analysis of variance (ANOVA) among the group and sex. Result reveals that the F-ratio for group [$F(1,116)=78.66, p<.01$] was significant at .01 level. Similarly the F ratio for 'Sex' [$F(1,116) =6.93, p<.01$] was significant at .01 level. The interaction between group and sex [$F(1,116) =0.39, p>.01$] was not found significant at any level. These findings confirm the hypothesis of this study that HIV/AIDS patients will experience significantly impaired on mental health as compared to normal control group.

Person with AIDS had greater declines than those with symptomatic disease AIDS and symptomatic patient

also reported significantly fewer hours at work and more disability days than asymptomatic patient. The impact that HIV disease has on the health status of non AIDS symptomatic patient is especially striking. It is clear that dying of AIDS is not simply a matter of infection. Psychological & social factors (social support is also protective) also need to be identified and evaluated.

The present finding supporting many previous findings Eugene et. Al. (2003) explored the relationship between meaning of illness, mental health and psychological adjustment in person with symptomatic HIV disease and AIDS. A group of 203 participants completed self-report questionnaire measuring meaning of illness, mental health, problem focused coping, social support, psychological wellbeing and depressed mode. Positive meaning was associated with a higher level of psychological well-being and a lower level of depressed mode. These findings have implications for HIV coping and adjustment models and for HIV related psychotherapy.

Chesney et al. (2003) conducted a cross-sectional study of HIV positive adult men ($n=199$) who have sex with men, participants completed self-reported assessment of perceived health functioning, social support, and

psychological distress and well-being. Measure of health functioning and overall social support were significantly associated with outcome measure of distress and positive effect ($\alpha < .05$) however, the main effect for social support was qualified by a significant age-by-social support interaction for both outcomes ($\beta = -.190, p < .01$ for distress, $\beta = .172, p < .05$ for positive effect) indicating that the impact of social support on decreasing distress and increasing well-being was more pronounced in older men. The relationship between perceived mental health functioning and distress and well-being not moderated by social support or age. The influence of social support on negative and positive moods in this population of HIV infected men who have sex with men was significantly greater among older than among younger participants, with an increasing number of older people with HIV infection. AIDS special efforts of create effective and sustainable social support intervention may be particularly beneficial to older persons living with HIV infection.

The social reaction to people with AIDS have been overwhelmingly negative. For example, in one study 36% of people felt it would be better if infected killed themselves, the same percentage believed that infected people deserved their fate. Also, 34% said they would not associate with people with AIDS, and one stated that AIDS was a punishment for God. (UNAIDS, 2001)

"There is an almost hysterical kind of fear at all levels starting from the humblest, the sweeper or the ward boy, up to the heads of departments, which make them pathologically scared of having to deal with an HIV positive patient. Wherever they have an HIV patient, the responses are shameful." (UNAIDS, 2001)

Result revealed that greater use of maladaptive coping strategies was associated with lower level of energy and social functioning. Pain service enough to interfere with daily living tasks was associated with a lower level of functioning quality of life on all four quality of life dimensions. Interventions aimed at developing management may

improve functional aspects of quality of life in person living with HIV/AIDS.

In favor of Mental Health female HIV/AIDS patients in borderline at poor-very poor position and male HIV/AIDS patients also has poor condition but good in comparison to female HIV/AIDS patients. Health is a broader concept including physical, social, and mental health. Mental health has been reported is an important factor influencing individual's various behaviors, activities, happiness, and performance. This study shows these factors are also weak in HIV/AIDS patients. Menninger (1945) writes, "let us define mental health as an adjustment of human beings to the world and to each other with a maximum of effectiveness and happiness.... It is the ability to maintain an even temper, an alert intelligence, socially considerate behaviour and a happy disposition. By observation of result the real figure of HIV/AIDS patient's Mental health factor opening that his positive self-evaluation, perception of reality, integration of personality, autonomy, group oriented attitude, environmental competence is very weak in him. The result of study indicates poor mental health of HIV/AIDS patients so they need assistance and counseling for their happier life and excellent future.

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Parent To Teacher Communication At Schools In Mokokchung District Of Nagaland

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Abstract

The objective of the study was to investigate the level of parent to teacher communication as perceived by teachers in Mokokchung District of Nagaland, India. The study adopted descriptive method of educational research. 220 sample teachers from 32 secondary schools at Mokokchung district were selected using stratified random sampling method. The primary data was collected by employing a self-constructed paper questionnaire consisting of 10 close-ended questions. The questionnaire was constructed basing on the research objectives. The findings of the study revealed that the parent-teacher communication was limited to one-way communication initiated by the teachers. Basing on the findings, the researcher recommended that the parents should be educated concerning the importance of maintaining two-way communication with the teachers and school. It was also recommended that the teachers should encourage the parents by connecting with them outside the school walls.

Key words: Parent to teacher, communication, Mokokchung District, Nagaland,

Introduction

One of the biggest contributors to children's educational success is the quality of relationship between the parents and teachers. The quality of this relationship is determined by the quality and the consistency of communication maintained. Two-way communication between the parents and the teachers is crucial for ensuring children's success at school. There was a time when parents used to hear from teachers only when their child/children were not performing well, or were caught up on disciplinary issues. Now, parents cannot afford to wait only for the teachers/the school to reach out. The first step for the parents to get involved in children's education is to communicate with the school on a regular basis in order to know their children's progress in their academics, understand their learning style, interests etc. which have direct impact on their academic achievements. According to The Mathletic team (2016), "the three most important reasons to maintain positive communication

between parents and teachers are- it helps in the improvement of the child's overall development, it helps teachers teach better and, helps the parents to learn more about their children". It has also been rightly pointed out by the American Federation of Teachers (2022) that, "Effective communication is essential for building school-family partnerships. It constitutes the foundation for all other forms of family involvement in education". In the process of children's education, the parents and teachers always have a common goal, and that is to facilitate children's learning. Effective and timely two-way communication can be the wheel towards achieving this goal.

Need of the Study

The most important reason that necessitated the present study was the alarming rate of dropouts in secondary schools in the state of Nagaland. According to UDISE report 2019-20 the dropout rate of children at the secondary level in Nagaland is at 21.2% as against 16.1% national percentages. Another reason that called for the study was the low

motivational level of secondary school students. The reason for these issues can be varied. However, one of the many reasons for the raise of these issues is the parents and the amount of effort they put on their children's education. Scholars and researchers had done innumerable studies on the importance of parental involvement in children's education in the national and international level; however, there is limited literatures available pertaining to the stated issue in Nagaland. The result of this study can be of great help to parents, teachers as well as the Government to come up with sustainable solutions for ensuring greater academic success among the students.

Objectives of the Study

To study the level of parent to teacher communication as perceived by the teachers in Mokokchung district of Nagaland, India

Delimitations of the study

1. The study is confined only to Mokokchung district, and do not cover the entire state of Nagaland

2. The study is confined to the lower secondary stage(class 9th – 10th) only
3. The study is confined to the schools following NBSE course only
4. The study covers Government and Private schools of both rural and urban areas

Methodology of the study

The descriptive method of educational research was adopted for the study.

Samples and Sampling Technique

Samples: 1) 32 secondary schools
2) 220 teacher respondents

Sampling technique: Stratified sampling technique

Tools for the study

For the study, the researcher constructed a paper questionnaire consisting of 10 close ended questions. The questions were constructed on the basis of the study objectives.

Prior to the full scale study, a pilot study was conducted in order to determine the feasibility of the tool.

Data analysis and conclusion

Table 1

Parent to teacher contact on academics

Sl. no	Parameter	Responses	
		Yes%	No%
1	Parents timely contacts the teachers to know about children's academic progress	48%	52%
2	Parents timely inquire about the children's overall class room participation	49%	51%
3	Parents discuss about the quality of textbook content	16%	84%
4	Parents contacts the teacher to clarify doubts regarding assignments	39%	61%

Figure: 1

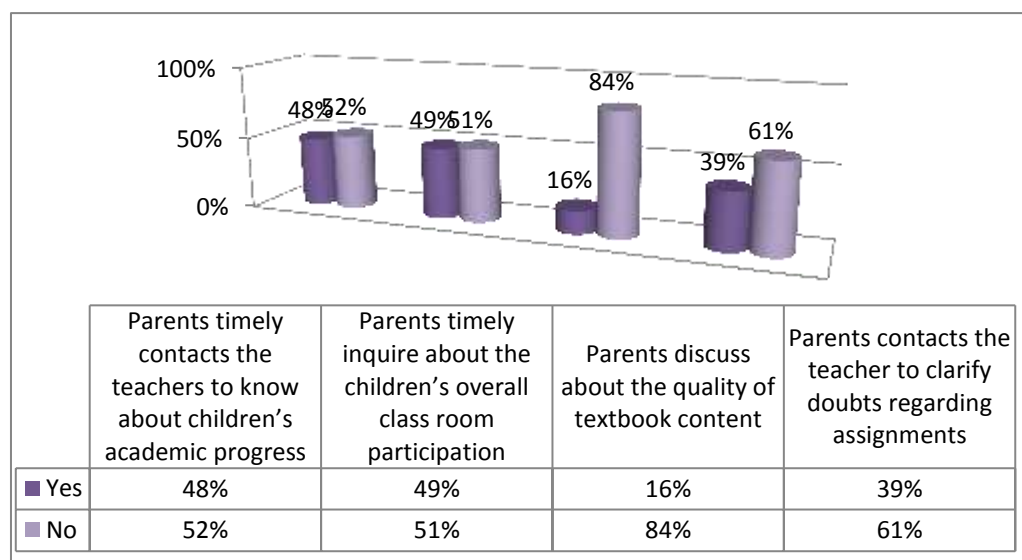


Table 1 presents the data of parental communication relating to children's

academics. The data shows that 52% of the parents do not contact the teachers to inquire

about their children's academic progress, while 48% of the teachers agree that the parents do contacts them timely to inquire about the children's academic progress. 51% of the teachers responded that the parents do not maintain consistent contact to inquire about their children's overall classroom participation, while 49% responded that the parents maintain timely communication to inquire about their children's classroom participations. 84% responded that the

parents do not discuss about the quality of textbook with them, while 16% responded that the parents discuss about the quality of textbook with them. 61% responded that the parents do not contact them to clarify their doubts regarding home assignments or project works, while 39% responded they are contacted by the parents regarding confusions in home assignments and project works.

Table: 2
Parent to teacher contact on overall development of children

Sl.no	Parameter	Responses	
		Yes%	No%
1.	Parents are open to teachers' suggestions	87%	13%
2.	Parents share about children's strength and weakness	59%	41%
3.	Parents take help to understand the children's learning style	45%	55%
4.	Parents inquire about their role as teaching partners	35%	65%

Figure: 2

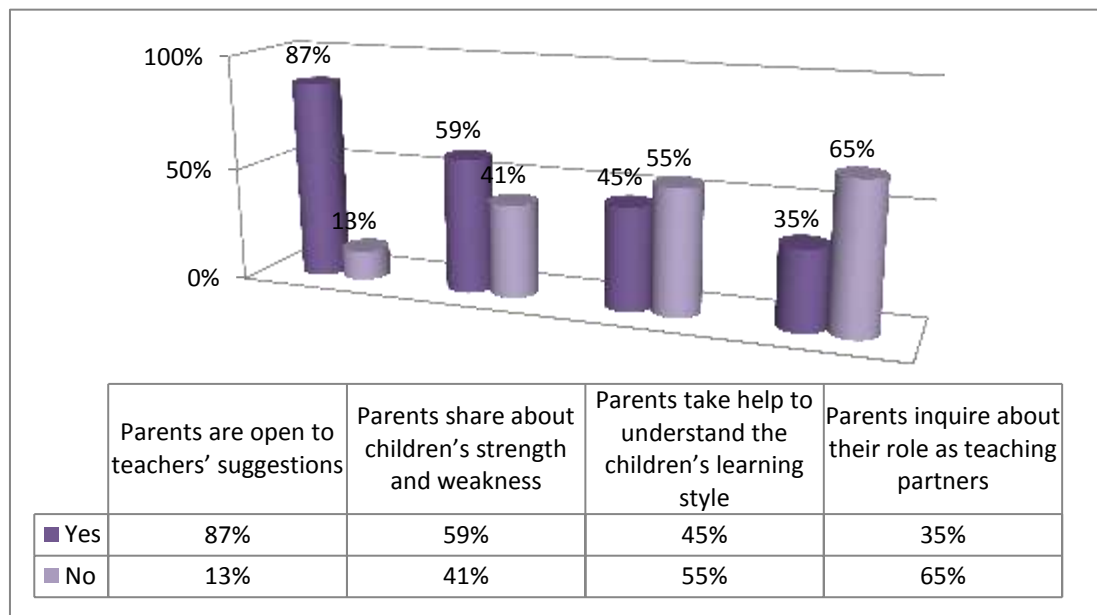


Table 2 depicts the data relating to parents' communication with teachers regarding the overall development of the children. It can be inferred from the data collected that 87% of the teachers felt that the parents are open to their suggestions regarding the children's overall development, while only 13% felt that the parents are not open to their suggestions. 59% responded that the parents talk with them about their children's strength and weaknesses; however, 41% responded that the parents do not share the same with them.

45% responded that the parents take the help of teachers to understand their children's learning style, while 59% shared that the parents do not take help from the teachers to understand their children's learning style. Only 35% of the respondents agreed that the parents inquire about their role as teaching partners with the teachers, while 65% responded that the parents do not inquire about teaching partnership with the teachers.

Table: 3

Teachers' perspective on parents- teachers communication

Sl.no	Parameter	Responses	
		Yes%	No%
1.	Parents are the ice-breakers in parent-teacher communication	28%	72%
2.	Teachers are satisfied with the amount of parents' contact	32%	68%

Figure: 3

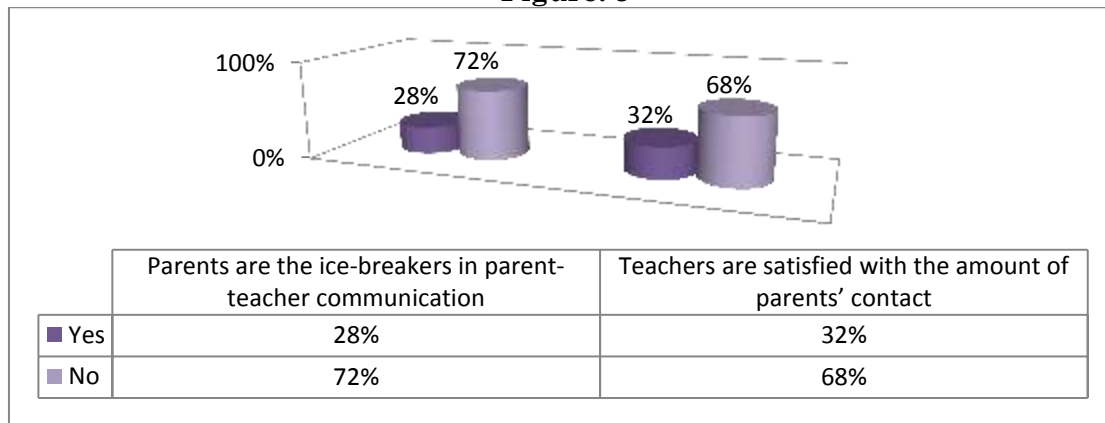


Table 4 presents the data regarding teachers' satisfaction and perception concerning parents' contact with them. 72% responded that the parents do not initiate talk/communication with them; while only 28% expressed that, the parents do take initiatives to contact them. 68% of the teachers responded that they were not satisfied with the communication rendered from the parents' side, while only 32% expressed their satisfaction towards the parents' extent of contact with them.

Major findings

1. Parental contact with teachers regarding their children's academic progress or decline is limited to one-way communication
2. Parental communication with teachers relating to the overall development of the children is limited
3. The teachers are not satisfied with the extent of communication initiated from the parents' side

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the researcher forwarded the following suggestions:

1. Parents should be educated concerning the importance of maintaining positive communication with the teachers.
2. Parent- teacher meet on 'one to one basis' can be initiated.
3. Inclusion of parents in the school 'on the campus' activities can help parents get more acquainted with the teachers

4. The schools can maintain proper platform for communication, such as by employing social media etc.
5. Teachers can encourage the parents by connecting with them outside the school walls
6. Since the parents are reluctant to initiate communication with the teachers, it should be the responsibility of the teachers to initiate strategies to close the communication gap.

Conclusion

Numerous elements contribute to children's success at school. However, research findings continuously points towards the importance of home-school relationship as an indispensable factor contributing to children's overall development. Parent-teacher communication is more than just helping the children score good academic grades; it enhances their self-esteem, confidence in what they do and improves their social skills. Ideal parent-teacher communication is a two-way traffic. The communication should come from both ways. As parents are the first teachers of their children and remain as their role model for life, the parents should engage in building positive communication with the school. Parent- teacher communication can happen through numerous platforms, it can take place in person, parent-teacher conferences or through varied media platforms. This relationship between the parents and teachers can empower the parents to step in and support the student at home,

supplementing what the teacher is doing at school.

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Suicides Crisis in Indian farmers: Responsible Factors and Possible Remedies

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Abstract

Farmer suicides cases is infringing day by day In India suicides rates is now become a very serious problem. Daily in newspapers there are one or two news about farmer suicide. In total suicides 10 to 17 percent of the suicides are done by our farmer or agriculture labor. Government of India and various states government make so many policies in favor of the farmer but still the rate of suicide in farmer in not decreasing so it makes a question mark on the thinking of our policy maker who makes policies for farmer welfare. After adopting new economic policy, the suicide rate among farmer increased so it is to check out the reason behind out and to analyze government policy so that the tendency of the farmer can be change. This article will describe the main reasons of the farmer suicides and how to decrease the suicide ratio in farmer is also mentioned in the above article

Introduction

Now a days the word 'suicide' is becoming very common in today's time. Every day in newspaper we see the news about suicidal attempts. So many people from difference age, occupation, State, language, Religion, Social status etc. groups are committing Suicide because of suffering from different kinds of problems. A lot number of our farmers is also committing suicides due to various reasons and now a days it become a major problem of our field that our food provider is committing suicide. If the farmer will not grow what we will eat it is the biggest question? So, this problem should solve as soon as possible. In reality Farmers committing Suicide is an important issue that needs the excellent attention of the government. In India. Agriculture is one of the most important sectors contributing to the economy. Our farmers do so much hard work to provide food to us. The data of national crime report indicate that the farmer's suicides are day by day increasing in India. It can severely affect our society if the authorities don't try their best to stop this pathetic act. On a estimate near about 16000 farmers die by suicide each year and the

farmer suicides percentage to the total suicide are 8 to 16 percent so that is becoming a very big issue in Indian politics and Economy.

Need of the Study

Farmer suicide is now becoming a very serious problem in India and it require a lot of attention so meet out this problem. On basis of the united national commission of sustainable development report in India from 1997 to 2005 290000 farmers committed suicide on an average in every 32 minutes a farmer commits suicides in India. Most of the suicides are due to bankruptcies, family problem, poverty, and problem of over debt, crop failure, illness of farmer and drinking habit of farmer happened. National crime Bauru wrote in its report that India 20.4 percent farmers commits suicides due to debt, 20.3 percent due to family problem, 13.3 percent due to illness, 5.4 percent due to drinking habit of alcohol, 17.10 percent due to crop failure and 23.3 percent commits suicide due to other any reason. It indicates that when farmers crop failure it increases so many other problems like he may be unable to deposit fee of his child, facing difficulty in other domestic expenditure, problem in child

marriage, unable to repay loan and so many other problems he has to face and at a limit he faces this problem but when his problem become over his tolerance limit it the result may come throw his suicide.

According to National sample survey report (2013) 51.9 percent of Indian farmer in debt. In Andhra Pradesh 93 percent of farmer in debt, Telgana 89 percent, Tamil Nadu 83 percent, Karla 78 percent, Karnataka 77 percent or in Rajasthan 59 percent farmers are in debt. This report indicates that 40 percent farmers haven't any other source of income and they are planning to leave agriculture if they got any other job chances. This report shows how much crisis our farmer is facing and the generally they birth in debt live in debt and leave debt for their children also. So, to understand the real size of the problem of farmer's suicides firstly we have to analysis the data of farmer suicide in India.

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the main reasons of farmer suicides in India
2. To analyze various government schemes for the farmer welfare and give suggestion to improve these sachems
3. To provide valuable suggestion to decrease the farmer suicide rate in future

Hypothesis of the study

H0 Government schemes can help to decrease the suicide rate among farmers

H1 Government schemes cannot help to decrease the suicide rate among farmers

H0 the main reason behind the farmer suicide can be find out or with the help of Government policy, NGO, Social awareness it is possible to decrease the suicide rate among farmers

H1 the main reason behind the farmer suicide can be find out or with the help of Government policy, NGO, Social awareness it is not possible to decrease the suicide rate among farmers

Farmer and Agriculture labor suicides in India

Table: Farmer and Agriculture Labor suicides in India in respect to total suicides (2000-2019)

s.n.-	Year	Total number of suicides in India	Farmer and Agriculture Labor suicides	Percentage of Farmer and Agriculture Labor suicides in total suicides in India
1	2000	108593	16603	15-3
2	2001	108506	16415	15-1
3	2002	110417	17971	16-3
4	2003	110579	17164	15-5
5	2004	113697	18241	16-0
6	2005	113914	17131	15-0
7	2006	118112	17060	14-4
8	2007	122637	16632	13-6
9	2008	125017	16196	13-0
10	2009	127151	17368	13-7
11	2010	134599	15964	11-9
12	2011	135585	14027	10-3
13	2012	135445	13754	10-2
14	2013	134799	11772	8-73
15	2014	131666	12360	9-38
16	2015	133623	12602	9-43
17	2016	131008	11379	8-68
18	2017	129887	10655	8-20
19	2018	134516	10357	7-71
20	2019	139123	10281	7-38

Source: complied with various annual reports of National crime bureau from 2000 to 2019

With the table it is clear that in India suicides rates is also increasing as our population is increasing. In table total suicides from 2000 to 2019 have been given

and farmer and agriculture labor suicide rates also given this table is Cleary shows that in total suicides the rate of farmers and agriculture labor are between 7.36 percent to

16.3 percent in 2004 it was at highest stage in this year 18241 farmers or agriculture labor attempted suicide which was the 16 percent of the total. The main reasons of the

farmer suicides in India by the national crime bureau maintained are given in the table below in 2015 so it will indicate the main reason behind the farmer suicides

Table Reasons of Farmer and Agriculture labor suicides in India in 2015

S.N.	Reasons of suicides	Farmer suicides	Agriculture labor suicides
1	poverty	92	178
2	Land Dispute	86	93
3	Marriage problem	157	90
4	Family problem	933	1843
5	Agriculture farm level problem	1562	&
6	Illness problem	842	872
7	Drinking habit problem	330	312
8	Social status problem	11	19
9	Bankrupt problem	3097	255
10	other problem	897	933
11	Total	8007	4595

Source: complied with annual reports of National crime bureau from 2015

In table the reason of farmer and land less agriculture labor suicides have been shown the table indicate that in 2015 92 farmers and 178 agriculture labor committed suicides due to poverty and 88 farmers and 93 agriculture labor committed suicides due to land dispute. 157 farmers and 90 agriculture labor committed suicides due to marital problem and other reasons of the farmers and agriculture labor have mentioned in the table which shows the reasons behind the farmer suicides. With the help of table, it can be said that for all type of the farmer suicide only the agriculture and crop failure is not the reason farmers do suicide for so many reasons but in case of farmer suicides generally government give a cash incentive to the farmer family for relief so in due to any reason like family dispute, depression, mental illness, land problem, marriage problem. Social status problem of any other problem farmer does suicide family member says that it is due to crop failure of due to debt. So, on above table and the research work done by me the reasons of the farmer or agriculture labor can be described in these points

Reasons of farmer and agriculture labor suicides in India (Findings)

There are many reasons behind the farmer and agriculture labor suicides in India the main reasons can be describe among these points these points are huge pressure created by the loan provider in village generally farmer took loan from non-institutional sources and if farmer is unable to repay his loan they create a huge pressure on farmer so sometimes the farmer committed suicides due to this pressure, bank raptness of the farmer is also a main cause, crop failure is

also affect farmers, sometime crop price of farmer decreases a lot and he may be unable to get expected value of this crop also tense him, sometimes due to natural calamity the crop of the farmer is so less than the expected also make pressure on the farmer, sometimes family dispute and fight form other also creates pressure on farmers, land and family dispute also play a vital role in farmer suicides. So many farmers are fond of drinking alcohol regularly and this habit also became a cause of his suicides.

The lack of Irrigation facility also plays a role in farmers life sometimes farmers commit suicide due to depression also, in some of the cases farmers commits suicides because of the social pressure also like enter cast marriage of the farmer's daughter or unable to arrange dowry for his daughter etc. there are so many reasons lies behind farmers suicide so here there will be better to move on suggestions in stand of explaining the problem.

Suggestions for decreasing farmer and agriculture labor suicides in India

The problem of farmer suicides must be solved on the priority basis and the government and other social service provider should make a long-term policy to meet out this problem. In my opinion these remedies can decrease the problem of farmer suicide in India these can be describing in following points.

The farmer should provide maximum or may be all required agriculture loan by institutional service like bank and other institution, the government should make a law not to provide non institutional credit in this field because maximum farmer who

claimed suicide have taken loan from non-institutional loan provider, the irrigation facility in our fields must increase so the agriculture do not depend on weather, government should adopt the policy of farmer first instant of industrialist first, the poor farmer should identify and loan should give to them by gram panchayat, government should provide good seeds fertilizer and pesticides to increase production, there should be separate policy for the farmer whose land is so marginal, the minimum support price of agriculture should increase at a regular basis, the more crops should take in MSP policy.

In field farmer have work for some month and rest time he is free so the government should try to provide alternative employment facility to increase income of the farmer, increasing animal husbandry the income of farmer can increase so the government should try to increase these alternatives, the crop insurance should be must for the every crop and government should pay premium for that so that if due to any reason farmers crop lost he may get help, there should be extension of the cottage or small scale industries who take agriculture product as a raw material so that the demand of the agriculture can be increase, there should be a policy for the farmer benefit so they do not leave agriculture and it may become a profit maker work instant of lose bearing.

The agriculture inputs should provide to the farmer at low price so government should increase subsidy on these, the storage facility of the agriculture must also increase so the farmer can sell his product when he get fair price of it, the farmer should provide loan with the self-help groups may also a good alternative to provide relief to our farmer, government should insure our farmer that the crop value must be 1.5 times of the cost, there should be regular monitoring of farmer behavior and the needy farmer should provide counselor facility so that they may save their life in different condition, there should be regular counseling facility for the farmer on phone call, there should be more advertisement of the toll free no 18001203244 so farmer can talk in need.

To save our farmer from suicides the social awareness also required so to increase social awareness the government should take the help of the NGOs, the combined agriculture facility may also increase to save our

farmers, there should be better implement of prime minister farmer Nidhi plan, in village the government should band on selling liquor because so many farmer become poor due to drinking habit, the distribution market of agriculture should also increase, the price of r the agriculture should also stable so that our farmer can get benefit of it, the government should provide cash money on purchase on MSP, the benefit of the government plan should reach to every farmer, the farmer should provide more jobs in MANGARA scheme, the report of Swaminathan committee should implement, there should be special training facility for the farmer and special agriculture school should be open for the farmer child.

So doing these activities in favor of the farmers the suicide rate among farmer can be decrease and it will be the real help for the farmer. The government must implement these so the life of our farmer can save and the suicides among farmers can decrease so fast.

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The Amount of Air Pollution in Delhi and Its Effects on Health

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Abstract

Many health issues in cities are caused by air pollution. In terms of pollutant levels and management mechanisms, Delhi's air pollution status has recently changed dramatically. This study gives an evidence-based look at the current state of air pollution in Delhi, its consequences on health, and the control mechanisms put in place. According to the World Health Organization's urban air database, which was issued in September 2011, Delhi surpassed the maximum PM₁₀ limit by over 10-fold, at 198 g/m³. Vehicle emissions and industrial activity were shown to be linked to both interior and outdoor air pollution in Delhi. Delhi studies on air pollution and mortality discovered that all-natural-cause death and morbidity rose. Pollution is defined as the pollution of the earth's environment with pollutants that have an adverse effect on human health, quality of life, or the natural functioning of ecosystems. Water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, and soil contamination are the most serious kinds of pollution. Thermal pollution and radioactive dangers are two more lesser-known kinds. It is difficult to attribute the greatest harm to health to a single type; nonetheless, air and water pollution appear to be responsible for a significant share of pollution-related health issues. Recently, the state of air pollution in Delhi has changed dramatically in terms of pollutant levels and management methods used to minimise them. This study gives an evidence-based analysis of Delhi's air pollution situation.

Keywords: Air pollution Delhi, control measures, health

Delhi's Air Pollution Situation

The national and state governments jointly manage Delhi (or the National Capital Territory of Delhi). It can house around 167.5 lakh people (2011 Census of India).

Metros across the world face the weight of pollution; similarly, Delhi is on the receiving end in India.

In 1991-1994, the World Bank Development Research Group financed a research to investigate the consequences of air pollution.

The average total suspended particulate (TSP) level in Delhi throughout the research period was roughly five times the World Health Organization's annual average standard. Furthermore, during this time period, total suspended particle levels in Delhi surpassed the World Health Organization's 24-hour limit on 97% of all days with data. According to the study's findings,

In 1997, the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India issued a study on the environmental status in Delhi, citing worries

about deteriorating conditions. One of the issues raised in this investigation was air pollution. It was estimated that around 3000 metric tonnes of air pollutants were emitted every day in Delhi, with automobile pollution contributing the most (67%), followed by coal-based thermal power plants (12%). According to the Central Pollution Control Board, there was an increasing tendency from 1989 to 1997. (CPCB). Carbon monoxide concentrations from automobile emissions increased by 92% in 1996 compared to 1989 levels, owing to an increase in vehicular population. The quantities of particle lead looked to be under control; Morbidity as a result of the condition. The most complete investigation, done in 2008 by the Central Pollution Control Board, found substantial connections between all relevant unfavourable health outcomes. The findings were matched to those of a rural West Bengal control population. The odds ratio for upper respiratory symptoms in the last 3 months in Delhi was 1.59 (95% CI 1.32-1.91), and for

lower respiratory symptoms (dry cough, wheezing, dyspnea, chest pain) was 1.67 (95% CI 1.32-1.93). The prevalence of current asthma (within the previous 12 months) and physician-diagnosed asthma was considerably greater among Delhi participants than in controls. Lung function was impaired in 40.3% of participants. Several additional community-based studies have revealed that air pollution is linked to respiratory illness. (11-13) Numerous studies have found an. There is a link between indoor air pollution and respiratory illness. (14-19) Some of these research have focused on children's respiratory morbidity. Other studies in children have found similar correlations between particulate matter in ambient air and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (20), vehicular air pollution and increased blood levels of lead (a potential risk factor for abnormal mental development in children) (21), and decreased serum concentration of vitamin D metabolites and lower mean haze score (a proxy measure for ultraviolet-B radiation reaching the ground). (22) Research on the compounding influence of climatic factors on air pollution discovered that winter deteriorated both interior and outdoor air quality.

Delhi's Government Implemented Control Measures

The Ministry of Environment and Forests at the Centre and the Government of India's Department of Environment are the primary ministries for environmental protection.

Delhi is the national capital territory. The Central Pollution Control Board, established in 1974 under the Water Act, is the primary watchdog for carrying out the tasks outlined in environmental regulations, as well as implementing the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme and other operations. The Delhi Pollution Control Board is the state entity in charge.

In response to public lawsuits, the judiciary has taken serious notice of the deteriorating environmental conditions in Delhi on several occasions. One of the earliest such cases was the Supreme Court of India's decision in response to a writ suit filed in 1985 to address the grave problem of traffic pollution in Delhi. As a result, it ordered the closing of hazardous and noxious businesses, as well as hot-mix factories and brick kilns in Delhi.

So far, vehicle policy control efforts have included the use of unleaded gasoline (1998) and catalytic converters in passenger vehicles. automobiles (1995), decrease of sulphur content in diesel (2000), and reduction of benzene concentration in fuels (2000). Others include the construction of flyovers and subways.

❖ Industrial Strategy

Delhi's first Industrial Policy was implemented in 1982. The Department of Industries, Government of Delhi, then released a second Industrial policy (2010-2021). It is a thorough document that envisions more industrial growth in Delhi, with one of its missions being the creation of clean and non-polluting enterprises, and specifics of efforts to be done in this regard are given.

There are several more groups that collaborate with government initiatives to minimise air pollution. The Centre for Science and Environment, The Energy and Resources Institute, and the Indian Association for Air Pollution Control are among them. Confederation of Indian Industry and Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers are two industry representatives. Pollution is also controlled by government bodies such as the Factories Inspectorate. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Indian Institute of Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research institutes, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, and several other academic institutions in and around Delhi are among the research and academic institutions. Pollution control is also a priority for professional organisations such as the Indian National Science Academy, the Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the Indian Institute of Engineers.

❖ Advantages Obtained as a Result of Control Measures

Since the first pollution legislation was enacted, enormous progress has been achieved in terms of human resource development, infrastructural development, and research competence. Some research compared pre- and post-intervention health status to gain evidence on the effectiveness of control strategies. According to a research undertaken by the Central Pollution Control Board, Spending 8-10 hours a day in a clean indoor environment helps minimise the

health impacts of chronic air pollution exposure. A recent research discovered a considerable improvement in respiratory health following large-scale government attempts to limit air pollution. (26) It was claimed that the adoption of lower-emission motor vehicles resulted in a considerable increase in disability-adjusted life-years in Delhi. Another study discovered considerable evidence of a reduction in respiratory disease following the use of control measures.

The majority of the research were ecological correlation studies, which have limited potential to make causal inferences. However, given the circumstances, these were most likely the best available strategies for producing preliminary and, at times, policy-influencing findings, as any alternative approach would be unethical or operationally impracticable.

❖ Conclusion

During the last decade, the government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has made many initiatives to minimise air pollution in the city. The readings demonstrate the benefits of air pollution management strategies. However, more has to be done to further lower air pollution levels. Existing measures must be enhanced and expanded on a bigger extent. Government actions alone are insufficient. Participation of the community is essential in order to have a tangible impact on pollution reduction. The usage of public transportation should be encouraged. Metro rail use may be encouraged by providing a suitable number of feeder buses at Metro stations.

As we all know, health is an all-encompassing issue that affects not just the health department but all those concerned in human growth. Many renowned thinkers, from Charaka to Hippocrates, have emphasised the importance of the environment in an individual's health. As a result, anybody who modifies the environment in any manner, for whatever cause, must contribute to protecting people's health by managing all elements that impact it.

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Impact Of Online Classes On 10th Standard State Syllabus Students

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Abstract:

Since ages blackboard and chalk has been the way of teaching. By far it is the most effective and accepted way of learning and teaching. In this pandemic condition the way of teaching has become advanced. It is now the online system of education. In this it is usually indirect teaching and learning. This has made a huge change in the way of students being involved in the studies. Lockdown changed the perspective of schools. With schools closed for months, e-learning came to the forefront, across the world. Even in developed countries, students have been the primary movers of this initiative. Teachers followed the new trend, hoping to return to the classrooms soon. However, such expectations are unlikely to materialize any time soon. When schools re-open, they have to operate with reduced classroom strength, to ensure social distancing. It means the scope for classroom education will remain curtailed and e-learning has to fill the gap in the education sector. With blended learning as potential solutions for schools, e-learning will continue to dominate the sector for a longer period.

Keywords: Online Classes, Covid-19, Students

Introduction:

Statement Of the Problem:

COVID-19 is taking toll on every aspect of students' life. To this day school staffs are doing their best to teach and monitor the progress of students. As everyone knows 10th standard is the main stepping stone of student life. In the pandemic online classes have impacted the learning of the students. In this situation it is important to understand the students' perspective regarding the online classes, learning, evaluation and assessments.

Objectives Of the Study:

1. To understand the advantages and disadvantages of online education
2. To know the learning gap between the offline and online education
3. To understand the attitudes of the students towards learning online
4. To find out the problems faced by the students due to online education

Aim Of the Study:

The aim of the study is the to know the perspective of 10th standard students towards online classes, learning, assessment,

evaluation and the health-related issues experienced due to online classes.

Scope Of the Study:

The study was conducted in K.E.Board school, KNK girls' high school, Vidyaranya high school and Rajiv Gandhi high school, Dharwad.

Universe Of the Study:

The 10th standard students of Dharwad city.

Research Design:

Decisions regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an inquiry or a research study constitute a research design. "A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure." In fact, the research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. Research design is needed because it facilitates the smooth sailing of the various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure of

effort, time and money. "In this study the researcher used Explorative research design"

Sampling Method

- Sampling size: total 50 students taken as respondents for this study.
- Sampling Unit: In this study, the sampling unit consist of both the male and female 10th standard students of Dharwad city.
- Sampling Design: In this study the researcher used stratified random sampling design.

Sources Of Data Collection:

The two main sources of data collection in social sciences research are "Primary source and Secondary sources". The researcher used Google form questionnaire as a form of primary source of data collection.

Inclusion Criteria:

The study included the respondents from K.E.Board school, KNK girls' high school, Vidyaranya high school and Rajiv Gandhi High School, Dharwad 10th standard students.

Data Analysis

Samples were tabulated and percentage was drawn out to analyse the result of the study.

Presentation And Discussion of Finding

Highlighted the major findings of the study and discussed the results.

Limitation of the study

The study started in the month of June 2021 and completed in the month of August 2021. This study was restricted in the geographical area of Dharwad city and the findings were specific and not generalized.

Lockdown and education

Lockdown changed the perspective of schools. With schools closed for months, e-learning came to the forefront, across the world. Even in developed countries, students have been the primary movers of this initiative. Teachers followed the new trend, hoping to return to the classrooms soon. There is a paradigm shift witnessed in the education sector in India for last two months. Schools and teachers have been forced to adapt to e-learning leaving the traditional way of teaching. The adaption of technology was reluctant for many teachers and schools. That new technology added a competitive edge to the e-learning sector. The ed-tech firms strike gold in the pandemic as both private and government schools ensure

education through e-platforms. In India, online tutorials including Coursera, Collpoll and many more are gaining immense popularity during this crisis.

Online Education

In the last 20 years, the Internet has grown from being nearly non-existent into the largest, most accessible database of information ever created. It has changed the way people communicate shop, socialise, do business and think about knowledge and learning. Much more than just a new twist on distance learning, online schooling is changing the face of traditional classrooms and making education more accessible than ever before.

Online Education Programs

- **100% Online Education** - Fully-online degrees are earned from the comfort of your own home with no required visits to your college or university campus.
- **Hybrid Education** - Hybrid education allows students to pursue a combination of online and on-campus courses.
- **Online Courses** - While online courses may be part of a degree program, they can also be taken on their own in order to master a certain subject or learn a specific skill.
- **MOOCs** - MOOCs, or massive open online courses, are usually delivered in lecture form to online "classrooms" with as many as 10,000 people.

It's not easier studying online! Online institutions must meet with the same quality requirements as brick-and-mortar institutions. With the advancement of online learning technologies, virtual institutions have enhanced automated processes to deter fraud and/or plagiarism.

Many online institutions will partner with universities on campus to develop and deliver online programs. This enables an online service, while providing validated course studies through the brick-and-mortar institution, to benefit from the advanced expertise and technology that an online provider provides.

Resources for Online Learning

In general, when taking an online degree program you might encounter resources like:

- EBooks;
- Journals;
- Videos;
- Recorded lectures;

- Quizzes;
- Discussion forums
- Live Q&A sessions; and
- Interviews.

How is Online Learning Assessed?

Students taking a degree program or an individual course online will still be tested at regular intervals throughout their study period to assess their understanding of the course materials.

For those new to online education, this process can be intimidating. But there's no need to worry! Online institutions are experienced professionals, they'll ensure that your assessments are fair, comfortable, and designed to help you make the most of your learning experience.

Discover the assessment types you're likely to encounter when taking an online degree program or course:

Individual Assignments

These are probably the method of assessment that students will have the most experience with. For each assignment, you'll receive your topic, deadline and word count. You'll be required to produce a structured, reasoned argument within the boundaries set out by your course instructor.

Discussion activities

Face-to-face discussions between friends and colleagues is something that we all do every day. However, an online academic discussion requires a different set of skills, and might not come as naturally when your first start your online learning journey. Not to worry, you'll get the hang of it!

These activities will differ depending on the institution, but your course instructor will generally start each discussion off with a question or topic for debate. Students then need to research the topic and post their responses to the task demonstrating their own knowledge and understanding. Often, you'll end up in a debate with the ideas and views posted by fellow students.

Journal activities

Like discussion boards, journal activities tend to be specific to online courses. A journal entry is an ongoing update giving you the opportunity to reflect back on what you've learned during the period under review, and how you'll apply what you've learned in the future. Online learning doesn't take place in classrooms, and journal entries are straightforward ways for course instructors

to get a grasp of how you're progressing through the course and if you're gaining knowledge in the right areas.

Unlike other assignments, it is acceptable to use a subjective, personal style of writing in journal entries and refer to yourself in the first person. Think, "Over the last week, I've learned how to ..." Journal entries are often required, but ungraded - be genuine!

Exams

Although they can be nerve-wracking, exams are a key way to test your learning.

Institutions may choose to allow students to complete their exams on their own personal computer, in a location of their choosing. Because tutors have no way to oversee a virtual exam or test, they are typically open-book and open-note. As a viable alternative, many institutions will offer the option of completing 'take-home' examinations in the form of an essay or final assignment. Some institutions may use exam software like virtual proctors, or tools to monitor if you visit new web pages.

Findings, suggestions and conclusion

1. About 88 percent of respondents used mobiles for online classes, 6 percent used laptops, 4 percent used desktop computers and only 1 percent of the respondents used tablet for attending online classes.
2. About 66 percent of the respondents used Google meet application for online classes, 20 percent used Microsoft teams, 10 percent used teachmint and 4 percent used zoom applications for taking online classes.
3. Majority of the respondents (92%) found the application user friendly whereas few of the respondents (8%) found it difficult to use the application.
4. About 74 percent of the respondents spent 4 hours of the day for online classes, 12 percent spent 5 hours, 8 percent spent more than 6 hours and 6 percent of the respondents spent 6 hours of the day for online classes.
5. About 50 percent of the respondents had a better network range, 34 percent had good, 10 percent had excellent and 6 percent had poor network range.
6. About 54 percent of the respondents had live classes, 40 percent had online classes and 6 percent of the

respondents had recorded classes as the form of online classes.

7. Most used teaching mode (52%) was the text book explanation method, next priority was board teaching method (44%), next was the lecture method about 18 percent and video animation method was used for only 14 percent of the respondents.
8. Most used notes collection method (82%) was the pdf sent by the teacher, next was class notes writing about 24 percent and textbook was used by 12 percent of the respondents for notes collection.
9. Majority of the respondents (96%) of the respondents felt difference in online and offline classes and very few of the respondents (4%) felt no difference in online and offline classes.
10. Majority of the respondents' (88%) online classes were well organized and conducted and few of the respondents' (12%) online classes were not well organized and conducted.
11. About 52 percent of the respondents gained sufficient knowledge about the subject matter and 48 percent of the respondents did not gain sufficient knowledge about the subject matter in online classes.
12. About 68 percent of the respondents' teachers used innovative teaching methods and 26 percent of the respondents' teachers did not use innovative teaching methods in online classes.
13. Majority of the respondents (72%) preferred offline mode of classes and some of the respondents (28%) preferred online mode of classes.
14. About 40 percent of the respondents were 80 percent focused in the online classes, 32 percent of the respondents were 50 percent focused, 22 percent of the respondents were 100 percent focused and about 6 percent were 20 percent focused in the online classes.
15. About 62 percent of the respondents were interested in attending online classes and 38 percent of the respondents were not interested in attending online classes.
16. About 50 percent of the respondents' doubts were cleared in online classes whereas 50 percent were not cleared in online classes.
17. About 56 percent of the respondents were comfortable with online classes whereas 44 percent were not comfortable with online classes.
18. About 56 percent of the respondents felt that the online class was not interactive and 44 percent felt that it was interactive.
19. About 58 percent of the respondents were not satisfied with online classes and 42 percent were satisfied with online classes.
20. 50 percent of the respondents felt the need for the private tuitions whereas 50 percent did not feel the need for the private tuitions.
21. For the method of clarification of doubts the first priority was given to with teacher (76%), next was with friends (32%), then comes with text book (22%) and the last priority was given to with tuitions (10%).
22. About 41 percent of the respondents had 51-75 percent understanding in online classes, 24 percent had 26-50 percent understanding, 30 percent had 75percent and above understanding and 4 percent had 0 to 25percent understanding in the online classes.
23. About 30 percent of the respondents felt 51 to 75 percent of the doubts were clarified in online classes, 28 percent felt about 75 percent and above doubts were clarified, 26 percent felt about 26 to 50 percent doubts were clarified and 16 percent of the respondents felt 0 to 25 percent of the doubts were clarified in online classes.
24. Majority of the respondents (78%) gained the knowledge of the applicability of the subject matter whereas 22 percent of the respondents did not gain the knowledge of applicability of the subject matter.
25. About 60 percent of the respondents did not attend any revision classes, in the 40 percent respondents who attended the revision classes 16 percent attended other tuition classes, 12 percent attended government Chandana channel, 10 percent attended private tuitions and 2 percent attended Byjus classes for revision.

26. About 66 percent of the respondents attended exams and tests online among that 40 percent took online quiz, 14 percent took assignments and 12 percent took live pen and paper exams and tests.
27. Majority of the respondents' (78%) marks or grades were affected by online classes and some of the respondents' (22%) marks or grades were not affected by online classes.
28. About 40 percent of the respondents were 26 to 50 percent satisfied with online evaluation, 34 percent were 51 to 75 percent satisfied, 20 percent were 0 to 25 percent satisfied and 6 percent were 75 percent and above satisfied with online evaluation.
29. Majority of the respondents (70%) felt irritation in the eyes due to online classes and some of the respondents (30%) did not feel irritation in the eyes due to online classes.
30. Majority of the respondents (72%) felt strain in the eyes due to online classes and some of the respondents (28%) did not feel strain in the eyes due to online classes.
31. Majority of the respondents (66%) felt back pain due to online classes and some of the respondents (34%) did not feel back pain due to online classes.
32. Equal number of respondents (50%) experienced and did not experience ear pain due to continuous usage of earphones.
33. About 54 percent of the respondents did not experience fatigue and about 46 percent of the respondents experienced fatigue due to online classes.
34. About 52 percent of the respondents experienced heaviness in legs due to continuous sitting in one position and about 48 percent did not experience heaviness in legs.
35. About 58 percent of the respondents were frustrated and about 42 percent were not frustrated due to monotonous lifestyle.
36. About 54 percent of the respondents did not engage in household works along with online classes and about 46 percent of the respondents engaged in household works along with online classes.
37. About 52 percent of the respondents did not spend lot of time online other than classes and about 48 percent of the respondents spent lot of time online other than classes.
38. Majority of the respondents (76%) did not attend life skill or career guidance classes and few of the respondents (24%) attended life skill or career guidance classes.
39. About 58 percent of the respondents felt the deprivation from extracurricular activities and 42 percent did not feel any deprivation.
40. About 60 percent of the respondents missed the sports, 20 percent missed dance, 6 percent missed all, equal percent of the respondents (4%) missed music and competitions and equal percent of the respondents (2%) missed drawing, yoga and reading novels as extracurricular activities.
41. About 54 percent of the respondents learnt new creative activity other than school and 46 percent did not learn new creative activity other than school.
42. About 60 percent of the respondents felt isolated from family and 40 percent of the respondents did not feel isolated from family.

Researcher Experience

During the study the researcher gained the experience of selecting the current problem to carry out research. Also gained experience to structure the self-made questionnaire relating to the research problem. The researcher gained experience of using new technologies to collect data and analyse it to get the results of the study. The researcher gained experience to interact with people to collect their information. The experience of coding and decoding of the data was also gained. The usage of new era software to check the liability of the data was also a major experience. The presentation of the conducted study in an effective and simple manner was a great experience. The researcher gained the experience of proper organising the collected information and data.

Conclusion

The study consisted of 50 respondents completed in 10th standard in the present year. It included both urban and rural students. Four schools of Dharwad city was

considered for the study. In the study it was majorly found that from the students' point offline classes were preferred on online classes. Students faced many problems like network issues, health issues, affect in grades and marks and also on tests and exams. It was found that students were not comfortable with online classes. It showed that the knowledge gained by the students regarding the subject matter was less compared to offline classes. The students expressed that online classes make them feel frustrated and isolated from family. It also revealed that feeling of deprivation from the extracurricular activities was also found to be high. It was found that the focus of the students in online classes was low and also they felt the need for private tuitions. The creative learning in the students was low and this made them feel fatigue. The doubts of the students were cleared satisfactorily. The respondents expressed that they came across few of the health issues such as irritation and strain in the eyes, ear and back pain and heavy legs. It revealed that the students were not able to engage in household works and were spending a lot of time online. The monotonous lifestyle made them get frustrated. On the whole the students were not satisfied with the online classes and preferred offline classes over online classes.

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Analyzing The Impact Of Covid-19 On Information Technology And Its Applications With Healthcare Management Practices

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Abstract

The aging population, the noise, and lethargic way of life of human beings are some of the key reasons for the healthcare sector's growth. Indian entrepreneurs have seen these opportunities to expand and provide various types of healthcare. This paper stresses, however, that quality of service cannot be provided to a large number of patients without implementing IT in existing healthcare facilities. Also as data analyses development, huge quantities of medical data collected by medical installations and providers can be mined and analyzed in order to assist in the planning and decision making processes. Governments in middle-income countries will allow technology companies to grow quickly through support for local venture capital funds, public-private partnerships, strategic adjustment of the online taxation system to enable affordability, and competition policy coordination between online and offline services. By outsourcing their back office companies to software-as-a-service companies and by graded dependence on technology companies to manage relationships with the vendors, clients, and employees, private companies such as the IT sector could accelerate their digitalization. In a post COVID-19 age, development finance institutions (DFIs), by further engaging upstream in creating a communicative environment to increase investment in digital infrastructure, technology, and digital skills, in particular in low-income countries, will help technology companies in emerging markets. We have given here an overview of the role of IT to form the health, hospital, health, and industry management and to adjust the requirements of the workforce in order to meet the full number of beneficiaries.

1. Introduction

The history of human creation attests to the fact that humans have often struggled for survival, and that Darwin's notion of "the Fit test's survival" is always valid. Similar to this testimony, it is reasonable to conclude that people more often participate in unrealistic goals and demands for positions of growing complications in professional and personal life. In general, we may claim that we always aspire to expand our skills, abilities, and capability from the mental to the physical in order to survive in family, personal relationships, and professional life. However, much of the time in this journey we fail to live or to attend hospitals and health centers, either knowingly or unconsciously. Also, recent research has shown that the topic of well-being has become an important concern with the increasingly complex environmental lifestyle. It's important to say

in this context that whatever the cause for our health problems, we prefer to treat them (health) by visiting hospitals or health centre where not only work efficiency and productivity are reduced but the spillover effect on visitors is generated (family members, relatives, and friends of the patient).

The outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19), which poses a significant problem for global health care systems [2], has taken a global pandemic. The government has introduced comprehensive and robust preventive and control measures during the outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China so that an outbreak is brought under rapid control.

The China health information technology group has actively taken steps to exploit health information technology for the surveillance, tracking, early warning, prevention and monitoring of epidemics, and

other functioning[2,3], including clinical data science, computer science, and computing technologies, consumer health information and computer science. In addition to the incorporation of the major data such as transport data and location-based services data, it is used to model virus behavior and to direct policymakers in the field of health care [5]; artificial intelligence (AI) and deep education will improve detection and diagnosis. The Internet of things (IoT), a forum for tracking the COVID-19 epidemic. Health IT has certainly played an important role in the battle against COVID-19.

Currently, the role of disease prevention and control has become more complex, and the global epidemic of COVID-19 is facing enormous challenges. The goal of this report is to provide theoretical and concrete references from other countries about the way that health information technologies can address the COVID-19 outbreak, along with various emergencies in terms of public health and disasters, to respond to the COVID-19 epidemic as regards public health. Based on that context, we also analyze particular health IT activities for outbreak management in China, explain in depth the highlights of those applications, and address critical issues when using health IT.

2. The Impact Of Technology In Healthcare

There are no two ways: technology has saved countless lives and increases our quality of life continuously. This is not only the case, but technology has had an immense influence on nearly all medical procedures and activities in the medical industry.

This article explores the benefits and disadvantages of health technologies and their interactions with patients and practitioners.

Digitalization of Health Records

Electronic Health Records have become a major game shift for everyone in the medical sector, replacing obsolete paper records. A few positions that have influenced this industry-wide introduction are medical assistants to medical coding practitioners of registered nurses.

Patient evaluations of the central digitized system are carried out by nurses and technicians. Health examinations and encoding appointments are used for modifying diagnostic codes for records of patients (such as test results).

It not only enables patients to access their records by pressing a button, but it is also often used to speed up the capture of errors (without having to do more with unreadable physicians).

Among the many benefits to healthcare offered by electronic health records is:

Greater Patient Care

EHR informs the doctor of potential issues immediately (such as allergies or intolerances to certain medicines). EHRs from almost all medical institutions are available and are particularly helpful for doctors who test patients in other places (and crucial if the patient is unresponsive).

Ease of Workflow

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that medical billers and coders are among the most powerful of the allies and the requirements in this sector will rise by 13% between 2016 and 2026. Only medical billers and coders have been made much simpler by implementing EHRs.

It takes much less time than paper-based approaches to enter data in a computerized system, and it reduces the risk of errors inpatient data and financial factors. Medical coding experts can also view medical records on digital terms, improve quality and productivity from home.

Lower Healthcare Costs

Shifting the cost of outpatient care from paper to electronic medical records has decreased by 3%, according to a report from the University of Michigan. The savings per patient amount is projected to be \$5.14 per month. In a major city hospital network, this amount is incalculable.

Electronic health reports drawbacks

In principle, going to EHRs is expected to boost everything. Sadly, there are still some kinks that must be ironed out. Instead of a fluid recording system, there is a lack of interconnection in many networks, which ensures that many of them are unable to communicate. This lack of coordination can also endanger the health of patients.

3. Big Data And The Cloud

'Big Data' is a digital era motto that is also interconnected with records on electronic health. The term refers to large volumes of data obtained, analyzed, and used for analytical purposes.

This information has many advantages when evaluated by data experts, for example:

Health Cost Control

Epidemic forecast
Stop preventive mortality
Enhance life quality
Health waste reduction
Enhancement of treatment performance and quality

Developing new drugs and treatments

Healthcare gathers vast quantities of information every second, such that these facilities need expandable, cost-effective, and reliable storage solutions. That's the position in the cloud.

The Cloud then offers services across the internet using hardware and software. Health professionals and patients can access and use those data from all devices online anywhere in the world.

Better and Safer Data Storage

Cloud computing technology makes it possible to store loads of information at extremely low cost, all without any extra hardware or servers being limited (and expensively involved). Cloud storage protects against loss of sensitive data by providing powerful backup and recovery services that rely more on EHR systems.

Improved Access to Big Data

The cloud is a versatile forum for medical research and information sharing. It was first used for transmitting health data and data in 2014 but was better understood by 2016. This complete collection of functions transforms the medical environment from mobilizing employees to exchanging big data to enhance the accuracy of clinical studies.

Dangers Associated with Artificial Intelligence in Medicine

The many benefits of medical science cannot be overlooked, however, like all technical advances, a few issues require attention. There are many problems.

Centralized Data Point

Whereas over dependency is incredibly useful for every data information, if communication or bandwidth issues arise, it can also have significant consequences.

However, security and data protection is the primary concern arising from cloud computing and increased mobile use.

The Risk of Medical Records Hacking

In 2015, the second-largest health care provider in the USA, Anthem's clients, and staff collected data for about 80 million hackers. Only names and addresses have been compromised (there are no disease or therapy details) but if an insurance giant like

Anthem does so, it raises concerns as to how secure patient records are in the clinic in your town.

It appears that patient records are high; with health, credentials stolen up from \$10 – about ten to twenty times the amount of a number of a credit card. This information may then be used to establish false IDs (to buy medical devices or to file false insurance claims). This information may also be used.

Information and Communication Technology

Around 95% of Americans had cell phones of a kind by 2019, and like every other industry, health care had to turn its processes quickly and effectively to communicate with the people.

ICT connects medical practitioners, as well as patients, along with the healthcare professionals. The knowledge is exchanged through emails, tablets, telemedicine, and telemonitoring systems and is particularly useful in rural areas and in places where there are no facilities or specialists.

There seems to be no end to custom healthcare software production from diagnostics to administration, consulting, education, and support.

Disadvantages of Information and Communication in Healthcare

Although these technological advancements have numerous advantages, the number one issue is increasingly impersonal interactions between patient and doctor. However, studies show that artificial intelligence can freely allow a doctor to spend more time interacting with patients. It's just time, but the data are promising.

Telemedicine

Tele-health and telehealth can be used for two-way visits to videos (or the transmission of healthcare data like electrocardiograms). Telemedicine can be used in many countries, particularly for the cardiovascular field of healthcare.

Telemonitoring technology can monitor from a remote location vital signs, symptoms, and even blood levels. Future technicians of cardiac monitoring are delighted to hear that AliveCor has a system to monitor potassium blood concentrations to avoid hyperkalemia. Although not yet approved by the FDA, this shows perfectly well how technology meets the needs of patients at risk.

Benefits of Telemedicine

Telecommunications health enhances related healthcare employment, including some high paid positions in the sector. Introducing these telemedicine options minimizes the number of patients in waiting rooms and decreases pressure on their teams.

Additional advantages include:

Shorter wait times for the patient

Enhanced rural connectivity

Enhanced productivity that results in savings

4. Mobile Health

Mobile health refers to information about medical and mobile health. Mobile health (or mhealth). Mobile health. Roughly 85% of doctors used patient care mobile devices and medical software, and 25% used it in 2015.

The Advantages of Using Mobile Equipment

Smartphones allow patients to carry out their tasks from almost anywhere in the world, ranging from patient access to EHRs, medical review, email follow-up, and pharmacy prescriptions.

Improved communication assists medical billers in their position by sending text message warnings on payment schedules and bills that are unpaid. Mobile contact may also minimize the time spent on telephone calls via snail mail, paper use, or other.

The Disadvantages of Mobility

Human errors cannot be absolutely erased even with the most sophisticated technologies. Mobile devices can simply be lost or robbed and even hacking, malware and viruses are vulnerable (especially if the devices are used on unsecured internet connections).

Mobile App Technology in the Medical Field

Almost all applications are now available, and healthcare apps for both health care and patient use are constantly being created. There is an abundance of choices – the main drawback.

Function of Mobile Health Apps

Mobile health applications provide both parties with greater flexibility. They are one of the cheapest ways to provide their patients with stronger care.

Some seek to raise understanding of wellbeing, while others promote contact between health care providers. Some of the areas in which 'health' apps support include:

Control of chronic treatment

Control of drugs

Relation to medical treatment

Diagnoses

Personal records of health

Health for women

Fitness and loss of weight

Mental health

The Verdict on Healthcare Technology

Despite apparent (and even dangerous) problems, technology's importance in health care means the benefits are greater than the disadvantages.

5. Methodology**Information Gathering and Framework Development**

In our study, we collected information from government and administration departments, medical facilities, healthcare, and public corporations on health information technologies to understand the activities taken by the Chinese health information technology community during the COVID-19 epidemic (Figure 1).

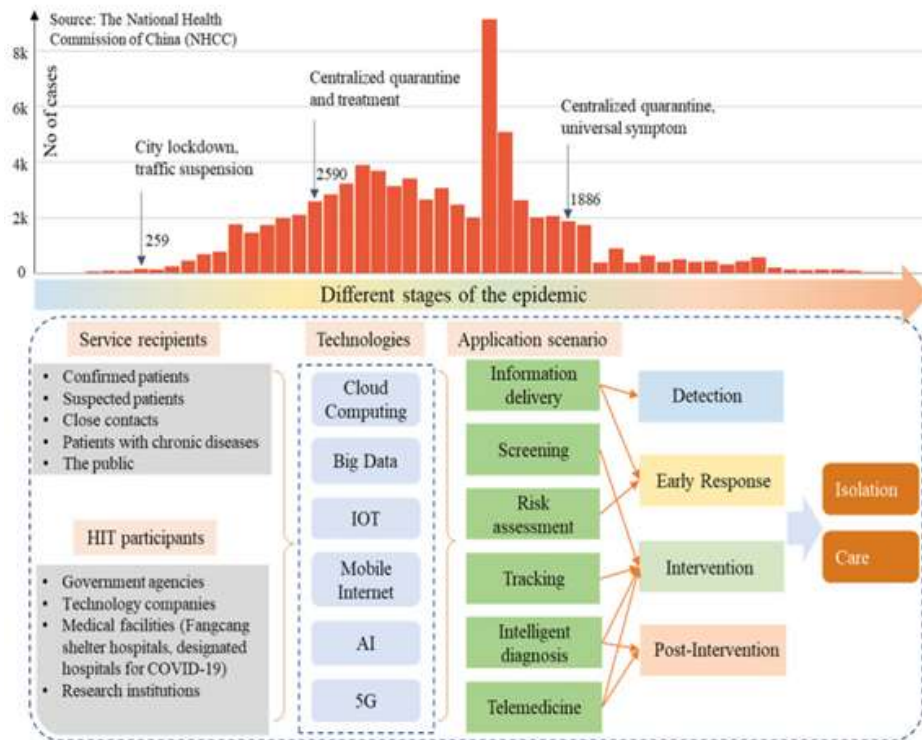


Figure 1: Proposed IT system for health in response to an outbreak of COVID-19. COVID-19: disease of the coronavirus. IoT: Internet of Things.

To respond to an outbreak, the Health Information Technology Components, recipients of services, technologies, and implementation scenarios were first identified and presented. Secondly, by integrating the health information management elements with the various phases of the epidemic, we also set up a complete technological response solution. In this context, we understand how the epidemic response is being applied to health-related information technology and how it operates on various levels.

Isolation and treatment are the most effective steps to control infectious illnesses; the two goals are both control-related, as seen in China [7,8]. The system encompasses all four main phases of the COVID-19 epidemic: diagnosis, early response, intervention, and post-intervention: health information management users, service receivers, technology, and implementation scenarios.

Definition of the Four Main Stages of the COVID-19 Epidemic

We defined the four main phases based on the timetabling of the epidemic in China (Figure 6): participants in IT, service users, technologies, and scenarios for applications.

Participants in health information technology

Health information technology participants were government departments, technology companies, and medical facilities in this national initiative (Fangcang shelter hospitals, COVID-19) and academic institutions that use the information technologies to respond to an epidemic [9].

Service Recipients

These include patients that have been reported, suspected patients, close contacts, chronic disease patients, and the public [7,10,11].

Technologies

Varied technologies in the fields of disease detection and management are used, including cloud computing, Big Data, IoT, the mobile net and AI technologies, and the 5th generation (4G). '5G+ Wellbeing' was changed to clinical treatment [12].

Application Scenarios

Scenarios for implementation mainly include the provision of information, case identification, online screening, risk assessment, and intelligent diagnostic procedures. These scenarios are specific embodiments of the integrated application of monitoring and prevention and control of different information technology.

6. It Health Workforce Domain Analysis

6.1 Type for skills, education required in IT Healthcare environment

6.1.1 Four Skills Tomorrow's Innovation Workforce Will Need:

Throughout history, new technologies have demanded step shifts in the skills that companies need. Like the First Industrial Revolution's steam-powered factories, the Second Industrial Revolution's mass-production tools and techniques, and the Third Industrial Revolution's internet-based technologies, the Fourth Industrial Revolution — currently being driven by the convergence of new digital, biological, and physical technologies — is changing the nature of work as we know it. Now the challenge is to hire and develop the next generation of workers who will use artificial intelligence, robotics, quantum computing, genetic engineering, 3D printing, virtual reality, and the like in their jobs.

1. Omniscience

To know it all may be a godlike, even insufferable, goal. But tomorrow's talent must aspire to understand everything — or at least much more than they currently do — about their businesses. Employees must grasp key connections: links between physical machines and digital systems, between each step of the value chain, between the company's current and future business models. And they must know their customers' businesses — how and when their customers' products and services are used, how their customers' organizational processes work, and the related challenges and opportunities. That's the only way companies will be able to evolve from selling products and services to delivering outcomes — a process that will likely change the very businesses they're in.

For instance, a major medical device manufacturer we studied has moved from developing R&D-driven solutions to delivering patient outcomes, which has become possible because of new technologies and big data. The company needed to quickly employ more people with a systemic understanding of everything it does, including patient care and rehabilitation and treatment efficacy. To move the needle on patient outcomes, it's critical to understand all those aspects of the system and the associated variables. Thus, the business will demand that existing and new employees have a broader understanding about the underlying science, the delivery technologies, and the industry than almost all of them,

other than top management, currently possess. Breadth of knowledge cannot substitute for depth, either; employees must also be able to make deep dives into the vertical aspects of the business when necessary.

2. Entrepreneurial Mindset

Although it may sound obvious, innovation teams will need to become more enterprising to succeed. They must become boundary pushers in terms of not just the products they wish to develop, but also the processes they use. The two are closely linked.

In large businesses, R&D and product development teams are organized like most other functions. They must follow the company's guidelines about sourcing hardware, materials, and technologies to do their work and can use only IT-approved tools. R&D must adhere to time-tested procedures and rules for sharing information about or testing prototypes and product designs. And traditional R&D teams usually work in a centralized way, relatively insulated from the outside.

All that works well when business is as usual, but these are extraordinary times. R&D is meant to push technical boundaries, so R&D teams must learn to redraw organizational boundaries to keep pace with technological change. Essentially, they must become digital entrepreneurs, using the latest tools or, if necessary, creating them. That involves experimenting with new software and systems outside those recommended by IT, and even developing some solutions in-house.

3. Bottom-Line Focus

In a data-driven world, employees need to be just as skilled at thinking about business models as they are at designing and implementing systems. Thanks to IoT and other technologies, companies' value-capture strategies can be shaped not just by the marketing, sales, and business development functions, but also by R&D and product development. IDEO's Tom Kelley describes people who look for business opportunities, beyond the current challenges, as cross-pollinators. Fostering that capability will be key.

Product engineers, for instance, must consider what kinds of sensors should be used, their placement, and the data types captured in light of possible revenue streams and cost savings. After all, big data poses as

many challenges as opportunities. All hands must be on deck. The number of IoT-connected devices, estimated at around 2 billion in 2006, soared to 11 billion by 2019, and, according to Statista, is projected to touch 75 billion by 2025. Companies are capturing an enormous amount of data: IoT-generated data, estimated in 2016 at around 22 zettabytes (1 zettabyte equals 1 trillion gigabytes), reached 52 zettabytes by 2019 and is projected to hit 85 zettabytes by 2021. While a company's digital people may appear to be on the front lines of the data explosion, they also need to be able to figure out what all that data means for the business and how it can be monetized. They must go beyond checking where the data originated, how dependable it is, where it is stored, and whether it has a coherent sequence. All that is useful but has become mere hygiene.

4. Ethical Intelligence

Machines, overseen by smart humans, will make many design decisions. Though they are innately logical, they lack empathy. That will have consequences for companies, consumers, and society. Doing the right thing will become only more challenging as digital systems become increasingly complex.

People must examine machines' choices through an ethical lens — and weigh in. Companies will have to figure out how design decisions and digital systems affect each stakeholder and factor in the likely unintended consequences. In industries such as aerospace, automotive, and medical device development, traditional engineering processes like risk analysis and failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA) should also be deployed during the development of digital platforms and products. For instance, when Twitter's founders created the platform, they didn't imagine it could be used to influence elections with the use of fake accounts and bots. However, a coder putting the platform through a design FMEA would have identified the possibility well before people caught a glimpse of the platform's dark side.

Given AI's potential, every company needs to consciously decide what good judgment looks like. Take the case of Boeing's 737 Max 8, where, according to recent reports, pilots complained about an issue with the aircraft software while testing it years before 346 people died in two crashes.³ However, those concerns never made it to the Federal Aviation Administration — a tragic failure of

ethics at all levels of the company. The countermeasures lie beyond the scope of this article but must include new codes of conduct, fresh corporate responsibility norms, KPIs that reinforce personal accountability, and specialized training.

6.2 Education

6.2.1 Health Care Education Career Requirements

A bachelor's degree in health education is necessary to enter this career. Degree programs in health care education include courses on women's health, men's health, global health concerns, social policy, ethics, statistics, sexual health, research methods and ethnic health disparities.

A master's degree is typically required for work in public health or to advance into a supervisor or director position. Professors and some researchers are required to have a doctorate degree in the field. Health educators in K-12 schools must also have a teaching license. A Certified Health Education Specialist (CHES) certificate may also prove helpful in ensuring career advancement. The CHES certificate is attained through an examination that documents competency in the field.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), employment growth for health educators is expected to be 10% between 2018 and 2028. The BLS goes on to say the increase in health education positions would be driven by efforts to reduce healthcare costs through health, wellness and disease prevention initiatives. In May 2018, the BLS reported that the median annual salary for health educators was \$54,220. Among the highest mean salaries were those paid to health educators working for the federal government (\$102,550), wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (\$78,770), merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods (\$77,670), and specialty hospitals (\$75,370).

6.3 IT healthcare domains:

Five promising domains for India's IT workforce No, emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and automation are not taking away jobs. They are generating more jobs which are quite lucrative too. Emerging technologies poses a big threat to traditional business of the companies so they are forced to look for employees who are conversant with the new technological trends.

As the tech business is being redrawn, it has generated demand for employees in key domains related to emerging technology. According to a report by Simplilearn, one of the leading global e-learning companies, a large number of jobs have been generated in 2018 in the emerging technologies. The study titled 'Digital Transformation & Future of Tech Jobs in India, identifies five domains data science, artificial intelligence, cloud computing, cyber security and digital project management and reveals how many jobs were generated in these domains in which cities in the country in 2018. According to the study, the median salaries for these domains are quite high: data scientist: 25,00,000 per annum; artificial intelligence: 20,00,000 pa; cloud architect: 18-30,00,000 pa; cyber security expert: 22-32,00,000 pa; and digital project manager: 15-24,00,000 pa.

Bengaluru, Delhi and Pune lead in generating jobs in these five domains, followed by Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai.

6.4 Engaging and transforming the health workforce is essential:

Starting in the 1950s, multiple industries – financial services, retail, entertainment, and others – have invested in digitalization and leveraging digital data with the aim to transform and improve their business models. While ultimately successful, these industries experienced a number of intermediate failures. Each of these failures has its own particulars, but all share certain overarching characteristics:

- The failure to engage and gain the buy-in of end users of the new systems;
- The failure to invest in adopting the skill mix of the end users of the new systems, or to create new roles for individuals with the appropriate skills to manage the change;
- The failure to appreciate the changes to the nature of the work, the tasks to be done, and who does them (The National Advisory Group on Health Information Technology in England, 2016[10]).

In the labor-intensive health sector, any effort to improve the service delivery through digitalization and the use of digital data also requires the initial and sustained engagement of the people doing the work. Moreover, there is a need to ensure that health workers are adequately supported through education and training to effectively

and safely adopt the new and emerging digital work tools. Without the right people and skills, digitization will fail, or at least not achieve its full potential. Finally, in order to avoid simply digitizing ineffective and inefficient analogue processes, digitization needs to be accompanied by rethinking the work processes; in particular, the affected tasks should be remained for a digital environment.

6.5 Skills supply and demand need to be considered simultaneously

Without the availability of full-time jobs with a sustainable career track, few talented individuals will choose to leave the practice of clinical medicine, nursing, or pharmacy to obtain additional training and certification in health information technology. Similarly, even if suitable education programs combining knowledge of clinical practice with IT expertise are offered, few students will choose this hybrid path as a career choice when these jobs are not recognized as central to health service delivery, and hence, the corresponding positions are in shortage although they would be needed for a functioning health system.

7. RESULTS

Health Information Technology Practice in China

In China's response to the outbreak of COVID-19, information technology has played a key role. Information technology, such as disease pattern prevention, close touch follow up and remote diagnostic, has been used in every phase of the epidemic. Centered on the structure for the response to the epidemic in the Methodology section for health information technology.

Internet Hospitals

The global COVID-19 epidemic is currently very severe and is extremely challenging concerning the prevention and control of epidemics. At the early stages of the outbreak, ambulatory and hospital bed fever clinics in some areas of China were badly overloaded. Mobile internet and 5G technologies are used by local governments, medical institutions, and many Chinese businesses to deliver Internet health services effectively by clinical experts around the world. In the prevention and control of epidemics in China, Internet hospitals have also played a significant role.

Public authorities encouraged the provision during the COVID-19 outbreak, through the public use of the internet hospitals, of "Internet+" health services. As the number of reported cases and deaths during the epidemic grew quickly, psychological issues, including anxiety and depression were faced both by medical professionals and by the public. The internet hospitals have therefore started providing different kinds of online facilities for mental wellbeing. The home delivery service offered by internet hospitals is also very common during the outbreak for patients with chronic diseases.

Health QR Codes

The QR health code has played a major role in disease prevention and control and in encouraging people to return to work for national surveillance during the COVID-19 outbreak. When you enter and exit public areas such as neighborhoods, malls, and underground stations, people need to view or check their health QR codes. A large data system can then track a person's travel routines based on these records. QR and Big Data technology will determine whether the public was contacting a verified or suspected patient with COVID-19 directly or indirectly. Traceability helps health officials to find people with suspected diseases easily and take prompt steps to avoid the transmission of the virus.

Three colors of health QR codes currently exist: red, yellow, and green (Figure 7). Those colors display three health conditions. Many regions have different levels of red and yellow coding, but green coding accurately suggests that the person does not currently have COVID-19 symptoms and can easily assess a person's health status by using those coding specifications. Health QR codes play an important role in disease prevention and tracking and improve the government's digital transformation and public services efficiency significantly.

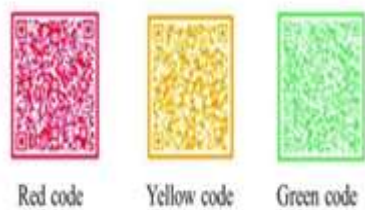


Figure 2: Health QR codes used in the COVID-19 outbreak in China. COVID-19: disease of the coronavirus.

Intelligent Diagnosis for Chest Computed Tomography Images

Early in the outbreak of COVID-19, researchers, and the clinical information industry, in collaboration with radiologists, acted rapidly to create computerized diagnostic products for COVID-19. In the testing of COVID-19 patients these products have played an important role, two of the reasons for which are listed below.

For the first time, the findings of a test performed in certain patients in real-time with reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) are inaccurate, and thus suspected or confirmed patients with COVID-19 who are not conducive to disease prevention or outbreak management are not identified. Features from chest computed tomography (CT), coupled with results from the RT PCR test, make for more accurate clinical practice diagnostics. It was suggested that particular attention should be paid to chest CT features and laboratory examination results in addition to RT-PCR results and epidemiological information. Existing studies show that about 96% of COVID-19 patients are CT abnormalities in the chest and, thus, chest CT features are important for COVID-19 recognition.

The process takes a lengthy period (approximately two hours); however, the process can detect a highly sensitive lesion in COVID-19 within two minutes by an AI-based diagnostic device. secondly, while RT-PCR is a gold standard confirmatory tool of Covid-19. Screening for suspicious patients is accelerated by AI-based diagnostic schemes; suspected patient triage in a shorter span is allowed; risk for cross-infections in health facilities is reduced and doctors during COVID-19 is relieved from the shortage.

Critical Issues for the Health Informatics Community to Consider Capabilities of Future Clinical Information Systems

Clinical IT specialists have regularly engaged in technical assistance to admit and rehabilitate patients with COVID-19, in the outbreak of COVID-19. Experience in China indicates that future clinical information systems with the following capacity to resolve health emergencies should be designed and constructed.

Productive use is the first skill. Wuhan established his first Fangcang bed shelters in

two hours. In the first two thousand. To facilitate admission and care in patients with mild to moderate COVID-19, clinical information systems must be implemented in a similar short term.

The second role is knowledge sharing. The Chinese Centre for the Control and Prevention of Diseases during this epidemic, Fangcang Shelter, and designated hospitals for COVID-19 patients were often required to share information (e.g. testing results and patient reference information). Future designs of clinical information systems to resolve public health crises should concentrate on information sharing capacities.

Electronic health records (EHRs) respond rapidly in emergencies is also the third capability. During the outbreak, EHR was designed to directly respond to COVID-19 by clinical IT professionals. Screening and triage procedures, order resources, suspected case reports, and outbreak information

statistics are all part of these configuration and adaptation measures. To respond to public health emergencies rapidly, standardized configuration processes for EHR should be established.

Emerging Technologies for Public Health Emergencies

In comparison to the 2003 outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARs), during the COVID-19 outbreak, the Internet has been the main information source and public dynamics of the epidemic can be accessed on different channels. China has made significant progress in several emerging technology fields after nearly 20 years of growth. In the fields of infection control (COVID-19) effectiveness, virus tracking, disease-identification, control and therapy, resource allocation, cloud computing, big data, IoT, mobile internets, AIs, blockchain, 5-G technology, and other new technologies, the Chinese government, health facilities and a variety of technology are actively used.

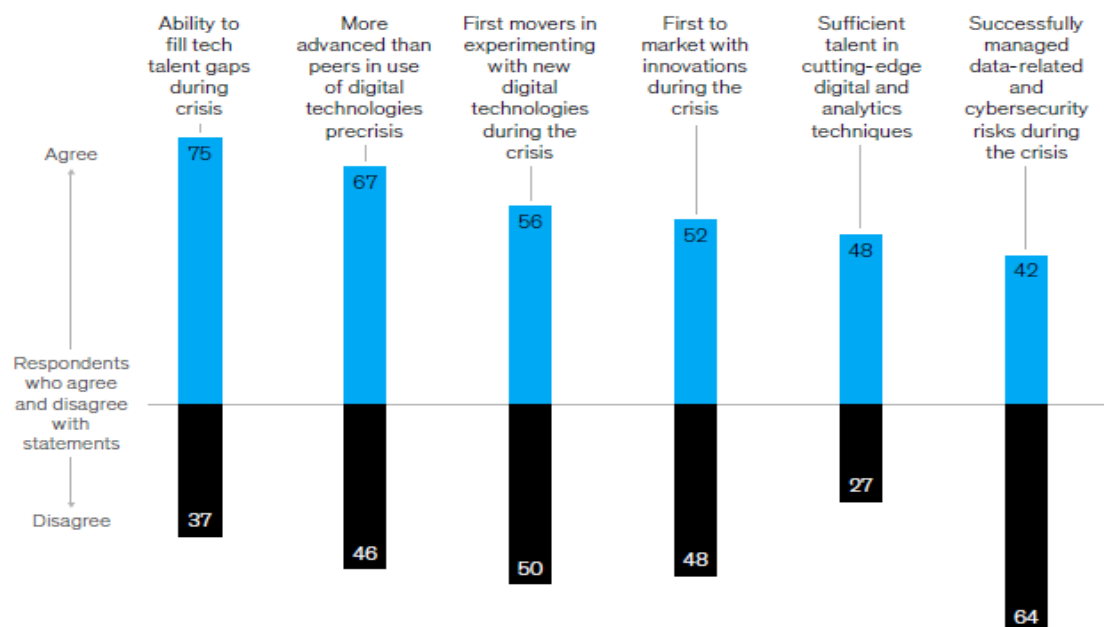


Figure 3: Differences between COVID-19 implementing organizations and all the other organizations have been quite successful, percentage points

Conclusion

This study was undertaken to understand the importance and dimensions of IT in the context of the medical system, followed by linking these dimensions with certain demographic variables, such as age, gender, education, and income. The study shows that in India people are highly inclined to use technology-based health services in specific services coupled with information technology.

At the micro-level, the report demonstrates the potential to incorporate three aspects of IT into health care. Those measurements encompass a broad variety of healthcare services, including pre-stay visits to clinics, hospitals, and post-discharge facilities, during three phases of medical treatment. Also, one of the demographic variables was found that income is a significant factor in

accessing technology-based health services throughout the world.

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Impact of Digital Economy in Rural India

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Abstract:

Digital economy refers to an economy that is based on digital computing technologies although we increasingly perceive this as conducting business through markets based on the internet and the word web. The digital economy is also sometimes called the internet economy, new economy or web economy. Digitalization is a process of converting the diverse form of information, Such as text, sound image or vice into digitalized format. The digitalization as a proven impact on economy and society by reducing unemployment, improving quality of life, and boosting access to knowledge and other public services. This conceptual paper focus on the impact of digital economy in rural areas also find out pros and cons in rural areas. The digital India has one of the main aim is bridge the gap between the rural and the urban areas.

Key Words: The paper will highlight some of the issues reputing to digital economy, benefits of digitalization, agriculture and financial sector.

Introduction:

The essential in the new economy is a structural shift from the industrial economy towards on economy characterized by information, intangibles and services and a parallel change toward new work organizations and institutional forms. Many new terms have been coined for this new economy such as “Knowledge- based economy”, “borderless economy”, “weightless economy”, “networked economy” to digital economy is a convergence of communications, the information based economy.

A digital economy is a convergence of communication computing and information. The new economy is basically about coordination innovation election and learning. The combination of networked computing technologies and new business model is creating entirely new markets industries businesses, and work practices today to form a digital economy. The new economy or digital economy is based more in the form of intangibles, information, innovation and creativity, in expending economic potential and is based on the exploitation of ideas rather than material things. The focus of the new economy moves from processing material input into material output forward creation, trading and

distribution of knowledge, intellectual property and intangibles. The symbiosis between changing production and business processes and communication technologies (ICT) is the driving force toward the new digital economy. The key to understanding the new economy is services and the measurement services. The modern industrial enterprises are largely a producer of services integrated or embedded in the product. A large part of this service production concerns the use of information in some form. The essential elements of the digital economy are:

- Digitalization and intensive use of information and communication technology (ICT)
- Codification of knowledge
- Transformation of information into commodities: and.
- New ways of organizing work and production

This implies that of information and many services are available online. A widely distributed access to the networks, the intra and internet and of skills to live and work in the information society is the basic for the digital economy. The new economy is a combination of services and ICT.

Objectives:

Role of digital economy in rural areas

Overview of impact of digital economy in rural areas

What is Digital Economy?

Digital economy is defined as an economy that focuses on digital technologies. It is based on digital and computing technologies. It essentially covers all business economic, social, cultural etc. activities that are supported by the web and other digital communication technologies.



<http://thembsgroup.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Digital-economy.jpg>

So this economy is a way to exploit this opportunity. Now it is integrated into every aspect of the user's life-healthcare, education, banking, entertainment etc.

Benefits of Digitalization:

These following are the certain benefits of digitalization

- The documents can be viewed from anywhere at any time of a day
- The documents can be printed directly from the web
- Users can find what they are looking for promptly and independently
- It can save staff reference time by answering frequently asked questions on the web
- It can enhance images electronically so that they be viewed with greater legibility
- It increases use of collections and facilitates learning scholarship
- The documents do not have to be re-shelved or located by staff
- The documents are the handled frequently which lessen wear and tear

The Impact of Digitalization on rural Society

There are three main components of this economy, namely,

- E- business
- E- business infrastructure
- E-commerce

In the last 15 years, we have seen the tremendous growth of digital platforms and their influence on our lives. Now consumers are influenced by things they see on social media(Face book, twitter, Instagram) and other such as popular websites (YouTube etc).

Digital technologies have a huge impact on society. Digitalization is affecting every industry on area like financial policy employment and competition. Digitalization is not a new phenomenon for many years this concept has encompasses technological developments in general especially in information technology. The impact of digital economy is being felt in many areas. For instance some of the services and products that were previously analogue such as travel arrangements music, firm translations and media are becoming digital.

In the case of public means of transportation such as taxis, companies like using digital technology to development new business models and communicate in new ways with customers. New services are also developing within a number of industries. An example is the use of crypto currencies in the financial services sector and the use of digital payment. Services like and skill among others. Due to digitization, things such as vehicles, machine, household appliances and cloths among others, are equipped with built in computers and sensor this as significantly raised our living standards. Although the rates of inflation and unemployment are

high, people are eating better, living more comfortably and dressing better.

- Digital technology has a positive impact on the fundamental aspects of our culture including health care low enforcement, art, education, mobility and religion. For example, the technological advancement in the health care industry has provided doctors with the opportunity to treat patients in a virtual environment by using mediums like video conferencing. Video conferencing also play an important role in the legal environment. It enables judges to listen to the cases of criminals who cannot enter courtrooms because of security reasons.
- Digital technology also has a negative impact on society. For instance, advancement in digital technology often leads to destruction of creativity. The introduction of new technologies can also impact the economy in a negative way. For instance television can consume several productive hours that people have in a day.

Impact on Agriculture and financial Sector:



<https://www.ibef.org/uploads/blog/Digital-India-for-Rural-India1.jpg>

Rural India is an important part of the country's economy and contributes about 46% of the national income. It is estimated that about 66% of India's population is rural and despite the rapid rise of urbanization, rural India will continue to account for a significant portion of India's population in the next decade. Despite the growing number of internet users in rural India, there exists a significant digital divide between urban and rural India. As per the latest TRAI report, internet penetration in rural India was only

- Although digital technology can impact on society in a negative manner, most of the impact is positive. It helps make our lives better.
- Digital marketing services also help people become more efficient and this leads to increased productivity. Technology also enables us to save time and money if it has also worked well in uniting the world and transforming it into a digital village. This in turn assists people to overcome their racial cultural and continental barriers.
- Increase in employment opportunities through the digitalization
- Improvement in standard of living
- Reducing in Risk and Uncertainty
- Saved life during natural calamities like tsunami
- Increasing awareness about spoken English
- Helpful to farmers
- Improve health

about 33% compared to 99% in urban India. This gap mainly stems from two factors- lack of infrastructure and awareness. To bridge the gap the Indian government has launched the "Digital India" programme. One of the major objectives of the programme is to improve digital infrastructure in the country and particularly in rural India. Some of the initiatives undertaken as a part of this policy to boost rural digital infrastructure are highlighted below.

Initiatives	Description
Bharatnet	Aims to provide broadband access to 250,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) through a network of Optical Fiber Cable
Common Service Centers	CSCs are centers through which e-governance and related services will be made available to villages
Universal Access to Mobile	Aims to provide mobile access to more than 55,600 villages that do not have mobile coverage
Digitization of Post Offices	Digitization of post offices including setting up centralized data centers, networking of all post offices and enabling digital payments

<https://www.ibef.org/uploads/blog/Blog--9112020.jpg>

To improve digital awareness, the Indian government launched ‘Pradhan Mantri Gramina Digital Sakshartha Abhiyan’ under the ‘Digitl India’ initiative with an aim to make six crore Indians residing in rural India digitally literate. These initiatives by the government are expect to have appositve impact for the digitalization of rural India. Two of the sectors that are stated to benefit from the digitalization initiative are the agriculture and the financial sector.

Agriculture sector represents about 18% of India” GDP and accounts for more than 50% of the rural workforce. Despite the sector’s significant contribution, India” agriculture sector is highly dependent on human labour and good rainfall unlike the agriculture sector in developed economies that rely on

mechanized farming and better planning. Realizing that technological agricultural systems are the need of the our, the Indian government has lauched the ‘KisanSuvidha’ app which as about 100 million registered user. This app assists farmers with relevant day and next five days, market prices, dealers, agro advisories, and plant protection. Sensing the huge potential, a few start ups like SatSure, CropIn, niruthi, AgRisk are also entering the space. These starups along with the digital environment programmes help the farmers in sowing and crop monitoring, capturing and analyzing various data points, including crop, soil, and weather data, all of which can assist in decision making and facilitate access to crop insurance and institutional credit.



<https://www.ibef.org/uploads/blog/yourstory-rural-india.jpg>

While agriculture presents a huge opportunity, the rural financial sector is also on the cupsp up digital revolution. Over the last five and six years, several policy and financial initiatives aimed at inclusive rural growth have been rolled out by the government. Aadhar, a unique biometric identifier, zero balance Jan Dhan savings bank accounts, direct transfer of social benefit payments, and the digital payment infrastructure BHIM are just some of them. The bank account penetration increased from 54% in 2014 to 80% in 2018 on the back of

these initiatives. Increase in banking penetration presents a significant opportunity for the start-ups and the incumbent players especially in the payments and distribution of financial products space. Start-ups like Jai Kisan and FIA technology are bridging the digital gap in rural India by offering financial products and services. Incumbent players, Paytm have also expanded their services and claims to have on-boarded more than 30 lakh merchants accepting digital payments in smaller towns.

Sensing that the internet connectivity is a big hurdle for digital payments in rural India, the reserve Bank of India (RBI) also pushing forward for offline solutions. Offline payments are transactions that are either process at a different point of time. In August 2020, RBI rolled out a pilot scheme for small value payments (maximum up to Rs 200 in offline mode at retail outlets. These initiatives by the government and the effort from the private sector are huge steps towards digitizing rural India, but touch just a fraction of rural population. As Smartphone penetration and mobile data usage grows in rural India, governments, regulatory bodies, financial service providers and fetch companies need to collaborate to unlock the potential of a digital rural India. The next few years will witness the increased development of new digital technologies like big data analytics, machine learning, block chain, cloud computing and artificial intelligence (AI) Which will be used to offer products beyond cities and in rural areas.

Big data, analytics and machinery that is becoming increasingly smarter and more autonomous are transforming the world of agriculture as we know it. Technological innovation is on the fast track to facilitate productivity on the agricultural sector, supporting a global population that is increasing by over 80 million people each year. Topsoil continue to erode at an alarming rate, and unpredictable weather patterns present frequent challenges to farmers, demanding need real time responses. Digital user-friendly innovation, designed to help monitor and mitigate these challenges are needed to increase efficiencies, and to meet food quality expectations and demand.

Digital technologies and analysis are used to optimize key components of food systems, increasing productivity and profitability, while reducing environmental impacts. Virtually all stages of production from refining, crop genetics to managing transformation logistics, have potential to be digitally integrated in the near future. This digital agricultural revolution will provide new means and methods for methods for farmers to further optimize management of resources, improves crop quality in a changing climate.

Conclusion:

Digital conversation of print sources as improved rapidly in the past few years. Digitization is social information started up by massive adoption of digital technologies to generate process, share and manage digital information; digitization is inclusive technique of preservation and access by which all the institution assets are transformation into digital and creating high quality copies in digital format. It provides advanced opportunities for preservation and access to knowledge contents, also it changes the ways in which collection are used and accessed.

Emerging digitization initiatives and ways which institution are becoming digital are causing various effects on rural economy society and academics as well, These radical and rapid changes made the information presentation and distribution more rapid open and global access to the information than has been available in the past. In addition, converting material from analog to digital format reduces some of the costs included in digitization operations for providing access to print sources. In decade, there is a large gap between urban and rural areas of India. Now bridge the gap between the rural India. the digitalization improves the literacy level of rural areas, helps the farmers as providing online facility regarding seeds, loans, schemes, techniques act. But still lot of problems is facing by the rural Indians.

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India's Population Growth as a Problem: A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract

The "early development" of western countries was largely influenced by a number of factors, one of which was population growth. Increased population provided more hands to work and more money to spend on newly manufactured goods. Beyond a certain extent, however, the extra burdens our economy's finite resources, especially in the case of developing nations. In terms of population size, India is the second-largest nation in the world. India's rapidly growing population is a result of our nation's high birth rates currently in place and sharply declining death rates. This study examines the elements that contribute to India's high birth rate and declining mortality rate in order to highlight the country's demographic challenge.

Keywords: Population Growth, Birth Rate, Death Rate

Introduction:

India's problems go beyond population increase. In the world's poorer nations in particular, it has grown to alarming proportions. The rapid growth of industries and national wealth always require greater workforces to implement the programmes of development in ever-expanding spheres, so the growth of population may prove to be a blessing for the developed nations in the west or in countries like Japan that are wealthy enough to employ all of their people according to their abilities. India, the largest democracy in the world, is home to 16% of the world's people and occupies 2.4% of the planet's total surface area. Approximately 78 crore people are added to the world's population every year, according to the United Nations fund on population activities (UNFPA). India's economy has been badly impacted by the tremendous population growth that has occurred since becoming independent because there are few resources and work possibilities there. India now has 1.2 billion people, 624 million of whom are male and 587 million female, according to the 2011 census. Since the census of 2001, there have been an additional 181 million people, or approximately as much more as were present in Brazil.

Objectives:

- 1) To study population growth meaning.
- 2) To find out the population decade growth variation.
- 3) To understanding major problems of India's population growth.
- 4) Suggestion's to control population explosion.

Data & Research Methodology:

This study is based on secondary data India's census handbook, socio-economic abstracts of different years in used for present study. Statistical information is collected from census handbook. Data is represented by bar graph, tables were prepared by author on the basis of information available from secondary source.

Population Growth:

population growth refers the sudden & rapid rise in the size of population ,especially human population .It is an unchecked growth of human population caused as a result of-

- 1) Increased birth rate.
- 2) Decreased infant mortality rate.
- 3) Improved life expectancy.

The growth in population beyond normal limits is called population explosion. It is more prominent in under developed & developing countries than in developed countries.

Demographic Trends In India:

India is the second largest country in the world in terms of the size of population constitutes nearly 16% of the total world population while her geographical area is only 2.4% of the world area. India national income which is barely 2% of the total global

income clearly shows the tremendous strain of population on her economy.

The Population Census 2011:

According to the 2011 census report, the total population of India was around 1210 million (121 crore) as against 1028 million (102.8 crore) persons in 2001.

Table-1 Population growth in India 1901-2011

Census Year	Population of Indian Union (in million)	Increase or decrease over previous decade (in million)	Percentage increase or decrease during the decade
1901	236.1	-	-
1911	252.1	16.0	5.7
1921	251.3	0.3	-0.3
1931	279.1	27.8	11.1
1941	318.7	39.6	14.2
1951	361.1	42.4	13.3
1961	439.2	78.1	21.5
1971	548.2	109.0	24.8
1981	683.3	135.1	24.7
1991	846.3	163.0	23.8
2001	1028.0	182.3	21.5
2011	1210.2	181.0	17.6

(Source: compiled from census of population 2011 & earlier)

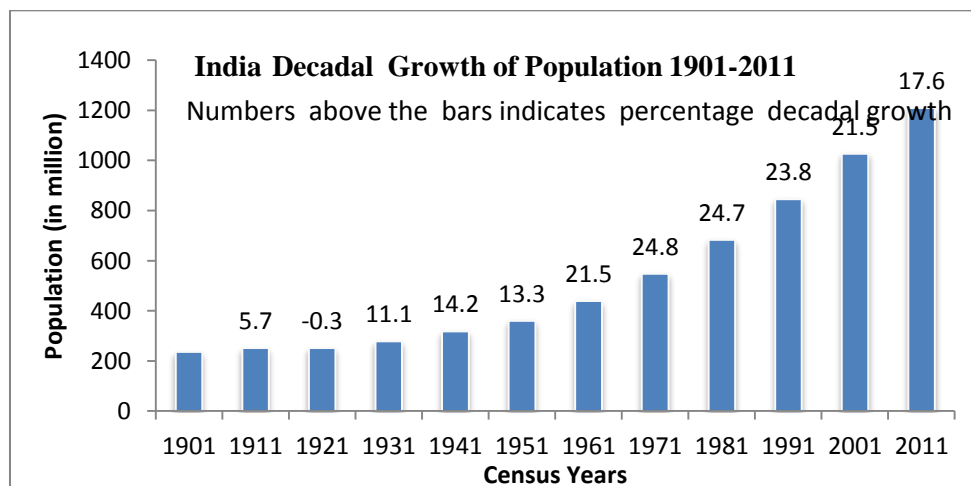
**Fig.1 India Decadal Growth of Population 1901-2011**

Table-1 & Fig.1: Indicates the population growth during the sixty year viz & 1951-2011. India's population has increased by 849 million persons.

Low Increase -(1901-21)

As until 1921, the population was rising at a moderate and sporadic rate. India's population increased by fewer than 16 million people between 1901 and 1921, for a two-decade average rate of

growth with less than 0.2%. This unusual population growth in India. Since 1921, the overall death rate has decreased mostly as a result of a decrease in "unnatural deaths" from epidemics or famines.

Rapid Growth (1921 onwards)

From the year 1921 by the census commission for 1951 as the 'Great Divide' the rate of growth became highest the net increase of population growth during the 30 years from 1921 to 1951 was the order of

110 million next four decades The decade 2001-2011 alone recorded the growth in population of about 180.2 million people

giving a growth rate of 17.6 % during this decade as against the previous growth rate of 21.5% recorded during 1991-2001.

Table-2: Average annual birth rate & death rate in India.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Natural growth ratio of population
1901-1911	49.2	42.6	6.6
1911-1921	48.1	48.6	6.9
1921-1931	46.4	36.3	10.1
1931-1941	45.2	31.2	14.0
1941-1951	39.9	27.4	12.5
1951-1961	41.7	22.0	19.7
1961-1971	41.2	19.0	22.2
1971-1981	37.2	15.7	21.5
1981-1991	33.9	12.6	21.3
1991-2001	25.8	8.5	17.3
2001-2011	22.1	7.2	14.9

(Source: compiled from census report & economic survey 2011-12)

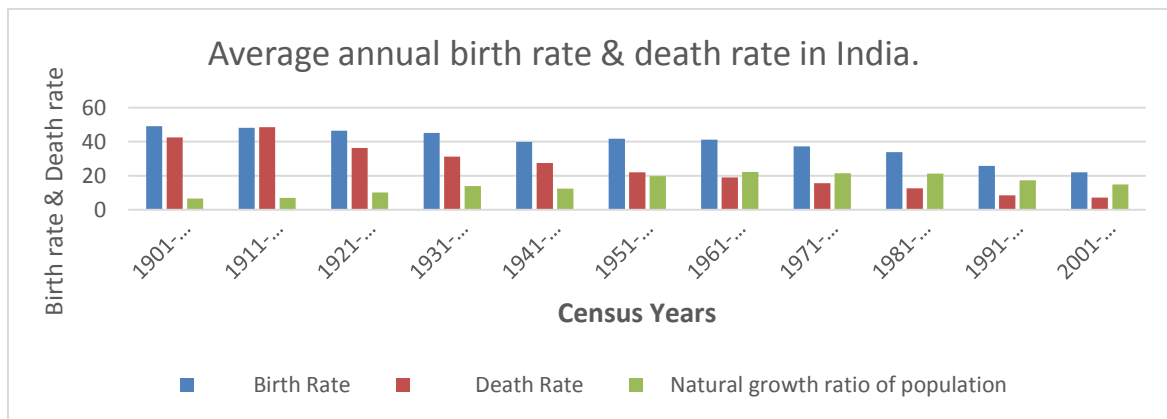


Table-2 & Fig.2 Indicates that the annual birth & death rate in India during 1951-61 was 41.7 & 22.0 per thousand resulting natural increase of 19.7 persons per thousand of population. During 1961-71 the birth rate high at 41.2 per thousand while the death rate declined to 19.0 per thousand giving natural increase of 22.2 persons per thousand of population .During 2001-2011 saw a further decline in birth rate & death rate while the birth rate come down to 22.1 per thousand persons the death rate declined marginally to 7.2 per thousand this resulted small growth rate of population.

It is clear from the above discussion that India is presently passing through a period of 'population Growth due to her continuing

high birth rate & a short decline in the death rate.

Population Growth & Economic Development-

India today grossly over populated. The census of population 2011 shows that we are now having over one billion people in India. This means that the country has to support over 16% of world population on just about 2.4% of total world area & as country is short of capital & technology to really exploit its resources .It means that most of the Indians live in poverty, unemployment & suffer from ill health. No wonder that in spite of half a century development over a fourth of India's population lives below poverty line. In the underdeveloped countries of today increasing population is more of a hind race to the

development of the economy. It is now universally agreed that an effective control of population growth is necessary of our development efforts is yield any result.

Suggestion To Control Population Growth-

1) To control the population rate the best method is to increase the income rate. 2) Promoting delayed marriage 3) Encouraging female education & employment. 4) Making available family planning methods in urban & rural areas. 5) Government provide awards & incentives to people adopting & promoting family planning 6) Government family planning laws the people strict steps & makes laws against the people who do not follow it. 7) Economic growth needs to be more equitably opportunities. 8) Invest in health infrastructure to reduce infant & child mortality rate. 9) Social consensus for small family norm is promoted.

Conclusion-

Population growth has caused more pressure on earth. We should save energy so that the entire population can enjoy its benefit. We can control the global warming issues by occurring the usage of fossil fuels .Food security is another area that needs attention. The agricultural output should increase with growing population to make sure steady supply of food to all. We should use portable water carefully with largest population there is a need for hormonal & peace among nations.

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A Study of Indian Ecology through Select Contemporary Works of Eco Fiction

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Abstract

The consequence of human greed exceeding human need has resulted in a gross and appalling assault on the ecology of Planet Earth. Forests have been stripped bare and nesting beaches of reptiles have been encroached upon with total disregard for the spatial rights of biomes other than human beings. Rampant and unplanned real estate development; the construction of multipurpose projects without due deliberation; mining activities; land reclamation; stubble burning and similar doings have caused unaccountable ecological harm to the Earth. Simply speaking, Mother Earth has been thrown into disarray by human beings and we alone can halt this ecological assault by modifying our lifestyles. The study of Literature is a potent tool to transform thoughts and emotions since it not only delights, but also informs and instructs. It appeals to both, the head and the heart and such comprehension can instill a sense of accountability which will generate an eco-consciousness and a resultant effort towards eco conservation. A concerted effort in this direction is the need of the hour to salvage our common address i.e. the Earth. After all, there is no Planet 'B' for us. (187 words)

Key Words: Ecology, Literature, Lifestyle, Consciousness, Conservation

Introduction

Human beings simply cannot go on as they are now going, exhausting the earth's resources, altering the composition of the earth's atmosphere, depleting the numbers and varieties of other species upon whose survival we, in the end, depend. It is not simply wrong, it is a piece of stupidity on the grandest scale for us to assume that we can simply take over the earth as though it were part farm, part park, part zoo, and domesticate it, and still survive as a species. Up until quite recently we firmly believed that we could do just this, and we regarded the prospect as man's natural destiny. (Thomas Lewis. *The Fragile Species* 122)

Human beings need to pause and introspect to save Planet Earth from the degradation that we have subjected it to. We owe an apology to ecology and need to understand that we cannot disregard our link with Nature and that we must not test its forbearance beyond venial limits,

else a backlash will be inevitable. In the ongoing conflict between human beings and Nature, which has in fact been initiated by the former, Nature will eventually triumph since we need it to survive, but Nature can well survive without us.

In India, naturism, tribal traditions and the pantheon of Hindu gods and goddesses tracing their lineage to Mother Nature had kept a healthy ecological consciousness alive for centuries before unbridled and irrepressible industrialization began to make inroads in the sub-continent. Since 1853, environmental legislations and regulations are being laid down to check this growing, daring menace. Prominent among the legislations have been the Bombay and Calcutta Shore Nuisance Act of 1853; the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act of 1912; the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974; the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act

of 1981; the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 (triggered by the infamous Bhopal Gas Tragedy); the Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules in 2000; the ban on single use plastic items in 2022 and several others, besides the setting up of the Ministry of Environment and Forests as the central administrative organization in India for regulating and ensuring environmental protection.

Where legislations and punitive actions have made a limited impact on raising the bar of eco consciousness and eco conservation, one can be optimistic that an emotional appeal through the vehicle of Literature, specifically eco fiction which is a blend of ecology and literature may appulse and influence and engender an imminent realization for human beings to live in harmony with Nature. To quote Emily Stochl:

“Eco fiction has environmental themes, narratives surrounding human impact on the climate crisis, the natural world, environmental activism, animal and human rights issues, and more. Some eco fiction is futuristic, and more often than not it is dystopic because of the dire state of the climate emergency that faces us. But eco fiction can also be an observation about the natural world today, or a reflection on a past climate event.”

(<https://bookriot.com/eco-fiction-books/>)

Islands in Flux by Pankaj Sekhsaria

Pankaj Sekhsaria's highly informative and engaging anthology of essays and articles that have been published in various newspapers and magazines meticulously touches upon the history, geology, ecology and other key issues that are threatening the pristine, but fragile Andaman and Nicobar Islands and its vulnerable indigenous inhabitants. This archipelago of 572 islands, among which just 36 are inhabited, has been a subject of immense interest to the author who has been a frequent visitor there and has spent much time in the Nicobar Islands gathering primary information.

In the book which is a counter narrative to modern society, Sekhsaria has put down that there has been a steady and unending colonization of the islands which began with the British who stole the islands of their timber wealth and displaced the

native flora and fauna there. The exit of the colonizers offered no respite to the archipelago as what followed was the unending stream of mainland India settlers for whom the islands had always had a peripheral existence on account of their greater proximity to Thailand, Myanmar and other neighboring countries rather than mainland India. The neo settlers lack both understanding and regard for the intricate links among the forestlands, wildlife, people and the distinctive culture of the coral wonderlands. They look upon the islands as an inviolate opportunity and have cleared forests to make way for industries that were hitherto unknown to the locals. The Onges, Great Andamese and other tribals are ridiculed as ‘uncivilized’ and have been outrageously decimated in numbers to a staggering ratio of 1:120 in Little Andaman island and have been converted into ‘ecological refugees’ in their own land. The influx of tourists is another bane and threat for the islands’ ecology and indigenoussness.

The strategic location of the islands makes them a suitable military post resulting in an escalation in defense activity there. The relative isolation and distance from mainland India and their sparse population have also made the islands a suitable trial and testing ground. In March 2008, India test-fired the Brahmos missile from a remote island in the archipelago and a controversial proposal is afoot to set up a missile-firing testing system and a radar station which will perhaps soon make the endemic Nicobar Megapode and the Narcondam Hornbill an extinct species.

Pankaj Sekhsaria has however shown a glimmer of hope for the conservation of the ecology of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands when he writes that the native farmers, fisher folk and tribals there are mounting a resistance to the mines, ports, industries and power stations that are eroding the ecology and transforming their way of life in a manner that is unacceptable to them. To quote Leo Tolstoy, “One of the first conditions of happiness is that the link between man and nature shall not be broken.”

(<https://greenbestpractice.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>)

[node/416#](#)) No doubt, the link has been weakened, but it is yet not severed. The damage is hard to reverse, but possible to impede. Human beings need to “...make rescue of the environment the central organizing principle for civilization.” (Gore. *Earth in the Balance*, 269)

From Soup to Superstar by Kartik Shanker

With a coastline as long as 7516.6 km and nine Indian States touching three immense water bodies one should have expected marine conservation to be taken very seriously in the country, but the tiger, the elephant and the rhino have hogged most of the attention while marine creatures have been left somewhat neglected. Shanker has written about the mass annual breeding of about a lakh seafaring Olive Ridley sea turtles on the nesting beaches in Odisha, as well as about other turtle and tortoise varieties. Strangely, in India's varied and humongous language systems there are not even specific words to distinguish an aquatic turtle from a terrestrial tortoise signifying the scant attention that these reptiles have received.

Soup to Superstar is in all likelihood the first encyclopedic account of marine conservation in India. It features major turtle action around coastal Odisha, Tamil Nadu, the Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands with a chapter also dedicated to turtle life in other coastal States of India. The book focuses on sea turtles a source of food; a religious emblem and a conservation image. Interestingly sea turtles have figured in Indian folklore and mythology for over two millennia as Kurma, an incarnation of the Hindu deity, Lord Vishnu and have been a staple diet for many people settled along the coastline. Their existence had been taken for granted and their annual visit to the nesting beaches had remained undisturbed until about five decades ago when alarmed naturalists, scientists, activists and concerned citizens felt a need to take up the cause of the turtles since the breeding beaches were fast being lost to man-made ports; oil exploration; trawler fishing; flattening of coastal dunes and increasing human encroachment.

Kartik Shanker is a rare combination of a learned scientist and a skillful raconteur who is able to overcome the technical language barrier in the realm of science studies; scale the subject of its inherent pedantry and aridness and present his book as a lucid adventure-filled story garnished with personal experiences. The author has also given due credit to the sundry squad of conservationists for their zealous and tireless efforts which have enhanced the image of the sea turtle from a standard food supply item to an icon for marine conservation. However, the author is well aware that over zealotry in the cause may alienate local people, impact their livelihood and limit their access to hitherto visited fishing coves. The book serves well as an eye-opener towards overlooked and neglected biomes which are also an integral piece in the jigsaw puzzle of life forms on earth.

Flood and Fury: Ecological Devastation in the Western Ghats by Viju B.

In 2012 the UNESCO declared the Western Ghats which stretch 1600 km; span across six Indian States and are older than the Himalayas as a World Heritage Site. However, disregarding this iconic stature designated to the mountain chain they continue to be a victim of ecological abuse with extensive mining and deforestation. The book delves into the large-scale destruction, altered topography and political apathy towards this geomorphic range in the State of Kerala, tagged as ‘God's Own Country’ when it was devastated by monsoons in August 2018 and then again in the following year. The author categorically states that such weather vagaries may well be expected in future too. Perhaps rampant real estate development is to be blamed and for this one can only blame the inhabitants of the land.

The author, Viju B. who is a journalist with a leading English daily in Kerala begins the book with a quote by a popular character in Malayalam folklore, Naranathu Branthan, (The madman of Naranam) which reads, “He rolled the boulder to the hilltop,/ Then rolled it down and laughed.” Metaphorically speaking, the Branthan's action represents what the

people of the State of Kerala have been doing to the land they live in. They have built a land with rich biota; cultural diversity and social mobility, but have offset it all with large scale ecological destruction which threatens their very existence. Embellished with narratives the book raises questions about human conduct towards ecology and how we have been sending out invitations for the destruction of Mother Earth.

The Great Smog of India by Siddharth Singh

Authored by the scholarly Siddharth Singh who is an energy, mobility and climate policy expert with international exposure and experience, the book has been well described as a 'Need of the Hour' book. It discusses the annual air pollution and descent of smog every winter in the land-locked northern States of India, particularly the National Capital Region of New Delhi. Air Quality Index levels rise alarmingly to almost 800 and pose a grave risk to human health and well-being and advisories are issued asking people to remain indoors. Factors attributed to this annual recurrence are the region's dependency on coal as a fuel; Diwali fireworks and stubble burning.

In his book Siddharth Singh explores the scientific, historic and economic reasons and practices that contribute to the yearly air pollution which silently takes over a million lives annually and impairs the lung functioning and cognitive abilities of new borns and adults alike. Wondering why clean air which is a basic human right and a necessity has suddenly become a luxury the author states that it isn't as if the scientists and policymakers are ignorant about the causes and solutions for this cyclic problem, it is just that the social and political will to overcome it is lacking and factually speaking, human problems are usually more difficult to overcome than scientific problems. Siddharth Singh opines that the social, political and economic dynamics of sectors such as transport, industry and energy production need to be closely examined and forewarns that apathy in the matter will prove detrimental.

This well researched book which is strewn with anecdotes and personal experiences,

not laden with statistics and data serves as a wake-up call to cry halt to the burgeoning ecological crisis which is of our own doing. It suggests that a long journey must commence with a small step which the readers are encouraged to take in the interest of survival.

The Vanishing: India's Wildlife Crisis by Prerna Singh Bindra

The vanishing of many Indian birds and beasts that are in all likelihood heading towards extinction is the reason for the disquietude of author, Prerna Singh Bindra. She is an IIMA alumna who gave up a corporate career to dedicate her life to wildlife conservation in India. A resident of Gurgaon, close to the country's capital, she passionately declares that her heart resides in the forest.

Prerna Singh writes about the rarely seen fireflies; the elusive sight of sparrows; the depreciating numbers of tigers, snow leopards, flamingoes, gharials, Olive Ridley turtles and the Great Indian Bustard. Nature is receding from our midst and the aural environment around us is being transformed as mining activities, roadways and interlinked rivers are displacing humans and beasts alike from their native habitats.

The author makes a covert appeal to readers to exist in harmony with other forms of life in the interest of the survival of the Earth. She expresses her disillusionment with the insufficient and inept efforts of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in curtailing the ecological crisis and even states that there is a limitation in measuring progress in terms of GDP alone. However, Prerna Singh shares a glimmer of hope when she informs about how in the remotest regions of India commoners are actively involved in conservation activities quite often in opposition to the government, corporate sector and even their own communities.

Though the book rings an alarm to alert readers about the depleting numbers of species that are being lost because of arbitrary and imprudent industrialization, modernization, globalization and other recently coined 'trends', it is still a book of hope.

Conclusion

The Earth belongs to all its inhabitants. Harm to it is harm to all its dwellers and its conservation is beneficial to all biomes. A harmonious co-existence of all forms of creation is the only solution to conserve ecology. Human beings need to remember that they are but fleeting guests on Earth. Nature and ecology command respect and deserve it and we owe it to them as we dependent on them for sustenance and survival.

(2403 words)

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A comparative study on the financial analysis of the co-operative banks of Bardoli Taluka in Surat District

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Abstract

Co-operative banking has been playing a vital position in the development of rural economy and work as a backbone of Indian financial system. These banks are playing a major role in the achievement of the goal of financial inclusion. These banks with their extensive branch network and localized operational base, also engage in recreation of the development process, credit delivery and deposits mobilization in rural areas. So, an attempt has been made in this paper to study the cooperative bank in the surat Districts . The current paper only focuses on the short & medium-term rural cooperative banks working in the Surat Districts which is predominately a rural economy state.

Banking business has done wonders for the world economy. The simple looking method of accepting money deposits from savers and then lending the same money to borrowers, banking activity encourage the flow of money to productive use and investments. This in turn allows the economy to raise. In the absence of banking business, savings would sit idle in our homes, the entrepreneurs would not be in a position to raise the money, ordinary people dreaming for a new car or house would not be able to purchase cars or houses. The government of India started the cooperative movement of India in 1904.

Introduction :

The cooperative movement in India was conceived as an instrument for socioeconomic transformation of those people who were unable to stand on the economy construction on their own feet. The movement sees its origin in the performance of Cooperative Legislation in the year 1904 which enables organization of cooperative societies as people owned organizations, which were managed and controlled by them.

Banks are the backbone of Indian Financial System. In our country, the banking sector broadly consists of scheduled commercial banks and cooperative banks. The country witnessed rapid changes in the banking sector after nationalization of banks; and cooperative banks supplement the commercial banks to deepen the financial intermediation by bringing large number of small depositors and borrowers under the formal financial sector.

A cooperative bank is a financial entity which belongs to its members, the owners

and the customers of their bank. Cooperative banks are often created by persons belonging to the same local or professional community or sharing a common interest. Cooperative banks generally provide their members with a wide range of banking and financial services (loans, deposits, banking accounts, etc.).

Rural cooperative banking and credit institutions play an important role in meeting the growing needs of rural India. Cooperative banks, with their extensive branch network and localized operational base, play a key role in the development process, credit delivery and deposits mobilization in rural areas. It is recognized that cooperative banks and scheduled commercial banks are complementary to each other. Both are important for financial inclusion. In the cooperative banking structure of our country, State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) are important institutions in this structure. They control, regulate and supervise the entire cooperative movement in their

concerned states. These are also known as apex banks.

Co-operative banks are small-sized units organized in the co-operative sector which operate both in urban and non-urban regions. These banks are traditionally centered on communities, localities and work place groups and they essentially lend to small borrowers and businesses. The term Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs), though not formally defined, refers to primary cooperative banks located in urban and semi-urban areas.

These banks, until 1996, could only lend for non-agricultural purposes. As at end-March 2011, there were 1,645 UCBs operating in the country, of which majority were non-scheduled UCBs. Moreover, while majority of the UCBs were operating within a single State, there were 42 UCBs having operations in more than one State. However, today this limitation is no longer prevalent. While the co-operative banks in rural areas mainly finance agricultural based activities including farming, cattle, milk, hatchery, personal finance, etc. along with some small scale industries and self-employment driven activities, the co-operative banks in urban areas mainly finance various categories of people for self-employment, industries, small scale units and home finance.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the lending practices of cooperative banks in surat Districts
2. To measure and compare the effectiveness of Cooperative Banks of surat Districts
3. To study the impact of size on the efficiency of the Cooperative Banks.
4. To suggest the appropriate measures to improve the efficiency of the Cooperative banks.
5. To know different type of loans preferred by different sets of customers.
6. To know the satisfaction level of the customers from Bank's lending policies.
- 7 To study the short & medium-term rural cooperative banking structure in surat Districts

Review of the Literature

Bhadrappa Haralayya (2021) performed a comparative study of Urban Bank and ICICI Bank in Karnataka with regards to management of NPA. The Gross as well as Net NPA of Urban Bank has shown increasing trend while that of ICICI Bank has shown decreasing trend during the

period of study i.e., 2015 to 2018. The sectorial distribution of NPA has noted that the NPA of the agricultural sector is much higher for Urban Bank as compared to ICICI Bank.

Sandip Mallick and Subhamoy Das (2020) studied the relation among capital adequacy, management ability and profitability in scheduled urban co-operative banks operating in India. The study was based on accounting and statistical analysis of 46 scheduled urban cooperative banks over a period of last 10 years. The research concluded that the Non- Interest Income to Working Fund (NNIWF) has a positive impact on profitability. The management ability and profitability in terms of NNIWF is positively correlated while there is a negative correlation between the management ability and cost of deposit and business per employee. The study has raised concern on the efficiency of the management team when it comes to decision making. It recommended the improved management decision making ability to maximize profitability.

Srivastava, D. A., Upadhyay, A., & Saxena, N. (2020), stated that UCBs are facing the capital adequacy norm as per advanced Basel approaches resulting in requirement of more capital for fulfilling the same. The paper examines the position of cooperative societies by comparative financial performance of the UCBs from India & global scenario. Sample size 50 UCBs has been selected by the application of the stratified random sampling and based on the availability of information. The sample is amounting to covering 8% of total number of UCBs from Tier II level and comprising 32% of total UCB assets. This study has analyzed three crucial aspects of capital regarding the composition, management & redemption for the period of financial year commencing from 2017 to 2019. The researcher noted that UCBs are having a refundable or with short holding period which do not ensure longevity & good quality. Paper suggests that the borrowing linked capital system should be eliminated for having consistent & good quality capital subject to the conditions as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. The researcher strongly recommended the effective amendments of Banking Regulation Act, 2020 for improving the capital management by working in the legal structure built for the issuance of various instruments.

Jayasree T.O. and K. Gangadharan (2017) performed a study on capital adequacy and financial stability of Urban Co-operative Banks in India. The study emphasized on the capital regulation as safety, stability and soundness of the banking system mainly depends upon the sufficiency of capital. This research studied the capital adequacy of urban cooperative banks in India since its inception and concluded that about ninety four percent of Indian urban cooperative banks are adhering to the capital adequacy norms set by RBI

Rituparna Das (2015), posited that after the financial meltdown of 2007 – 08, liquidity & funding risk are having a significant role in the banking industry. Paper attempts to examine the performance of management to save the UCBs from the unfortunate scenario of liquidation/ cancellation of the working license. A sample of 8 UCBs are selected based on the availability of financial indicators like GNPA, IRR, Operating profits etc. Financial data is collected for the two financial years i.e. for 2012 – 13 & 13 – 14. It successfully validates the quantification of the performance of co-operative society with principal component analysis. The research concluded that there is a need for brainstorming on the continuity of non performing UCBs by regulators of banks.

Nagarajapillai RAMU (2014), examined the issues & challenges of UCB by understanding the journey of inception of the cooperative movements to the relevant previous decade before 2014. He observed that major policies were effective from the year 1992 – 93, the financial crisis which comes after legendary financial reforms of the Indian economy. Paper considers the development of the major policies introduced by the regulator since 2005 after the formation of the task report. It is noted that CAMELS rating was introduced by RBI for classifying the UCBs with composite rating of A/B/C/D while 96 courtiers follows the PEARLS monitoring system developed by World Council of Credit Unions.

Jyoti Gupta and Suman Jain (2012) conducted research on select cooperative banks with an objective to study the lending practices and related efficiencies of select

cooperative banks in India. The study also investigated the customer loan preference and satisfaction level through an interview method. This study highlighted the limitations of cooperative banks in mobilizing the resources and recovering the finances. The legislative and administrative restrictions and regular Government interference is taxing the performance of cooperative banks in India. The primary data revealed that long-term loans/housing loans are the most preferred type of loans for retail customers and they are quite satisfied with the personalized services offered by cooperative banks.

Narayana Gowd Talla, Anand Bethapudi and Reddeppa Reddy G. (2011) analyzed the financial performance of Dharmavaram Urban Cooperative Bank operating in Andhra Pradesh. The researcher investigated the financial performance, share capital position, and liquidity aspects of the bank. The study concluded that the financial performance of the bank is satisfactory as the financial parameters like deposit mobilization, loans and advances, working capital, reserves, own funds, total income and expenditure have shown an increasing trend during the period of study. The other parameters i.e., membership, share capital and liquidity position were stable in nature with no considerable change. The bank showed mixed signs with regard to total profits and in earnings per share. This study suggested effective recovery and risk management practices and diversifications in operations to overcome the operational inefficiencies.

Research Methodology

Type of Research

Descriptive research is used in this study in order to identify the lending practices of bank and determining customer's level of satisfaction.

Secondary Data

Annual reports of the bank

Manual of instructions on loans and advances

Books

Articles and Research Papers

Internet

Financial position of Bardoli Co Operative society

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Share capital	67,65,350	68,34,000	68,44,350	68,43,325	68,35,775
Members	9826	10610	10708	10701	10689
Reserve fund	27,60,25,413	29,31,99,430	31,33,93,244	33,30,31,157	35,19,93,390
Saving Deposits	4,18,39,162	3,74,32,982	4,56,53,987	4,15,74,604	4,08,05,477
Current Deposits	2,31,28,050	1,47,35,304	1,31,90,875	97,37,963	77,53,113
Fixed Deposits	97,77,72,679	95,65,17,475	96,51,75,924	91,57,01,219	98,87,62,022
Other Deposits	5,45,14,150	6,01,07,536	6,21,73,307	6,85,91,880	7,39,43,138
Profit or loss	65,86,855	66,56,931	67,43,043	65,32,965	66,10,381
Operating fund	1,45,83,37,757	1,43,21,94,351	1,49,90,21,002	1,45,07,68,725	1,54,89,01,784
Audit class	A	A	A	A	Pending
Dividend	15 %	15 %	15 %	15 %	15 % proposed

Comparative analysis between last two Years

Particular	31/3/2021	31/3/2022
Share capital	68,43,325	68,35,775
Reserve fund	33,30,31,157	35,19,93,390
Members Deposits	1,03,56,05,667	1,11,12,63,750
Members Loan	31,67,07,401	28,57,94,826
Working capital	1,45,07,68,725	1,54,89,01,784
Investment	1,06,85,00,100	1,19,50,00,100
Profit	65,32,965	66,10,381
NPA	0.32 %	1.00 %

Interest Rate on Deposits

Fixed saving Account	2.5 %
Saving Account	2.5 %
Fixed Deposits	
On 46 days	3.00 %
91 days	3.25 %
180 days	3.50 %
1 year	4.50 %
2 years	4.50 %
3 years	4.50 %
5 years or above	4.50 %
For senior citizen (1 year)	5.00 %

Problems faced by cooperative banks

1. The cooperative financial institution is facing severe problems which have restricted their ability to ensure smooth flow of credit
Limited ability to mobilize resources.
Low Level of recovery.
High transaction of cost.
Administered rate of interest structure for a long time.
2. Due to cooperative legislation and administration, Govt. interference has

become a regular feature in the day-to-day administration of the cooperative institution. Some of the problem area that arises out of the applicability of the cooperatives legislative is:
Deliberate control of cooperatives by the government.
Nomination of board of director by the government.

Participation of the nominated director by the government.

Deputation of government officials to cooperative institution etc.

3. The state cooperative banks are not able to formulate their respective policies for investment of their funds that include their surplus resources because of certain restrictions.

4. Prior approval of RBI is mandatory for opening of new branches of SCBs. The SCBs are required to submit the proposal for opening of new branches to RBI through NABARD, whose recommendation is primarily taken into consideration while according permission.

Suggestions

1. The banks should adopt the modern methods of banking like internet banking, credit cards, ATM, etc
2. The banks should plan to introduce new schemes for attracting new customers and satisfying the present ones.
3. The banks should plan for expansion of branches.
4. The banks should improve the customer services of the bank to a better extent.

Limitations

1. The study is based on the data of past three or four years only.
2. The data for study mainly based on a single bank.
3. As majority of the customers are employees of the bank, they might be biased in giving the information
4. The time period of the research was limited

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Mahatma Gandhi and Democratic State

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Introduction-

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi or Bapu was born on 2nd October 1869 at Porbandar (Gujarat) who was much praised and debated for his various ideas among many imminent persons. From beginning he was greatly influenced by his mother who was religious lady, later on many people left influence on his mind which in turn became the basis of his philosophy in later part of his life. Before jumping into freedom movement he was a lawyer by profession but he had not good practice at all, he left advocacy and took up a job with firm having business in South Africa. It was the first place where Gandhiji took up the first movement against injustice done to Indian people by African government likewise after successful initiative Gandhiji took steps to liberate India from the utmost colonial rule. After his arrival in India, within short span of time Gandhiji reached to every nook and cranny of India with his philosophical attitude.

“I am not a thinker” as Gandhi said he was not a thinker but a person who picked up novel ideas from different religions and applied and executed practically in his life but his successful experiments with these compelled some people to glorify him in the manner as if he is thinker. “He is unique in the world. His very life is another name of sacrifice. He is a sacrifice itself. He loves no power, no position, wealthy, name and fame after the throne of all. India he will refuse to sit on it. But sell jewels and distributive. The money among the needy. Give him all the money America possesses and he will certainly refuse to accept it unless to be given away from worthy louse for the uplift of humanity. His soul is perpetually anxious to give and he accepts absolutely nothing in return- not over thanks- his simplicity of life is child-like , his adherence to truth in unflinching his love for mankind is positive, and aggressive he has what is known as the distinct spirit the longer I know him, the better I like him” described by Rabindranath Tagore. Gandhiji was not systematic thinker, but only as inspired teacher who powered out his deepest feeling and sincere realization of truth. Gandhiji himself admitted that he was

not giving any new philosophy and said “there no such thing as Gandhism and I do not claim to have originated any new principle of doctrine. I have simply tried in my own way to apply the eternal truth to our daily life and problem” (M.K. Gandhi)

Truly Gandhiji was not a systematic thinker but he proved to be successful thinker who applied the old ideas in Gandhian way that were successful in India, these were powerful enough that people forget their origins and started loving them in Gandhian style. Gandhiji viewed various principles and concepts differently, it may be Non-violence, Civil-disobedience, truth or any other he had supernatural visions on them. One of his thoughts was his views on Democratic state, there are number of popular and relevant views of gandhiji on various aspects of socio-economic and political life of human being but in this paper I have focused on his views on democratic state.

Mahatma Gandhi and State System:

As far as the Gandhi's view on state is concerned, he was against the present nature of state as it was based on force and centralization of power and authority that

ignores individual freedom. In his entire philosophy Gandhiji attached greater importance to individual and his freedom and rights; this is visible in his views on state in which he laid emphasis on decentralization of power and authority. He himself wrote in 1931 that "To me political power is not an end but one of the means of life. Political power means capacity to regulate national life as to become self-regulated, no representation is necessary. There is then a state of enlightened anarchy. In such a state everyone is his own ruler. He rules himself in such manner that he is never a hindrance to his neighbor." The above statement shows that Gandhiji was not in favor of state authority mainly because the wide range of powers vested in authority that acts as an obstacle in individual's progress and while protecting society it curbs individuality at large. In his words the state represents violence in a concentrated and organized form. However Gandhiji painted a picture of ideal state based on non-violence its features as he summarized as follows:

1. A Non-Violent State:

Though Gandhiji was against state power and authority, he wanted to replace this by ideal state that he visualized and the first principle of his state was non-violence. While admitting that force and violence are inevitable because of imperfections in human beings, still he advocated voluntary non-violence mean that it should not be imposed from outside but to be developed among the individual.

2. More Emphasis on Duties rather than Rights:

Different from the present notions, Gandhiji put more stress on the duties of citizens, in his ideal state the scope was expanded to duties than rights and according to him the citizen would perform their duties either willingly or through persuasion and there would be no scope for the use of force for enforcing the duties and this sense among citizens should develop voluntarily.

3. Decentralization of Authority:

The thoughts of Gandhiji revealed that he was against centralization and concentration of power as it negates individual freedom and liberty so he pleaded for decentralization of authority both in the sphere of politics and economics. He stressed on the limiting state authority and more

autonomy to village community. In other words he insisted on the creation of self-sufficing autonomous village communities.

Gandhij as a Spiritual Democrat:

Gandhian concept of democracy differs from the modern democracy in the manner that he believed in spiritual democracy that implies governance of state by voluntary efforts of the individual and would be conducted in accordance with ethical ideals, followed by willful cooperation of the citizens rather than force. He said that citizens should refuse to cooperate with laws of the state which were immoral or not good for the common people. He further said that his ideal state would be based on non-violence and in such state everyone will be his own ruler, force and coercion will not exist and only ethical and moral principles will govern the state. In short Gandhiji's views regarding state and democracy were different than what is in practice today, his entire philosophy revolves around the ethics and morals. His strong belief in non-violence and morals in human being attracted him towards self guided governance. He was against state and its powers chiefly because it acts as a threat to individual freedom and hinders all around development of the same hence he allowed individual to be his self ruler except he will not violate the freedom of others and this can be achieved only after development of ethics and morals among the people and not by using force and coercion.

Concluding Remarks:

From the above analysis it is clear that, Gandhiji was against the creation of state and authority because of its brute force and concentration of powers in single unit similarly he rejected the idea of state because it curtails the individual freedom and liberty which according to him is the precondition of development of the human being. Likewise he viewed the state from the ethical point of view that Individual as the self ruler and no third party would govern their behavior in short he assumed that by creating morals in human he can discharge the duties like state authority.

Strength of his Philosophy:

The greatness of his thoughts lies in his optimistic approach towards human beings and he strongly believed that if moral and ethical ideals were developed, individual can regulate social, political as well as

economic affairs without state force and human is basically good and moral and right motivation can bring about drastic changes in him. He believed in moral anarchy where government is non-existent and people themselves are rulers voluntarily.

Weakness of his Thoughts:

Gandhiji was basically a mixture of ethics, morality and righteousness that compelled him to see everything as good and moral but this is idealism and in essence some human beings are nasty and immoral and they feel pleasure in the pains of others, likewise without force and coercion it seems highly impossible to preserve and maintain just social order hence his thoughts seemed apparently as effective means to deal with social evils but practically these are difficult to implement if not impossible. However his thoughts remained guiding principles for the state governance and making human being moral, his views on the state and democracy were different than what exist today and if

these are implemented truly then there will not be the need of force and government that in turn will pave the way for crime free, moral and ethical state where not state authority but people as a whole would decide their faith.

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Modern Implication And Development In Humantites: An Overview

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Abstract:

This research paper attempts to show the quintessence of methods in social science research. This study has a deep and abiding concern for the development of social science research in the modern with a new angle of perception and with diverse perspectives. It also reconsiders how pure science research is different from social science research. The diverse methods methodologies we use in the social science research are miscellaneous and assorted. It concentrates on nature and function of diverse methods of social science research in dealing with diverse social and political issues. It deeply investigates the historical implications and modern developments of these methods

Key Words: Pure Science, Social Science, epistemology, etc.

Objectives:

1. To understand the nature and scope of social science research
2. To figure out the difference between pure science and social science research
3. To interpret relevance of social science research in the study of social and political issues.

Introduction:

Basically research is systematic and controlled investigation of the facts, ideas and issues by using empirical verified hypothesis. It is empirical and critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about the presumed relations among natural phenomena. Since it involve experience and critical reasoning, it may be regarded as the most successful approach in the discovery of truth. Research is also defined as an investigation or understanding an issue or asking and answering complex question or solving a problem.

Throughout the years, research has been constructing and developing the knowledge of the world. Western and Eastern epistemology contributed in the construction of social science research. In the construction of theoretical premise on the social sciences, it was the Greek epistemology or theory of knowledge has remarkable contribution. The name Socrates is central in the construction

of epistemology of ethics, human values which are quintessential in social science research and humanities. He was moralist and manifested ethics and virtues with his words and deeds. He was one of the moralists who was interested in any kind of knowledge that would lead to good human conduct and condemned all vices and acts of wickedness which he attributed to ignorance. In the midst of thriving injustices in the Athenian society of his days, he lives austere according to the moral principles and protested against to collaborate the evil designs of the government of the day. Socratic contributions were mainly in the form of ideas and values. He transmitted his ideas through the dialogues and not through the writings or giving great speeches in the public sectors. This was come to known as dialectics. The dialectics was in the form of questions and answers. Later Hegel and Karl Marx developed the theory of dialects. They portrayed dialectics as conflict between two opposite forces. The Socratic Method constitutes of conversation of people, asking them questions and helping them to seek the answers. By employing the method of dialogue, Socrates developed elicit questions and dialectic method to understand the social or political truth. He has made the

conversations with all those who had a reputation for wisdom in the Greece.

However, there is interface between Socratic philosophy and contemporary scientific method. He considers that the investigation of the nature of the universe is of far less important than to understand what it meant to be a human being. Thus Socrates brought a new perspective in looking to the world where human being, his culture, behavior, life and morals became quintessential. He then said that natural philosophy is also important rather it is less important than human philosophy. With a due respect to Pythagoras, Thales, Heraclitus and Anaximenes, Socrates developed his dialogues about human understanding. Plato's *Phaedo* gives Socratic understanding of Delphic percept that is *Know Thyself*. Socrates says that it is wrong to neglect the study of human being and concentrate on only natural philosophy.

Even Plato developed dialectic method and theorized it in detail. He developed it as an art of discussion, through which the scholars can arrive at the truth. By exchanging logical argument about the human being can bring the ultimate solution to it. He says that dialectic method as the process of provoking the truth by means of questions which aims at opening out what is already discreetly known. This dialectic method is also called as Socratic Method in which Socrates attempts to examine someone's beliefs and argues by counter-investigating his opponents arguments and premises.

The next method is rational method of investigation in which reason is source of knowledge. But the rational method in social science research plays ethical role where intellectuality lack the same. The word rational is defined from Latin term 'ratio' which means reason. It is a method or theory in which the criterion of the truth is not a sensory but intellectual and deductive. Rationalism holds that genuine knowledge cannot come from sense perceptions and experience but must have its foundation in thought or reason. Rationalism gives emphasis on a priori reason which means knowledge obtained through prior to experience. Rationalism is also known as Continental Rationalism which was developed by Descartes.

In the pure science empirical method has been used to collect the data to get the statistical solutions. It is generally taken to mean collection of data on which to base a theory or derive a conclusion in science. Rather in social science research we use this method to collect the data only and it is not used always to find out the truth out of political or social issues. Modern philosophy can be generally classified as rationalistic and empiricistic as they accept reason or experience respectively as a source and norm of knowledge. Empiricism in social science contrasted with the pure science school of thought known as rationalism. Empirical research basically based on the experience and not on the reason. According to empiricism human mind at the time of birth is tabula rasa or clean slate. The mind is being compared to a blank writing tablet. It is sense experience as source of knowledge. Sensation and reflection the outer and the inner senses experience the only windows through which the dark chamber of mind comes to be filled with light. However empiricism denies intuition which enables us to grasp general truths about reality independently of experience. It accepts only inductive method which is a process of reasoning from a part to a whole from particulars to general and individuals to universals. John Locke developed this theory in a wider sense. Even Berkeley and David Hume developed this theory thoroughly. Empirical method paved the way to very practical basis of knowledge. Rational method makes the use of reason only as a tool of knowledge that will lead a baseless ground. Reason does not perform its function unless something is carried on to it in and through the sense experiences. Truth is basically a posteriori. Through which the empirical method has its own drawbacks still it served a valid basis for the demonstration of the truth.

Theodor Adorno and Habermas developed the critical theory to look into social and political issues. Habermas is inherent in the way structure of social action and language. In dealing for the contemporary pattern of ideology and the process of emancipation, he proposes the transcendence of such system of distorted communication. Here his theory exposes the forms of manipulation and its impact on the

society. He attempted to develop a theory of society with practical intention. His theory constitutes to offer a meticulous account of the relation between theory and practice in all social sciences. He protests against the domination of scientism. He reflected on the nature of cognition, the form of social inquiry and the primary base of socio-cultural aspect of the society. He wanted to develop the contemporary social thought which has no connection with traditional social thoughts and values. He says that there should be assessment and reformation of social values of past. He proposes that there should be one to one correspondence between scientific revolution and notions of freedom, justice, happiness and self-realization. He said the western society has witnessed nihilism and threatening pattern of modernity and enlightenment. It paved the way of dogmatism and superstition, fragmentation and discontinuity with loss of meaning and reactionary response to modernity.

Conclusion:

Science and technology permeate the indispensable parts of our lives rather, but methods of social science research proved that ethics and values have been jettisoned with new perspectives. It is way of giving a new face to social science research through the methods and methodologies of diverse social and political philosophers and scholars.

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Effective Leadership And Its Impact On Corporate Governance

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Abstract

With the ongoing disappointments of real enterprises and money related establishments, it is advantageous to look at the commitment that disregard inside corporate oversight may have made to such disappointments. Official initiative must guarantee that the coordination and execution of free, legitimate, and moral administration are dynamic and viable. At last, pioneers must lead with honesty.

Perhaps one of the unexpected outcomes from this criticism was the tough proven fact that some quite simple standards of corporate governance were transgressed by all of these huge organizations, contributing substantially to the immoral and foolish behavior of the companies' top professionals. When business top leaders are revealed judgements between right and wrong, these choices are generally easy. It's the job of corporate governance to look at within the business routine and facilitate that business leaders perform themselves appropriately.

Overall success or failure of any organization resides on its leadership. On the subject of policy and regulatory modifications which have taken position in today's ever dynamic scenario, much more emphasis has actually been placed on the necessity to increase corporate governance and highly effective, strategic leadership principles.

The study regarding this paper mentions about effectiveness, significance and impact of leadership in corporate governance. The paper collects information by means of past theories and facts. The previous facts, theories and present scenario expose that effective leadership in corporate governance is truly the major part for the success of organization. Finally by this paper we can come to the conclusion that effective and charismatic leaders are major and essential part of corporate governance policy. Based on the fact and findings, effective leadership is not only important for good corporate governance however it plays a formidable role for the resolution to global financial crisis, organization issues and of course the right policy that improves increased productiveness and economical growth.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Effective leadership, Strategic, Charismatic leaders.

Review Of Literature

Finkelstein et al (2008) explained that, the success or failure of almost any organization resides on its leadership. Additionally, Sharma (2007) noticed that organization collapse when the leadership fails to sell its vision to its followers, has not satisfied its followers why they must be affectionate and failure in order to make employees committed to organizational agenda.ⁱ

Calder (2008) noticed that in the 21st century, corporate governance has turned out to be critical for every medium and large organizations and it is turning into matter of immense public consideration and concern.

Kaplan and Norton (2006) had noticed that in today's competitive business environment, top leadership needs to be identified to experience good corporate governance practices. In particular, the authors noticed that modern management products such as, code of corporate governance, welcoming governing laws and use of balance scorecard would go hand in hand in verifying best performance and mitigation of risks.ⁱⁱ

Oyejide and Soyibo (2001) define corporate governance like the relationship of the enterprise to shareholders or in the wider perception as the relationship of the enterprise to nation as a whole.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ogundele (2007) defined corporate governance clearly as the system that often pertains to the patterns of arrangement just within private organizations or companies, which enforce individuals or groups along with power and authority to manage the matters of an organisation.^{iv}

Objectives of the study

1. To determine the effectiveness of leadership roles in corporate governance.

2. To emphasize on the role of leadership in attaining the goals of corporate governance.

3. To understand and study the major roles of leader in corporate governance.

Introduction

Corporate governance is the accumulation of instruments, procedures and relations by which companies are controlled and coordinated. Administration structures and standards distinguish the conveyance of rights and obligations among various members in the organization, (for example, such as the board of directors, managers, shareholders, creditors, auditors, regulators, and other stakeholders) and incorporate the guidelines and methodology for settling on choices in corporate issues.



Source: <http://www.lukoil.com/FileSystem/4/11356.jpg>

Corporate governance incorporates the procedures through which companies' goals are set and sought after with regards to the social, administrative and showcase condition. These incorporate observes the actions, policies, practices, and decisions of corporations, their agents, and affected stakeholders. Corporate governance practices can be viewed as endeavors to adjust the interests of stakeholders.^v

Other definitions

1. Corporate governance has also been defined as "a system of law and sound approaches by which corporations are directed and controlled focusing on the internal and external corporate structures with the intention of monitoring the actions of management and directors and thereby, mitigating agency risks which may stem from the misdeeds of corporate officers."^{vi}

2. The OECD Principles of Corporate Governance states:

“Corporate governance involves a set of relationships between a company’s management, its board, its shareholders and other stakeholders. Corporate governance also provides the structure through which the objectives of the company are set, and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance are determined.”^{vii}

Since governance is the procedure of basic leadership and the procedure by which choices are executed, an investigation of administration centers around the formal and casual on-screen characters associated with basic leadership and actualizing the choices made and the formal and casual structures that have been set up at a place and execute the choice.^{viii}

The idea of good corporate governance is normally utilized in the late nineties of the only remaining century and particularly by the World Bank and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other global and provincial associations and nearby networks. Although good governance isn’t definitively characterized in universal law, there are explicit signs in different global archives about its significance in a worldwide lawful setting.

This can be seen, for instance, in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights) in Article 21, which perceives and focuses on the significance of participation in government and ii) in Article 28, which expresses that everybody is qualified for a worldwide request in which the rights and opportunities put forward in the Declaration can be completely figured it out.^{ix}

The Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Human Rights Council additionally allude to good governance in connection to legitimate legal security and justice. The term is likewise characterized as “the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s economic and social resources for development”.

According to UNDP and World Bank, Good Governance has eight principles/characteristics. These are:

- Participation;
- Rule of law;
- Transparency;
- Responsiveness;
- Consensus oriented;
- Equity and inclusiveness;
- Effectiveness and efficiency;
- Accountability;

Good governance guarantees that political, social and financial needs depend on expansive accord in the society and that the voices of the least fortunate and the most defenseless are heard in basic leadership over the allotment of advancement assets.^x

What Is Leadership?

According to Drucker (1985), “Leadership is the lifting of people’s vision to a higher sight, the raising of their performance to a higher standard, the building of their personality beyond its normal limitations”.^{xi}

“The ability to lead, including inspiring others in a shared vision. Leaders have clear visions and they communicate these visions to their employees. They foster an environment within their companies that encourages risk taking, recognition and rewards, and empowerment allowing other leaders to emerge”.^{xii}



Source:

https://www.thebalancecareers.com/thmb/ej4lzg9OmDEDWmFQL6WFX6DeGoc=/400x0/top-leadership-skills-2063782_final-5b3e6be646e0fb0036272f42-5bbf7e0246e0fb0026d6416a.png

Effective Leadership In Corporate Governance

The impacts of leadership in corporate governance in economic development in India and the world at large cannot be overemphasized. To have a better understanding about the above assertion, it is necessary to define and explain in details the following terms: leadership, corporate governance.

The main aspects that leaders should consider are the leadership qualities and skills. In order for a process to be successful, it is very important that it is given under charge to an effective leader who has all the leadership qualities and skills. A team working under an effective leader with quality leadership will always perform the best and set an example for members from other organization's practices.

The qualities of an effective leadership may vary from person to person based on the context in which he was brought up and moulded. ^{xiii}

Major Elements of Effective Leadership—^{xiv}

The major important elements which comprise Effective Leadership are discussed below:

1. Competence- Competency is among the essential characteristics of a powerful initiative. In its most essential structure, the life systems of administration involve character and ability. For a pioneer to be truly able, he needs to show both professional and leadership competencies. Competency does not really allude to the pioneer's specialized capacities. Or maybe it alludes to the capacity to challenge the test. It is the pioneer's quality to rouse, empower, being a good example and supports others. Most importantly, it is pioneer's quality to be visionary as to the association they lead with adequate comprehension about the vision, mission and the objective of their association.

2. Accountability- Accountability is an idea in morals and administration with a few implications. It is another imperative quality for a powerful authority and regularly utilized synonymously with so much ideas as responsibility, answer-ability, blameworthiness, liability and other terms related with the desire for record giving. As a part of administration, it has been key to discourses identified with issues in the public

sector, nonprofit and private (corporate) worlds.

Accountability is the affirmation and acceptance of accountability for responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies including the administration, governance, and implementation within the extent of the job or work position and enveloping the commitment to report clarify and be liable for resulting consequences.

3. Openness/Integrity- Openness is the other basic nature of a powerful pioneer. Openness as a leadership quality has numerous things in it. The first is openness to acknowledge change or new thought. Since change is an evident piece of life, the pioneer must be prepared to acknowledge this. Openness, among others, comprises trustworthiness in it. Through Openness, a leader fabricates individual honesty which infers that the association's solid inner core values that one doesn't settle.

4. Language/Relationships- The manner in which we communicate with others may have its very own positive or negative effect on the connections we have with others. Whatever the case, so as to have a positive connection with others, we need to utilize positive language rather than negative language. Negative dialects are "killing dialects". Effective communication skills without a doubt top the rundown of most critical authority characteristics - regardless of which field is being thought about.

As a leader of certain organization we may address different issues with individuals at various dimensions, yet overlooking these distinctions while conveying costs us a great deal on the off chance that we didn't utilize useful terms while speaking with others dependent on the current setting. The leader is relied upon to convey emphatically even towards aggravating issues or people by utilizing "**Green Binocular Lenses**".

5. Values/Community- Value is another imperative quality that successful leaders must possess. Value is the characteristic worth, quality or perfection that renders a thing helpful or attractive. It is a center conviction what is correct and reasonable as far as one's activities and associations with others. It is the apparatus we use in settling on choice. Relating it to initiative, it is a basic quality of powerful leadership. It causes the pioneer to know about various philosophical convictions and qualities regardless of

whether they don't concur with them. Adherence to the qualities acknowledged by the leader is the most imperative factor in an organization's success.

6. Perspective/Balance- A leader must have this quality which enables him to see the world from various edges. A leader who is outfitted with this quality expectedly says "*the way I see the world is not the only way it is*" His reasoning is changed to "*the world is the way we all see it*". A genuine and a powerful leader can imagine his/her objectives from various edges and plans things likewise. This would empower appropriate dissemination of undertakings and guarantee profitable outcomes.

7. Power/Influence- Power is another vital quality that the leader must have. Power or the manner in which the pioneers carry on radiate from the standards on which associations are made. Subsequently, the power that is practiced is the opposite side of the coin. For an effective leadership, power is affecting individuals to focus on the vision and mission of an association. It isn't having position of certain dimension and applying power over others.

8. Humility- This is one of the effective leadership characteristics. In spite of the fact that pioneers have the greatest duty, and however they are the ones who work more enthusiastically than any other person in the gathering, a leader needs to be down-to-earth. Just if the leader is modest, individuals will approach him. It is the obligation of a leader to inspire his kin, and just if a leader is a modest will he have the capacity to guide and bolster his gathering individuals.^{xv}

Effective leadership as prior referenced is a key factor in the life and accomplishment of an association. Clearly, there are numerous elements associated with successful leadership. Many are hard to quantify, some are even hard to recognize. In building up a profile of leadership, it is imperative to recollect that essentially being in administrative position does not make an individual a leader.^{xvi}

The profile of leadership considers that being a leader is definitely not a solitary job yet a gathering of critical jobs that managers play in the life of an organization. Corporate administration can be made progressively compelling through shareholders activism,

effective managerial prizes, incentive, committed and involved top managerial staff. Leaders and Managers characterize the objectives the organization seeks after; they build up the arrangements and controls framework that guide and screen the association's fate; they develop an authoritative structure appropriate for the undertakings embraced; and they propel their subordinates to finish these errands.^{xvii} Governance implies the way in which government oversees the domain and individuals it juristically control. That is, governance is the activity of political capacity to move a country's undertakings which includes all the state's institutional and structural arrangements of action, decision-making procedure, and implementation capacity, and connection between government official and general society. A leader takes note of that administration, in this manner, comprises of a country's arrangement of governmental issues and its interconnection of open organization and law. In current knowledge propelled world, individual skills have halted to be the important determinants of business success but, organizational capabilities have presumed for greater significance on cooperative attempt of networked individuals to recognize and realize business opportunities, to direct unique goods and services, methods for organizing markets, procedures and new raw resources through organizing market endeavors that formerly not thrived.

An organization might be compared to a vehicle, and each vehicle needs a decent driver, on the off chance that a leader resembles a vehicle, and afterward it must be driven by a security cognizant pilot, a visionary and genuinely dedicated leader.

A leader processes leadership through vision, character, mission and value, and is wholesome instructed at predetermined combined goal. Leadership relies upon due diligence, total qualitymanagement, efficiency, effectiveness and responsive followership

Without effective leadership, it is really hard for the organization to perform effectively; it could be described as the valuable response to the environmental aspects of time, culture, personalities, community, needs and products, as well as a harmonization of these environmental aspects in interaction to

originate uniformity in their processes. Adding that in fact, these types of interaction of things in opposition to occurrences and products improves organizational efficacy and overall performance. Here effectiveness involves accountability, performance and achievement far beyond predetermined objectives.

Therefore, corporate governance is truly the capability of the leader to effectively maintain an organization in regards to accountability, transparency, excellent performance, achieving far beyond predetermined objectives of the organization, quick response to environmental factors, identifying problems and proffered instantaneous answers to the problems.^{xviii}

More than that, personality traits of an effective leadership differs based on the area of operation and expertise. Accordingly, the authority qualities of business person, spiritual leader, military leader, sportsman or political leader vary from any individual another based on the area of operation and of course the expertise needed for each of them. Leadership behavior provides mandatory direction, guidance, and support; aids in clarify path-goals relationships and removes any obstacles which actually obstruct accomplishment of goals.

Organizations functioning within a dynamic environment encounter three phases of change; a problem-solving step, an implementation-of-solution step, along with a stable step. At each of such three organizational steps a leader along with different trait, abilities, and conduct is most effective. Organizations which actually prevail a dynamic environment consequently generally will need the effort of dynamic leaders.

Nevertheless corporate governance issues are gaining greater consideration in both developed and developing countries considering that the increasing authorization that a firm's corporate governance affects both its financial performance and how it can get access to long-term; low-cost investment capital.^{xix}

Good governance and effective leadership are considered to be the crucial specifications for an organization to be thought of successful in the eyes of every stakeholder in the 21st century. There's a direct relationship between Good Governance, effective leadership and economical prosperity.

Governance connected with effective leadership is truly the key variable.

Effective leadership and Good Governance are two sides of a coin. The two have many elements in common. Without an effective leadership we might not find out Good Governance within its totality.

Therefore, effective leadership is undoubtedly an essential component to the great success of good corporate governance.^{xx}

Conclusion

Importance and Effectiveness of leadership in corporate governance have been reviewed in this research paper.

However, several theories or approaches to leadership, significance of leadership, variables influencing leadership effectiveness, meaning of leadership and corporate governance, fundamentals of corporate governance, effects of corporate governance on growth and development, characteristics and principles of corporate governance, legal and governing perspective for corporate governance etc were really assessed in order to understand more facts about the value of effective leadership in good corporate governance so that they can enjoy more of one's benefits gathered to these terms.

Without an effective leadership we could not envisage Good Governance within its totality. In fact, Good Governance is quite possibly not accomplished in its totality on account of cultural, psychological, social and sociological impacts and differences. Its enactment and assessment also differentiates in line with the level of refinement and desires of the generation.

The gathered important information in this research work concludes that effective leadership is truly the key factor in determining overall success of good corporate governance. Also, effective leadership in good corporate governance was in fact viewed as answer to the problem tools for global financial crises. Thus, it is hereby determined that, effective leadership in good corporate governance remnants an application tool for global financial crises, organizational issues and of course the right policy that improves productiveness that brings forth economical growth, refinement and development globally.

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Impact of Reverse Migration on Labours in India during COVID-19

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Abstract:

The pandemic Covid-19 today has affected the whole world. India did not stand exception to it by standing in world-Covid list in top three most affected nations. Covid-19 has brought governments and their policies under sever scrutiny and criticism in the whole world. Indian government is also trying to deal with this pandemic but given a huge population size, uneven resources management by different states and bad condition of health system and economy has certainly deepened the crisis. The issues of social safety, reverse migration and other such factors have further grimed the situation. Indian migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic have faced multiple hardships. With factories and workplaces shut down due to the lockdown imposed in the country, millions of migrant workers had to deal with the loss of income, food shortages and uncertainty about their future. During the lockdown period, thousands of migrants started walking back home, with no means of transport. In response, the Central and State Governments took various measures to help them, and later arranged of transportation. After five months of Covid-19 in India, Indian government is still struggling hard to cope up with health and economy. This paper is an attempt to understand the impact of reverse migrant crisis during Covid-19 in India. The current flow of reverse migration in India, which is from urban to rural, however, falls into none of the above categories describing the usual patterns in the movements from rural to urban centers.

Keywords: Government, Covid-19, reverse migration, factories, health, economy

Impact of Reverse Migration on Labours in India during COVID-19

The spread of Covid-19 virus from the virology laboratory of Wuhan in China to the rest of the world is attributed to migration and mobility of people. On the other hand, the medical professionals largely believe that the control of this infectious disease is

possible through immobility and confinement like lockdown and social distancing. In a globalised world, the lockdown is likely to bring unprecedented breakdown of economic and social system. Migrants are most vulnerable to urban disasters and epidemics.¹The first case of COVID-19

in India, was reported on 30 January 2020. India currently has the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia, and has the third highest number of confirmed cases in the world after the United States and Brazil. Infection increased rapidly since March 2020, with a significant growth in testing as well. India locked down 1.3 billion people on March 25, 2020 in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic.² To stop or slow down the spread of Covid-19, healthcare systems have put their tremendous efforts by treating the infected individuals and also for testing the public for corona virus. Governments are doing their best to mitigate the infection and also to meet the requirements for the healthcare system. Unfortunately even after six months or more there is neither a medicine for the cure, nor a vaccine for prevention of this virus. Indian government, like rest of the governments worldwide has been trying various treatment methods and usage of different suitable medicines (without proper confirmation). Some preventive measures defined by the WHO, like to wash the hands frequently with soap and water or with an alcohol-based hand rub, and practicing respiratory hygiene etc. are being widely spread as an essential information. Masks are also playing a role in safeguarding people from infection. Apart from it, the effective way to stop the infection from spreading is staying at home and avoiding social gathering, following social distancing and isolating ourselves from infected people or people subjected to quarantine. Hence, to

stop the spread of the virus, it requires a combined effort from government and society at large. The emphasis of Indian government on the use of technology has been consistently developing as the government believes that during an unexpected circumstance as of COVID-19 pandemic, it can play a bigger role to support humanity. The contribution of these new technologies in fighting against Covid-19 virus may be either directly or indirectly impacting the lives. The people during pandemic need to have clarity on government decisions, policies, travel bans, quarantine periods, and other such important updates etc.. The communication focuses on the awareness among the public for such infection. The information must be updated as soon as verified by the authorities and at the same time, risk perception of the public should also be considered depending on the information. The challenge can be overcome by carefully addressing the information to the masses in such a way that the information does not increase panic among the people. It happened during migration of labour in several cities when fake news of plying of buses and railways forced them to come on bus-stands and railway stations. India has two broad groups of migrant labourers - one that migrates for temporary work overseas, and another that migrates domestically on a seasonal and work available basis. These workers range from full-time to part-time workers, temporary or permanent workers. They are typically employed for remuneration in cash

or kind, through any agency or directly, to do any job offered at various levels from factories to construction sites or inside homes. Some of these works include exclusively a single employer, while others may include more than one employer. Some are permanent workers, while some are seasonal. The employment of these migrant workers is typically at the will of the employer and in case of job loss of the worker, and compensation varies. Indian migrant workers during the Covid-19 pandemic have faced multiple hardships with factories and workplaces shut down due to the lockdown. Millions of migrant workers had to deal with the loss of income, food shortages and uncertainty about their future.³ The current predicaments faced by of India's migrant labour – losing livelihood and shelter in urban areas as started with the 4-hour notice for a complete shutdown in response to the Pandemic-will remain as one of the worst humanitarian crisis the country has ever faced since independence.⁴ It led to reverse migration for the first time in Indian history when labourers, workers and people started migrating back to their native place in the backdrop of non-availability of livelihood and job opportunities. During Covid-19 lockdown, almost all industries and different economic activities came to a halt deteriorating the conditions of daily wage earners, most of which are migrants. With no availability of livelihood and worsening conditions, reverse migration started. These migrants are over 450 million, whose

movement can be directly or indirectly linked to the search for employment.⁵

Problems of Indian Migrants

Indian government had to face a huge problem of migrant workers. Those who worked in factories and various other workplaces started going back in huge numbers back to their states due to shut down which was an outcome of the lockdown imposed in the country. Millions of migrant workers had to face uncertainty about their future overnight. First lockdown Indian government imposed nation-wide putting a complete stop on public transportation; thousands of migrant workers were seen walking or bicycling hundreds and thousands of kilometers to go back to their native villages, mostly with their families. Social distancing was not possible for these migrants since they travelled together in large groups. Many were arrested for violating the lockdown, after being caught at inter-state borders, forests between states and even on boats to cross rivers. Some of the migrants died of exhaustion. During lockdown, to curb the spread of the pandemic, factories and businesses were shut down, supply chains got disrupted, company revenues went down and unemployment soared high. There is a real possibility that millions of people may be pushed back to poverty. The state governments were not ready to deal with food, shelter and health problems. But later on during Covid-19 the Central and State Governments took various measures to help them, and later arranged

transportation through rails and buses for them. During lockdown period more than 300 migrant workers died. The problem of starvation, suicides, exhaustion, road and rail accidents, police brutality and denial of timely medical care started appearing in large numbers. Indian Government decided to take the call of self-dependent India (Aatam-Nirbhar Bharat) to generate employment at the smaller places of industrial interests.⁶

Government guidelines of Migrant workers (Covid-19)

Migrant workers who are still in the cities of local residence, if they are found to be forming any congregation in bus station/railway stations or any other place of the city, recording of details of such people and following them up for 14 days and risk screening by district health authorities.

Migrant workers who are on their way and are yet to reach their destination city/village, for them the quarantine centre were to be set-up with proper amenities and basic requirement. Thermal screening will be carried out with appropriate actions for suspected or confirmed cases. They will be encouraged to be in contact with their families.

Migrant workers who have reached their destination will be identified by the district administration and IDSP will follow them up at their residence.

Government of India also talked about the mental health of these migrant workers and issued guidelines. Government emphasized

that immediate concerns faced by such migrant workers are primarily relate to food, shelter, healthcare, fear of getting infected or spreading the infection, loss of wages, concerns about the family, anxiety, fear and mental health. As an immediate response, measures to be taken to address these concerns and need for social distancing, adherence to protocols for management of Covid-19, putting up mechanisms to enable the migrant workers reach to the family members through telephone, video calls etc. and ensuring their physical safety. Though the lack of proper guidelines to implement the strategies posed several challenges in front of state governments in form of lack of preparedness, however in line with orders given by central government, majority states have devised their own strategies and taken substantial measures to protect the lives and rights of migrants during this time. Many municipal corporations too have taken initiative to assist migrants and stranded people by starting community kitchen, health care to migrants, providing awareness to them and collecting funds to support the needy migrants.⁷

Food shortage

According to government reports, there was enough food grain stocked up in the [FCI](#) godowns to feed the poor for at least a year-and-a-half. While government schemes ensured that the poor would get additional rations due to the lockdown, the distribution system failed to be effective as the ration cards are area-specific and fair

price shops were largely inaccessible. Additionally, the 'One Nation, One Ration Card' system has been implemented in very few states, as of mid April. While the scheme allowed migrant workers to retrieve food grains for free anywhere across the country, very few were aware of the scheme. As such, many were left without food and money due to the lockdown.

Relief camps

During Covid-19 central government directive in late March, state governments set up thousands of camps to house lakh of migrants and stop the exodus. Delhi government provided free food to 4 lakh people every day, as of late March. Over 500 hunger relief centers were set up by the Delhi government. By 5 April 75 lakh people were being provided food across the country in food camps run by the government and NGOs. As of 12 April, 37,978 relief camps and 26,225 food camps had been set up.

Response of the Central and State Governments

The spread of the Corona virus disease, and subsequent nationwide lockdown to control its further outbreak brought turmoil in the lives of millions who are primarily involved in the informal sector. To mitigate the effect of the lockdown on the vulnerable groups, Government of India announces Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Yojana. It has within its ambit health workers, farmers, MGNREGA workers, economically vulnerable categories, especially women, elderly and unorganized-sector workers, Jan

Dhan account holders and Ujjwala beneficiaries. The scheme entails an additional 5 kg of wheat or rice and one kg of preferred pulses every month to 80 crore beneficiaries for the next three months. Central Government also gave an order to the state governments to use Building and Construction Workers Welfare Fund of Rs.52000 crores to provide relief to Construction Workers through direct benefit transfer (DBT). Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) also asked the landlords not to charge rent during this crisis and employers to make the payment of wages of their workers without deduction for the period of closure

Government Announced a Relief Package

The government taking cognizance of the problems of people, first announced a relief package of 1.7 lakh crore for the marginalized section of the society, followed by another announcement made a month and a half later, with a cumulative 20 lakh crore stimulus package. Also the Narendar Modi government announced on 25 March, 2020, the world's largest food security scheme for 800 million people across the country.⁸ The Government of India announced a variety of measures to tackle the situation, from food security and extra funds for healthcare and for the states, to industrial sector related incentives and tax deadline extensions for employees. Still, migrant workers started moving in large numbers facing multiple hardships during

this pandemic due to loss of jobs and food overnight.

Providing transportation for migrants

On 16 May, the Supreme Court rejected a PIL to direct the District magistrates to identify and provide free relief and transport to the migrant workers, stating that it was the responsibility of the state governments. After that central government stated that inter-state transport had already been provided to the migrants and requested them to wait their turn instead of choosing to walk. As of 28 May 91 lakh migrants had travelled back home in government-arranged transport buses and Shramik Special trains facilities. Indian government meanwhile, started Vande Bharat Mission during Covid-19 to rescue of NRI Indians and took flights to various countries to bring its people back home. They also faced almost similar problems in their respective countries. However, according to the Stranded Workers Action Network (SWAN), migrants were confused about the exact procedures to register themselves for travel. Additionally, many state registration portals were either in English or the local language of the states they lived in, which very few migrants could understand. Further, general lack of information from the government to the migrants had resulted in them paying large sums of money to register themselves. Further, migrants faced many hardships while travelling by these trains. Many reported to have no food and water arranged for them while they travelled. A train from

Goa to Manipur reported a 58-hour delay, no proper food or sanitation facilities on the train, and stone pelting. Others who received food packets and water reported that the provisions were simply dumped at the entrances, leaving workers fighting with each other for their share. Some migrants also died during the train journeys, but the Railways stated that most of them had existing illnesses.⁹

Emphasis on MGNREGA Scheme

The reverse migration also increases the demand for work under MGNREGA which would create pressure on the scheme. However, the government increased assistance to migrants through the MGNREGA scheme but it is not enough. Though reverse migration creates chaos, it also provides an opportunity to revive the rural economy. The expansion of MNREGA, the enactment of an Urban Employment Guarantee Act, for unemployment allowance for the millions of self employed and unorganized sector women who have lost their jobs and livelihood, are some of the demands. Registration of domestic workers and home based workers and a special drive to register women in the construction industry is essential. In addition, the recognition of scheme workers as government employees is the logical step the government must take considering the crucial role that scheme workers are called upon to play in a crisis such as this.⁹ There is a need for investing and

developing labor-intensive sectors such as livestock, fisheries, and food processing sector so that it can absorb the excessive labour supply and productively contribute to the economy. The rural economy often deals with poor infrastructure, we can use migrants to improvise the infrastructure in both farm and non-farm activities. We need to create more and diverse opportunities in rural areas otherwise this mass reverse migration could lead to more poverty and inequality.¹⁰

Instant challenges are related to stranded migrants (Covid-19)

There is a huge uncertainty about how long this crisis will last and what damage it would do to the economy, livelihood of people and availability of basic healthcare services.

How to provide food and basic amenities at camps/shelters by maintaining better hygiene and sanitation to all of them (soap/ water/ toilet/ waste management)?

How to provide basic health care and preventive kits (like mask, sanitisers, and gloves etc.)?

How to quick appraise their conditions and do the screening of the possibly infected persons and quarantine them separately?

How to maintain the social distancing for the migrants to check the spread of infection?

How to provide counseling and psychological support to the migrants under the distress?

During and post-lockdown period, how to provide the basic income support to migrants and their left behind families who are not

registered to the social schemes and depend on daily wages for survival.¹¹

Some of the long-term strategies are suggested as below:

Food grain and pulses need to be supplied on weekly basis to meet the food and nutritional needs of migrant workers and their families. Government should use the Public Distribution System (PDS) infrastructure and distribute the food grain lying as buffer stock to the tune of 60 million metric tonnes with Food Corporation of India.

It should also mobilize local bodies to ensure the supply of daily needs arising from the Corona virus disruption. There is a need to remember that lockdown in the West is affordable while people in India cannot bear the lockdown empty stomach for a long time.

Migrants cannot be neglected as a stakeholder in development for a long time. Integration of migrants with development is the need of the hour.

Public health system particularly at the primary and secondary care needs to be strengthened, investment should be increased and drug supply and equipment's need to be made available at massive scale, and most importantly human resources of the public health system need to be augmented a spectacular level.

Apart from decentralization, convergence of various services related to food and nutritional programmes, water and sanitation programmes, employment and

livelihood programmes must be made effective.

It is high time to establish synergy and coordination between the central and state government. Other agencies need to be mobilized to fight Covid-19 by taking help of village Panchayat and Self Help Groups, stakeholders of society, NGOs and Corporate. Starting of health insurance scheme for migrants may be helpful for the state government as well as migrants at the destination especially during any epidemic or pandemic.

There is a need to strengthen the database on migration and migrant households through Census, National Sample Survey (NSS) and NFHS and Migration Surveys.¹² As migration and migrants has affected the households in almost all dimensions in both rural and urban areas, an effective inclusion of migrants in our official statistics and access will be helpful in formulating robust and inclusive policy and programmes in the country.

Conclusion

The outbreak of COVID-19 has widely affected people all over the world and radically changed the routine functions of humanity. Indian government had to face a huge problem of migrant workers. In the scenario of nation-wide lockdown, the lack of social security or fear of losing the source of livelihood and shelter has compelled the migrants to return their homes. Those who worked in factories and various other workplaces started going back in huge

numbers back to their stated sue to shut down which was an outcome of the lockdown imposed in the country. Millions of migrant workers had to deal with the loss of income, food shortages and uncertainty about their future overnight. During first lockdown restrictions putting a stop on public transport, thousands of migrant workers were seen walking or bicycling hundreds and thousands of kilometers to go back to their native villages, mostly with their families. Social distancing was not possible for these migrants since they travelled together in large groups. The Central and State Governments took various measures to help them, and later arranged transportation through rails and buses for them. Government of India is also taking all necessary steps to ensure that its migrants are prepared well to face the challenges and threat posed by the growing pandemic which is still not over. The fact that every citizen-irrespective of class, caste, geography, gender, age, religion is affected, admittedly to varying degrees, makes Covid-19 the most significant event in recent history. The COVID-19 pandemic unquestionably presents an era-defining migrant to public health and the global economy and of course India will not remain unaffected by its consequences for a longer time as on today we do not know exactly where do we stand amidst this pandemic, till the drug comes out to cure humanity. But after within one year COVID-19 vaccines provide strong protection against serious illness, hospitalization and

death. There is also some evidence that being vaccinated will make it less likely that you will pass the virus on to others, which means your decision to get the vaccine also protects those around you. As per WHO recommends that while vaccine supply is limited, the people at highest risk of COVID-19 are vaccinated first. This includes people who are more likely to get severe disease if they are infected (older persons and people with existing health conditions) and people who are more likely to be exposed to the virus (such as health workers). People who are pregnant have a higher risk of serious illness and preterm birth if they are infected with COVID-19, so WHO recommends that they are also prioritized for vaccination, once the first priority groups have been vaccinated then after others.

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**The Effect of Fragile Values on Native Society in Chinua Achebe's
Novel-Things Fall Apart**

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Abstract

The myopic aspect of cultural life of Igbo people in Things Fall Apart has been well portrayed by Chinua Achebe. Although he does write with sensitivity and empathy for the Igbo, he does not hide the fact that many of their rituals and traditions rest on questionable foundations. Ibo society encourages or even demands certain practices which are harmful to its constituents. My research paper is an attempt to decode the pros and cons of values and its mismanagement in the context of Chinua Achebe's novel, Things Fall Apart and how a weak value renders a society redundant and reckless. A prime example is the story of the boy Ikemefuna whose brutal killing exposes the weak foundation of social values. The weaker values of Igbo society is further revealed when the unwanted departure of the hero Okonkwo to his mother's village, Mbanta, permits to understand that the village of Umuofia can never speak with one voice. And the society who never speaks with one voice reflects the fissures in the society. It is very important for the health of the society to have a sharing value which wards off the antagonistic element of the community at bay and brings homogeneity and familiarity; one of the core building blocks of belongingness .

Key words: Values, Consensus, culture, society, familiarity, belongingness, trust.

Introduction

One of the most prominent African writers to address colonial, post-colonial and cultural concerns is Chinua Achebe. In my opinion, what distinguishes his work from other African fiction is that most of his novels are predominantly concerned with the disastrous end of native culture . The theme of self-destructive description in his work plays a major role in highlighting the major loopholes in native Igbo culture. In the wake of cultural erosion, identity crisis experienced by his protagonists and other characters in colonial context becomes more prominent as it leads to cultural transformation of the Igbo people

Chinua Achebe (Albert Chinualumogu Achebe), a Nigerian novelist, poet, short story writer, cultural historian and the globally acclaimed scholar, professor at Brown University and critic has been hailed as the most impactful African writer

of his generation depicting social and psychological disorientations accompanying the imposition of western customs and values upon traditional African society.

Chinua had a strict Christian upbringing, but most of the people around him lived a traditional life. They performed all of their traditional and ethnic rituals. Although they lived in the crossroads of cultures, where the majority of people had different styles of life, they could get along with each other and live in peace. Until then, he learned his Igbo language and was proud of his culture and his native language. All these childhood experiences and the cultural happenings in those days had a strong impact on his observing mindset. All these cultural surroundings rendered him culturally intelligent. He had a very keen eye in spotting the success and failure of values and cultures in society. His exposure to the multicultural society

shaped him sensitive to the nuances of value and culture on the Igbo society.

Rationale of the Study

Gone were the days when literature used to shed light on human factors; attitude, belief, values, feeling and emotion. However recent debate and critical evaluation on literature has profound effects on literature. It becomes all encompassing and incorporates the human and historical element in it. The novels of Chinua encompasses a wide vista of cultural elements and portrays how the cultural aspect like belief and values get a jolt when stumble across a foreign culture.

Colonialism has been one of the most touted and rehearsed words in the field of English literature and has been used as the imperialistic force to determine the values and beliefs of the colonized. However, in Chinua Achebe's novel the major arsenal of socialism is psychological and more insidious yet effective in its nature. More to the point their success in imposing their own culture comes not from their subtle way of playing cultural tricks but the foundation of cultural transformation had been laid out through fissures in native's culture. Decoding the Umuofian cultural friction and how it offered a fertile ground to the colonial to establish their European cultural code without much resistance. Cultural force and its consequences on the native's people in the novels of Chinua Achebe's is the central theme of the study. The strategic use of cultural apparatus like religion and education has been a page turner in bringing about the cultural shift in the society. The effect of the cultural forces on the native people was slow but very substantial.

Research Gap

Although there have been numerous studies of this novel since its initial publication half a century ago, the fissures in the local cultures of Igbo society have not been sufficiently investigated. The role of Christianity and its confrontation with local beliefs have not been sufficiently discussed in the context of colonialist appropriation. Studies by Killam (1969: 24-34), Okoye (1987), Gikandi (1991: 24-50),

Rhoads (1993), MacKenzie (1996), or Nnoromele (2000), among others, have certainly tackled this issue, but mostly from a cultural, social or historical perspective that emphasizes Igbo social and religious values, without analyzing their dialectical relationship with those of the Christian colonialists and the way Achebe constructs that relationship in his fiction. Although the presentation of social mosaic in the novels, *Things Fall Apart* looks simple on the surface level but according to Solomon O. Iyasere (1974: 74) has written, "it is deceptively so. So if we peek into the cultural gallery of the Igbo society we find that the thread of Igbo culture and its governing effect on the society is stirring complex.

Objective of the Study

The aim of this study is to investigate the fissures in the Umuofian society and how the same weakness offered fertile ground to the colonial power to establish their rule. The friction in the cultures means alienation within. In The novels *Things Fall Apart* the components of beliefs and customs have been manifested; the rift within the family, and values and the constant struggle on personal belief brought in by the disagreement among the people. This study unravels the unnoticeable and impalpable forces of cultural alienation and animosity wrought upon the native's people. The study is an endeavor to reveal how the silent effect small scuffles and disengagement from the mosaic of one's cultures ultimately leads to the disintegration of the Igbo

Research Methodology

The current paper is part of a larger study directed at analyzing dark cultural spots. The effort is to validate the points in study drawing upon the primary and secondary data. This study observed and analyzed a novel. It focuses on analyzing the culture and the operating effect of it, the life of the Igbo people and subsequent cultural repercussions and subsequently the disintegration of the society in *Things Fall Apart*. The research is biased on qualitative research. Qualitative approach is the analysis of research that tends to use

the forms of words rather than numbers (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 8) and psychological analysis, comparative social analysis conducted through primary and secondary study. The likes of colonial theorists and their study -Ashcroft, Bill. *The Empire Writes Back*, Rutledge. Simon Sinek. *Leaders Eat Last*, Ngugi WA Thiong'o (1938-), in *Decolonizing the Mind* has been taken into account to draw the valid point in the study.

Source of Data Collection

Secondary sources of data had been collected through various sources. These are books, journal, newspaper, Secondary sources are those that are available in public domain and comprise of journal articles, reports, books, publications, previously undertaken research papers, and case studies to be accessed from academic databases. Such materials may be reproduced in different formats and comprise of information that were original pieces of primary research. The likes of colonial theorists and their study Ashcroft, Bill. *The Empire Writes Back*, Rutledge. Sinek, Simon. *Leaders Eat Last*, Ngugi wa Thiong'o (1938-), in *Decolonizing the Mind* has been taken into account to draw the valid point in the study. Textual analysis method in collecting, classifying, discussing and interpreting the data.

Values of the Igbo People

In *Things Fall Apart* traditional Igbo society is well maintained and everybody showed their cohesion and belongingness with each other. Thanks to the religion which has embedded the whole of the society into a single thread of value. In Igbo tradition, Chukwu is the supreme God. He is the almighty God who creates the earth and heaven. As such, he is the beginning and the end. Chukwu is a very busy God. The wider acceptance of religion and its gospel creates a collective consciousness. The motive of collective consciousness engenders in them the need to care about and follow shared moral values such as discipline, solidarity and hard work ethics. All these subsequent values contribute to maintaining social cohesion at least prior to the European

landing on Igbo's land. And these unanimous and sharing of value on the defined instilled in them familiarity and belongingness. The wheel of the society moves very smoothly. At the very opening of the book, the main character Okonkwo is portrayed as the spokesman of the Igbo aristocracy thanks to his determination and courage. The narrator refers to Okonkwo's celebrity when he asserts:

Okonkwo was well known throughout the nine villages and even beyond. His fame rested on solid personal achievements. As a young man of eighteen he had brought honor to his village by throwing Amalinze the cat. Amalinze was the great wrestler who for seven years was unbeaten from Umuofia to Mbaino. He was called the Cat because his back would never touch the earth. It was this man that Okonkwo threw in a fight which the old men agreed was one of the fiercest since the founder of their town engaged a spirit of the wild for seven days and seven nights.(3)

In the passage Okonkwo is portrayed as a particular young man who vanquishes the powerful and invincible wrestler, Amalinze. This historical victory compels the Igbo people to view him as a superman who is able to take up the serious challenges of today and tomorrow. It also depicts the very fact that the Okonkwo's achievement is not exclusive for his personal gains. His winning was the winning of the clan. The Igbo people react to the winning as if it was their win. In the narrative, farming and individual success allow the Igbo men to climb the social ladder. This explains how the exercise of his valor and subsequent popularity spread in the nine villages of Umuofia. The unanimous acceptance of Okonkwo bravery makes him more successful and is seen as the custodian of the society. "Okonkwo's fame had grown like a bush-fire in the harmattan" (3)

The phrase, in the aforementioned line itself, manifests the power of sharing mechanism in the culture. Okonkwo quickly became a great influential member of the clan because of his audacity and his ability as a charismatic leader. But

beneath his growing popularity lies the strong consensus of the society who unanimously sees Okonkwo as the brave custodian of the society especially in his heyday. This shows that the truth of any society is determined by how a society functions, and how the members of the society stick together. The strength of any society is determined by how a society maintains his unanimity and consensus on certain belief. It boils down to one core element – value. Let's decode the value.

Culture strengthened by sharing value has a strong sense of belongingness. The sharing sense of shared value stems from familiarity, familiarity brings members of the society closer. A strongly tied belongingness in the society erupts the harmony of oxytocin; a hormonal chemical harmony, love and relationship. The hormonal eruption happens sometimes not only because of one's sense of belongingness only but we sometimes celebrate and have the feeling of achievement at another person's success and their sense of empathy; we see it as our achievement; a kind of vicarious feeling. As we have seen in the above passage how celebration at Okonkwo win spread like a wildfire across the attached villages. This inside evidence on the functions of values and its effect clearly shows how the shared values strengthen the sense of harmony in Igbo society.

Benefit of Healthy Conflicts

Conversely, culture, not characterized by healthy conflict, is more vulnerable to external threats. It is an indication that something is wrong with society. It is suggested that the culture of the society is grounded not on the sharing mechanism: understanding and harmony, rather than based on dispersion; you go your way I go my way.

Lack of harmonious value splits the society, as sense of harmony and belongingness evaporates, the foundation of trust gets weakened. The circle of safety shatters. Fears and cynicism dot the mind of the individuals. People, instead, move inwards and start to think about

themselves. Society, because of doubt and fear, fight with each other. (*Sinek*, 45)

The social inflicted split has been well depicted with the *OSU*, the backward caste of the Igbo society and who has fallen into the heinous trap of cynicism and fear factors because of ill-treatment by their own elite brethren. In Igbo society they are treated like slaves, unable to marry, forbidden from cutting their dirty, snarled hair, and not allowed any of the four titles of the clan. As a result of this, their emotion is guided not by the logic and the code of the shared value but by the overflowing whims of the people. An alienated person has the feeling of disassociation from the main circle of belongingness. Under this context people's sense of obedience for the moral code and shared value get disarrayed. This feeling of disassociation, in turn, lends people feeling unregulated and engenders rebellious feeling seething inside. The undisciplined feeling supersedes, reason takes a back seat. The unregulated emotion disposes of people whimsical, impulsive and narcissistic. Instead of fighting against the external threat they nurture a grudge against their own native people. This is why, when the Europeans came, the *Osu* were the first to accept the Christianity. "Shaved off their hair, and soon they were the strongest adherents of the new faith. And what was more; nearly all the *osu* in Mbanta followed their example" (*Things Fall Apart*, 157)

The Burden Of the Custom

By welcoming them into the church, the Christians are able to take advantage of the underprivileged in the society. The Christians also seduced them into the cultural fore by demonstrating the irrational and superstitious nature of Igbo beliefs, and thus discrediting traditional Ibo values. This showed again that the prime reason for acculturation is rooted in their social values who failed to see the sustainable effect of social equity.

At first Ikemefuna was afraid. Once or twice he tried to run away, but he did not know where to begin. He thought of his mother and his three-year old sister and

wept bitterly. When Okonkwo heard that he would not eat any food he came into the hut with a big stick in his hand and stood over him while he swallowed his yams, trembling. A few moments later he went behind the hut and began to vomit painfully. (27-8)

The unjustified pain inflicted upon an innocent child as a means of reprimand for a murder he did not commit reflects a society in chaos and also underscores its justice system. Further, things get even worse for Ikemefuna when the oracle arbitrarily and suddenly decides he should be killed. When society imposes undeserving punishment on their own people, it cracks its basic foundation of the culture; common values based on coordination and trust. The strength of any culture is measured by how every person is integrated and joined on common values. Imposing undeserving punishment creates internal conflict and cynicism among the people of the society against the existing social cultural fiber. Although inflicted people stay in the society and do so not out of choice and preference but compulsion. Physically he is there but in spirit, constant sense of injustice and torture distances him slowly and gradually in far distance from the code of culture. Furthermore, habituated to living in a ghettoized environment, he has very limited options to move out. However, living with such a psychologically inhuman environment, he nurtures in himself the feeling of silent rebelliousness. And when society fails to gratify people with a sense of belongingness, the people resort to fantasy; they imagine a life of champion and ideal world. In his dream he fantasies for the utopian society where he dreams about living a life of comfort. His fantasy to belong to the other world not only reflects the thought of his desire to belong to another society and culture but behind the constant hovering of fantasy he sublimates the feeling of revenge against its original culture.

The Lure of Outcast

People who get unsatisfied with their existing culture tend to be amenable to the

influence of external forces. They are like an easy scapegoat of the other culture. A little showcasing and the benefit from other cultures stir in them the emotion of greed and craving for materialism. The feeling of greed churns out the residual loyalty for his own culture. The churned out feeling of loyalty now does not offer them the emotion to stay back with the native culture. At the ripe context the transition from the existing culture to the new culture becomes smooth and does not require much persuasion.

Nwoye's reaction to the murder of Ikemefuna is particularly interesting. Although he is unable to put his feelings into exact words, he is able to isolate them and describe them: "As soon as his father walked in, that night, Nwoye knew that Ikemefuna had been killed, and something seemed to give way inside him, like the snapping of a tightened bow. He did not cry. He just hung limp". (61)

Nwoye also remembers feeling this way when he heard the cry of abandoned twins. His young conscience instinctively knows something is amiss in both of these situations, and they leave him feeling worried and empty. Nwoye is one of those rare people who actually question the customs of Ibo society rather than submissively following. His ability to step back and question the practices of his own society probably stems from his dissatisfaction with its beliefs; he has been repulsed from the excessive brutality of his father.

Before the Christians ever arrive, Nwoye is deeply uncomfortable about the deadly customs surrounding him. But as long as believers in those customs surround him, his feeling can never become more than a vague uneasiness. But no sooner the Christian arrived, the seduction of westernization or thought of getting away from the clutches of its own culture raised his impulse to join the Christianity.

We can also see the slow distancing of Okonkwo from the cultural tenet of the Igbo society. The same man who with his heroism brought recognition and accolades in the cultural sacks slowly slips out of the

established code of the culture. We see the custodian of the custom turns into cultural crooks. In the novel he has been seen violating traditional law several times. In so doing, he dispels the rules of the fights set by his forefathers. The hero's desire to be the antithesis of his father Unoka is the first tangible sign of the fight of son against father. Unoka's failure turns him into the laughing stock of the village of Umuofia.

The arrival of western also infected the native language. Through language, the colonizer destroyed and minimized the culture, history, religion, and mentality of the colonized nations. Therefore in the colonial period, colonized people acquired the language of the colonizers and represented it as natural. By using European language, Europeans create a sense of lack of knowledge among non-Europeans (Africans); therefore, language is used to subjugate non Europeans. "The English language has been used in these societies, and to indicate their own sense of difference" (*The Empire Writes Back*, - 8)

Ngugi wa Thiong'o declares that in order to keep African culture alive, African writers have to write in their native language. Had there been continuation of communication there would have not occurred such a cultural anomaly. Constant interaction among the people besides breeding a sense of belongingness strengthened the base of language and therefore subsequent feeling with one's language. Contrary to this, society polarized on caste basis makes the function of Igbo language less frequent and therefore vulnerable to the onslaught of other linguistic invasions.

Conclusion

We must understand that the success of any society is based on how the code of the culture is scripted and implemented by the society. If the code of the values is based on consensus it increases the sense of belongingness as accepted behavioral code generates a sense of familiarity. The familiarity further creates the sense of belongingness and sense of belongingness forge the feeling of trust; which is the prime factor for the success of any society.

The downfall of Ibo society is a product of both the white man's external influence and increasing internal disunity. Obviously Ibo society would have continued to prosper had the white men not arrived and attempted to control it; however, the coming of the Europeans alone was not enough to destroy the Ibo. Had they stood their ground and defended their traditions as urged by Okonkwo, they could have protected their way of life.

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Shakespeare's Peerless Craftsmanship In Characterisation

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Abstract

William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist of England, has been acknowledged, after four centuries as one of the great dramatists of the world. He is superior to other contemporaries by his many-sided curiosity and the extreme diversity of his talent. The most important of all the characteristics which distinguishes such myriad-minded genius from his English rivals is the frequent complexity of his characters that, as a rule, are not represented only within the short span of crisis. He lived in an age, he studied the crowd, gave them what they wanted and simply reflected their own thoughts and feelings. Shakespeare's excellence of dramatic artistry is reflected in his exceptional brilliance and peerless craftsmanship in the portrayal of vivid characters – their variety and complexity in his plays. He created a multitude of living characters such as have never been created by any other writer. From the beginning there is life in all his characters, but as he advances towards maturity his characters come to be more boldly outlined and more complex. Whether good or bad, whether moving among the realities of history or among the most romantic happenings, his every character possesses an unfailing humanity and a striking realism.

Key words: Shakespeare, drama, character, living, complex.

Others abide our question. Thou art free.
We ask and ask Thou smilest and art still,
Out-topping knowledge. For the loftiest hill,
Who to the stars uncrowns his majesty.
Matthew Arnold

Indeed Shakespeare's greatness is unquestionable. His deep insight into human nature enabled him to transcend his own time, so to speak, and to investigate problems which are still being discussed today in the light of contemporary theories. William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist of England, has been acknowledged, after four centuries as one of the great dramatists of the world. The greatness of Shakespeare, the supreme genius of English race lies in the fact that he has united the powers and advantages of three great forms: romance, poetry and drama.

George Saintsbury has rightly attempted to ascertain the range and depth of Shakespeare's creative power, particularly his variety of life and portraits, his boundless imagination and verisimilitude. The great distinction of this myriad-minded genius is

that he absorbed the whole literary tradition and left the imprint of his individual talent on it, and in the process enriched the literary tradition by his immortal works of art. His plays, moreover, are properly expressions of passions, not descriptions of them. His characters strike us as real beings of flesh and blood; they speak like real men, not like authors. In fact, passion in Shakespeare's characters is an inalienable element. This passion is modified by all other feelings to which the individual is susceptible. His boundless imagination is in keeping with his complex conception of characters or their passion. This power of imagination which glances from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven unites the most opposite extremes; or, as Puck says, in boasting of his own feats, 'puts a girdle round the earth in forty minutes.' (*A Midsummer Night's Dream*; II.i.175-6) Shakespeare, as Ben Jonson remarked, was not of an age but of all time. (288). Theodore Spencer offers to trace Shakespeare's great-ness in his book, *Shakespeare and the Nature of Man*.

All things lead to a mystery. To realize that this is the truth of life is to be terrified. And this terrifying truth of life is in Shakespeare as it is in no other of the world's greatest books. It is not that Shakespeare expressed that truth with his conscious mind ---- though there indubitably was a moment when he did apprehend it in full consciousness, and sought to express the mystery which then overwhelmed him ---- but that he preeminently embodied that truth. Nature uttered itself in him and came to self-awareness in him. When Shakespeare becomes conscious of his own mystery, the breath of our soul is withheld, for Nature itself seems to pause, to hesitate, to become bewildered and afraid. One feels that it is not a man that asks these unanswerable question, nor into man's eyes that comes the sudden glint of apprehension and anguish when Hamlet shrugs his shoulders:

But thou wouldst not think how ill all's here about my heart.

But it is no matter.

(*Hamlet*; II.v.199-200)

It is the wind of life that has dropped in the sails of the splendid ship, and yet the ship moves on. At such a moment we feel it is not a man who hesitates, but Man; and Man in the sense of Goeth's saying: Man is the first speech that Nature holds with God. (Murry 88)

In Shakespeare we seem to watch Nature involved in her destiny of self-discovery; and since this is a process which cannot be watched, we ourselves are caught in it. Shakespeare is as deep and many-sided as life, and thus it requires great courage to face and understand him. In fact the only way to know him is to completely submit to his overwhelming power. John Middleton Murry's book on Shakespeare begins with a chapter entitled 'Everything and Nothing' in which Murry explores his reluctant conclusion and rightly asserts:

In the end there is nothing but to surrender to Shakespeare. The moment comes in our experience of Shakespeare when we are dimly conscious of a choice to be made: either we must turn away whether by leaving him in silence or by substituting for his reality some comfortable intellectual fiction of our own), or we must suffer ourselves to be drawn into the vortex. (Hartman 2)

In Murry's later monograph on Shakespeare, that tradition is one that is

seen as celebrating the multifarious and mysterious 'vortex' of 'life itself', that mocks conventional morality and order: To enter that vortex is so plunge into chaos: a chaos of the world of order and of moral law in which men long to believe. (Ellis 41) Milton and Keats are typical of the possibilities of a complete reaction to him. Either we must move away from him to remain ourselves; or we must let the wave go over us, and risk annihilation. Giving a general estimate of Shakespeare, Legouis and Cazamian have observed in *A History of English literature*:

Much has been said of Shakespeare's philosophy. So many reflections on life occur in his plays as to produce the illusion that he was endowed with superior wisdom. It is tempting to imagine that the collection of the scattered fragments of his thought would constitute a body of doctrine which would yield an answer, to the riddles of life. (278)

In truth, no Shakespearean system exists; this philosophy vanishes if we seek to grasp it. Its numerous contradictions soon become apparent, and its incoherence, which is no less than that of reality. They who hold that had the poet had a message to deliver he would have placed it in his non-dramatic work, more especially his sonnets, and that he did nothing of the sort escape disappointment. There is nothing in Shakespeare philosophy which is distinctive or carries conviction. The miracle is not in the abstract though his works contain, but in that extraordinary pliability which let him put the most divergent, most striking and most ingenious arguments in the mouths of his characters in support of their passions or interests. Each of them, from the kings to the clowns, has indeed a philosophy which he makes singularly clear. Each judges life in his own way, from his own angle, whence he may utter a remark strikingly true, and profound also in many instances. But all this is the emanation of vigorous dramatic genius. These scattered reflections evoked by circumstances and deliberately self-contradictory derive strength from their appropriateness, and are penetrating by the feeling of which they are born, as they are beautiful by the poetry of the words which clothe them. But it is vain to hope by gathering them together, to arrive at a higher wisdom which was the poet's. They are not maxims accumulating to produce a total result. Their number is commensurate

only with the diversity of human judgements and reveals only the playwright's marvelous versatility and his consciousness of the relative nature of all things.

Hence, philosophies constructed from the ideas scattered through the plays have been frail and mutually contradictory. Protestants, Catholics, and free thinkers have with equally plausible arguments claimed Shakespeare for their own. He enunciates principles akin to those proverbs and popular sayings, all equally striking, all true within their limits which contradict each other; one of them can often be matched by its exact contrary. Hamlet, disturbed by glimpses of moral degeneration that something is rotten in the state of Denmark has cause to hesitate exactly as Henry V, seeing 'some soul of goodness in things evil' (*Henry V*; IV.i.5), has reasons for acting and finds that the very obstacles in his path are motives for action and hope. Each temperament and every circumstance has in the plays its appropriate philosophy. No higher doctrine embraces and resumes them all.

Nevertheless the deduction is allowable that the playwright's thought rarely went beyond earthly life, that if he sometimes glanced further, he soon brought back his gaze to this world which seemed to him man's all. He shows in *Hamlet* that human reason is limited and also that much lies beyond human thought in this elusive, mysterious world:

There are more things in heaven and earth,
Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

(*Hamlet*; I.v.174-5)

Hamlet himself says, To die – to sleep; no more; (*Hamlet*; III.i.60-1)

but he also finds out the truth of human volition. Man cannot choose death freely even when life becomes a kind of 'non-life' or unbearable, because he never knows what was for him beyond death ---- fulfillment or nightmare?

the dread of something after death The undiscovered country from whose bourn No traveller returns. (*Hamlet*; III.i.78-80)

Other characters in the plays probe deeper into the reality and offer their own visions and perceptions of the existential situation. For example, in spite of his gradual moral degeneration and dehumanization, Macbeth

recaptures the meaninglessness of human volition and the absurdity of the world.:

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more: it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. (*Macbeth*; V.v.24-8)

It may mean no more than what Jaques, the melancholy philosopher believes. It is ten o'clock.

Thus may we see', quoth he, 'how the world wags:

'Tis but an hour ago since it was nine,
And after one hour more 'twill be eleven;
And so from hour to hour, we ripe, and ripe,
And then from hour to hour, we rot, and rot,
And thereby hangs a tale. (*As You Like It*; II.vii.22-8)

It is, however, difficult to think that Prospero did not voice the poet's mature opinion when, reflectively, he averred that: We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life

Is rounded with a sleep. (*The Tempest*; IV.i.156-8)

Indeed, the way Prospero looks at life strikes one as the perspective of a philosopher, but this very approach to life has been shaped by his experiences. *The Tempest* offers to concretise these profound and to concretise these profound and abstract thoughts in the context of the transience of man's life. Marlowe had written more audacious lines. Shakespeare did no more than find rare and unforgettable forms in which to enclose the secular thinking of the men of his time.

Free of every theory, accepting all of life, uniting the real and the poetic, appealing to the most various men, to a rude workman as to wit, Shakespeare's drama, is a great river of life and beauty. All who thirst for art or truth, the comic or the tender, ecstasy or satire, light or shade, can stoop to drink from its waters, and at almost every instant, of their changing moods find the drop to slake their thirst.

Above all, the most important of all the characteristics which distinguishes such myriad-minded genius from his English rivals is the frequent complexity of his characters that, as a rule, are not represented only within the short span of crisis. Shakespeare took advantage of the wide allowance of space under his dramatic system, the twenty or so scenes into which each of his play is, on an average, divided,

and showed his heroes at various moments of their lives in changing situations and a colloquy with different persons. They are not obliged to sustain one attitude but have time to move and alter. No simple principle accounts for them. They have life and life's indefiniteness, and therefore they are not always fully intelligible but are mysterious. It is even possible to ask whether Shakespeare himself understood them all. Had he an analytical comprehension of Hamlet? The watchmaker understands the watch he has made, but a wise father knows his own child. Thus it is that many of Shakespeare's men and women whose reality cannot for an instant be questioned do not admit of too precise investigation and are differently interpreted by different critics. But even as they evolve as very credible real characters, the secret of that great art escapes us, through which the illusion of their identity through all their changes is preserved.

Indeed, Shakespeare's greatness and pre-eminence as a dramatist are universally recognized. He lived in an age, he studied the crowd, gave them what they wanted and simply reflected their own thoughts and feelings. Though romantic critics hold that in him 'all came from within', practical men are of the view that in Shakespeare 'all came from without'. (Long 1) From an attentive study of his plays, one can find that Shakespeare was endowed with an acute power of observation of all phenomena of life. In Stratford he learned to know the natural man in his natural environment; in London he learned to know the social and the artificial man in the most unnatural surroundings. He is superior to other contemporaries by his many-sided curiosity and the extreme diversity of his talent. His genius was flexible to a marvelous degree. No two of his dramas of English history have the same shape or a like movement. He shows equal aptitude for the tragic and the comic, the sentimental and the burlesque, lyrical fantasy and character-study, portraits of women and of men.

Thus, there is no denial of the fact that Shakespeare's excellence of dramatic artistry is reflected in his exceptional brilliance and peerless craftsmanship in the portrayal of vivid characters – their variety and complexity in his plays. Besides his variety, Shakespeare's capital gift was

certainly that he could depict characters, both historical and imaginary, with a surpassing vividness. This power he wielded easily, naturally, spontaneously without ever giving an impression of effort. From the beginning there is life in all his characters, but as he advances towards maturity his characters come to be more boldly outlined and more complex. His characters differ in sex, age, state of life, virtues and vices, but all of them are alike in being alive. Their parts may be short, they may have to speak only some twenty lines of verse, but they are made unforgettable. He created a multitude of living characters such as have never been created by any other writer. His characters are at once living and true. Whether good or bad, whether moving among the realities of history or among the most romantic happenings, his characters possess an unfailing humanity and a striking realism.

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Nature And Man In The Epic Of Nature, The Mahabharata

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Abstract

Environmental conservation is a very strong and powerful message of all literature from the whole of the world. Writings are the record of our journey and the *Mahabharata* gives full details of its time. From time immemorial Nature has got maximum place in the *Mahabharata* that devotes a book to the forests called *Aranya Parva* and reveals the importance of trees which has been explicitly became the theme of several Puranas. Ruthless exploitation of natural resources by man has already wreaked havoc in our environment and protection of environment is a burning problem of our global world nowadays. This is a matter of pride for us, the Indians that this concept of protection of the environment was already present in our ancient texts including the *Mahabharata*. Now it is our responsibility to maintain the equilibrium and see that Nature is not disturbed or interfered with, lest it should lead to chaos and confusion as aptly pointed out by Earnest Hemingway, the famous American novelist whose warning is, “Mending nature is ending nature”. Thus, we must follow the highest ideal needed in our present competitive era to make our global village fit for us.:

Sarva-bhootasuhritva. (SrimadBhagavadgita 6.31)

Key words: Mahabharata, epic, Nature, man, conservation.

The environmental problems have become the focus of discussion everywhere nowadays. Global summits are being held regularly to discuss environmental issues and everyone is speaking about the protection and preservation of environment. Environmental conservation is a very strong and powerful message of all literature from the whole of the world. There is no denial of the fact that Nature and man are the part of the organic whole living together in harmony. On the one hand man is born in Nature and establishes harmony with Nature. On the other hand man tries to control Nature and change it according to his requirements. From time immemorial the Hindu scriptures proclaim that God sleeps in the rocks, dreams in the plants, stirs toward wakefulness in the animals, and spreads in mankind the message of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* – ‘The Whole Universe is one Family’. One of the greatest and the largest epics of India, Vyaasa’s the *Mahabharata* that calls itself *itihasam-puratanam* gives a very detailed view on Nature of its time. The *Mahabharata*

like the *Ramayana*, covers rough and mild both the aspects of Nature in its time. The plots and the politics of the *Mahabharata* are really very absorbing, interesting and exciting. The influences of the *Mahabharata* upon the Indians are tremendous and this great epic of India has been molding the sentiments of the Indian people from time immemorial. In the *Bhagavad Gita*, sloka 20, Chapter 10, Lord Krishna says, “I am the Self seated in the heart of all creatures. I am the beginning, the middle and the very end of all beings. All beings have, therefore to be treated alike.”

Writings are the record of our journey and *Mahabharata* gives full details of its time --- variety of memories of its time it passed through; environment they carried, created and passed over to us. But it is not easy to understand the concept of environment in *Mahabharata* exactly from our today’s point of view. In this great epic the Nature is viewed as the extension of the same consciousness. As per Hindu -view of life, they all pass through eighty four lac

yonis in their different births. Like another great epic of the then time, *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* also maintains the concept of the birth from one *yon*i to the other. River Ganga was the wife of Shantanu and mother of Bhishma. All the sons of Pandu were the products of the main elements of Nature. Karna was the son of Surya (the Sun) Yudhisthir of Dharma (Truth) Bhima of Vaayu (Air) Arjun of Indra and from Maadri the second wife of Pandu, conceived her two sons Nakul and Sahdeva from Ashinikumars. Draupadi was born from the sacrificial altar as well as her brother Dhrishtadyumna. There are many such examples where the distinction between the human beings and others looks to be abolished. Not only human beings, but almost all the metals are the products of the discharged semen of Lord Shankar. They are his sons and daughters. Lord Shankar was so much charged by the charming vision of Agni that he could not control his semen and discharged it in the sacrificial alter resulting into birth of Skanda.

Indeed, the world of *Mahabharata* is blessed with the richness of greenery of Nature. Its sky is clean, weathers perform their journey with their all qualities and remain uninterrupted. Its rivers are full of neat and clean water, the breeze is pure and nourishing and the flow of life around is healthy. In a kingdom where someone dies immature, is criticized. Growing trees, making ponds are considered pious. There is no scarcity of natural fountains, but rich people have artificial fountains near their houses. People love Nature and worship it like God. Elements of Nature have been attached with the festivals too. Many Rivers, Mountains, Trees, Animals and Birds are worshiped. Nature has got maximum place in *Mahabharata*.

One can find the mention of the great Indian river Ganga, our national river in the *Mahabharata*. Striking water of the Gangaa against rocks assumed to be her horse laugh and the foam produced out of it reflected her bright smile. At some places its water produced sound of Mridanga and somewhere as falling sound of lightning. Trees on her banks laden with flowers looked like offering garlands to her. At some places she looked like a young women, walking artistically, producing sounds of her waist jewels. This is

not an ordinary river. This has originated from the feet of Vishnu and has come down to the earth through the mass of matted hair of head of Lord Shankar. She flows in all the three *lokas* together. Where the Ganga flows today, there was no any source of water when Sagar ruled this territory. When his sixty thousand sons were burnt to ashes due to the curse of angry sage Kapil, the king could not get water to offer to the departed souls of his sons. The same episode has been produced in *Mahabharata* as a horror creating ocean without water. Much later, Ganga was brought to the earth by Bhagirath, and he offered them water.

Likewise trees, mountains, animals and birds also play very important role in healthy flow of our life. Our ancestors, during the period of the *Mahabharata* were very close to them and they are well aware of the impact of environment on our life. Their enthusiasm and love for Nature was boundless. After the completion of exile, Pandavas went to Gandhamaadan mountain. They saw variety of creepers, trees, animals and birds there. Vyaasa has given following details of those. Among trees Aam, Aamdaa, Nariyal, Tendu, Munjaatak, Anjeer, Anaar, Niboo, Sunder Kadamb, Beil, kaitha, Jamun, Gambhiraa, Beir, Paakad, Goolar, Bargad, Peepal, Pindakhajor, Bhlaavaa, Aavalaa, Harre, Bahedaa, Ingud, Karoundaa, and wearer of big fruit Tinduk and other trees were swaying in healthy environment of Gandhamadan pleasantly. They were laden with fruits and flowers. Pandavas went forward watching and enjoying flowers of Champa, Ashok, Ketaki, Vakul, Punnag, Saptaparn, Kner, Kevada, Patal, Kutaj, sunder, Mandaar, Indivar, Parijaat, Kobidaar, Devadaru, Shaal, Taal, Tamaal, Pippal, Hinguk, Semal, Plaash, Ashok, Sheesam, and Saral. Pandavas enjoyed presence of variety of birds like Kaadamb, Chakravaak, Kurar, Jala – Kukkut, Kaarandava, Plub, Hunse, Vaka, Bhringraaj, Upchak, Lohprishtha and many others.

Revealing the fact that presence of greenery around and other activities of Nature make our heart receptive, mild and humane and causing destruction to it, is our own destruction Vyasaa in the *Mahabharata* reveals the importance of trees which has been explicitly became the theme of several Puranas.

angat angat sambhavasi hrdayad
abhiyase|
atma vai putranamasi sa jiva saradah
satam | |

In Adi Parvan we find this request to the mankind to plant trees instead of cutting them and let them grow and increase. In the *Mahabharata* we find the mention of the king of Kamboja who gave innumerable skins of the best kind, and blankets made of wool, of the soft fur of rodents and other burroughers, and of the hair of cats, ---all inlaid with threads of gold. And he also gave three hundred horses of the Titteti and the Kalmasha species possessing noses like parrots. And he also gave three hundred camels and an equal number of she-asses, all fattened with the Pilu, Sami and the Anguda. (*Mahabharata*: II.47.4) When tribute presented unto Yudhishtira by the kings of the earth, who dwell by the side of the river Sailoda flowing between the mountains of Meru and Mandara and enjoy the delicious shade of topes of the Kichaka Venu (bamboo) viz., the Khashas, Ekasanas, the Arhas, the Pradaras, the Dirghavenus, the Paradas, the Kulindas, the Tanganas, and the other Tanganas, brought as tribute heaps of gold. (*Mahabharata*: II .48.2 & 3) Vana Parva, *Mahabharata*/Book III Chapter 174 (III.174.23) mentions that the Rudaraksha, the Rohitaka, the Cane and the Jujube, the Catechu, the Sirisha, the Bel and the Inguda and the Karira and Pilu and Sami trees grew on the banks of the Saraswati. Wandering about with contentment in (the vicinity of) the Saraswati which was, as it were, the home of the celestials, and the favourite (resort) of Yakshas and Gandharvas and Maharshis, those sons of kings lived there in happiness. (III.174.23 & 24)

The Virata Parva *Mahabharata* Book IV Chapter 5 mentions that on the southern bank of River Yamuna in Viratanagara hides his bow Gandiva in Sami tree which was in the midst of an out-of-the way forest abounding in beasts and snakes, and was in the vicinity of a dreary cemetery. (IV.5.12) *Mahabharata* Book IV - Virata Parva, Go-harana Parva, Section 57 mentions that Virata's son Saradwat proceeds to the spot Kripa. The Drona Parva *Mahabharata* Book VII Chapter 175 (SECTION CLXXVIII)

mentions the battle that took place between Bhima's son Ghatotkacha and Alayudha at Kurukshetra:

And they struck each other, tearing up many kinds of large-branched trees such as Sami and Pilu and Karira and Champaka, O Bharata, and Ingudi and Vadari and flowering Kovidara and Arimeda and Plaksha and banyan and peepul, and also with diverse mountain-summits and diverse kinds of metals. The clash of those trees and mountain-summits became very loud like the roar of driving thunder. (VII.153.24,25,26)

The Drona Parva *Mahabharata* Book VII Chapter 34 describes Abhimanyu's encounter with Drona in battle of *Mahabharata*. We find mention of Bamboo. Karna Parva/*Mahabharata* Book VIII Chapter 30 verse 24 mentions tree species as Sami, Pilu and Karir tree species as under in Sanskrit: Shalya Parva, *Mahabharata* / Book IX Chapter 36 mentions the biodiversity of River Sarasvati (Sapta-Saraswat). Numerous feathery creatures have their home there. And it abounded with Vadari (*Ipomea digitata* - Giant potato), Inguda (*Balanites roxburghii*), Kashmarya (*Barberis vulgaris*), Plaksha (*Balsamodendron mukul-Guggul*), Aswattha (*Ficus religiosa* - Pippal), Vibhitaka (*Terminalia bellirica* - Bahe), Panasa (*Artocarpus heterophyllus* - Jack fruit or Kat-hal), Palasa (*Butea monosperma*), Karira (*Caparis decudua*), Pilu (*Salvadora oleoides*), and diverse other kinds of trees that grow on the banks of the Sarasvati. And it was adorned with forest of Parushaka, Bilwa (*Aegle marmelos* - Bel), and Amrataka, and Atimukta (*Hiptage benghalensis* - Madhumalati) and Kashanda (?) and Parijata (*nyctanthes arbortristis*). This is mentioned in shlokas 58-60.

While answering the questions of Janamejaya, "For what reason did Agni, the Creator of all the worlds, disappear? How also was he discovered by the gods?" Vaishampayana said,

Agni of great energy became very much frightened at the curse of Bhrgu. Concealing himself within the entrails of the Sami wood, that adorable god disappeared from the view. Upon the disappearance of Agni, all the gods, with Vasava at their head, in great affliction,

searched for the missing god. Finding Agni then, they saw that god lying within the entrails of the Sami wood. (IX.46.16-18)

Directly or indirectly plants are connected with the life of man, and apart from that life cannot be imagined. Medicinal plants, the local heritage with the global importance also play an important role in the lives of human being specially the rural people, particularly in remote parts of developing countries with few health facilities. World is endowed with a rich wealth of medicinal plants. But the discovery of this vast treasure has been made in the *Mahabharata*. There is no denial of the fact that what we think today in connection with keeping good health of the public the same had been thought years before in our great ancient Epic the *Mahabharata*, also termed Itihāsa (History) or Mahākāvya ("Great Compositions") that refers to forest and plant life at various places. The importance of forests in Indian epics can be understood from the fact that the epic devotes a book to the forests called the Aranyaka Parva (also Vana Parva, Aranya Parva) (The Book of the Forest) which mentions the period of twelve years spent by Pandavas in exile in the forest (aranya). Therefore, it is necessary to discuss about the Flora mentioned in the *Mahabharata*. We find various types of plants which have medicinal values in the Hindu system of medicine (Ayurveda) brought by the divine medicine man Dhanvantari during Samudramanthana (churning of oceans). The neem tree is sacred and its flower is offered to God and eaten on New Year's day although it is sour. The bilva tree, its flowers and fruits are very sacred for Shiva worship. The tulsi (sage) plant is regarded as the abode of Krishna and is important in all pujas. Sandal wood, its paste and oil are important in worship of Gods. The coconut tree and the coconut are sacred and are offered to God during worship. Mango leaves are used as festoons during pujas and auspicious events. All flowers and leaves of plants are used during worship for pushpa puja and patra puja. The lotus is a sacred flower and plant for Hindus. The banana plant and leaves are used for ornamentation and worship.

In *Mahabharata* it is seen that in spite of being born to a royal family Lord Krishna chose himself to be raised in a low-

caste cow-herder family. Being a God he wanted to stop humans from the sin of killing cows. So, He through His Maya taught the whole mankind on why the cow is next to a mother. While he played his flute, he was surrounded by cows, deer, goats and other animals. Trees gave more fruits, dried trees became green, flowers blossom etc. Amazed by this, villagers would often asked the reason behind this sensational magic. Lord Krishna would smilingly answer that the whole creation of this universe is for love. Lord Krishna is also called as Balagopala, the child who protects the cows and Govinda, one who brings satisfaction to the cows. According to the *Mahabharata* Kamadhenu, one of the outputs from the Churning of the Ocean is a wish-fulfilling cow and also vehicle of several deities. Lord Krishna says in the *Bhagavad Gita* (9.26),

"Patram Pushpam phalam toyam, yo mey bhaktya prayachhati |

Tadaham bhakt yupahrutam asnaami prayataatmanaha ||"

i.e. I accept a leaf, flower, fruit or water or whatever is offered with devotion.

But ruthless exploitation of natural resources by man has already wreaked havoc in our environment and protection of environment is a burning problem of our global world nowadays. Being belatedly awakened to this grim reality we are frantically in search of measures to prevent this degradation further. But this is a matter of pride for us, the Indians that this concept of protection of the environment was already present in our ancient texts including the *Mahabharata*, a melodrama of human event which are full of important life lessons that flash the light of the then environment and ring true today for India, as well as for the cosmic world. Now it is our responsibility to maintain the equilibrium and see that Nature is not disturbed or interfered with, lest it should lead to chaos and confusion as aptly pointed out by Earnest Hemingway, the famous American novelist whose warning is, "Mending nature is ending nature". Thus, we must follow the highest ideal needed in our present competitive era to make our global village fit for us.:

Sarva-bhootasuhritva. (SrimadBhagavadgita 6.31)

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Growth, Sustainability and Inclusiveness: An Interconnectedness

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Abstract

Growth and development are crucial for the progress of any country. Growth which is balanced in nature and trickles down to various sections of people is more beneficial as it tries to bring in equitability. Such growth will be more inclusive in nature as it doesn't confine to only certain limited sections of people. Countries in their goal to achieve growth and inclusivity usually ignore the sustainable development, the end result being several negative impacts on the environment and ecosystem causing climatic changes and further crunch on the scarce resources. This needs to be addressed for which it is essential to understand the interconnectedness among growth, inclusivity and sustainability. The present study is an attempt in this direction. The study tries to look into the positive and negative associations between the concepts of growth, inclusion and sustainability and their mutual link using available secondary data from various secondary sources.

Key words: Growth, Development, Inclusiveness, Sustainability, Poverty, Cost of Living.

Introduction

Growth and Development are the priorities of the majority of the countries across the world. India, over the past four decades has recorded strong economic growth by adopting various policy measures appropriate for different time periods. The various indicators of growth shows that real per capita income of India has increased four times, its share of global output doubled to seven percent and is currently the world's third largest country in terms of purchasing power parity. This growth has been mainly the result of phenomenal progress that happened in the service sector in contrast to the manufacturing led growth that took place in many of India's fast growing East Asian counterparts (Lamba and Subramanian 2020). The growth efforts become beneficial when it percolates to various sections of the population.

Problem

India's economic growth over the years has been highly commendable. But, at the same time, India still has its poor sections of population which is a matter of concern for the country aiming towards higher development. As per the last official estimate

released by the Planning Commission in 2011-12, the number of poor in the country was pegged at 269.8 million or 21.9% of the population which was estimated using the Tendulkar Committee approach. Even though, over a period of time India could achieve higher growth through its various policy measures, there is not much clarity as to whether the benefits of growth accrued over the years has been inclusive and sustainable. It is also imperative to understand whether the concepts of Growth, Sustainability and Inclusivity are related and if so how?

Objectives of the study are:

1. To understand the concept of growth, sustainability and inclusivity.
2. To identify the relationship among growth, sustainability and inclusivity.
3. To analyze how to achieve a self-augmenting relation among these three.

Methodology: The present study has resorted to the secondary sources including various print and electronic media to collect data and to arrive at the conclusion. Various reports of international agencies relating to the theme were also reviewed so as to

identify the relationship among the concepts of growth, inclusion and sustainability.

Concept of Growth, Development, Sustainability and Inclusivity

Growth and development are highly essential for the progress of a nation. Economic growth refers to an increase in the production of goods and services, from one period of time to another. Aggregate economic growth is traditionally measured in terms of gross national product (GNP) or gross domestic product (GDP)¹. Economic growth is a narrow concept whereas economic development is a comprehensive concept which includes growth and progressive changes in social, economic, political, cultural and historical levels. The differences between economic growth and development refer to the fact that, while economic growth is confined to the quantitative side of the economy, development has a much wider scope, involving qualitative changes that accrue within the economy and the society.

Growth and development should be inclusive and it should benefit all sections of people irrespective of any class, caste, geographical or ethnic differences. As per the World Summit for Social Development, an inclusive society is 'a society meant for all' wherein every individual having rights and responsibilities, has an active role to play (United Nations, 1995, para 66). **Social inclusion** is the process by which efforts are made to ensure equal opportunities to everyone wherein they can achieve their full potential, irrespective of their background. The efforts include policies and actions that promote equal access to public services as well as enable participation of citizens in the decision-making processes that affect their lives².

Sustainable development is the "development that fulfills the requirement of the present without compromising on the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

(Brundtland Commission, 1987)³." Sustainability is a broader term which encompasses three pillars of economic, environmental, and social, which is also represented as profits, planet, and people. When there is balance among the three pillars of sustainability, it will bring about harmony, thereby achieving sustainability.

Growth and Inclusiveness: Positive Associations

Growth can lead to increased income, standard of living, security, encourage poverty alleviation, education and more employment opportunities. The overall trickle-down effect will further promote growth and more wealth generation. Growth has boosted inclusion by lifting over a billion people out of poverty (McKinsey Report). The three dimensions together will drive future prosperity of a country, but growth is the leading factor because sustainability and inclusion will not be possible without growth. Increased economic growth will not only lead to increased wealth but also improved broader well-being as well. Growth can stimulate inclusion by creating equal opportunity and broad-based progress, reducing inequality and raising the dignity of work. Increase in economic growth over the years, in terms of GDP has been shown with the help of the following diagram.

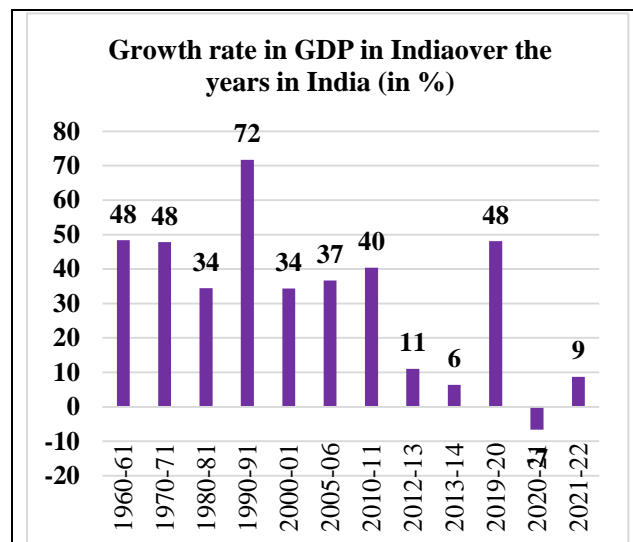


Figure: 1

¹ <https://databank.worldbank.org/metadata/glossary/world-development-indicators/series/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>

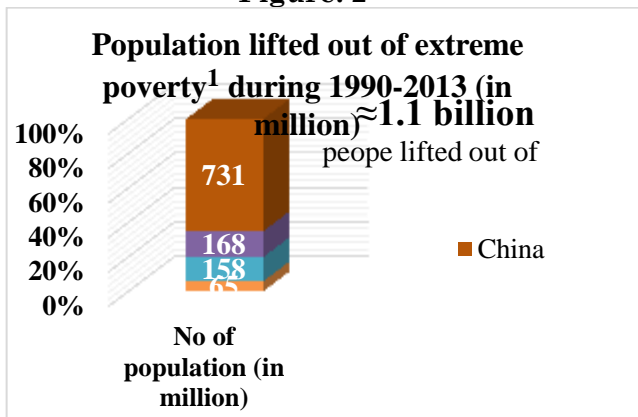
² <https://www.un.org/development/desa/social/perspectives/development/issues/social-integration>

³ <https://www.un.org/en/academic-impact/sustainability#:~:text=In%201987%2C%20the%20United%20Nations,development>

Source: National Statistical Office (NSO)⁴

The figure clearly indicates that except in the year 2020-21, India witnessed a positive growth rate throughout, even though there exists variation in growth rate over the years. The year 1990-91 could see the highest growth rate, which has been the repercussions of the new economic policy initiated by the Government of India. Years 2012-13 and 2013-14 faced a low growth rate, the reason can be attributed to the fall in growth rate in the manufacturing sector as well as the aftereffects of the recession which affected various parts of the world. The negative growth rate in the year 2020-21 was the result of the covid-19 pandemic which affected the countries across the world in terms of reduced productive activities. Growth increases the income and standard of living of the people. It increases security and resilience, poverty alleviation and education and as such there are many positive associations. But growth touches on inequality because skill bias leads to dispersion of income and hence growth also promotes the wealth of the people at the bottom of society. Growth by contributing to increase in income helps in bringing the people out of poverty. See Fig: 2.

Figure: 2



1. Defined by the World Bank as living on less than \$1.90 per person per day.

2. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Kenya, Paraguay, Philippines, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Tanzania

Source: McKinsey Global Institute

The above diagram clearly depicts the population lifted out of poverty during the period 1990-2013. Pro-growth policy

measures adopted by countries across the world have contributed to lifting approximately 1.1 billion people out of poverty. In India alone, around 168 million people were lifted from poverty due to the economic growth achieved over the years as a result of the various government policies adopted to promote growth. Reduction in poverty level helps in bringing about more and more inclusiveness as the positive impact of growth to some extent has percolated to the poor sections of people uplifting them from poverty. This clearly indicates the positive association between growth and inclusiveness.

The United Nations Development Programme has released its 2019 Multidimensional Poverty Index which confirmed the fact that in another decade India could lift 271 million people out of poverty during 2005-06 to 2016/17. The report found that India had over 640 million people who were in multidimensional poverty in 2005/2006 which steeply declined to around 365.55 million by 2016/2017⁵.

Inclusion can also be examined with respect to access to electricity, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities etc. According to the World Bank⁶, 70% of the Indian population had access to electricity in 2007 which increased to 93% by 2017. Before 2014, below 40% of the Indian people had access to a household toilet and through the Swachh Bharat ("Clean India") Mission started in October 2014, India could extend its improved sanitation coverage from 48.5 percent in 2015-16 to 70.2 percent in 2019-21 (NFHS 2019-21)⁷. This again corroborates that growth can eventually lead to inclusion through various ways and forms. Since economic adequacy is a prerequisite for promoting inclusion, growth has been also a

⁵ <https://gdc.unicef.org/resource/report-india-lifted-271-million-people-out-poverty-decade>

⁶ World Bank Global Electrification Database from "Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report" led jointly by the custodian agencies: the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO).

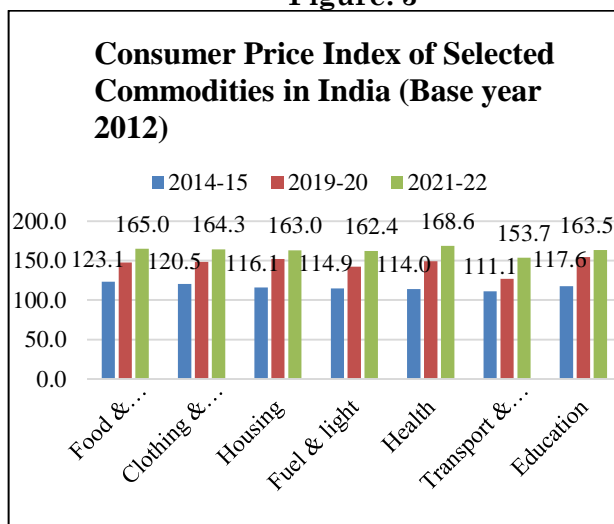
⁷ https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/NFHS-5_Phase-II_0.pdf accessed on December 10, 2022.

positive force towards achieving inclusion. Even though poverty challenges exist even now, the number of people who need to be lifted out of extreme poverty today is lower than the number that had been lifted out in the past decades, largely due to growth.

Growth and Inclusiveness: Negative Associations

Growth in productivity is the biggest driver of economic growth and productivity is augmented by technological progress. New technology requires new skills among the workers which are not instantaneous and require some time period to acquire the skills. Hence growth benefits are not distributed equally. Growth can lead to an increase in the cost of living which can widen the challenges of inclusion. The following figure clearly shows the increase in Consumer Price Index of selected commodities over a period of years. This clearly shows that there has been a continuous rise in prices of commodities which eventually leads to an increase in the cost of living of the people, especially the poor, who are largely affected. Based on 2021 year prices as the base year, the following table shows that the consumer price index has continuously increased in the case of all selected commodities. This clearly corroborates the fact that growth eventually can lead to rise in cost of living. See Fig 3.

Figure: 3

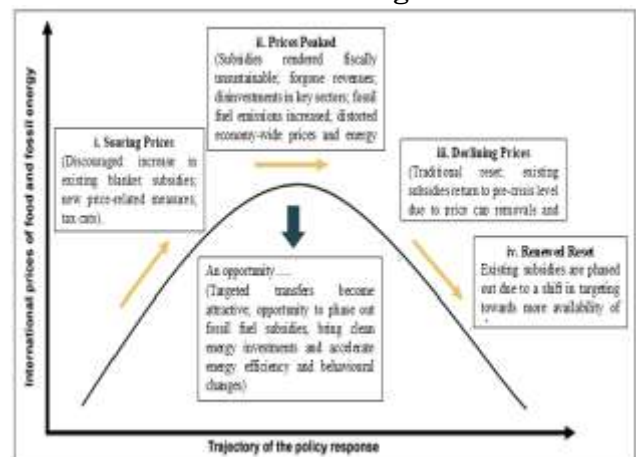


Source: Central Statistics Office, Government of India.

This increased cost of living may exclude certain sections of the population from the growth benefits as they require increased income to meet the basic living needs. Various governmental interventions in the

form of provision of essential commodities to the poor people through public distribution and similar measures adopted by the government to some extent can deal with the cost of living crisis in developing and underdeveloped countries. The pro-activeness of the Government plays an important part here. The Cost of living crisis opens the opportunity for a renewed reset in the expected policy response trajectory. See the figure.4.

Figure: 4
An Inverted U policy response pathway for the cost of living crisis



Source: Kate Whiting, 2022⁸

Growth and sustainability: Positive Associations

Growth has a footprint effect on sustainability by encouraging a healthy investment climate which strengthens consumer confidence, spending, and demand. But it should also give weightage to finance decarbonization investments, as increased growth across various sectors can lead to depletion of the environment due to the use of unsustainable methods of production and investment. In fact the impact of economic growth on the environmental footprint is smaller than the leverage it provides to finance a reduction in that footprint. To make the step-up investments needed to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, approximately \$3.5 trillion of incremental annual investment will be required- 60 per cent higher than the current spending

⁸ Senior Writer, Formative Content, **The cost-of-living crisis is having a global impact. Here's what countries are doing to help**, World Economic Forum Sep 21, 2022.

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/07/cost-of-living-crisis-global-impact/>

(Whiting, 2022). Investments aimed to achieve sustainability lead to creation of new jobs and technologies.

Reducing the dependency on non-renewable sources of energy and shifting towards more renewable energy sources like solar, wind, biomass and nuclear energy can protect and preserve the environment from pollution and loss of life and ecosystem. Power generated using solar panels and solar battery has opened up advanced novice technology resulting in the world turning to the sun for power.

Growth and Sustainability: Negative Associations

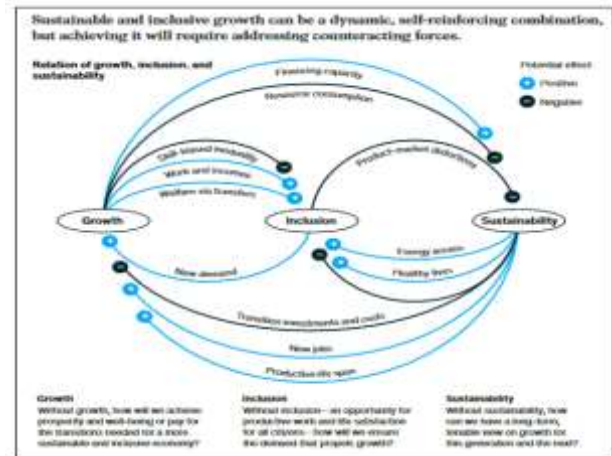
Sustainable growth gives importance to transition towards green methods of production, technology as well as energy usage for which the cost will be high, which will hit the poorest first, negatively affecting inclusion. Transition to environment friendly investments, products and energy require huge investments and hence the initial cost of providing these clean energy will be high which affects the poorest sections of population making it inaccessible to them. This needs to be taken care of in the move towards sustainability.

Growth, Sustainability and Inclusiveness-Complex Interplay

The relationship is of a vicious cycle which starts with growth encompassing inclusion and sustainability. By providing better employment opportunities to the poor and helping them to get out of extreme poverty, growth contributes to prosperity and well-being of its citizens and profit for companies. Growth will be inclusive if and only if all citizens have equality of opportunity, adequate living standards, narrowing inequalities among genders, ages, ethnicities, family backgrounds and places of residence. In order to distribute the benefits of growth to all sections of people in an inclusive manner, the skill-oriented inequality needs to be reduced by providing skill training to the workers. By enabling the workers to move up the skill pyramid where better paying jobs are waiting and can meet the demand for skilled labour, growth can percolate inclusivity and better. Growth promotes sustainability by investing in environment friendly projects, methods of production and technology. Greater inclusion and sustainability increase the demand of people and promote new investment opportunities in clean technologies. India in the coming years could more than quadruple its renewable-energy capacity by 2030, which

could generate some \$90 billion in GDP and support about two million jobs by 2030 (McKinsey, 2021). Similarly growth with inclusion will provide more inclusive access to healthcare adding 0.4 percent to the world's GDP growth by 2040 (McKinsey, 2021). More broadly, inclusion spurs demand, as the expanding middle class is a key driver of consumption. See Fig 5.

Figure: 5



Source: McKinsey, Modified by Frank Feather

Growth supports inclusion, by creating new skill based jobs, raising incomes and finding solutions to labour-market inadequacies. It also enables sustainability by encouraging investments that are environment friendly and viable.

Inclusion and Sustainability both encourage growth through newly driven demand and new investment opportunities.

Sustainability reinforces and strengthens both inclusion and growth via an energy transition towards carbon free environment friendly sources and technologies.

Summary and Conclusion

Sustained and continuous economic growth is essential for the socio-economic development of all countries, developing countries in particular. Economic growth leads to increased income followed by rise in consumption in various arenas like food, energy, water, housing, drinking, water, sanitation etc. and to meet this, supply should match the demand. Increasing population adds to this demand which has its repercussions on the planet, environment and the ecosystem. Hence appropriate strategies aimed at growth with sustainability and inclusivity should be adopted by the countries while framing

policies. Developing countries which are highly populous, with lesser per-capita income and striving to achieve higher economic progress, should adopt broadly based measures so as to benefit all sections of people, whereby the countries will be able to improve the standards of living of their people through multifarious approaches like eradication of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy, provision of adequate shelter and secure employment for all along with preserving the environment. Economic development leads to social progress as increased income distributed in a fair manner can improve the standard of living of the people by making available medical, educational and infrastructural facilities in an equitable and affordable manner to various sections of population strengthening inclusive development.

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**A Paper on Study about Awareness of RERA Act with Reference
MAHARera in Thane City**

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Abstract:

The Real Estate Sector is one of the giant contributor towards countries GDP and Employment Generation platform. The sector is one of the important and thesecondlargestsources of income. Now – a – day's realestatesector is exponentially growth in our country. In earlier days there was no proper regulation and protection to interest of Buyers in the0real estate sector. The more fraudulent and cheating activities were happened in real estate sector very frequently. The buyerfaced more issues from the promoter / developer before implementation of the RERA. To regulate the promoters, agents andprotect the buyers the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 was introduced in India. The RERA is a gamechangerintherealestatesector. The study emphasis andinterpretabout MahaRERA act awareness among homebuyer in thane city. RERA act is tool to safeguard interest of the home buyers. There is urgent need of awareness about RERA act among all the allottees.

Keyword: Homebuyer, MAHARera ,Redressal Mechanism, RERA act Awareness

Introduction

The Real Estate Regulation and Development Act, 2016 was introduced by our Indian government with various provisions. The bill was passed by Rajya Sabha on 10th March 2016 and by the Lok Sabha on 15th March 2016. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 was come into force on 1st May 2016 with 59 out of 92 sections notified. Remaining sections are come into force on 1st May 2017. According to the provisions of RERA each state and Union Territories have its own regulation authority called Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Real Estate sector is one of the most prominent industry in India. But there were no proper regulations under this sector. So, Indian government took decision to implement the RERA act with various provisions to regulate the Promoters and give protection to the Buyers Investments. RERA act introduced speedy

dispute Redressal called as an Appellate Tribunal. Each state has separate regulatory inclusive of Union Territory. This act major aim is to protect the buyer's investment and regulate the promoters and agents. A real estate sector gives higher percentage of income in India. RERA is a game changer since the promoters should not give advertisement without registration their projects under the RERA act. Real Estate Regulatory Authority plays vital role for each state and union territory in India. The real estate sector is an empirical sector in India.

Objective of the study

To Explore about RERA Act and its Impact on Home buyer

To Understand about Awareness of RERA among allottees

Review of Literature

1. **Swapnil Shashikant Shinde Dr. Sumant Kulkarni (2019)**, Based on this case study, it can be concluded that the

demonetization, the Goods and Services Tax, and, in particular, the Maha-RERA Act 2016 had a short-term influence on the real estate project. The result was a financial loss of around 5% and a five-month delay in the project's completion.

2. **Poonam P. Patil, Asst. Prof. Manish D. Mata (2019)**, As the Act becomes more intact, it is projected to have a significant positive impact in the future. The above study demonstrates the significance of determining the influence of the MahaRERA Act on construction projects by taking into consideration the concept of the MahaRERA Act, their live case studies, and analysing the data gathered in the field.
3. **SainandKhot ,AfzalShaikh (2019)**, When registering projects on the site. You cannot enter your building with 3 levels and then elect to develop 4 floors. If you decide to optimise it in the future, you can't change your mind. This is a significant grey area in RERA because construction projects are continually changing. 2. During registration, you have two choices for your plan. There is approved and proposed built-up area. That is, you have sanctioned some territory initially, but expect to sanction additional in the future. When your suggested area is approved, you can't change the overall area. That instance, the new sanctioned area displays the old proposed area, while the new proposed area does not. This inaccuracy shows the total area. So you can't amend the approved plan.
4. **ABDUL ASIF KHAN (2020)**, Constructive urbanization has gained growing attention in recent decades as the country undergoes rapid transformation. As the nation strives to meet developmental goals through urbanization. In a country like India, a standardized Real Estate Regulation Act is required to provide uniform standards and clear transactions. The establishment of RERA is a big step in the correct path to educate customers,

promoters, and builders. Modernization of land records, land acquisition, and GST can be prioritized in the future to expand the real estate sector. Builders, promoters, agents, and allottees must comply with project specifications, agreements, and regulatory frameworks. Notably, real estate firms must ensure that allottees' properties are well maintained and that occupants are satisfied. The RERA ensures increased accountability of real estate builders and agents towards clients and the government. The RERA is devoted to the successful and effective implementation of the country's real estate law and has adopted relevant and consistent steps for the sector's progressive development. Various policy initiatives adopted under the RERA would undoubtedly create amazing adjustments in the economic and social transformation.

Research methodology.

The study is based on Primary and secondary Data collection method through questioner from 200 Sample size of thane city and from official website of RERA act and Article, Journal and books and Government documents and Publishings.

Hypothesis

Alternate Hypothesis:H1 - The Home buyers has Awareness about RERA act

Null Hypothesis: H0-The Home buyers has no Awareness about RERA act

Importance of the study

The study shall be useful for finding out awareness about this Act and Responses.

It enables to understand about the progress of the act in the sector.

Survey method used for collecting data from home buyer

Scenario Of Indian Real Estate Sector

Real estate is a quality class that stipulates expert skills. The intricacy adjoining this sector is increasing in the Indian context. Compared to the full-grown real estate markets in the urbanized nations, buyers in India must have a higher level of

conscientiousness before inflowing into property contracts (Christopher Crowe et al, 2011). India has its own distinctive and vital complexities and business is not an exemption to it.

Real estate is an essential component in the configuration and development of all businesses and gradually growing into an immense business itself. As such the performance of realty sector depends mainly on the performance of the market and the commerce in particular. The Real Estate Sector plays a catalytic role in fulfilling the demand for housing and infrastructure in the country. While it has expanded over the years, it has been highly unregulated coupled with lack of standardization and adequate measures for protection of consumers interest. The major problems faced by the consumers was the unavailability of complete and authentic information in respect of the property they were dealing into, lack of accountability on the part of developers and builders and absence of effective regulation. The irregularities affecting the sector were delay in project completion, diversion of funds collected from buyers; reneging on contractual commitments by both the developers and the buyers; and constraints in financing and investment opportunities available to the sector, thereby affecting its long-term growth. Thus, the need of regulation of real-estate market was never more than it was now: to ensure transparency and fix accountability.

Benefits of RERA Act for the Homebuyer

1. **Total transparency in dealings:** The RERA Act has made it mandatory for builders to ensure that there is total transparency in the information provided to the home buyer. Builders are obligated to inform the buyer about every single, major and minor aspect of the project they are building. They must provide a pamphlet and also update these details on their real estate websites. Buyers must be informed about the plan layout and execution. They should also

be informed about the stage-wise completion of the project.

2. **Builders cannot charge for excess area:** One of the key benefits of RERA is that builders cannot charge homebuyers for both, the built-up and the super built-up area. This simply means that buyers only have to pay for the carpet area of the home purchased by them i.e. the area between the walls. Builders cannot charge buyers for the super built-up area i.e. the area covered by external walls, which includes things such as the elevator, the stairs, the lobby, the balcony and other such common spaces. Moreover, developers must take consent from buyers in case they are making any changes in the project design or other structures.
3. **Project delays are prohibited:** Earlier home buyers had to face the inconvenience of not getting possession of the property at the time promised by builders. This is not permitted any more. It is mandatory for builders to complete projects within the time frame promised and builders who default on this are required to pay an interest rate of 2% above the lending rate offered by the country's largest nationalized bank, the State Bank of India. Moreover, builders could also face a possible jail term of 3 years for project delays.
4. **The building should not have any defects:** To ensure there are no loose ends or chances of fleecing buyers owing to so many laws under RERA, the government added another clause to protect buyers from poorly constructed properties. As such, they laid emphasis on the quality of construction, which was a major concern for buyers. Under RERA, a building should be free of any kind of structural defect for a minimum period of 5 years of buyers' gaining possession of the property. In case any defects are found, it is the responsibility of the builder to fix the defects without charging the buyer. Also, the defect should be fixed in a period of 30 days from intimation.
5. **Builders cannot use your money for other projects** another major benefit of

RERA is that developers must mandatorily deposit 70% of the sums received from buyers into a separate escrow account and the money can only be withdrawn in accordance with the construction stage as approved by builders' chartered accountants and engineers. Also, builders cannot ask for more than 10% of the cost of the property as advance before a sale agreement is

RERA Benefits

Developer	Buyer	Agents
Common and best practices Increase efficiency Consolidation of sector Corporate branding Higher investment Increase in organised funding	<u>Significant buyers protection</u> Quality products and timely delivery Balanced agreements and treatment Transparency – sale based on carpet area Safety of money and transparency on utilisation	Consolidation of sector (due to mandatory state registration) Increased transparency Increased efficiency Minimum litigation by adopting best practices

Maha-RERA:

On May 1, 2017, the Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority, also abbreviated as mahaRERA, was officially established. The Real Estate Regulatory Authority of Maharashtra, which is widely regarded as one of the most active real estate regulatory agencies in India, recently made history by becoming the first state in India to initiate a conciliation mechanism under Section 32 (g) of the RERA. This was accomplished through alternative dispute resolution. The conciliation mechanism that has been established by MahaRERA can be utilised by any allottee or promoter who has been wronged, as defined by RERA. In order to fulfil this requirement, a specialised website has been developed, and one can gain access to it through the MahaRERA website as well. RERA protects the interest of homebuyers and investors by making the real estate market organized and transparent. Almost 70 per cent of the total real estate projects in the country are covered under RERA jurisdiction.

drafted. Since the introduction of RERA most malpractices by builders have gone down rapidly. The introduction of the Act has proven to be a massive relief for buyers who are now getting exactly what they pay for. The RERA Act is doing just what it intended i.e. protecting the interest of buyers in several ways.

Mechanism of Redressal under RERA

- To file a complaint under RERA, it is important to know the jurisdiction to which the complaint belongs to and the right authority to seek redressal under RERA. A complaint can be filed in any state to the Tribunal, any RERA Adjudicating officer appointed or to any other RERA Authority.
- Each state prescribes for an offline or online utility to buyers for submission of complaints under RERA.
- Each complaint should be inclusive of all details of the transaction and the parties involved. The forms as prescribed for complaints shall require details of Name of the builder, Name of the buyer, property details, commitment details, total sums paid, additional fees paid, possession details and the description of grievance.
- Once the complaint is submitted, the authority issues a reference number to the applicant for tracking the proceedings in the case.
- On-call, the complainant will be required to submit all copies of the documents

asked and the same is to be produced to the builder or the party involved in the grievance.

- The builders or the party involved are asked to file a response in return for the complaint raised.
- A final order is taken by the respective authority which calls for action to be undertaken by the builder or to the person involved in the grievance. For not respecting, the final order the person involved shall be charged with either a monetary penalty or even imprisonment as indicated in the RERA.

Table No.1

Data Interpretation and Analysis

Areas	Male	Female	Total
VartakNager	20	10	30
GB Road	20	10	30
Balkum	35	15	50
Pachpkahdi	40	10	50
Chari	30	10	40

Table 2

Range	Male	Female	AverageTotal
Below 30	45%	35%	40%
30-40	85%	75%	80%
40-50	79%	60%	70%
Above 50	45%	30%	38%

Table-2 As per the Data collected Average range of below 30 years age including male female is 40% on an Average and Above 50 age is around Average of 38%. Aging between 30-40 about 80% whereas range between 40-50 age about on An Average 70%.

Table-3

less than 5 Lakh	40%
5Lakh-10Lakh	60%
10Lakh -20Lakh	65%
20lakh-30Lakh	75%
more than 30lakh	35%

Table-3 As per the data collected level of Income is ranging between 5lakh -10lakh around 60%, whereas between 10lakh - 20Lakh is 65%, the income level of 20lakh-30Lakh is around 75%.The more than 30

Lakh income of 35% sample size. The less than 5 lakh is around 40%.

Table 4

Sources	Percentage
Website	85%
Government Article	65%
News paper	50%
Campaign	30%

Table-4 As per data collected the sample size responded more towards Government official website about 85%,as per the study Government article refer by Respondent about 65%. Newspaper is also helps in creating awareness and campaign contributes around 30% in respect of creating awareness.

Table 5

Awareness about Realty sector legalities	Percentage
Not Aware	25%
Partly Aware	60%
Somewhat aware	50%
Mostly	40%

Table-5 As per data collected out of total sample size of 200 respondent 25% of sample size of 50 respondents are not aware about Realty sector legalities. Whereas as 60% are partly aware about realty.50% somewhat aware. Out of total sample size 40% sample are mostly aware about the legalities of realty sector.

Table 6

MAHARERA Act- high security oriented	
Agree	80%
Disagree	15%
None	5%

Table-6 As per Data collected from sample 80% of the respondent are Agree with safety and security of MAHARERA Act. Whereas 15% of respondent are not agree with the same.5% out of total respondent not responded.

Table 7

Satisfaction Level	Male	Female(%)
Highly	85	70
moderated	90	80
low	30	50

NIL	20	40
	Total	

Table-7 As per Data collected from survey more than 50% of sample size is satisfied from the MAHARERA Act implementation and Progression in the real estate sector, where in some sort of sample size is low and not satisfied due to complication in legalities and lack of knowledge and awareness of the act.

Conclusion

- As per the study and Research it is found that the awareness among the homebuyer in Thane city is quite favorable and has positive impact and approach as well. Almost the area located in thane city has good income level people which again become important factor in buying decision for any Real estate property.as per the data collection the respondent are highly satisfied from RERA implementation due to transparency and accountability possible through Redressal Mechanism.
- 76 percent of consumers who are aware of RERA will buy only RERA registered properties. 70% of the consumers are aware of 'RERA' as a regulator. While metro/tier 1 cities have greater awareness, i.e. 85% in metro, the awareness in tier 2/3 cities is considerably low at 53%. Only 50% of the consumers are aware of only 2 basic benefits of RERA, i.e., the mandatory registration of the relevant projects and RERA as a grievance redressal forum.
- The awareness of the RERA website continues to be dismal. The survey stated that 27 states have set up web portals with information available on ~110 parameters for the registered projects. However, only 14% of the consumer have visited the state RERA website, 45% of the consumers reported that they found it difficult to navigate the RERA website, and only 24% consumers of those who visited the website were satisfied with it.

- A lot of improvement on the part of the regulator is warranted to make consumers and developers make full use of the RERA website to bridge the knowledge asymmetry about a project or a developer. Due diligence is an important component of any homebuyers' decision before purchasing a home.Despite the challenges, 64% of developers felt highly satisfied with RERA. 45% of the developers indicated dissatisfaction with the RERA website.
- Most of their dissatisfaction stemmed from difficulty in navigation and non-functionality of the website, the survey said. The real estate sector is a significant driver of economic growth and it is pertinent that the sector impacts for good more consumers.

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Road Transport in Maharashtra

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Abstract

Maharashtra has a vast network of roadways, including major district roads, smaller district roads, village roads, and state and federal highways. Roads are the most common means of transportation, used by more than 80% of passengers and 60% of freight. All national highways in India are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH). It has given the National Highway Authority of India development and management of important national highway portions, and the remaining to the All state highways and district roads are developed and maintained by the Maharashtra Public Works Department (MPWD). The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the Prime Minister's rural road programme, is managed and developed by the Maharashtra Rural Road Development Association, a division of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. Other rural and village roads are managed by district and local governments.

Key Word :- Road, National Highways, Major State Highways, State Highways, Major District roadways, Rural road ways

Introduction

In every region roads perform an essential function. They make it possible for vehicles and people to travel through a variety of terrains without encountering any difficulties. Imagine what it would be like to travel somewhere without a road and on uncultivated ground.

Road transportation is a category of transportation that uses roadways. Transportation on roadways can be loosely divided into two categories: people and goods. The two businesses are often kept apart by licencing requirements and safety rules. Bike, car, bus, truck, or an animal like a horse or ox can all go along roadways. Roman, Persian, Aztec, and other early empires all established standard road networks, which can be seen as an attribute of empires. While trucking companies may move cargo, public transportation can convey people. Modern roadways frequently have clearly marked lanes and signage. There are many different types of roadways, from two-lane neighbourhood streets with at-grade junctions to controlled-access motorways.

Objective :-

1. To study road transport in Maharashtra.

2. To review Government policies relating road transport.

Methodology

Primary data

The primary data was collected by observation of different types of road in Maharashtra.

Secondary data

The secondary data is collected by internet, News papers, Govt.reports and Books.

Geographical location of Maharashtra

A state in India's western seaboard is called Maharashtra. It is bordered by the states of Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Madhya Pradesh in the north, Goa and Karnataka in the south, Andhra Pradesh in the southeast, Chhattisgarh in the east, and the Arabian Sea in the west. Maharashtra with a total area of 307,713 km² (118,809 sq mi), is the third-largest state by area in terms of land area and constitutes 9.36 per cent of India's total geographical area. The State lies between 15°35' N to 22°02' N latitude and 72°36' E to 80°54' E longitude. It occupies the western and central part of the country

and has a coastline stretching 840 kilometres along the Arabian Sea

Road Transport in Maharashtra

road system. There are approximately 303,350 km of roads in Maharashtra, including 34 national highways (12,275 km) that connect to six bordering states. Based on the length of all state highways, Maharashtra possessed India's longest road network as of 2016 (22.14%). The current road

a summary of the Maharashtra network in Table 1. About 2,100 km of rural roads in 34 districts of the state are to be upgraded to all-weather standards as part of the Maharashtra Rural Connectivity Improvement Project, which is also supported by the ADB.

Table 1: Maharashtra Road Network by Category, as of 2018

	National Highways	Major State Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Rural Roads	Total
Length (km)	12,275	3,862	30,588	52,637	58,116	145,879	303,357
Distribution (%)	4	1	10	17	19	48	100

Source: Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra.

Only 18% of the state highway road network has two lanes, implying that most roads have a low traffic carrying capacity while having a

large road network with road density above the national average (Table 2).

Table 2: Maharashtra State Highways, as of 2018 (kilometers by cross-section)

Region	Two Lanes	Intermediate	Single Lane	Others	Total
Amravati	2114	3927	5225	422	11689
Konkan	2980	2713	4199	256	10118
Marathwada	2899	4873	13291	752	21815
Nagpur	1715	3760	6614	2244	14333
North Maharashtra	3435	6508	7634	756	18333
West Maharashtra	4430	5812	12326	507	23075
Total	17573	27593	49289	4937	99363
Distribution	18	28	50	5	100

Source: Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra.

The survey shows that 68% of state roadways are in average to extremely poor condition, despite a growing budget for road maintenance. Poorly maintained roads restrict mobility,

Increased running costs and accident rates for vehicles as well as difficulties with isolation, poverty, and health in rural or regional towns. Maharashtra's growing economy is contributing to an increase in transportation demand. In 2018, there were 31.4 million registered automobiles in the state. Almost 2.7 million (over 8%) of the total number of automobiles are in Greater Mumbai. The quantity of registered motor

vehicles has grown dramatically, expanding at a rate of more than 9% annually.

In 2017, Maharashtra was responsible for 35,853 accidents (7.7% of all accidents nation wide), which resulted in 12,264 fatalities (8.3% of all road fatalities nation wide). It was third in terms of road accident fatalities and sixth in terms of accidents among India's states.

Core road network.

The MPWD (Maharashtra Public Works Department) identified a core road network (CRN) of about 18,000 km of state highways for phased development. The proposed length of road improvements by region are in Table 3.

Table 3: Maharashtra Core Road Network (kilometers)

	Aurangabad	Amravati	Mumbai	Nagpur	Nashik	Pune	Total
Length for improvement	4,166	3,595	1,398	2,351	3,365	3,314	18,189

Source: Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra.

Using financial funding and investment from public-private partnerships, the MPWD (Maharashtra Public Works Department) has gradually upgraded the state road network. It will take a lot of money to upgrade the CRN (core road network) to the two-lane level. With the help of the business sector, the government hopes to improve the core road network. Using multilateral funding, financial support from the government, and the hybrid annuity model as a financing mechanism.

Conclusion

State roads are key thoroughfares within a state that connect district administrative centres and significant towns to nearby national or state highways. Now a days the state of Maharashtra has a decent road system. A total of 10088 national highways and state highways are total 33,705 kilometres in length. The secret behind the successful and advance developments in the state of Maharashtra, is very well planned road network laid out by our state government. Yet after all these advance developments, some very remote and rural areas are still neglected and don't yet have a road network and transport facility.

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Total Quality Management in Karnataka Milk Federation- Special reference to Customer Focus principle is properly Implemented in Quality Management at BAMUL

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Abstract:

Total Quality Management (TQM) plays an important role in improving productivity and product quality and employee development in the dairy industry. This paper seeks to know about the applications of TQM in BAMUL and conducts a research to evaluate the principle of customer Focus culture in BAMUL. A comprehensive literature review suggests that there are some important aspects of TQM such as quality culture, employee focus, performance focus which includes continuous development, customer focus, strategic competitiveness management, performance safety management, food safety management system, improved productivity. The overall commitment of employees in the organization can thus develop while maintaining the quality of products and services, for this purpose of the research, the above factors were taken into account, how BAMUL instilled the commitment of the principle of Customer Focus Culture in the dairy. The dairy industry itself focuses on high quality milk – high quality as indicated by a low somatic cell count – to ensure that highly productive and healthy storage products are developed. In this article we have taken some of the important aspects of customer focus i.e. here we have 5 sub-factors of the main factor of customer focus culture principle is implemented in quality management at BAMUL, the survey was conducted on the employees of the organization. The questionnaire was designed on a three-point Likert scale to evaluate whether the principle of customer focus is properly implemented in quality management at BAMUL.

Key Words: Total Quality Management, Total Quality Management factors, Customer Focus, Quality Management.

Introduction

In modern-day competitive surroundings, the survival of corporations relies upon on their capacity to continuously meet customer expectancies (solar, 2000). Gitlow and Gitlow (1987) outline excellent as exceeding purchaser needs and expectancies at some point of the existence of a product. fine is described as conformance to requirements (Crosby, 1992), suitability to be used (Juran, 1988a), conformance to client expectancies and/or expectations (Parasuraman et.al., 1985), avoidance of invalidity (Crosby, 1984), and so on. In exceptional theories around the word "first-rate", all authors agree that excellent is one of the "essential factors of

fulfillment" for attaining competitiveness in companies. satisfactory has long gone beyond the concept of "client delight with services and products" to the idea of "developing cost for all stakeholders" (Karapetrovic and Willborn, 2002). on this context, business efficiency as an entire supersedes the small aim of assembly purchaser specifications to enhance universal system performance. client expectancies of high-quality products and services have led corporations to undertake a comprehensive great control (TQM) device. Proponents of overall great control argue that TQM can be implemented to any company and can result in improved products and services, reduced prices, greater

satisfied customers and personnel, and advanced financial overall performance (Easton and Jarrel, 1998). sturdy studies shows that TQM improves organizational overall performance (Powell, 1995). as a result of this relationship, many agencies have received overall first-rate control and come to be more inquisitive about TQM-related tactics. In reality, TQM has been adopted in numerous fields inclusive of manufacturing, services, healthcare, authorities and wellknown administration. The success of TQM depends to a large extent on achieving internal and external customer satisfaction. internal purchaser pride is a prerequisite for reaching outside purchaser pleasure (Oakland, 1989). accordingly, TQM may be actually defined as “the control of the entire organization in order that it is a success in all forms of products and services that are vital to clients” (Sharma, 1997). it may be said that the participation of the entire corporation inside the planning and implementation of continuous nice improvement (Shortell et al., 1995). manufacturing corporations are more likely to enjoy higher employee relations, consumer delight, enterprise effectiveness and performance through TQM (Terziovski and Samson, 1999). in many Indian agencies, excellent has end up an vital strategic issue due to the demanding situations added about by using globalization and freedom. Many groups have taken the TQM direction to resolve those troubles. Many organizations have received ISO 9000 and QS 9000 certification to enhance the great in their services and products. The aggregate of these certifications and the implementation of TQM has end up a major management movement. via the method of liberation, India has launched into a huge range of policy projects to offer a really perfect surroundings for business funding and growth.

TQM in Indian Dairy Industry

India is the largest dairy country in the last decade. This is the time when milk is considered as a staple food for everyone. Quality plays an important role in the Indian dairy industry in terms of food safety. After 1992, an agreement between the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) made the world an open market for all products. However, in order to regulate global quality standards for each product, the

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has acquired various standards such as ISO: 9001 quality management, ISO-22000 food safety management, etc.; which have a direct impact on the Indian dairy industry. And all these values are updated from time to time keeping in mind the growing consumer demand and food safety. India's dairy industry, under the pressure of trade stability and growth in open markets around the world, has automatically accepted this challenge and today India is not only the world's largest producer of milk but also, for many, the largest exporter of dairy products. countries. Today Gujarat Co-Operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. (GCMMF), a well-known brand of Amul, has achieved the 15th position in the global dairy industry in terms of milk solids. However, everyone is wondering how this and that can happen in such a short time? Similarly, credit goes to the various management tools used in the Indian dairy industry where TQM plays a very important role. TQM itself combines three main characteristics. Total Quality Control (TQC), Total Employee Involvement (TEI) and Complete Waste Disposal (TWE). The combination of these three has helped to achieve quality assurance in the Indian dairy industry. The name itself justifies ensuring the quality of milk and milk products from the consumer's point of view. At the same time that strict human safety laws are being introduced, quality assurance is mandatory throughout the food industry and the dairy industry is an integral part. Thus, quality assurance is key to the success of the Indian dairy industry in sustainable business growth. This can be achieved and maintained through TQM processes.

Introduction to BAMUL

In 1958, on January 1, 1958, the Mysore country Animal Husbandry branch started out a pilot application to deliver the milk marketplace in Bangalore, walking a milk processing facility and a veterinary clinic at the country wide Dairy studies Institute (NDRI). impartial frame in 1962, With super efforts of the then Hon'ble Minister of revenue and Dairies, Hon'ble of Mysore Sri M V Krishnappa, a joint venture of UNICEF, govt. of India and executive. of Mysore dedicated Bangalore Dairy to the people of Karnataka kingdom on 23rd January 1965 through the then Hon'ble prime Minister late Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri. Bangalore Dairy,

spread over 52 acres of land, had an preliminary capability to technique 50,000 liters of milk according to day. In 1975, Bangalore Dairy underwent a structural exchange and changed into surpassed over to the Karnataka Dairy improvement enterprise (KDDC). the rural Milk program in Mysore, Hassan and Kudige districts turned into commenced under Operation Flood-II after which transferred to the Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) in may also 1984 as the successor to the KDDC. to satisfy the increasing call for for milk from the clients in Bangalore metropolis, the capability was elevated to one.five million liters consistent with day at some point of Operation Flood-II all through 1981 and later expanded to a few.5 million liters consistent with day all through Operation Flood-III at some point of 1994 .Now Meg has constructed a dairy with the potential to manner 6 million liters of milk consistent with day, which may be multiplied to ten million liters of milk according to day.

On 1 January 1958, the Bangalore Dairy marketplace experiment Scheme, department of Animal Husbandry, nation of Mysore, installed milk processing centers and veterinary hospitals at the country wide Dairy research Institute (NDRI). impartial body in 1962, with the joint efforts of the then sales and Milk Minister, govt. through Mysore Sri M V Krishnappa, UNICEF Joint assignment, govt. of India and executive. of Mysore become proficient to Bangalore Dairy to the human beings of Karnataka Province on 23 January 1965 by means of the then top Minister late Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri. With Bangalore Dairy spread over fifty two hectares, The Dairy had an initial capacity to technique 50,000 liters of milk per day. In December 1975, Bangalore Dairy underwent a structural alternate and became received via the Karnataka Dairy development organization (KDDC). the agricultural Milk software for Mysore, Hassan and Kudige areas became commenced below Operation Flood-II and transferred to Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) in may also 1984 as promoter of KDDC. to fulfill the growing call for for milk from the consumers of Bangalore city, the volume become elevated to at least one.five million liters consistent with day below Operation Flood-II at some stage in 1981 and later increased to 3.five million liters consistent with day below Operation Flood-III by using 1994. with a capacity to

procedure 6 liters of milk per day which may be elevated up to ten liters of milk per day.

Vision

Model Co-Operative Milk Dairy in India

Mission

Ushering Rural prosperity in the lives of Member milk producers.

III. Review of Literature

1. **(Pozo et al., 2018)**, said that it is primarily based at the truth that all contributors of the company participate in enhancing the techniques, products, offerings and culture in which they work together. It perspectives an employer as a hard and fast of tactics that cope with customer needs and expectations for you to growth customer delight and organizational overall performance.
2. **(Evans, 2017)**, explained that full employee involvement and teamwork can promote worker motivation and fulfilment via opportunities to analyse and practice new talents. increasing the information, abilities and motivation of the body of workers will lead to organizational success.
3. **Mamta Patel et.al (2015)**, discussed the advantages and disadvantages faced by the Indian dairy industry such as low quality, milk safety and energy efficiency. The purpose of this study is to use the PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) method to assess the causes affecting production and quality in the dairy industry. After reviewing the literature, they discovered TQM functions such as top management commitment (Leadership), provider quality management, customer focus, and employee partnership for quality assessment in the dairy industry. They identified management inefficiency and poor technology as the biggest problems of the Indian dairy industry and recommended that if all aspects of TQM were systematically aligned, Deming's concept of TQM and PDCA would give the Indian dairy industry a competitive advantage and the result would be. to achieve high productivity and profitability.
4. **Ogbari et al. (2015)**, investigated the relationship between Total Quality Management and customer satisfaction in service industries. The study focused on the implementation of quality management principles such as top management commitment, continuous

process improvement, employee focus, customer relationship management and strategic planning in service organizations and concluded that the implementation of quality management principles will lead to customer satisfaction.

5. **Dar Schniederjans and Marc Schniederjans (2015)**, seeks to explore the relationship between TQM social and technological quality management materials by collecting data from 58 respondents from high-level manufacturing organizations. Identify various aspects of community management such as quality training, integrated collaboration and long-term supplier relationships; Technical functions such as JustIn - Time Management and design design and structural functions such as organizational size, organizational work evaluation and management behavior for learning quality management and details of the new structural framework. They concluded that aspects of public quality management are closely related to innovation and that there is a balanced relationship between public quality management and professional quality management. Additionally, their research shows that the positive relationship between quality management and rebranding is moderated by the outcomes of organizational size, functions, and management ethics.
6. **Neha Kalra and Anoop Pant (2013)**, reviewed the key achievements of total quality management in the Indian automobile industry. Data were collected from manufacturers, suppliers and subcontractors of automobile associations in the National Capital Region of India. Identify 8 key success keys such as policy and strategic planning, process management and control, customer focus and satisfaction, employee focus, knowledge management, quality leadership, provider focus and satisfaction and business outcome of the organization. Among the three CSFs, CSFs such as policy and strategic plan, quality leadership, and customer focus and satisfaction are identified as the most important factors in the automotive industry for creating high value and profitability.

7. **Ali BakhitJaafreh (2013)**, investigated the relationship between first-rate control practices and organizational performance of the banking sector in Jordan through choosing six vital achievement elements along with pinnacle management (management), strategic making plans, patron recognition, method control, provider pleasant control, and worker members of the family. The effects of the observe confirmed that there may be a substantial dating between the scale of first-rate management (leadership, strategic planning, client attention and employee members of the family) and organizational performance and concluded that businesses can undertake these Dimensions To Growth Organizational Overall Performance.

Statement OF THE PROBLEM:

TQM refers to the management methods used to enhance quality and productivity in business organisations especially dairy industry i.e BAMUL and how it is an important tool to improve the overall quality and production of the product in BAMUL. This study aims to understand the TQM practices adapted and how it improved the overall in BAMUL. In order to examine TQM in selected unit, I have identified nine TQM factors to enhance quality in BAMUL and also I had selected one principle among nine i.e Customer Focus how employees and BAMUL are implemented this principle in its organisation and maintaining the Product Quality, Service Quality and overall development of the organisation. The following are five sub principles of Customer Focus principles of the TQM.

1. Hiring the right candidate
2. Exposure to the customer
3. Link employee growth to customer outcomes
4. Build a great employee culture
5. Share customer insights

The above Five factors were considered, through which the extent of the application of Customer Focus principle in each company is measured. In our survey only one principle is taken for the study i.e Customer Focus in the organisation Development and A questionnaire is designed based on how Customer Focus principle implemented at BAMUL.

4. Need of the Study

The department of HRM and Operation management can play vital function in enforcing and retaining a TQM method. HR Managers are liable for recruiting excessive satisfactory employees, continual education for the development of those employees, and the introduction and protection of the reward systems. as a result TQM controls techniques, that are important to accomplishing the dramatic cultural adjustments, frequently required for TQM to succeed. Tailoring the TQM cultural improvement application to the company's instances is crucial in overcoming resistance to change and moving beyond easy compliances with overall commitment to TQM. consequently a take a look at changed into undertaken at BAMUL to reap new perception into the effectiveness of TQM, how best Customer Focus and Organisation involved in the implementation of the Customer Focus principle at BAMUL.

Objectives Of The Study:

1. To study the employee's involvement in Customer Focus culture has been instilled properly or not in selected unit.
2. To analyse and interpret the TQM practices towards Customer Focus culture are followed in the selected unit to improve the retaining of the customers to words their organisation.
3. To study BAMUL has implemented Customer Focus principle or not.

Formulation Of Hypothesis:

Null hypothesis (H0): BAMUL has not implemented Customer Focus culture principle in its organisation.

Alternative hypothesis (H1): BAMUL has implemented Customer Focus culture principle in its organisation.

Research Design: Sample And Sampling Technique:

Research Design: Sample And Sampling Technique:

The study was conducted by selecting BAMUL milk processing unit and 100 respondents from quality control department of dairy were selected to examine the Customer Focus in the Organisation work place. In order to collect data from respondent's simple random sampling technique was used.

Data Collection:

The data is collected through primary and secondary sources. Primary data is collected by using questionnaire consisting of statements on certain factors like:

1. Hiring the right candidate
2. Exposure to the customer
3. Link employee growth to customer outcomes
4. Build a great employee culture
5. Share customer insights

Secondary data is collected through Journals, magazines and from the website of National Dairy Development Board.

Statistical Tool: To analyse Customer Focus factors coefficient of variation is used for the purpose of the study. Chi Square Test $(\chi^2) = \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$.

Chi Square Test is the test that the variance of a normally distributed population has given value based on sample based on a surveyed sample variance. In comparison, the coefficient of variation with observed value and expected value. Expected value smaller value is said to be more efficient and vice versa. Therefore, the variation with greater percentile implies that the Customer Focus Principle is implemented at BAMUL.

Scope & Limitations Of The Study:

1. The study focuses on nine factors of TQM namely Instilling quality culture, Instilling quality culture, total Employee involvement, continuous improvement, Customer focus, Strategic and systematic approach, process centred, integrated System, fact based Decision Making, Communication. Main focus on customer focus culture principle at BAMUL.
2. The study was confined to BAMUL of KMF only.
3. The data was collected from the employees of all departments of select milk processing unit.
4. The sample size used for the study is one whole unit of dairy.

TQM may be summarised as a control device for a Customer-focused organisation that involves all employee's and company in chronic development. It makes use of method, facts and effective communications to integrate the best field into the way of life and Running of the organisation. many of those Principles are present in modern-day excellent control structures, the successor to TQM. here are the 9 Principles of total pleasant control.

1. Instilling a culture of quality: This is where team members truly care about the quality of their work and make decisions based on achieving that level of quality. BAMUL maintains a culture of quality by applying these 7 Aspects.

A. Define and outline company values – Encourage employees to undertake the attitude that every product they paintings on, irrespective of at what stage they touch it, will ultimately be utilized by a member of the family. This approach establishes a holistic best tradition that influences all elements of the enterprise – from product development to commercialization practices. on this regard, BAMUL defines and descriptions company values to its employees. on this manner, they are able to create a holistic fine lifestyle that impacts all aspects of the commercial enterprise – from product to commercial enterprise practices.

b. Training employees in a culture of quality – Training is a profitable funding that can pay off inside the course of the business enterprise's development. teams of BAMUL interns are shaped through participation in diverse elements of training, inclusive of activities that support the values of the great way of life inside BAMUL. BAMUL furnished training to the groups to broaden new abilities that can be used to improve merchandise and strategies.

C. Pursue quality instead of chasing compliance - humans want to feel that they may be doing some thing that matters, and if the group is answerable for the development and production of dairy products, every person worried is doing something that matters. BAMUL need to have maintained the first-rate of the goods rather than responding. BAMUL's principal agenda is keeping fine in manufacturing.

d. Implement timely document control
Document control- refers to the regulations and techniques that need to be in location to make sure the corporation's responsibility for information and other facts. the primary file can regularly trap mistakes and system defects that can then be fixed at an early stage, making it easier to follow up. BAMUL carried out a documentation overview at the beginning of the process.

E. Communicate clearly with regulators – while planning and building a machine to exceptional requirements, the danger of non-conformance is high and will in the end be uncovered at some degree of the manner. So BAMUL really communicates with regulators with personnel.

F. Solicit Feedback from End Users – while planning and constructing a machine to splendid requirements, the danger of non-conformance is high and will ultimately be

uncovered at some degree of the way. So BAMUL truly communicates with regulators with employees.

G. Use a properly sized QMS-QMS which is too light to cover all their procedures. In these cases, BAMUL had an idea for a device that would take advantage of the relevant regulatory requirements.

2. Total Employee involvement

All of the personnel are collaborating in operating in the direction of not unusual dreams. total employee commitment be obtained after worry has been driven from the paintings place, whilst empowerment has took place and BAMUL provided the right surroundings. high performance work systems combine continuous development efforts with ordinary commercial enterprise operations. BAMUL is having self-managed paintings teams are one of the kinds of empowerment.

3. Continuous improvement

A main aspect of TQM is continual process improvement. Continual improvement drives an organisation to be both analytical and creative in finding ways to become more competitive and more effective at meeting stake holders expectations. BAMUL adapted TQM which focuses on continuous improvement of its processes resulting in high quality products and services and continuous improvement of principles like customer focus process improvement and total involvement.

4. Customer Focus

This general nice control principle places the point of interest returned on the human beings shopping for the services or products. clients decide the satisfactory of product. If product fulfils a want and lasts as lengthy or longer than predicted clients recognise that they've spent their money on fine product. BAMUL had aligned it's targets with patron wishes, BAMUL communicate with customers, degree satisfaction, and use results to find ways to enhance techniques. the subsequent approaches BAMUL build a purchaser-centered lifestyle.

a. Hiring the right candidate

Building a customer-centric culture should start with hiring the right people. During the hiring process, gauge the candidate's customer mindset when it comes to keeping customers at the centre of your business. BAMUL is hiring right candidate for the organisation.

b. Exposure to the customer

To create a customer-centric strategy, customers need to be taken care of by more than just customer-facing employees. Even employees who don't regularly interact with customers should understand the importance of putting customers first. This will imbue a customer-oriented culture at all levels, BAMUL is exposing to his customers.

c. Link employee growth to customer outcomes

When a manager can measure the impact they create on customer outcomes, they become more motivated to serve them. Employee growth should be linked to customer outcomes and should be properly evaluated based on that. BAMUL has sales teams should be motivated to select a suitable customer that enables longer customer retention.

d. Build a great employee culture

The employee culture is contagious when it comes to dealing with customers. When employees have a high level of satisfaction and feel good about their work, they can easily be motivated to create a better customer experience. Customers can also feel the positive impact of interacting with highly motivated employees, BAMUL has built a great employee culture

e. Share customer insights

Customer insights are essential for a deeper understanding of your customers' needs, challenges and outcomes. While this may sound relevant only to marketing and sales teams, it would be wise to share it across all teams. BAMUL can thus gain access to customer information and optimize their work according to customer needs.

5. Strategic and systematic approach

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) describes this principle as "Identifying, understanding and Managing interrelated processes as system contributes to the organisation's effectiveness and efficiency in achieving its objective."

A critical part of the control of best is the strategic and systematic technique to accomplishing an organization's vision, undertaking, and dreams. This manner referred to as strategic planning or strategic management, consists of the formula of a strategic plan that integrates pleasant as a centre aspect.

BAMUL providing people with the proper training and resources that will help them complete their individual steps in the process.

BAMUL continually improving processes and products, and upgrading equipment as necessary to reach the quality goals.

BAMUL recognizing, acknowledging and rewarding the innovations and process improvements.

6. Process Centred

A fundamental part of TQM is recognition on manner questioning. A technique is a sequence of steps that take inputs from providers and rework into output that are brought to clients. The steps required to carry out the method are described, and overall performance measures are continuously monitored so one can locate unexpected version.

BAMUL has process flowcharts to define and delineate clear roles and responsibilities so everybody knows who does what at certain times.

BAMUL is having visual action plan so everybody can easily see the specific activities that need to be completed to achieve the desired result.

Through this technique BAMUL analysing and measuring current activities to see where improvements can be made or where steps in the process are creating bottlenecks.

7. Integrated System

despite the fact that an organisation may additionally include many unique useful specializations, frequently prepared into vertically dependent departments, it is the horizontal processes linking those features that TQM makes a speciality of.

a. Micro-strategies upload as much as larger tactics, and all techniques mixture into the business techniques necessary to outline and enforce strategy. BAMUL made absolutely everyone must apprehend the imaginative and prescient, undertaking and guiding ideas as well as the quality ideas, targets and important procedures of the organisation. The enterprise technique ought to be continuously monitored and communicated.

b. An integrated commercial enterprise machine may be modeled after the Baldrige Award criteria and/or can also include ISO 9000 requirements. every business enterprise has a unique paintings lifestyle and it is virtually impossible to obtain excellence in its services and products unless a tradition of appropriate fine is fostered. BAMUL has for that reason created

an integrated gadget that combines elements of enterprise development with a purpose to constantly enhance and exceed the expectancies of clients, personnel and other stakeholders.

8. Fact Based Decision making

As a way to recognise how properly an organization acting, facts on performance measures are essential. TQM requires that an organization gather continuously acquire and examine statistics in an effort to improve decision making accuracy, obtain consensus, and allow prediction based on beyond history.

9. Communication

anybody inside the corporation needs to be aware of the plan, strategies, and techniques could be used to attain desires. If the organisation don't have an excellent communication plan there is greater danger of failure. BAMUL is the use of this thing as.

1. Hooked up an reputable line communicate from better authority to decrease employees, so that every one personnel realize about the updates, new method and policy changes.
2. BAMUL is involving employee's decision making where possible to improve the productivity.

BAMUL making everybody in every department understand their roles.

BAMUL had applied TQM principles to their organisation very well, So Quality and Food safety in BAMUL



Quality in everything we produce Bangalore Dairy is committed to being a trusted, delicious source of milk and dairy products for the family. BAMUL is lucky to have a server with the best products and earns its place by holding itself to the highest standards every day.

BAMUL is committed to quality - the quality of purchased milk, BAMUL products, BAMUL brands, BAMUL services and the BAMUL way of doing business.

BAMUL has received various quality standard certificates.

1. The Union is certifying for Food Safety Management System, ISO 22000:2005 by M/S standards Australia International Global, Mumbai.
2. BAMUL has been certifies for 22000:2005 and ISO 9001:2000 for Quality Management and Food Safety System.

BAMUL has received the various AWARDS for productivity and quality of the production. The following awards were received by the BAMUL.

1. Authority of Energy Efficiency, Government of India awarded BAMUL got 2nd place for energy saving achievement for the year 2005 in milk and milk products sector.
2. BAMUL won 1st place in Best Industrial Boiler Safety Award for Boiler Maintenance in 2007 by Karnataka Safety Council, Government of Karnataka.
3. BAMUL has been awarded 2nd place for energy saving achievement for the year 2008-09 in dairy sector by Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd (KREDL), Government of Karnataka.
4. National Productivity Council (NPC) Govt. of India awarded "Best Productivity Award" 5 TIMES.



Food safety is one of BAMUL's top priorities in their milk processing facilities. To meet the highest safety standards, BAMUL conducts in-plant employee training, conducts regular testing and ingredient testing, and offers ongoing education to producers on milk quality and pure milk production.

Popular dairy milk and dairy products remain healthy, safe and healthy, which is what consumers rightly expect from a popular product. So right at the heart of what

we do is this principle that protects consumer confidence in superior products. This means working with regulators to develop some of

India's most stringent food safety and quality standards. which is something for which MUL gains recognition in India and is proud of.

Analysis of Total

Customer Focus Culture at BAMUL



Table-1: Hiring the right candidate

Sl. No	Opinion	No. Of Respondents	% of Respondents
1.	Yes	81	81%
2.	No	13	13%
3.	Cannot Say	6	6%
	Total	100	100%

Table-1 shows that 85% of the employees responded their opinion as BAMUL hire right candidate at BAMUL, 13% of the right candidate, and 6% of the employees not accepting BAMUL is hiring shred any.

Table-2: Exposure to the customer

Sl. No	Opinion	No. Of Respondents	% of Respondents
1.	Yes	79	79%
2.	No	14	14%
3.	Cannot Say	7	7%
	Total	100	100%

Table-2 shows that 79% of the employees responded their opinion about Exposure to the customer in the BAMUL, 14% of the Exposure to the customer, and 7% of the employees not accepting BAMUL is having employees not shred any.

Table-3: Linking employee growth to customer outcomes

Sl. No	Opinion	No. Of Respondents	% of Respondents
1.	Yes	82	82%
2.	No	15	15%
3.	Cannot Say	3	3%
	Total	100	100%

Table-3 shows that 82% of the employees Opinion about Linking employee growth to customer outcomes is there in the BAMUL, 15% of the employees not accepting

BAMUL is having Linking employee growth employees not shred any.
to customer outcomes, and 3% of the

Table-4: Opinion about Built a great employee culture

Sl. No	Opinion	No. Of Respondents	% of Respondents
1.	Yes	76	76%
2.	No	17	17%
3.	Cannot Say	7	7%
	Total	100	100%

Table-4 shows that 76% of the employees responded their opinion as Built a great employee culture is there in the BAMUL,17% having Built a great employee culture, and of the employees not accepting BAMUL is 7% of the employees not shred any.

Table-5: Opinion about Sharing customer insights

Sl. No	Opinion	No. Of Respondents	% of Respondents
1.	Yes	73	73%
2.	No	19	19%
3.	Cannot Say	8	8%
	Total	100	100%

Table-5 shows that 73% of the employees responded their opinion as Sharing customer insights_is there in the BAMUL,19% of the Sharing customer insights, and 8% of the employees not accepting BAMUL is having employees not shred any.

Hypothesis testing

Null hypothesis (H0): BAMUL has not implemented Customer Focus culture principle.

Alternative hypothesis (H1): BAMUL has implemented Customer Focus culture principle.

Variables	Yes	No	Cannot say
Hiring the right candidate	81	13	6
Exposure to the customer	79	14	7
Link employee growth to customer outcomes	82	15	3
Build a great employee culture	76	17	7
Share customer insights	73	19	8
Total	391	78	31

Observed values (O)	Expected values(E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² / E
78.2	33.33	2013.3	60.40
15.6	33.33	314.3	9.43
6.2	33.33	736	22.1
100			91.93

Test statistics

Particulars	Frequency
Chi-square	91.93
Difference	4
Standard significance	0.05

Interpretation: From the data we can observe chi square value is positive 91.93. Therefore, null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion:

Total Quality Management (TQM) is a tool, used to implement organizational and sustainable development. The principle of TQM adopted by the BAMUL for their

sustainable development outlined in our study. In this study Total Quality Management in Karnataka Milk Federation with special reference to BAMUL is having Customer Focus Principle in their organisation well. In the above study we have taken Customer Focus culture in the Organisation principle, which is having more aspects and we have taken only 5 aspects for

the study. Opinion by employees on Hiring Right Candidate, Opinion of employees about exposure to customer in quality culture, Opinion about Linking employee growth to customer outcomes, Opinion about Built a great employee culture, Opinion about Sharing customer insights these five aspects are satisfied by the BAMUL. We sampled 100 employees, and evaluated whether the Organisation involved Customer Focus culture principle involved in Quality management ($f=78.2$) was equal to the Customer Focus culture principle not involved in Quality management at BAMUL ($f=15.6$) and not result ($f=6.2$). The data was analysed by using a Chi Square goodness of fit test. The Null hypothesis was Rejected $\chi^2(1)=91.93, p \leq 0.05$. More than half of the employees responded that Customer Focus culture Principle is involved in Quality management at BAMUL. Finally, we conclude that Customer Focus culture Principle is implemented in Quality management at BAMUL.

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Pathway To Green Economy And Sustainability : Addressing Climate Change, Energy Security And Ecological Security

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Abstract

This paper explains the core principles and concepts underlying the linkages between a green economy and sustainable development and 17 MDG. The concept of green economy does not replace sustainable development and MDG, but there is a growing recognition that achieving sustainability rests almost entirely on getting the economy right. There is increasing evidence of a way forward, a new economic paradigm- one in which material wealth is not delivered perforce at the expense of growing environmental risks, ecological scarcities and social disparities. Most economic development and growth strategies encouraged rapid accumulation of physical, financial and human capital, but at the expense of excessive depletion and degradation of natural capital, which includes the endowment of natural resources and ecosystems. Green Economy suggests sustainable use of natural, human and economic capital. It examines the actions governments can take to facilitate the transition to a Green Economy and the key policy tools and supporting infrastructure that can influence investment and consumption decisions. This paper is targeted at decision-makers to influence business leaders, and explain in simple terms, the need for increased environmental investments to promote sustainable economic growth, generate employment, reduce poverty and increase quality of life. A major challenge is reconciling the competing economic development aspirations of rich and poor countries in a world economy that is facing increasing climate change, energy security and ecological scarcity. A green economy can meet this challenge by offering a development path that reduces Carbon dependency. Greening the economy across the agriculture, buildings, energy, fisheries, forestry, economic recovery and growth and lead to future prosperity and job creation, while at the same time addressing social inequalities and environmental challenges. UNEP defines a green economy as one that results in “improved human well being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities” (UNEP 2010). In its simplest expression, a green economy is low-carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. This paper endeavors Green Economy and Green energy: a step forward i.e. from concept to actions in so much as it provides a direction towards policy, planning and programme shifts to achieve the goal of SDG..Sustainable Development Goal and 17MDG.A report by the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), indicates that a relatively small investment by governments can go a long way towards helping the green economy to grow. Governments have a central role in changing laws and policies, and in investing public money in public wealth to make the transition possible. The proposed Sustainable Development Goals(SDG) is a loose tripod of economic, environmental and social objectives that proponents believe could help guide global development. The Green Economy offers a powerful solution to both a warming planet and economic volatility. There are a host of political and economic crises in the world today. To achieve Sustainable Development and 17 MDG and Higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies (Rio declaration. Principle 8). Environmental valuation and accounting for natural capital depreciation must be fully integrated into economic policy and strategy. In sum moving towards a green economy must become a strategic economic policy agenda that is echoed in this paper for achieving SDG and 17 MDG. An attempt has also been made in this paper to measure progress towards a green economy and

Introduction:

The world is facing a number of major challenges. There is growing evidence that many current global trends in the use of resources or sinks for wastes are not sustainable. The magnitude of the problem is increasing day by day. Throughout the history, man has destroyed or damaged the natural resources. Now this destruction has reached a point where it is seriously affecting the future availability of natural resource and biodiversity in global environment. So there is urgent need to change the way we do act to integrate the concept of sustainability of the planet. With global warming is on the increase and species habitats on the decrease, the chances for various ecosystems to adapt naturally. An analysis of population trends, climate change, increasing population and emerging diseases found that 40% of deaths in the world could be attributed to Environmental factor– and these are global population growth and the associated with important factors: sufficient food, access to health care, environment and climate protection. We are in the era of unprecedented extreme weather events.. We must find new ways of development to ensure that it doesn't degrade the environment resource and the health of the planet. In fact both environmental concerns and development should be complementary and mutually reinforcing. Our natural resources are just dwindling due to over exploitation. If growth continues in the same way, very soon we be facing a `doom's day – as suggested by Meadows et al.(1972) in their world famous academic report. The world has mainly grown hotter since 1980, at a rate of nearly 0.2 deg C(0.36 deg F)per decade`. This radical change is leading a sudden loss of biodiversity – a dwindling number and variety of plants and animals. Many species simply won't be able to adapt fast enough. According to the most recent UN assessment, 20 to 30 percent of the Earth's plant and animal species face extinction,20 to 30percent of the Earth's plant and animal species face extinction if the world warns by between 1.5 and 2.5 degree Celsius.

This paper endeavors a step forward, pathway to green economy and sustainability

climate change, energy security and ecological security and from the concept of SDG, road map for actions on the SDGs, , set of challenges arises from emerging global environmental concerns such as climate change, on account of buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere leading to global warming, poses another significant threat to biodiversity, ecosystems, and the goods and services they provide.

and adaptive strategies to action in sustaining cleaner production efforts

Sustainable Development: Progress Since 1970

The term Sustainable Development was in vogue earlier than the Brundtland Report but in different sense. The term was used at the time of Cocoyoc Declarations on Environment and Development in the early 1970th. The term Sustainable Development was first coined by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources(IUCN) in 1980 in its `World Conservation Strategy and was made popular by `Our Common Future` the report published by World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987.

The year 1987 can be considered a turning point in environmental advocacy and policy making due to the publication of a report entitled Our Common Future. Also known as the Brundtland Report, the Our Common Future Report was released by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) set up by the UNEP in 1983. The expression `Sustainable Development` used for the first time in Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, a programme for action known as `Agenda 21`. Sustainable Development is the Central theme of Agenda 21. After Rio Conference a Commission on Sustainable Development was set up in 1993 to monitor its implementation. Sustainable Development is environmentally non degrading, technically appropriate ,economically viable and socially acceptable.

THE Brundtland Commission paved the way for the UN Commission on Environment and Development(UNCED) held in Rio de Janerio in 1992 (known as Earth Summit),We have to change from unsustainable to sustainable development. The notion of `Sustainable Development` at

latter since the 1992 Rio Conference, is the focus of all debates on International Environmental Protection policy...Nevertheless, the specific meaning and structure of 'development', as well as the legal consequences flowing from it, if any, are still far from clear. Sustainable Development is a balancing concept between ecology and development. Development is a perpetual process enabling humans to expand and/or realize their potentialities to achieve a greater, better fuller state of living. Utilization of natural resources forms the very basis of sustenance of human life, while nature has only limited regeneration capacity. Expansion of human population, increase in per capita demand of natural resources and release of toxic chemicals altogether new to natural ecosystems (e.g. chemicals, pesticides, fertilizers, plastics) innovated by humans over the last two centuries has resulted in global environmental changes with adverse consequences for human well being. Global acceptance of Sustainable Development philosophy was further firmed up with United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2002 in Johannesburg and a quantum jump in financial and human resources for environmental sound, economically viable and socially acceptable development, the core of sustainable development.

Road Map Of Sustainable Development:

In 1962 Rachel Carson Published book the Silent Spring

Paulo Ehrlich Published the book Population Bomb(1968) related population and Environment. > 1969 a non profit organization Friends of the Earth was formed dedicated to protecting the environment from degradation

In 1971 the OECD council enacted a Polluter Pays Principle – said that those(countries)causing pollution should pay the costs. The Principles states that the party whose activity causes the hazard should bear the cost of reducing and preventing environmental hazards. It is based on the thinking that no one has the right to pollute the environment at others' expense. The principle also intends that the cost of preventing pollution should be passed on to product prices, thereby steering consumption towards products that cause smaller environmental loadings.

In 1972 Club of Rome- Scientist from Massachusetts Institute of Technology MIT – published 'Limits to Growth' > In 1972 the United Nations Conference on Human Environment (UNCHE) was organized in Stockholm led to the establishment of United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP).

The term Sustainable Development emerged from world conservation strategy (1980) published by the International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources(IUCN).

The UNCED held in Rio de Janeiro, popularly known as 'The Earth Summit'. It was declared in this conference that 'the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet development and environment needs of present and future generations. The results of the conference were the following documents:

++ The Framework Convention on Climate Change

++ The Convention on Biological Diversity

++ The Statement on Forest Principles

++ The Rio Declaration

++ Agenda 21

The MDG (Millennium Development Goal):

The MDG offer a quantifiable basis of post – 1992 assessment of human development as they embrace an almost identical period. In 2015, the UN adopted a set of global goals. At the historic UN General Assembly Summit on Sept 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by the UN., 193 members states the 17 SDG and then 169 targets are the part of this agenda. The SDG are a bold universal agreement to end poverty and all its dimensions and craft an equal, just and secure world for people, planet and prosperity.

Recently in September 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that included 17 SDG and 169 inter-linked targets. The goals and targets covered under 2030 Agenda includes poverty eradication, mitigating pollution, increasing reliability and sustainability, ensuring access to clean air, water and energy, sanitation and hygiene, sustainable cities and urbanization, biodiversity conservation etc. A sharp focus was laid to achieving economic, social, cultural, civil, political and human rights under SDGs by removing gender

inequality, conflicts, poverty and environmental threats. In 2015, 197 countries also adopted a global agreement on combating and addressing the issue of climate change known as the Paris Agreement, in 2015. As per the Paris Agreement, it was decided that both rich and poor countries would take actions to curb the rise in global temperatures and also achieve SDGs. **IN A Broader Perspective..**

However, it is needless to say that little has been achieved in terms of either achieving SDG or meeting the targets of Paris agreement. Every country today faces a huge challenge to supply the energy and employment needs of ever growing population and keeping climate change in check by reducing GHGs emissions. In order to ensure Sustainable Development, we would have to make informed and scientific choices. For this, there is an urgent need of collaborative effort among various stakeholders in terms of infrastructural development, research and development, development of clean technologies and formulation of a common minimum sustainable development policy.

This world environment summit 2022 would provide such a platform for active deliberations among various stakeholders and would aim to produce actionable suggestions for the policy makers. The main focus would be to build capacities on best practices on affordable, alternative solutions, sustainable and clean energy, sustainable agriculture, pollution control and management, restoration of ecosystem services, cure and preventive of environmental health diseases, affordable and sustainable transport systems. Attempts would be made to explore the inter-linkages between global environmental challenges, human health and sustainable development in light of SDGs 2030, SENDAI Framework 2030 and Paris agreement 2015. The World Environment Summit 2022 will be organized in both mode including physical and virtual(online) mode and participants may join as per their sustainability.

The concept of sustainable development is closely linked to the carrying capacity of our ecosystem. Therefore, SDG ensues the followings :

Carrying capacity based development planning process

Structural changes in economic sectors

Preventive environmental policy

EIA

ISO 1400 (EMS)

Green Economy

Clean Development Mechanism(CDM)

TT(Technology Transfer

Eco labelling

Ecofriendly

Environmental Audit

Environmental Legislation

Environmental Quality Management(EQM)

Environmental Education

In Quest Of Solution Before It Is Too Late:

In order to effectively restore the quality of life, quality of environment the direction of environment policy must be shifted towards anticipative-and-preventive strategies which focus on actions necessary to prevent environmental damage. The concept could be implemented by the prevention of all harmful emissions including GHG emissions that exceeds the

assimilative capacity of the ecosystem through greener and improved recycling, introduction of alternative low/non emission technologies and substitution of environmentally harmful raw materials and productions.

Sustaining Cleaner Production Efforts:

The cleaner production concept, as a preventive, environmentally and economically beneficial approach. Implementation measures should be addressed.

The Green Economy Is The Right Solution For Our Troubled Time:

The Green Economy offers a powerful solution to both a warming planet and economic volatility. There are a host of political and economic crises in the world today. To achieve Sustainable Development and Higher quality of life for all people, MDG, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.

UNEP defines Green Economy :

A green economy as one that results in improved human well being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. In its simplest expression a green economy is low-carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. In a green economy, growth in income and employment are driven by public and private

investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of Biodiversity and ecosystem services. The key aim for a transition to a green economy is to enable economic growth and investment while increasing environmental quality and social inclusiveness. Critical to attaining such objective is to create the conditions for public and private investments to incorporate broader environmental and social criteria.

As a result, economic development today must ensure that future generations are left no worse off than current generations, or as some economists have succinctly expressed it, per capita welfare should not be declining over the time. Society must decide how best to use its total capital stock today to increase current economic activities and welfare. Society must also decide how much it needs to save or accumulate for tomorrow and ultimately, for the well being of future generations.

A green economy that values environmental assets, employs pricing policies and regulatory changes to translate these values into market incentives and adjusts the economy's measures of GDP for environmental losses is essential to ensuring the well being of current and future generations. A green economy can be thought of as an alternative vision for growth and development one that can generate growth in and improvements in people's lives in ways consistent with sustainable development.

The new economics reflects the growing worldwide demand for a new direction of economic development and progress, that will be people centered and Earth centered. The new patterns of economic life and organization that this will necessarily involve will empower people to meet their own and one another's needs, and to conserve the Earth and its resources, now and for the future. This new way of economic life will be based on new assumptions, theories and values about economic activities and progress. The keystone of governance is to create green economic growth and spared the benefits of growth to all, ultimately leading to well-being of citizens and meeting their needs and aspirations.

Action Points:

Use energy more efficiently

Shift to new and renewable energy resources

Adopt sustainable agriculture

Adopt sustainable development

Plants more trees

The mitigation of carbon footprint originates through the development of alternative projects, such as solar, green energy, green economy, ecolabelling, reforestation – way of reduction a carbon footprint and is often known as carbon offsetting.

Role of individual and business

Scholars suggest the most effective way to decrease a carbon footprint is to either decrease the amount of energy needed for production or to decrease the dependence on carbon footprint.

Once the size of carbon footprint is known a strategy can be devised to reduce it. CDM, by technological developments, better process, EQM, EIA, AND Environmental Audit, ISO 14000.

The earth's largest carbon sinks are naturally occurring, that being the ocean, soil and plant life. There are also artificial carbon sinks, including carbon capture and storage methods and landfills.

Photosynthesis is the process by which a tree takes in CO₂ and releases oxygen. The amount of CO₂ a tree can hold is called the concept of carbon sink. It is closely associated with preservation of energy and environment. Sustainable development according to a clean tech research firm is a diverse range of products, services and processes that harness renewable materials and energy sources, dramatically reduce the use of natural resources and do not eliminate emissions and wastes.

Renewable ENERGY: A GREEN Mission – Should Be Global Flagship

A long term process has been followed in order to curbing CO₂ emission.

Solar

Wind

Biomass

Hydroelectricity

Tidal wave

Geothermal

Nuclear energy : The world needs faster recourse to safe, economical and ecofriendly – nuclear energy. Nuclear energy is the only commercially viable technology presently available that can cope with the magnitude of the world's additional electricity requirement in a non-carbon emission mode. Nuclear energy is the only commercially viable technology presently available that can cope with the magnitude of

the additional electricity requirement in a non carbon emission mode. Thorium thus offers a way free the energy dimension of nuclear energy from proliferation concerns while at the same time enlarging the energy resource base. More important ,this can be implemented quickly ,using in existing fleet of reactor`s instead of waiting some decade to deploy yetn to be developed new reactor systems and associated fuel cycle plants.

Conclusion:

As we celebrated 75 yrs of independence Azad Ka Amrit Mahotsav, we have embarked upon an ambitious development journey to fuel sustainable green economic growth. Structural changes in economy based on green economy paradigm and ecologically restoration principles could be brought about by the delinking of economic growth from the consumption of ecologically significant resource. We should also make all voluntary genuine efforts at national and State levels to reduce Carbon emissions and practice adaptation through technological innovations inview of substantial absolute emission in India. It is sad that move has come at a time when climate negotiations have almost collapsed. .Thrust to be given to accelerate sustainability. The drive towards sustainability continues unabated. Combining onsite Renewable and Energy efficiency to fuel economic, environmental and social progress a need of the hour. Organisations have to choose energy efficiency .. green energy as a path of sustainability. Worried about energy security , and climate change, schools, universities, Governments, businesses and other organisations must commit to improving their environmental and social performance along with their financial results. As a responsible organisations and citizens of a global community , it is our responsibility to secure our energy future to prevent the sort of disruption to many natural and human systems that everyone on our planet depends on, we all must work together to control global climate changes.



“A Scrutiny on the Recent Trends in the Modern Retailing in India”

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Abstract:

Of all the industries, the retail sector in India is the largest. The advent of retail chains, innovative retailing formats, contemporary methods, and exclusive retail stores are only a few examples of the changes that have taken place in the organised retail sector. India's retail industry has undergone a revolution as a result of changes in consumer purchasing habits and store layout. In addition, sociological trends including the rise in nuclear families and the number of working couples have increased disposable income, which has helped drive higher personal consumption among Indian consumers. The current study examines how the Indian retail industry is evolving. This paper also discusses the chances and difficulties that India's contemporary retail sector must overcome.

Keywords: Retail industry, Organized retail, Indian consumers, Opportunities, Challenges.

Introduction:

Retailing has a significant role in both the economic system and our daily lives. The buying and selling of goods have always been a common practice, but only recently has commerce evolved into a more formal activity that is largely centered around brands. In actuality, retailing is becoming a high-tech, global industry nowadays. Nevertheless, organized shops like department stores, specialty stores, shopping centers, malls, large-scale numerous chains, etc. coexist with the traditional types of individually owned small enterprises. Since the year 2000, organized retailing has grown significantly, and along with it, new types of retailing have also begun to appear. Currently, organized retail operations, chain stores, and foreign investment are starting to move in, causing at least a portion of the retail sector to dramatically increase its scale of operations and integrate itself more thoroughly into the global economy, potentially reducing farm-to-market losses of agricultural products, encouraging the improvement of infrastructure, and promoting the training of the middle segments of the labor force. The low percentage of organized retailing, the decline in real estate prices, the rise in spending on

luxury goods, the rise in disposable income, and the ambitions of consumers are the trends that are propelling the retail sector's expansion in India. As shopping malls become more common in major cities, the retailing landscape in India is rapidly evolving.

When multinational firms like Tata, RPG, ITC, and Bennett Coleman & Company entered the retailing business, the organized segment of the industry, which had been predominately unorganized until the early 1990s, grew quickly. Since the Indian economy began to liberalize and expand in the early 1990s, consumers in that country have been exposed to more new domestic and foreign goods via a variety of media, including television and the internet. In addition to this, sociological developments like the rise in nuclear families and the rise in the number of working couples, which results in higher disposable income, also contributed to the rise in personal consumption among Indian consumers. India is the nation with the least organized retail sector. A family runs the retail operation as their primary source of income, with their shop in the back. More than 99% of retailers operate in spaces that are a little larger than 500 square feet. An enormous potential

market opportunity awaits the consumer-savvy organized retailer in India's projected Rs 900,000 crore retail industry, of which just 2 percent is represented by the organized sector.

Objectives:

- To study the development of the Indian retail sector.
- To aware the trends and difficulties facing India's contemporary retail sector.

Research Methodology:

The secondary sources were used to create this research report. The secondary sources were gathered from publications like books, journals, magazines, and websites, where necessary, critical examination has been conducted.

The Development of Indian Retail:

Small retailers, or "kirana stores," have historically made up the retail industry. They operated their stores out of their homes in the back while keeping their shops in the front to support their families. Prior to independence, India's established business houses—mostly textile giants—entered the retail market through company-owned or franchised outlets. This is when organised retail first began to emerge in the nation. There are five stages in the development of Indian retail:

Phase I:

Although barter is arguably the oldest form of retail trade, given India's size and complexity, retail has evolved to meet the specific needs of our nation after independence. Haats, mandis, and fairs have traditionally been a part of the Indian environment. In many different locations of the country, they are still present and essential to daily life and trade. Haats are sporadic markets that play a significant role in India's rural market system. This is a place where people get together to purchase and sell things in public at set times and places. Melas are fairs, and they can be anything from religious festivals to fairs selling goods. There are melas in almost every state of India, and it is thought that the nation hosts more than 25,000 of them annually. Additionally, it is predicted that each mela will have more than 800 outlets with an average selling of Rs. 143 lakhs. The state government established mandis as markets for the direct selling of agricultural products from the farmers. There are around

6,800 mandis in India, and they are thought to serve a population of 1.36 million people.

Phase II:

The forward integration of established textile giants into retail was a crucial factor in the early emergence of modern retail in India. The Raymond Group, the S Kumars Group, Bombay Dyeing, and Bata are just a few of the major players from this era. The Public Distribution System, Mother Dairy, Kendriya Bhandar, Super Bazaar, and other cooperative organizations of the Central and State Governments played a significant role as well-known retailers in the Indian Market. Regional chains like Nilgiris and Foodworld emerged in these early years, particularly in the southern region, and some of these chains ultimately expanded nationwide. These remained the only organized retailers in the nation for a sizable amount of time, up until the post-1990 era when a new wave of competitors entered the retailing industry.

Phase III:

In this stage, pure-play merchants entered the market as opposed to manufacturers, who chose to operate locally. It's noteworthy to note that during this time, the majority of new stores, including Pantaloons, Shoppers Stop, and Lifestyle, concentrated mostly on clothing and other closely related fashion categories. First-generation foreign brands like Nike, Reebok, Adidas, Levi Strauss, and McDonald's, to mention a few, entered the Indian market thanks to this phase's opening of the Indian economy.

Phase IV:

In terms of expansion, the entry of new firms, and the development of new entrants, this is arguably the most dynamic phase in the Indian retail business. The Indian retail industry expanded quickly as a result of an expanding middle class, rising disposable incomes, a sizable and youthful consumer market, and these factors together. Large industrial giants like Mahindra and Mahindra, Reliance, Tata, Aditya Birla, and Essar entered the Pan-India retail arena around this time after realizing the enormous potential of the comparatively untapped domestic market. Global retailers like Metro AG, Max Retail, Hyper City, etc. were attracted by their success. New formats like cash and carry, large format discounters, food courts, multiplexes, children's play areas, and gaming zones came into being at this

time. There was frenzied activity on the real estate front, and numerous malls were proposed or built across major metropolises and future tier-II cities. The malls' average square footage quickly increased from 150,000 to 200,000 to 500,000 to 1,000,000 square feet. In an atmosphere of economic liberalization and rising purchasing power parity (PPP) index of domestic customers, the fast expansion quickly attracted the luxury product market. Giorgio Armani, Versace, Gucci, and other high-end brands entered the market in the intervening years, primarily through joint ventures, as a result of the FDI policy of 2005–2006, which allowed single-brand overseas retailers to have up to 51% share in joint ventures with a local firm.

Phase V:

Retail chains are likely to concentrate on consolidations to reduce costs and remain in the market given the difficulties the industry is now facing. In the current environment, businesses are increasingly focusing on bolstering their current operations while considering expansion opportunities through consolidation. Urban areas have seen the emergence of shopping centers that offer patrons a top-notch experience. Supermarkets and hypermarkets eventually made an appearance. The sector is evolving as a result of ongoing advancements in technology, back-end operations, distribution channels, and supply chain management, which will ultimately result in greater consolidation, mergers, and acquisitions, as well as significant expenditures.

Trends in the Retail industry:

The emergence of organized retail: The country's real estates development, such as the building of mega malls and shopping malls, is accelerating the expansion of the organized retail industry.

Spending power of Indian youth: India has a sizable youth population, which creates a favorable atmosphere for the expansion of this industry.

Increasing earnings and purchasing power: Between 2000–2001 and 2009–2010, India's per capita income doubled, which enhanced purchasing power.

Customer thinking is evolving: Customers' priorities are steadily moving away from low prices toward more convenience, higher quality, and an improved shopping experience.

Easy client credit: The advent of ideas like EMIs, quick and easy loans, and credit card loans has enabled Indian consumers to purchase goods like consumer durables.

Higher brand consciousness: Given that 60% of Indians are under the age of 30, there is a high level of brand consciousness among this demographic.

Challenges of Retailing in India:

- **International Standards:** India still has a long way to go before its retail business is truly on par with international norms, despite having well over 5 million retail establishments of various sizes and styles. Indian businesses and global brands both have a significant role to play in this.
- **Ineffective supply chain management:** The unorganized sector continues to dominate Indian retailing, and there is still a dearth of effective supply chain management. India needs to focus on streamlining its supply chain management in order to reduce inventory costs, which can then be passed on to customers in the form of lower prices.
- **Lack of retail space:** The vast majority of India's stores are fewer than 500 square feet in size. According to international standards, this is relatively small.
- **Cultural Diversity:** Due to India's enormous size, socioeconomic diversity, and cultural heterogeneity, the nation lacks a widely accepted model or consumption pattern. It will be difficult enough for manufacturers and merchants to develop strategies for various industries and market segments.
- **Real estate problems:** There is a great demand for real estate as a result of the retail sector's rapid rise. Retail real estate is being built by property developers quickly. India will require more retail space than it does now due to the multiple hypermarkets and supermarkets that are anticipated to open.
- **Problems with human resources:** In India, the organized retail sector faces a shortage of skilled labor. Finding trained personnel is a challenge for Indian businesses, and they must pay more to keep them. The profits of the Indian retailer are once more reduced as a result.

- **Frauds in Retail:** Frauds in the retail industry are one of the biggest problems that businesses would have to deal with. The issues that are tough to tackle are frauds, including vendor scams, thefts, shoplifting, and inaccuracies in administration and oversight. Even after the implementation of security measures like CCTVs and POS systems, this is still the case. The number of thefts, frauds, and anomalies in the system would rise as the size of the sector grew.

Challenges with Infrastructure and Logistics:

Challenges with Infrastructure and Logistics: Inadequate infrastructure and distribution networks in the nation lead to ineffective processes. This poses a significant challenge for retailers because inefficient distribution channels are challenging to manage and can incur significant losses. India's foundation for infrastructure is weak. Companies are being forced to construct infrastructural facilities by urbanization and globalization. Railway systems included, transportation must be more effective. Highways must adhere to international standards. The power supply and airport capacity need to be improved. Another area of difficulty is timely distribution and warehouse facilities.

Conclusion:

In India, the retail area is generally chaotic. The rivalry from the unorganized sector is the biggest issue the organized industry is experiencing. In India, unorganized retailing has existed for millennia. Consumer familiarity that endures from generation to generation is the primary benefit of unorganized retailing. They are primarily owned and run, have very minimal real estate and labor costs, and have few tax obligations, hence it is a low-cost structure. India's organized retail sector is fairly small, yet it has enormous potential. These significant barriers must be eliminated in order to fully use India's potential in the retail sector.

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A New Petrified Trilocular Drupaceous Fruit *Drupaceocarpon Sheikhii* Gen. Et Sp. Nov From The Deccan Intertrappean Beds Of Mohgaonkalan, M.P, India.

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Abstract

The fossil chert was collected from Mohagaonkalan, of Chhindwara district, M.P. locality belonging to upper most cretaceous period.

Trilocular drupaceous indehiscent fruit was studied with the help of fossil chert which was broken into two part, one part of the fruit shows two chambers and other part or counter part of the fruit shows three chambers in longitudinal plane. Out of these three chamber two locules are fertile and one locule is sterile. All the three chambers are separated by means of three septae. The whole fruit measures 4250µm long and 2000µm in broad.

Keyword: Intertrappean, Angiosperm, Petrified Trilocular Drupaceous Fruit.

Introduction

The present investigation deals with a unique petrified trilocular drupaceous fruit from the deccan intertrappean beds of Mohgaonkalan, M. P. India. The Deccan intertrappean flora is rich in fossil angiosperm. However, many trilocular dicot fruits have been investigated so far, some notable ones are *Euphorbiocarpon drypeteoids* (Mehrotra et al, 1983), *Trapa* (Puri, 1951), *Trapa mohgaonsis* (Paradkar & Patki, 1987), *Grewia mohgaonsis* (Paradkar & Dixit, 1984) *Phyllanthocarpon singhpurii* (Mistri et al, 1989), *Nautiyalocarpon singhpurii* (Juneja, 1993), *Euphorbiocarpon singhpurii* (Bhowal, 2006), *Podostemonocarpon mohgaonse* (Kapgate 1982) and *Malvaceocarpon deccanii* (Qurashi 2003)

Thus, the present investigation gives an additional contribution to the reported trilocular dicot fruit.

Material & Method

The fossiliferous chert was collected from Mohgaonkalan, M. P. India. After breaking the chert into small pieces, a well preserved longitudinally cut specimen is clearly seen. Both part & counter part of the specimen was recovered. Hydrofluoric acid is used for etching the specimen and with the help of peel technique serial peel sections were taken

in order to study the morphology, anatomy & embryology of the specimen thoroughly.

Description

Fruit Morphology.

Both part and counter part of the present petrified fruit exposed in longitudinal plane. One part of the fruit shows two chambers and other part or counter part of the fruit shows three chambers in longitudinal plane. The present fruit is oval to elliptical in shape and sessile. It is trilocular with two fertile locules and one sterile locule. All the three chambers are separated by means of three septae. The whole fruit measures 4250µm long and 2000µm in broad. Fruit wall or pericarp is multilayered and differentiated into epicarp, mesocarp & endocarp. Both fertile chambers incorporates single prominent seed and sterile locule provide buoyancy to the fruit. Inside the seed well preserved dicot embryo is clearly seen. (Plate I, Fig 1 to 8; Text Fig 1 to 16, Plate II, Fig 13 to 24; Text Fig 17 to 30, 31 & 32)

Fruit Anatomy.

The anatomical study of both part and counter part of the present petrified dicot fruit shows following structure.

Pericarp: - It is multilayered, thick and differentiated into three zones. Outer epicarp, middle mesocarp & inner endocarp. (Plate I, Fig. 10, Plate III, Fig. 27; Text Fig.

34). The outer epicarp measures 27µm thick consist of one to two layered thick walled parenchymatous cells. It is bounded by single layered epidermis or outermost limiting layer of the fruit. The middle mesocarp is multilayered and measures 48µm in thickness. It is poorly preserved at some places, consisting of thin walled loosely arranged parenchymatous cells. The inner endocarp is stony in nature. It is also two to four layered and measures 75µm thick, consisting of thick walled parenchymatous cells. The cell of endocarp are compactly arranged without any intercellular space, it is oval to circular in shape, at some places in endocarp few big cells are also observed which shows some dark brown depositions.

Septa: - The three locule of the fruit are separated by three septae (Plate I, Fig. 12; Text Figs. 31 & 32). The septae are made up of both thin and thick walled parenchymatous cells as seen in pericarp. Each septae measures 125µm in thickness.

Locule: - Fruit is trilocular with two fertile locules and one sterile locule. All the three locules are more or less similar in shape and size, it is oval to elliptical in shape and approximately measures 1800µm long and 1950µm broad. All the three chambers are separated by means of three septa. One part of the fruit shows two chambers in L.S., in which upper locule is fertile and lower one is sterile. In one part, fruit appears bilocular in 1st peel section and at the end it appears unilocular in 22nd peel section. (Plate I, Fig 1 to 8 ; Text Fig 1 to 16), The other or counter part of fruit shows three locule in L.S. in which upper and middle chamber are fertile and lower one is sterile. In counterpart, fruit appears trilocular in 29th peel section, bilocular in 34th peel section and at the end unilocular in 38th peel section. (Plate II, Fig 13 to 24; Text Fig 17 to 30) Fertile locule incorporates single prominent seed and sterile locule provides buoyancy to the fruit.

Seed :- In L.S. of both part and counterpart, single seed is present in fertile chamber of the fruit .Seed is oval to elliptical in shape.(Plate I, Fig 9,10 Plate III, Fig 25,26 ;Text Fig 31,32,33) and measures 1450µm long and 1366µm broad. Seed coat is unitegmatic in nature. The placenta of the seed is not so well preserved, hence no comment on placentation. Inside the seed well developed embryo is observed.

Embryo: - Well developed dicot embryo is present inside the seed. (Plate III Fig. 25 & 26; Text Fig. 33)

Dehiscence: - There is no clear cut sign of dehiscence is observed in pericarp, locule and septa. But, due to the presence of hard or stony endocarp it can be revealed that the present petrified fruit is a indehiscent drupe.

Discussion & Identification

From the above description, based on the fruit morphology and fruit anatomy it is clear that the present specimen shows following important characters which are used for its identification.

Fruit is a trilocular, indehiscent drupe.

It is oval to elliptical in shape and sessile.

Of the three locules, two locules are fertile & one is sterile.

All the three locules are separated by three septa.

Pericarp is differentiated into epicarp, mesocarp & hard endocarp.

Fertile locules incorporate single prominent seed.

Sterile locule provides buoyancy to the fruit.

Inside the seed, dicot embryo is well preserved.

Seed coat is unitegmatic in nature.

Dehiscence is not seen or it is indehiscent.

Thus, it is evident that the present fossil dicot fruit is trilocular, indehiscent drupe. Hence, for identification it is compared with earlier reported trilocular dicot fruit *Euphorbiocarpon drypeteoids* (Mehrotra et al, 1983), is a trilocular one seeded indehiscent drupe. Epicarp is of thin walled parenchymatous cells, mesocarp is fleshy of several layers of parenchyma cells and endocarp is stony differentiated into two zones; Outer thick walled and inner discontinuous one celled cells. The fruit nature and cellular composition of the pericarp are not in agreement with the fruit characteristics of the fossil under study.

When compared with fossil fruit *Trapa mohgaonsis* (Paradkar & Patki, 1987), it shares characters like drupaceous fruit with pericarp differentiated into three zones but differ in having trilocular condition and in not having calyx limb with 3 - 4 spines surrounding the fruit.

Grewia mohgaonsis (Paradkar & Dixit, 1987) is small, round, five lobed, two pyrened, two seeded drupaceous and indehiscent fruit very much different from the present fossil fruit. *Phyllanthocarpon singhpurii* (Mistri et. al, 1989), is also

trilocular fruit but vary in having capsular fruit with two seed in each locule. *Nautiyalocarpon singhpurii* (Juneja, 1993), is similar in having drupe type of fruit but difference is fruit is bilocular with two chambers and dome shape receptacle. *Euphorbiocarpon singhpurii* (Bhowal, 2006), similar in having trilocular unstalked fruit but differ in having capsule with septicidal dehiscence and presence of glandular hair.

Podostemonocarpon mohgaonse (Kapgate 1982), is also trilocular fruit but 6-8 seeds in each locule. *Malvaceocarpon deccanii* (Qurashi 2003), is also trilocular fruit but it is loculicidal capsule and all the three locule possess single seed. But, present one is a drupe.

From, the above comparison it is clear that the present fossil fruit does not resemble with any of the above earlier reported fossil fruits. Now, it is compared with trilocular dicot fruit of modern or living families like *Tiliaceae*, *Malvaceae*, *Rutaceae*, *Sapindaceae*, *Boraginaceae*, *Solanaceae*, *Commelinaceae*, *Lythraceae*, and *Euphorbiaceae*. (Cook, 1967; Hooker, 1961; Mathew, 1983)

Fruit of *Tiliaceae*, is three locular and 1 or 2 ovules per locule but vary in having loculicidal capsule. Fruit of *Malvaceae*, is also trilocular but differ in having three or more ovule and persistent calyx. Fruit of *Rutaceae*, is also trilocular but differ in having two or more ovules. Fruit of *Sapindaceae*, vary in having loculicidal capsule. Fruit of *Boraginaceae*, is similar in trilocular drupe fruit but differ in having gynobasic style. Fruit of *Solanaceae*, is 2-5 locular but vary in many seeds per locule and having persistent calyx. Fruit of *Commelinaceae*, have ovary three, but having persistent sepals and loculicidal capsule. In *Lythraceae*, fruit is usually dry dehiscent capsule with persistent calyx. In *Euphorbiaceae*, fruit is trilocular but generally capsular in nature with septicidal dehiscence.

From the above comparisons, it is concluded that the present petrified fruit is neither shows any close affinity with the earlier reported fossil fruit nor with the living or modern fruit. Hence, for time being it is named as *Drupaceocarpon sheikhii* gen. et sp. nov. The generic name is after the drupaceous nature of fruit and specific name

is after the eminent palaeobotanist Dr. M. T. Sheikh.

DIAGNOSIS

Drupaceocarpon gen. nov

Fruit dicotyledonous indehiscent drupe, trilocular with two fertile locules and one sterile locule. All the three locules separated by means of three septa. Pericarp differentiated into epicarp, mesocarp & hard endocarp hence indehiscent drupe. Fertile locules incorporates single prominent seed and sterile locule provide buoyancy to the fruit. Inside the seed well preserved dicot embryo.

Drupaceocarpon sheikhii gen. et sp. nov

Fruit is oval to elliptical in shape and unstalked. It is trilocular with two fertile locules and one sterile chamber. All the three chambers are separated by means of three septa. The whole fruit measures 4250µm long and 2000µm in broad. Fruit wall or pericarp is thick multilayered and differentiated into epicarp, mesocarp & hard endocarp. it measures 150µm in thickness. All the three locules are more or less similar in shape and size, it is oval to elliptical in shape and approximately measures 1800µm long & 1950µm broad. Fertile locule incorporates single prominent seed and sterile locule provide buoyancy to the fruit. Seed is oval to elliptical in shape and measures 1450µm long and 1366µm broad. Seed coat is unitegmatic in nature and well developed dicot embryo is present inside the seed.

Holotype : APS. / **Fruit** -3.
Department of Botany, Institute of Science, Nagpur.

Locality : Mohgaonkaln, M.P.

Horizon : Deccan Intertrappean
Series of India.

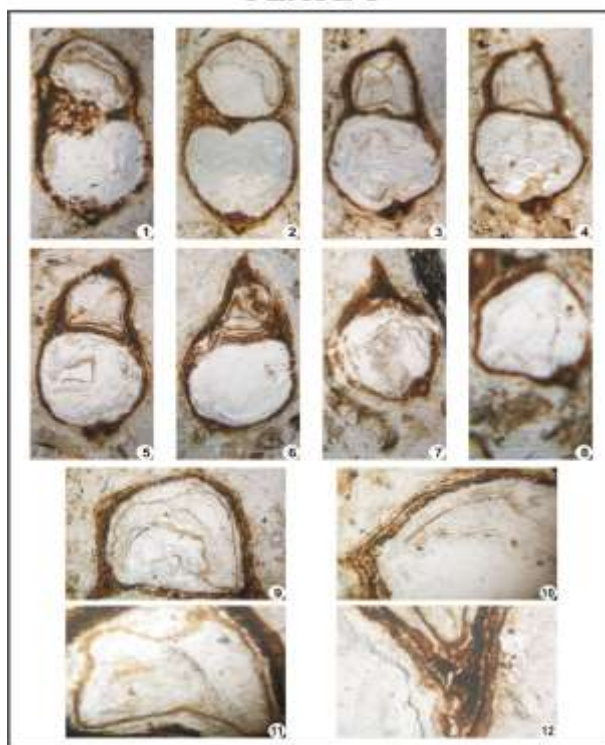
Age : Upper Cretaceous.

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PLATE-I

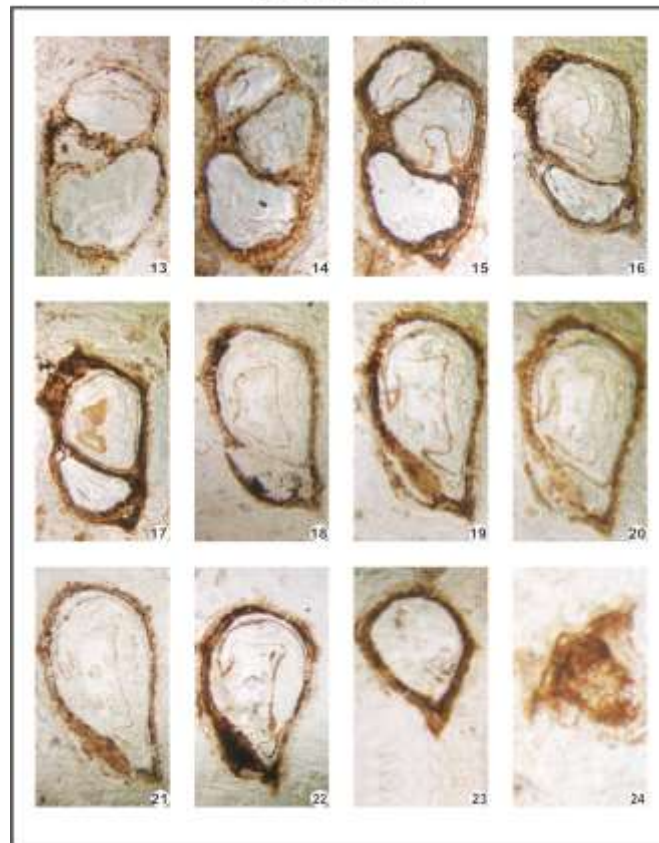


Drupaceocarpon sheikhii

gen. et sp. nov

EXPLANATION OF PLATE-I, FIGS. 1 To 12

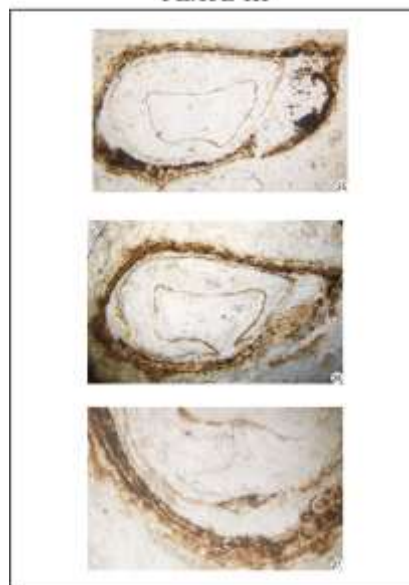
- Figs. 1 to 8** : Serial section of the fruit showing different stages of the fruit cut longitudinally. (Part). 25X
- Figs. 9 & 11** : Enlarged fertile locules with single seed & dicot embryo. 200X
- Fig. 10** : Showing pericarp differentiated into epicarp, mesocarp & hard endocarp. 200X
- Fig. 12** : Enlarged view of three septa separating fruit into three chamber. 200X

PLATE-II***Drupaceocarpon sheikhii***

gen. et sp. nov

EXPLANATION OF PLATE-II, FIGS. 13 To 24

Figs. 13 to 24 : Serial section of the fruit showing different stages of the fruit cut longitudinally.
(Counterpart). 25X

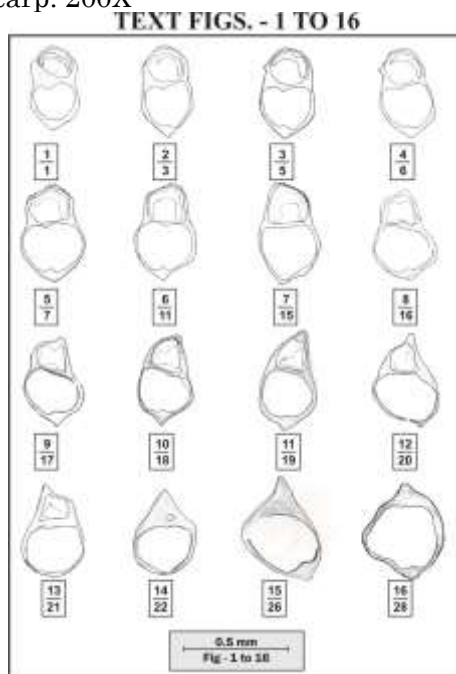
PLATE-III***Drupaceocarpon sheikhii***

gen. et sp. nov

EXPLANATION OF PLATE-III, FIGS. 25 To 27

Figs. 25 & 26 : Enlarged fertile locules with single seed & dicot embryo. 200X

Fig. 27 : Showing pericarp differentiated into epicarp, mesocarp & hard endocarp. 200X



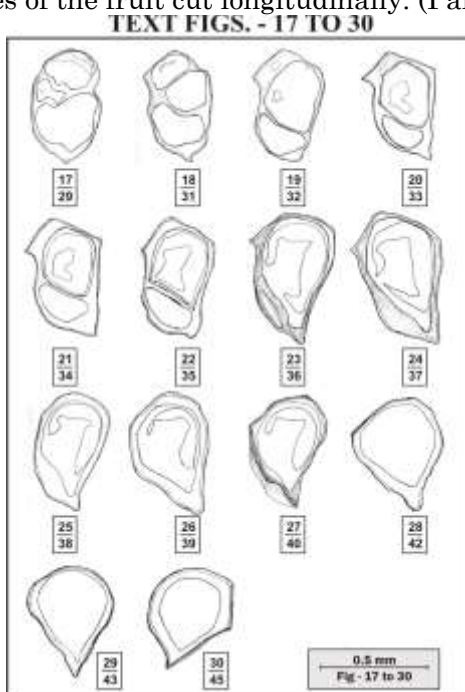
Drupaceocarpon sheikhii

gen. et sp. nov

EXPLANATION OF TEXT FIGS. 1 To 16

[The numerator indicates the serial number of text fig and denominator indicates peel number]

Figs. 1/1 to 16/2 : Serial section of the fruit showing different stages of the fruit cut longitudinally. (Part)



Drupaceocarpon sheikhii

gen. et sp. nov

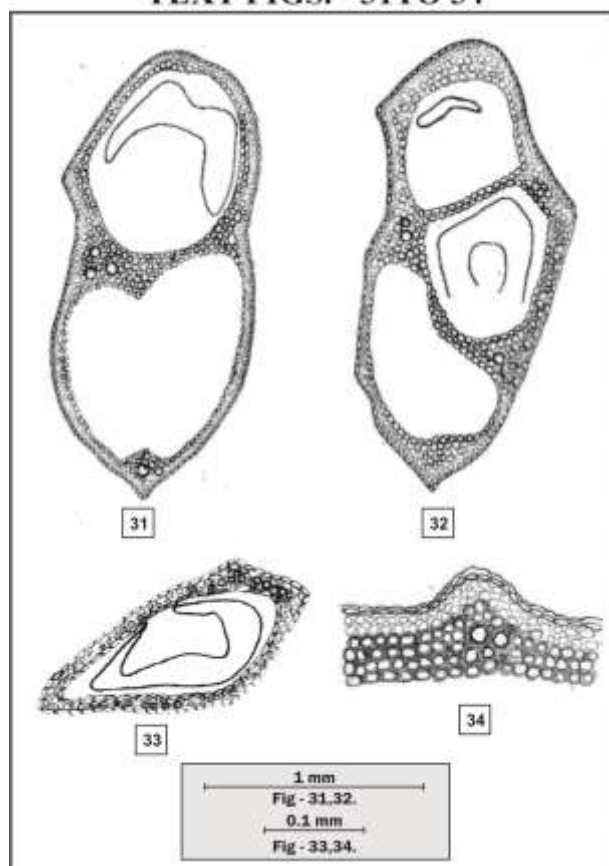
EXPLANATION OF TEXT FIGS. 17 To 30

[The numerator indicates the serial number of text fig and denominator indicates peel number.]

Figs. 17/29 : Serial section of the fruit showing different

stages of the fruit cut longitudinally.
(Counterpart)

TEXT FIGS. - 31 TO 34



Drupaceocarpon sheikhii

gen. et sp. nov

EXPLANATION OF TEXT FIGS. 31 To 34

- Fig. 31** : Enlarged fruit shows two locule, upper fertile & lower sterile.
(Part)
- Fig. 32** : Enlarged fruit shows three locule, upper and middle fertile locule &
lower sterile locule. (Counterpart)
- Fig. 33** : Enlarged fertile locule with single seed & dicot embryo.
- Fig. 34** : Showing enlarged pericarp differentiated into epicarp, mesocarp & hard
endocarp.



Compensatory Jurisprudence for Victims: An Analytical Approach

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Abstract:

The victims have right to get justice and to get remedy for the harm suffered as a result of crime. This right is different from and independent of the right to retribution, responsibility of which has to be assumed by the State in a society governed by Rule of Law. But if the State fails in discharging this responsibility, the State must still provide a mechanism to ensure that the victim's right to be compensated for his injury is not ignored or defeated. Victimology jurisprudence mandates various rights of victims such as -

- i. Right of access to justice under Article 39-A¹.
- ii. Principle of fair trial.
- iii. Protection to witnesses
- iv. Counselling and medical aid to the victims of the bereaved family and in appropriate cases.
- v. Rehabilitation measures including monetary compensation.

Who is Victim?:

- Persons who individually or collectively have suffered harm including physical and mental injury emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights through acts or omissions that are violation of criminal law².

- A person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged and the expression victim includes his or her guardian or legal heir³.

Why compensation to victim?

The power to award compensation to victim seems to be intended to do something to reassure the victim that he or she is not forgotten in the criminal justice system. It is a measure of responding appropriately to crime as well of reconciling the victim with the offender. It is a constructive approach to crimes. Hence it is recommended to all courts to exercise this power liberally so as to meet the ends of justice in a better way⁴. It seems to be the duty of the courts, on taking cognizance of a criminal offence, to ascertain whether there is tangible material to show commission of crime, whether the victim is identifiable and whether the victim of crime needs immediate financial relief. On being satisfied on an application or on its own

motion, the court ought to direct grant of interim compensation, subject to final compensation being determined later⁵. Such duty continues at every stage of a criminal case where compensation ought to be given and has not been given, irrespective of the application by the victim. At the stage of final hearing it is obligatory on the part of the court to advert to the provision and record a finding whether a case for grant of compensation has been made out and, if so, who is entitled to compensation and how much. Award of such compensation can be interim order. Gravity of offence and need of victim are some of the guiding factors to be kept in mind, apart from such other factors as may be found relevant in the facts and circumstances of an individual case.

Constitutional Base: The principles of victimology have foundations in Indian Constitutional jurisprudence. The provisions in Fundamental Rights (Part III) and Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) form the safeguard for a new social order in which social and economic justice would flourish in the national life of the country.

- Article 21 ensures right to life and liberty to all. It includes an number of rights like right to dignified life, right to privacy, right to livelihood etc. these rights necessarily implies right of victims to be

compensated if he / she is the effected by the commission of any crime.

- Article 38 mandates to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people: The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.
- Article 41 mandates that the State shall make effective provisions for securing the right to public assistance in cases of disablement and in other cases of undeserved want.
- Article 51-A makes it a fundamental duty of every Indian citizen to have compassion for living creatures' and to develop humanism. If emphatically interpreted and imaginatively expanded these provisions can form the constitutional underpinnings for victimology.

Law Commissions Reports:

1. 154th Law Commission Report, 1996: Compensation was proposed as a recognized method of protection that offered immediate support to the victim. The report stated that compensation could also be extended to the family of the victim in certain instances.
2. Malimath Committee recommendations – 2003: Recommended establishment of Victim Compensation Fund. Victim compensation is a State obligation, whether the offender is apprehended or not, convicted or acquitted. This is to be organised in a separate legislation A Victim Compensation Fund can be created under the victim compensation law and the assets confiscated in organised crimes can be made part of the fund.

Right to Compensation under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973: We have an express provision⁶ for compensation to victims under the Code but there are several inherent limitations⁷ such as -

- The said provision can be invoked only upon conviction of the offender.
- It is at the discretion of the judge.
- It is subject to financial capacity to pay by the accused.
- The long time taken in disposal of the criminal case is another handicap for bringing justice to the victims who need

immediate relief, and cannot wait for conviction, which could take decades.

- Victims are often unable to make a representation before the Court for want of legal aid or otherwise. This is perhaps why even on conviction this provision is rarely pressed into service by the Courts.
- Rate of conviction is quite low.
- The Section 357 may not suggest that any obligation is cast upon a Court to apply its mind to the question of compensation in every case. Section 357(3) empowers the Court by stating that it 'may' award compensation even in such cases where the sentence imposed does not include the fine.

However the Apex Court has held that it is mandatory despite the use of language that makes it 'discretionary'. It is observed by the Apex Court that Section 357 Cr. P.C. confers a power coupled with a mandatory duty on the Court to apply its mind to the question of awarding compensation in every criminal case⁸.

Obligation on the State to pay Compensation (Section 357A of Criminal Procedure Code): This Section has been inserted by Act No.5 of 2009 w.e.f. 31.12.2009. The said provision states that -

- If the compensation awarded under Section 357 is not adequate for rehabilitation of the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime, the Court may make recommendation for compensation even where the cases end in acquittal or discharge.
- Even where the offender is not traced or identified, but the victim is identified and where no trial takes place, the victim or his dependents may make an application to the Legal Services Authority for award of compensation. The Legal Services Authority may order for immediate first-aid facility or medical benefits to be made available free of cost on the certificate of the Police Officer⁹.
- The State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government has to prepare a **Scheme for providing funds** for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependants who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation¹⁰.

- It is open for the Appellate Court also to recommend for compensation even after acquittal of the accused in the appeal.

Judicial Approach:

1. It was observed that the principles of compensation to crime victims need to be reviewed and expanded to cover all cases. It was also felt that the compensation should not be limited only to fines or penalty if realised, but the State should accept the principle of providing assistance to victims out of its funds, even in case of acquittals or where the offender is not traceable or identifiable¹¹.
2. Section 357A Cr.P.C. does not mention anywhere that the amendment is prospective or even retrospective in character. It is clear that -
 - The provisions in Section 357A(1)(4)&(5) Cr.P.C are substantive in character.
 - The victims under Section 357A(4) of the Cr.P.C. are entitled to claim compensation for incidents that occurred even prior to the coming into force of this amendment¹².
3. Pursuant to Supreme Court directions¹³ NALSA drafted the Grant of Compensation to Women Victims/ Survivor of Sexual Assault/Other Crimes 2018. Important features of the Scheme are:
 - (i) Woman victim eligible for compensation from multiple schemes
 - (ii) Online application for compensation.
 - (iii) The enquiry to be completed within 60 days &
 - (iv) In Acid Attack case, and in all other deserving cases, the Secretary DLSA to grant interim compensation.
 Subsequently Supreme Court laid down that NALSA's Compensation Scheme for Women/Victims should function as a guideline to the Special Courts for the award of compensation of victims of child sexual abuse under Rule 7 until the Rules are finalized by the Central Government.

Compensation as an interim order (before the insertion of Section 357 A):

The concept of the payment of interim compensation has been recognised by Court¹⁴ as a remedial measure in case of rape victims or victims of serious crime like acid attack, outraging the modesty of women etc.

The Court awarded an interim compensation of Rs 50,000 to be paid by the State

Government to a victim of rape of a tribal woman in police custody¹⁵.

It was upheld that the High Court's direction to pay Rs 10 lakhs as compensation to the victim, who was a Bangladeshi national was valid and constitutional¹⁶.

Article 21 and Compensation to Victim:

Expanding scope of Article 21 is not limited to providing compensation when the State or its functionaries are guilty of an act of commission but also to rehabilitate the victim or his family where crime is committed by an individual without any role of the State or its functionary. Victim expects a mechanism for rehabilitative measures, including monetary compensation. Such compensation has been directed to be paid in public law remedy with reference to Article 21. In numerous cases, to do justice to the victims, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed payment of monetary compensation as well as rehabilitative settlement where State or other authorities failed to protect the life and liberty of victims¹⁷.

Foreign Provisions:

1. England was perhaps the first to adopt a separate statutory scheme for victim compensation by the State under the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme, 1964. Under the Criminal Justice Act, 1972 the idea of payment of compensation by the offender was introduced. The Criminal Justice Act 1972 gave the Courts the powers to make an ancillary order for compensation in addition to the main penalty in cases where injury, loss, or damage had resulted. The Criminal Justice Act 1982 made it possible for the first time to make a compensation order as the sole penalty. It also required that in cases where fines and compensation orders were given together, the payment of compensation should take priority over the fine. These developments signified a major shift in penology thinking, reflecting the growing importance attached to restitution and reparation over the more narrowly retributive aims of conventional punishment. The Criminal Justice Act 1982 furthered this shift. It required courts to consider the making of a compensation order in every case of death, injury, loss or damage and, where such an order was not given, imposed a duty on the court to give reasons for not doing so. It also extended the range of injuries eligible for compensation. These

new requirements mean that if the court fails to make a compensation order it must furnish reasons. Where reasons are given, the victim may apply for these to be subject to judicial review.

2. In the United States of America, the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 authorizes a federal court to award restitution by means of monetary compensation as a part of a convict's sentence. Section 3553(a)(7) of Title 18 of the Act requires Courts to consider in every case 'the need to provide restitution to any victims of the offense'. Though it is not mandatory for the Court to award restitution in every case, the Act demands that the Court provide its reasons for denying the same.
3. Domestic/Municipal Legislation apart even the UN General Assembly recognized the right of victims of crimes to receive compensation by passing a resolution titled 'Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims and Abuse of Power, 1985'. The UN General Assembly passed a resolution titled 'Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law, 2005' which deals with the rights of victims of international crimes and human rights violations.
4. **United Kingdom:** Criminal injuries compensation was introduced in 1964 as an experiment on a non-statutory basis to provide exgratia compensation to the victims of crimes of violence and to those hurt in their attempts to arrest the offenders and to prevent crimes.
5. **Netherlands:** The idea of establishing a compensation fund whereby compensation would be paid from government funds to victims of serious crimes of violence came up in the Netherlands around the year 1970.
6. **France:** In March 1977, Act. No. 77.5 of 3 January 1977 came into force throughout the Republic of France guaranteeing state compensation for certain categories of physical injury resulting from crime.

Conclusion:

The responsibility of the State does not end merely by registering a case, conducting investigation and initiating prosecution. It has to take required steps to ensure financial, social, moral satisfaction of the

victim as the crime defeats these aspects hugely. In India the principles of compensation to crime victims need to be reviewed and expanded to cover all cases. The compensation should not be limited only to fines, penalties and forfeitures realised. The State should accept the principle of providing assistance to victims out of its own funds. Even the Court has legal duty to award compensation irrespective of conviction or acquittal. When the State fails to identify the accused or fails to collect and present acceptable evidence to punish the guilty, the duty to give compensation remains. Victim of a crime or his kith and kin have legitimate expectation that the State will punish the guilty and compensate the victim. No doubt our judiciary has played crucial role in protecting victims from all angles time to time however the effective implementation of existing laws is the need of time.

Endnotes:

1. Equal justice and free legal Aid: The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.
2. UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for victims of crime, including those laws proscribing criminal abuse of power, 1985
3. Section 2 (wa) – Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
4. Hari Singh v. Sukhbir Singh (1988) 4 SCC 551
5. Suresh v. State of Haryana (2015) 2 SCC 227
6. Section 357 Cr.P.C. 1973
7. Vakalpudi Venkanna S/O Apanna vs The State Of Karnataka on 18 February, 2022
8. Ankush Shivaji Gaikwad Vs. State of Maharashtra (2013) 6 SCC 770
9. Not below the rank of the officer in charge of the Police Station or a Magistrate of the area concerned, in order to alleviate the suffering of the victim or any other interim relief as the appropriate authority deems fit also may be provided.

10. Laxmi v. Union of India (2014) 4 SCC 431 : 25 out of 29 State Governments and 7 Union Territories have prepared have notified victim compensation schemes.
11. Hari Singh v. Sukhbir Singh and Others (1988) 4 SCC 551
12. Piyali Dutta v. State of West Bengal and Others (2017 Cr.LJ 4041)
13. Nipun Saxena v. Union of India Cri MP 16041/2014
14. Bodhisattwa Gautam v. Subhra Chakraborty (1996) 1 SCC 490
15. P. Rathinam v. State of Gujarat 1994 SCC (Cri) 1163
16. Railway Board v. Chandrima Das (2000) 2 SCC 465
17. Kewal Pati Vs. State of U.P. (1995) 3 SCC 600 (death of prisoner by co-prisoner), Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee Vs. State of Bihar, (1991) 3 SCC 482 (failure to provide timely medical aid by jail authorities, Chairman, Rly. Board Vs. Chandrima Das, (2000) 2 SCC 465 (rape of Bangladeshi national by Railway staff), Nilabati Behera Vs. State of Orissa, (1993) 2 SCC 746 (Custodial death), Khatri (I) Vs. State of Bihar (1981) 1 SCC 623 (prisoners' blinding by jail staff), Union Carbide Corporation Vs. Union of India, (1989) 1 SCC 674 (gas leak victims).



Human Rights And Social Justice: Issues And Challenges

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Abstract:

The equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people.

It is essential, that human rights should be elected by the rule of law and it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations.

The peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human right, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedom is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge.

The General Assembly proclaims

This Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1.-All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.-Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on

the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3-Everyone has the right of life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4-No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. or

Article 5- No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6- Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7- All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8- Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by Constitution or by law.

Article 9- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10- Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11- 1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13- 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14- 1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15- 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16- 1. Men and women of full age, without limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family they are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is

entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17- 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18- Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19- Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20- 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21 - 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of Government; this shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedure.

Article 22 - Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23 - 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work to protection against unemployment.

2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. 3. Everyone, who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if

necessary, by other means of social protection.

4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24 -Everyone has the right to rest and leisure including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25- 1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well- being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond its control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whetherborn in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26 - 1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27- 1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28 -Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29 - Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full

development of his personality is possible. The exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity.

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Collection And Generation Of Data

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Introduction

Data was gathered from a number of organisations, including the GSDA, Irrigation, Agriculture, Revenue, etc. To eliminate discrepancies and prepare the data for use on a GIS platform, the data was first gathered, then assembled, and confirmed.

Data collecting takes place in enterprises on several levels. When transactions are conducted and data is entered, IT systems routinely collect information on customers, staff, sales, and other aspects of corporate operations. In order to acquire client input, businesses follow social media and conduct surveys. Then, using internal systems as well as external data sources as necessary, data scientists, other analysts, and business users gather pertinent data for analysis. Data preparation, which comprises obtaining data and getting it ready for use in business intelligence (BI) and analytics systems, begins with the latter activity.

Data collecting is frequently a more specialised process for research in science, health, higher education, and other professions. Researchers devise and put into place measures to collect particular sets of data. in each

Data Compilation and Gathering

The procedure for data collecting and compilation for the different components is described below.

- Hydrogeological data: 139 monitoring wells representing the shallow aquifer of CGWB and GSDA are used to determine current and historical water levels as well as water level trend data.
- Hydrochemical Data - Ground water quality data from 26 exploratory wells and 86 CGWB and GSDA monitoring wells that represent shallow aquifers, respectively.
- Exploratory Drilling - Data from 49 exploratory and 5 observation wells of the CGWB that were drilled to a depth of 200 m bgl.
- Hydrology Data - Information from the Irrigation Dept. on the utilisation status of various irrigation projects.
- Hydrometeorological Data – Revenue Dept. provides long-term rainfall data for each taluka.
- Irrigation Data - Information on the land irrigated with both surface and ground water,

Data Production

includes all tasks necessary for the initial research project's planning, data collection, processing, analysis, and upkeep. Choosing a study design, creating instruments for data collection, collecting data, creating data, modifying data, verifying data, validating data, analysing data, backing up data versions, and creating and tagging metadata are a few of these tasks.

To determine the scope and extent of additional data generation, data adequacy was determined based on the data collected and the data already present with CGWB. The amount of data needed was reduced because the study will be conducted internally. The generation of data was primarily done for the investigation of ground water, monitoring of water levels, geophysical surveys, ground water quality, and infiltration rates.

Exploration of Ground Water - Drilling Activity

Where there is a data gap, ground water investigation has been conducted to a depth of 200 m bgl in AUSA, Latur, Chakur, Nilanga, and Renapur talukas, leading to the construction of 32 Wells (EWs-30, OW-2). Annexure II presents the key elements of

ground water exploration, along with the locations. The wells were bored between 105 and 209 metres beneath ground level, and their discharge varied from traces to 12.24 lps. Zones were found in the 20 to 189 m bgl depth range, and the aquifer found was made up of fractured vesicular basalt, fractured basalt, and fracturing in large basalt. In order to separate the phreatic aquifer from the deeper aquifer, the well casing of 30 m length was routinely lowered in majority of the wells with cement sealing.

The deeper aquifers in EWs can be found at different depths of 59-72, 82-90, 119-122, and 136-148 mbgl. The high-yielding wells with discharges between 3.16 and 12.24 lps were built in Renapur, Nilanga, Pohregaoon, Wadona, and other locations. At the flow interface and fractured zone of basaltic lavas flows, prospective aquifers are found in the region.

Monitoring Water Levels: Establishing and Maintaining KOW

139 critical observation wells were set up with a depth range of 5.6 to 30 m bgl and a diameter range of 1.45 to 15.5 m in order to comprehend the water level scenario in different seasons. All 139 KOWs' seasonal water level data have been gathered, processed, and the locations are shown in Annexeure-III. The data on the water levels of the exploratory wells that reflect the Aquifer-II were also tracked and are shown in Annexeure-II.

VES for Geophysical Survey

One of the terrain characteristics we employ in our geophysical services to distinguish between lithologies in the subsurface is electrical resistivity. This can aid in locating foreign objects in an environment that is more or less uniform. One of the primary goals of geophysical prospecting is to obtain the distribution of this parameter. Numerous tools and techniques are used in various fields to try to achieve this goal.

In order to properly plan ground water management, electrical resistivity surveys were conducted in these locations to determine the ground water potential zones. A total of 25 Vertical Electrical Soundings (VES) were performed utilising the Schlumberger electrode configuration and the ABEM SAS 300C Terrameter. Annexure V presents the locations and the specifics of the VES results.

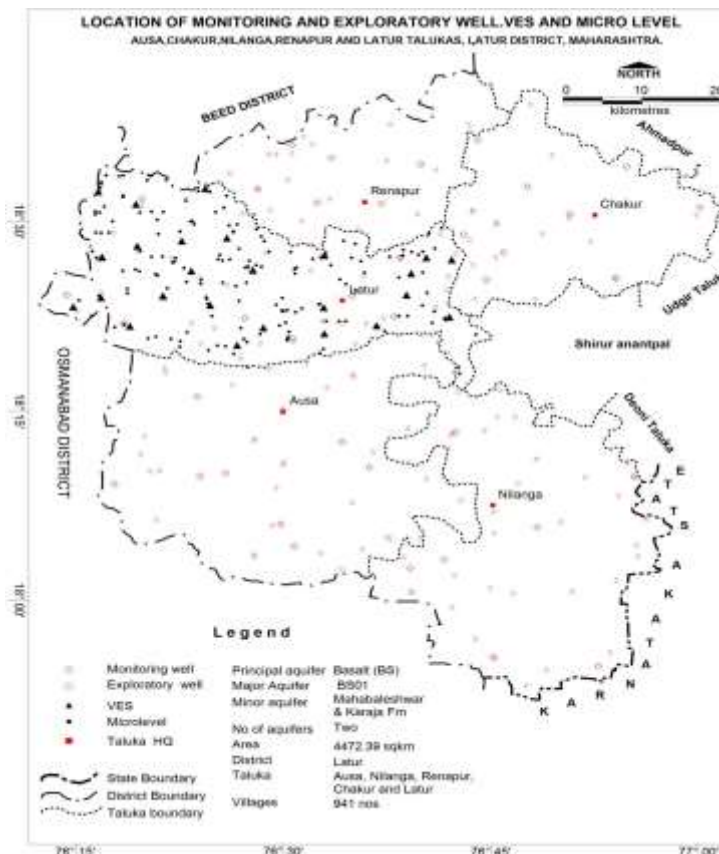
Hydrogeological data acquisition at the micro level

- a) Activities of Hydrogeology Wing
- b) The Hydrogeology wing of TWAD Board is vested with the responsibility of scientific source identification works in the field of exploration, exploitation, assessment of water sources. It is also committed to ensure conservation and management of the water resources for the sustainability of sources to provide protected, potable water supply to the rural and urban population. TWAD Board executes water supply schemes under the various programmes implemented with Central and State Government financial assistance for which the selection sustainable source is of paramount importance.
 - a. Expertise Available
 - c) **Man Power**
 - d) A fleet of Hydro-geological personnel with a wide knowledge of groundwater exploration, conservation, and management of water resources are available. Most of them are post-graduates in Hydro-geological sciences and some are doctors of philosophy in a certain specific area of research on groundwater sciences.
 - e) Availability of the technical know-how for scientific exploration for sitting of wells for the drinking water supply schemes & industrial water supply schemes.
 - f) Technological availability for identification and exploitation of the groundwater resources.
 - g) Assessment of aquifer characteristics through scientific ways of conducting pumping tests.
 - h) Delineation of aquifer zones through electrical well logging techniques.
 - i) Expertise in scientific identification / site-specific location for the construction of the type of recharge structure to be implemented for the sustainability of the drinking water headwork's / sources under the various programmes executed in TWAD Board.
 - j) Expertise in carrying out the monitoring studies through the scientific methodology to assess the impact.
 - k) Analysis of all the Hydrological data to arrive at consensus conclusion.

- l) Expertise in the Rainwater Harvesting mechanism for innovative design of the various types of recharge structures based on the varied Hydrogeological environs to harness the rooftop rainwater harvesting.
- m) Assessment of groundwater potential zones – regional and local based on micro-level studies.
- n) Assessment of potentiality in a micro level watershed through the watershed approach.
 - a. Projects Implemented:
 - o) Implemented the UNICEF assisted Water Resources Management Study in Karaipottanar Watershed in Namakkal district of Tamil Nadu State.
 - p) Completed the Project on the preparation of District Water resources Atlas under Unicef Assistance.
 - q) Completed the project on Lineament Analysis using Digital data for creating the sustainable drinking water source for rural areas of Gingee Taluk, Villupuram District.
 - r) Completed the project on Recharge through Bore Blasting in Mattancherry Micro watershed in Dindugal district.
 - s) Completed the project on recharging the groundwater through defunct bore wells in Puduchatram block of Namakkal district of Tami Nadu.
 - t) Completed State Planning commission funded project on “Updating the groundwater potential Zonation map” using remote sensing and GIS for all the 385 blocks of the State.
 - a. Infra Structure Available:
 - u) Sophisticated equipment (Resistivity meters)– both indigenous and imported (Signal Averaging System) – for groundwater exploration.
 - v) Hydrofracturing equipment for rejuvenation/ revitalization of failed/ low yielding bore wells (hard rock areas) to enhance the specific capacity of the bore wells.
 - w) Electrical logger and Pumping test units for delineation and assessment of aquifer parameters.
 - x) Remote Sensing data products – Satellite Imagery, Aerial Photographs, GOI Topo sheets with thematic maps and derived maps and related equipment such as – Mirror Stereoscope, Planimeter, Optical Pantograph, etc.,
 - y) Availability of the software - Arc INFO, Arc View, Erdas, Geomatica for taking up GIS application based Projects and for further updating and Related Hardware and Software required for the R & D works.
 - z) Availability of the Digital database for the entire State of Tamil Nadu.
 - aa) Availability of the Zonation maps for recharge studies based on the Recharge Project Study undertaken by TWAD Board in collaboration with the Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University.
 - bb) Data Centre comprising of rainfall data, water level data, geophysical resistivity data, hydrofracturing data, pumping test data, block-wise information data, basin wise information, etc.,
 - cc) District wise Hydrogeological reports, Journals, and Periodicals etc.,
 - a. Present Activities:
 - dd) For sustainability of sources, implementation of recharge structures in close proximity to the drinking water supply head works were taken up various GOI and GOTN funds, Twad Board so far constructed 12558 Recharge structures, such recharge structures which includes (8406 Check Dams, 381 Percolation pond, 275 Recharge pit, 651 Recharge trench, 101 Others includes (Desilting, Core wall, Finger Dyke), 757 Ooraries, 177 Defunct Borewell, 872 Recharge Shafts, 885 Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting, and 53 Hydrofracturing Unit) Impact study on recharge structure is also being carried out.
 - ee) Weekly, seasonal and annual rainfall data for all districts in Tamil Nadu from IMD and Groundwater level during January 2016 and May 2016 through 1286 observation wells were collected, through TWAD Observation Wells, and the data compiled and analyzed and report on groundwater scenario is prepared.
 - ff) 11952 GPS Coordinates for the sources created have been entered in the IMIS Web Portal.
 - gg) Twad Board is in number one position in updating geo-tagged information about the Source distribution, Delivery point, and House source connection. 18, 770 photos uploaded and approved using the mobile application in the IMIS web portal.

- hh) Groundwater Prospects Maps or Hydrogeomorphological Maps (HGM maps) project was sanctioned to TWAD Board by Ministry of Drinking Water Supply (MoDWS) Government of India at a cost of Rs.198.80 lakhs and completed.
- ii) Groundwater prospects Maps for the entire state of Tamil Nadu based on Toposheet wise (220 toposheets) have been completed as per the guidelines of NRSC Hyderabad and sent to GOI and NRSC. The preparation of quality layer is completed and sent to NRSC, Hyderabad for approval

According to data gap analysis, micro level hydrogeological data was also needed at 172 places in addition to KOWs to understand the shallow aquifer's subsurface lithological disposition, water level scenario, and other hydrogeological inputs like weathered thickness, etc (Aquifer-I). Thus, 172 dug wells were included for the purpose of collecting micro level data. The locations are supplied in Annexure-IX, and the specifics of the dugwells inventoried for micro level data collecting are provided there.



Location of EW, Monitoring wells, VES and Microlevel

Topical Layers

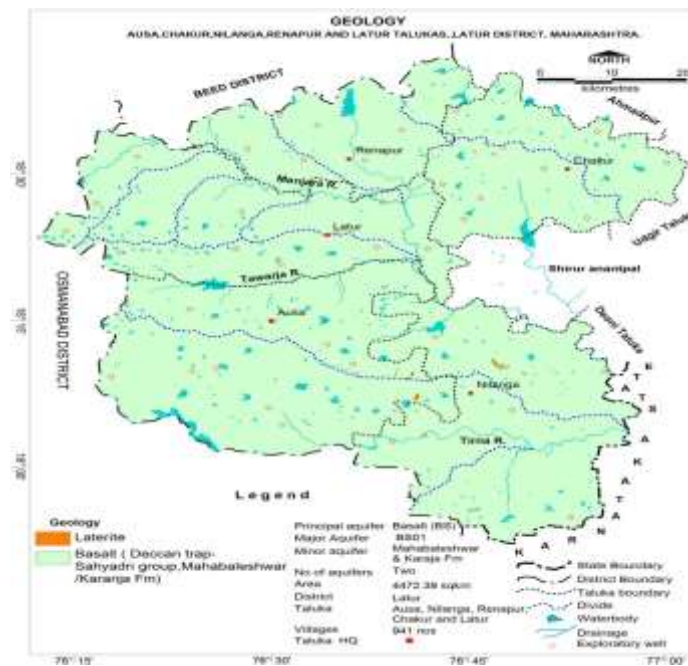
The primary database was complemented by the following 5 thematic layers, which were also created on the GIS platform. These layers gave exact information needed to evaluate the current ground water scenario and to suggest a future management strategy.

- Drainage
- Geomorphology
- Soil
- Geology and Structure
- Land Use - Land Cover

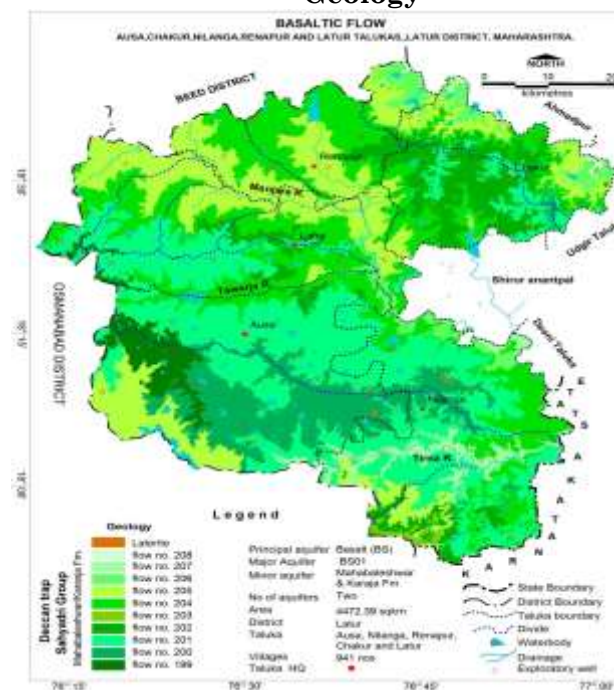
In Chapter I, the thematic layers of drainage, soil, geomorphology, land use, and land cover are described. The location of the basaltic flows is presented in as well as the region's geology. According to geological analysis, the majority of the studied region is covered with basaltic lava flows that were created by sporadic fissure-type eruptions between the upper Cretaceous and lower Eocene ages. The Deccan Trap is composed of a series of ten major flows that range in elevation from 560 to 701 metres above mean sea level. These flows are often horizontally arranged over a large area and give rise to the plateau-

like topography known as table land. These flows take place in layers that range in

thickness from 15 to 50 metres. Flows are displayed



Geology



Disposition of Basaltic Flows

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Role of Direct taxes of Central Government in Indian Economy

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Abstract

Tax is a compulsory contribution and it is imposed on individuals, firms, societies, companies etc. Taxation has been the primary source of revenue for countries across the world for centuries and India is no exception to this. India has a structured tax system that employs both progressive and proportional taxation based on income and other factors and is determined by central and state governments. The money received by the government is known as tax revenue and may be utilized for a broad spectrum of purposes such as infrastructure development in the form of roads, railways, bridges, dams, public healthcare, education, defence and civil services. Helping the government fulfil its development goals is the main importance of taxes. Taxes play a vital role to control inflation and it also helps to remove economic imbalance between the people of the country.

Keywords – Taxation, Revenue, Development.

Introduction

Direct taxation is one of the main sources of income for the government. It also affects inflation, demand and supply within the economy by regulating disposable incomes across the board. Luxury goods and services are the most affected by this regulation and so, the tax rates have to strike a balance between providing administrative funds, limiting inflation and leaving enough disposable income to encourage consumption. Deductions on certain services such as

insurance or some types of loans will attract individuals and organizations to invest in the Indian economy and generate usable capital. This will allow for greater stability in the economy while also providing stakeholders with a greater degree of financial security. More capital flowing into the country will increase revenue and in turn affect tax collection, providing the government with a higher budget for expenditure on developing the nation's infrastructure, as well as its natural, man-made and human resources.

Types of Taxes

Direct Taxes

Direct Taxes: These taxes are levied on individuals or organizations and include income tax (corporate and individual), wealth tax, capital gains tax, perquisite tax, agricultural tax as well as property tax among others. They are directly paid to the governments and represent a significant portion of revenue collected, which is the underlying importance of taxes of this

Indirect Taxes

nature. All entities with incomes higher than the limits exempt from taxation are required to pay income tax. The rates of taxation are also determined based on the relative wealth and incomes of taxpayers.

Indirect Taxes: These taxes are collected indirectly by the government and are charged on availing or purchasing goods and services. They are paid by consumers to service

providers who then have to pay the same amount to the government or local bodies. The system previously included a wide array of taxes including the Value Added Tax, excise duty, customs charges, service tax and sales tax. With the enforcement of the Goods and Services Tax Bill in July 2017, many of these were consolidated into a single system of taxation.

Objectives of the study

1. To know the revenue collected by the Central Government from Direct taxes in past two decades.

2. To ascertain the percentage of direct tax to total taxes.
3. To calculate Direct tax to GDP Ratio.
4. To know role of direct taxes in Indian economy.

Research Methodology

This paper is based on secondary source of data which is collected from various websites, published articles and books.

Table 1- Direct Tax Collection in last Two Decades

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Corporate Tax	Personal Income Tax	Other Direct Tax	Total
2000-01	35696	31764	845	68305
2001-02	36609	32004	585	69198
2002-03	46172	36866	50	83088
2003-04	63562	41386	140	105088
2004-05	82680	49268	823	132771
2005-06	101277	63689	250	165216
2006-07	144318	85623	240	230181
2007-08	193561	120429	340	314330
2008-09	213395	120034	389	333818
2009-10	244725	132833	505	378063
2010-11	298688	146258	1049	445995
2011-12	322816	170181	990	493987
2012-13	356326	201840	823	558989
2013-14	394678	242888	1030	638596
2014-15	428925	265772	1095	695792
2015-16	453228	287637	1079	741945
2016-17	484924	349270	15624	849818
2017-18	571202	430772	3026	1005000
2018-19	662748	442170	12497	1117415
2019-20	557000	479748	13932	1050680

[Source: Union Finance Accounts of respective years and reports of C& AG]

Table 2 - Contribution of Direct Taxes to Total Tax Revenue in last Two Decades

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Direct Tax	Total Taxes	Direct Tax % of Total Taxes
2000-01	68305	188119	36.31%
2001-02	69198	186516	37.10 %
2002-03	83088	215696	38.52 %
2003-04	105088	253696	41.42 %
2004-05	132771	303707	43.72 %
2005-06	165216	364564	45.32 %
2006-07	230181	471719	48.80 %
2007-08	314330	593361	52.97 %
2008-09	333818	603251	55.34 %
2009-10	378063	622002	60.78 %
2010-11	445995	789711	56.48 %
2011-12	493987	884940	55.82 %

2012-13	558989	1031904	54.17 %
2013-14	638596	1133943	56.32 %
2014-15	695792	1239007	56.16 %
2015-16	741945	1454180	51.03 %
2016-17	849818	1711333	49.66 %
2017-18	1005000	1946119	51.64 %
2018-19	1117415	2078665	53.76 %
2019-20	1050680	2160633	48.63 %

[Source: Union Finance Accounts of respective years and reports of C& AG]

Table 3 - Direct Tax – GDP Ratio in last Two Decades

Financial Year	Direct Tax Collection	Direct Tax – GDP Ratio
2000-01	68305	3.25 %
2001-02	69198	3.03 %
2002-03	83088	3.38 %
2003-04	105088	3.81 %
2004-05	132771	4.10 %
2005-06	165216	4.47 %
2006-07	230181	5.36 %
2007-08	314330	6.30 %
2008-09	333818	5.93 %
2009-10	378063	5.85 %
2010-11	445995	5.81 %
2011-12	493987	5.48 %
2012-13	558989	5.53 %
2013-14	638596	5.62 %
2014-15	695792	5.55 %
2015-16	741945	5.47 %
2016-17	849818	5.60 %
2017-18	1005000	5.98 %
2018-19	1117415	6.02 %
2019-20	1050680	6.10 %

[Source: Union Finance Accounts of respective years and reports of C& AG]

Conclusion

There is an increase of 1438.21 % in direct tax collection by central government in past two decades. Percentage of direct tax to total taxes also increases from 36.31 to 48.63. Direct tax to GDP Ratio also increases nearly twice in last two decades.

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Start-Up In India: An Emerging Boom

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Abstract:

This paper studies about what a start-up means, government initiatives to promote youth for establishing new ventures. It also discusses about past, present and future scenario of start-ups in India. Causes for failure are also discussed in the present paper.

Moreover, study related to employment generation and value creation by start-ups in India is also made using tables and charts.

Keywords: Start-up, schemes, future, employment and failures.

Introduction:

The start-up scenario in India has gone a huge makeover, now people are not alien with the concept of start-ups. Earlier people had no idea what this concept is all about, thanks to the rise in media's encouraging coverage towards start-ups recently.

Start-ups are something to do with new product/process for the entire market or fraction of the market. Start-ups must not be confused with small business, as the biggest difference being is **Innovation**.

With hundreds of innovative youngsters choosing to pursue the path of entrepreneurship instead of joining the multinational corporations and government ventures, the business world has witnessed an explosion of ground-breaking start-ups providing solutions to the real problems at a mass level in the past years

Start-ups in India include ventures from different sectors like Fintech, healthcare and life sciences, ICT, E-commerce, Home services, Education, Hospitality, Food, etc. Some top start-up companies include *Cred*, *Meesho*, *Flipkart*, *Amazon*, *Urban company*, *Ola cabs*, *PayTM*, *Swiggy*, *Zomato*, *UpGrad*, *Byju's*, *Oyo* and many more.

This paper discuss how tremendously start-ups are rising and India is currently on footsteps for becoming next 'start-up capital' in the world. It also deals regarding various government schemes to promote and provide assistance to new entrepreneurs for creating

value by establishing new ventures. Moreover, it discusses the trend, employment opportunities, value created by leading companies and future prospects of start-up in India.

Objectives:

- (i) To study about the history of start-ups in India.
- (ii) To study different government steps taken to promote start-ups in India.
- (iii) To study about Value created by Leading start-ups of India.
- (iv) To study the trend of start-ups and its growth for the period of 2016-2022 in India.
- (v) To study about employment generation by start-ups in India
- (vi) To study about new emerging sectors for future start-ups prospects.
- (vii) To study causes of failure for start-up in India

Review of Literature:

According to **Rauch & Rijskik, (2013)**, the more a company grows the higher the possibility of it sustaining its operations for a long during of time to an extent of even becoming a global empire. They further mention that most start-ups in economies like the Indian economies has the tenacity to grow because of the population backup at their front yard.

According to **Ayadi-Frikha (2014)**, innovation is a key ingredient that accelerates the growth and profitability of

most start-ups in India. Innovation in most Indians start-ups depends on the size, availability of ideas and experts to deploy new strategies and the willingness of the entrepreneur to incorporate the new technology.

Wakkee et al., (2015) states that high technologies are good for big companies but for start-ups, it is better for that entrepreneur to integrate innovation that they can manage as per the economies of scale of the start-up.

Goyal Parkash, (2011), in their research paper concluded that at present the position of entrepreneur is better than before. Economies are taking the efforts to make and enhance the entrepreneurship. Government is providing the awareness and necessary steps are being taken up by them. Start-ups must be configured properly with the business expertise to encounter the latest trends and changes in the environment and capable enough for aspiring the supremacy in the entrepreneurial coliseum.

Research Methodology:

The study is based on secondary data which has been collected through websites, newspapers, magazines, government reports, books, research papers. Graphs and charts are used to show the trend of start-ups in India and employment generation respectively.

Pure research method is applied to study the scenario of start-ups in India including its history, current trend, employment opportunities, future scope and causes for failure.

What is a Start-up?

Start-ups are companies or ventures that are focused on a single product or services that the founders want to bring to market.

A start-up is defined as a 'temporary organisation with scalable business model'.

According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI a start-up is:

- (i) A registered entity not more than 7 years old.
- (ii) Has never crossed an annual turnover of Rs. 25 crores in any preceding financial year.
- (iii) A company working toward innovation and development of products or services that have high potential of wealth creation or employment generation.

History of Start-up:

The story of Indian start-ups is not just limited to the current century, in fact it began over 4 decades ago. Through the 80's, a handful of pioneering IT service companies such as TCS, Infosys and Wipro placed India firmly on the global economic map.

Similarly, 90's witnessed the launch of Airtel, which today is India's largest telecommunication company, with over \$15 bn in revenues and more than 350 million consumers worldwide.

Also, during 90's launch of Many top-ranking banks took place like ICICI, HDFC and Axis banks. In fact, ICICI and HDFC banks rank 2nd and 3rd position after SBI in India.

Over past 10 years, India has become one of the top five start-up ecosystems in the world, alongside US, China, UK and Israel. For the same period only, it has attracted nearly \$20 bn of capital inflows and employs about more than 1,00,000 people with the number doubling every two years.

Government of India Schemes to promote new start-ups:

- (i) **Make in India** - To attract foreign investments in the manufacturing sector.
- (ii) **Start-up India** -This initiative provides 3-year tax and compliance breaks intended for cutting government regulations and red tapism.
- (iii) **Stand-up India** - To promote entrepreneurship among women and backward category
- (iv) **Digital India** -To ensure government services are made available to every citizen through online platform.
- (v) **Mudra Yojna** - Through this scheme, start-ups get loans from banks to set up, grow and stabilize their business.
- (vi) **SETU (Self -Employment and Talent Utilization) fund** - Government has allotted Rs. 1,000 Cr. In order to create opportunities for self – employment and new jobs mainly in technology driven domains.
- (vii) **E-biz portal** - Government launched e-biz portal that integrates 14 regulatory permissions and licenses at one source to enable faster clearances and improve the ease of doing business in india
- (viii) **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan** - To make India, "a bigger and more

important part of the global economy”, pursuing policies that are, efficient, competitive and resilient, and being self-sustaining and self-generating.

Five pillars of Atmanirbhar Bharat are:

- (a) *Economy*
- (b) *Infrastructure*
- (c) *Technology-driven systems*

(d) *Vibrant Demography*

(e) *Demand*

Value created by top Start-ups in India:

The following table shows top start-ups in India, their launch year, Industry which in belongs and estimated valuation till the year 2022.

No.	Name of the Start-up	Industry	Year of launch	Estimated Valuation by 2022
1.	Flipkart	E-commerce	2007	\$24 billion
2.	MakeMyTrip	Travel Agency	2000	\$23.5 billion
3.	OYO	Hospitality	2013	\$16 billion
4.	PayTm	Fintech	2010	\$15 billion
5.	Ola Cabs	Mobility	2010	\$6.2 billion
6.	Byju's	Education	2008	\$5 billion
7.	Swiggy	Foodtech	2014	\$3.3 billion
8.	Dream11	Mobile Sports	2012	\$2.25 billion
9.	Zomato	Foodtech	2008	\$2 billion
10.	Delhivery	Logistics	2011	\$1.5 billion
11.	Bigbasket	E-commerce	2011	\$1.2 billion
12.	Mobikwik	Digital Wallets	2009	\$1 billion
13.	PolicyBazaar	Insurance	2008	\$1 billion
14.	BookMyShow	Entertainment	1999	\$1 billion
15.	Nykaa	Fashion and beauty	2012	\$750 million

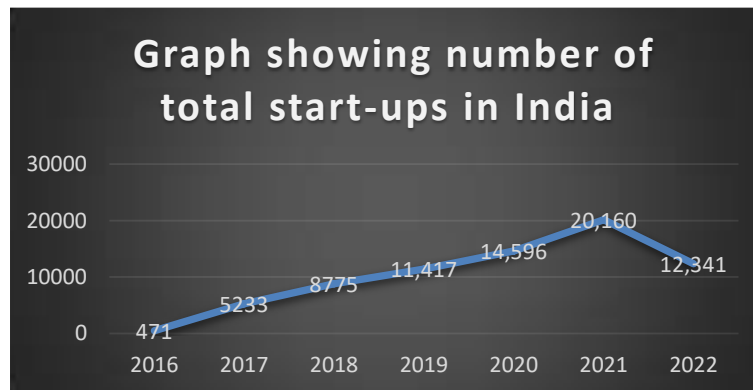
From the above data we can see that, Flipkart is on the top rank followed by MakeMyTrip and OYO at 2nd and 3rd position respectively amongst the start-ups in India.

Trend of Start-up in India:

Following Table shows Data regarding total number of Start-ups from period 2016 to 2022 in India:

Year	Number of Total Start-Ups in India
2016	471
2017	5233
2018	8775
2019	11,417
2020	14,596
2021	20,160
2022	12,341
Total start-ups till 2022	72,993

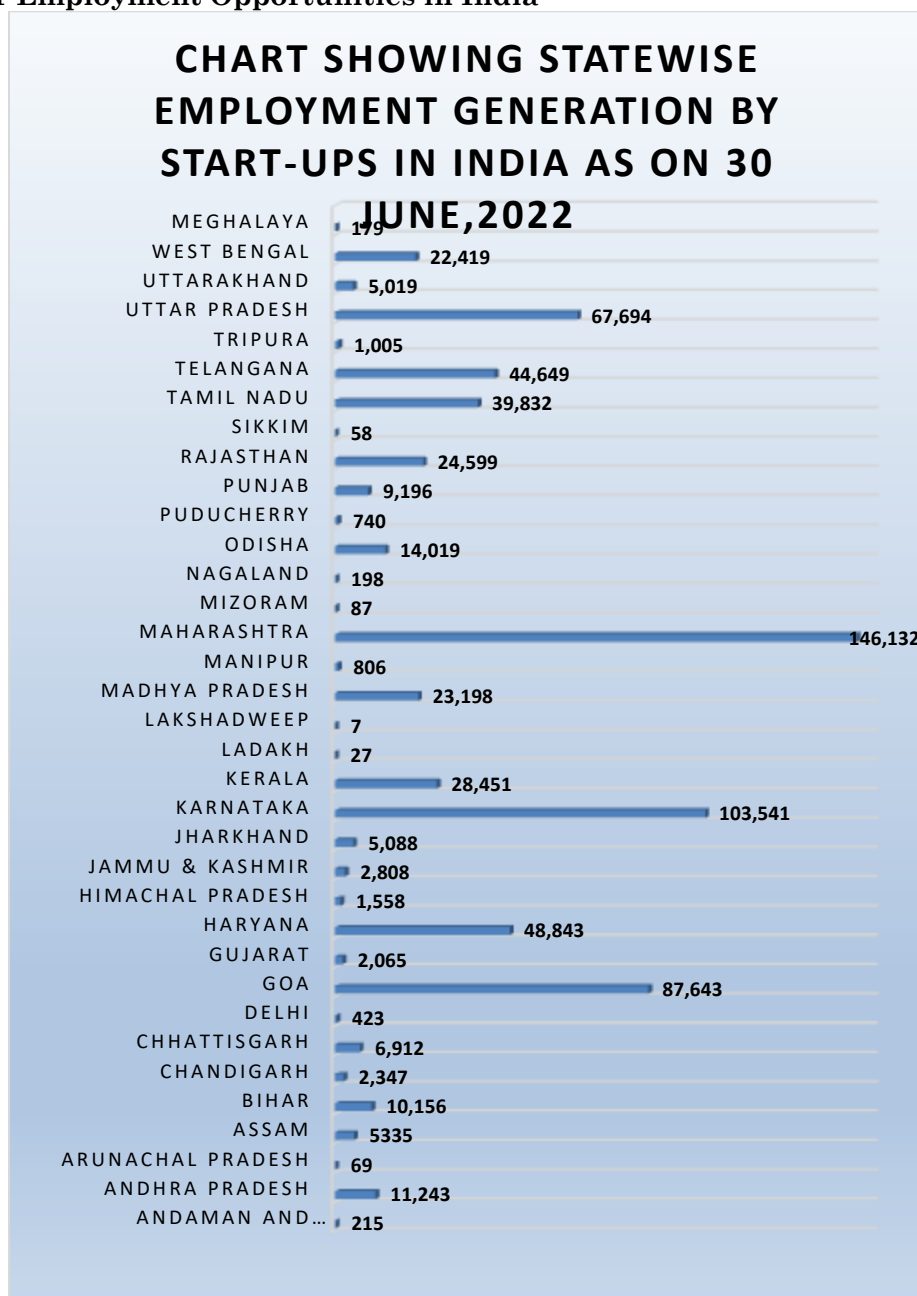
No doubt these successful start-up must have faced failures in initial stages but today have created a good fortune and are still counting.



The above data shows that there has been a tremendous growth of Start-ups in India. In, 2016 there were only 471 registered start-ups in India which rose to a total 72,993 start-ups in 2022 with a whopping growth rate of

Provider for Employment Opportunities in India

15,397 %. Moreover, there was continuous growth from the year 2016 to 2021 but we can see a downfall of 38% in 2022 compared to 2021.



According to above data start-ups has generated in total **7,67,754** jobs in India as on 2022, where Maharashtra ranks top by providing 1,46,132 jobs followed by Karnataka and Goa .

Booming Sectors for future Start-ups in India:

1. Cloud Computing

The overall Indian public cloud services market is expected grow at CAGR of 24.1 % for 2020-25 to reach \$10.8 billion by 2025.

2. Biotechnology

With more than 4000 segments, the Indian biotechnology industry is expected to reach US\$ 150 billion by 2025. Globally, the biotechnology market size is forecasted to reach \$2.44 trillion by 2028, growing at a CAGR of 7.4%.

3. Internet of things (IOT)

IOT is likely to make regular life easier and comfortable through better experience. According to report, Indian IOT market is expected to reach US \$ 9.28 billion by 2025 from US \$ 4.98 billion in 2020.

4. Data Analytics

Data analytics is among the fastest-growing in demand jobs since 2019, as per reports in India it is predicted to grow to a market size of \$ 98.0 billion by 2025 and \$118.7 billion by 2026.

5. Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Every industry is integrating to AI to create better services and products, which includes industries like healthcare, entertainment, education, transportation, manufacturing, etc. As per the report by International Data Corporation (IDC), India Artificial Intelligence market is expected to reach USD 7.8 billion by 2025.

6. Cybersecurity

According to report by the Data Security Council of India (DSCI), the Indian cyber security services and product industry generated a revenue of US \$ 9.85 billion in 2021. Globally it is expected to grow to US \$ 345.4 billion in 2026.

7. Sustainable Products Market

Changing consumer behaviour and product adoption has led to an increase in eco-friendly products demand in market. A survey conducted by Statista highlighted that 30% of survey responders have stopped buying a certain brand in

fashion sector due to a lack of sustainability.

8. Health-tech

A whole new dimension is created in health sector after pandemic. It is now estimated that there are more than 7,000 Health-Tech start-ups in India. AI, IoT, big data and robotics have revolutionized healthcare services, eliminating clinic visits and getting tests and results delivered to the doorstep. Analysts following investment trends foresee the healthcare market reaching \$370 billion in 2025.

We know that a coin has two sides, similarly success and failure both go hand in hand. A start-up can become successful or it can even fail. Moreover, there are also some start-up which might not go well in its initial but making some alteration or modification sit can capture the market, we discussed about the positive and successful scenario of start-ups in India but there are certain causes which can lead a new start-up to fail.

Why do Start-ups fail?

1. Market Problems

Start-ups generally fail usually not because they run out of money. It's because they didn't solve a problem that customers want to be solved. There are three problems with most early-stage start-ups:

(a) *They don't know what their customers really need,* (b) *they can't do anything about it,* and (c) *no one really cares anyway.*

2. Financial resources

Availability of finance is critical for the start-ups and is always a problem to get sufficient amounts. A number of finance options ranging from family members, friends, loans, grants, angel funding, venture capitalists, crowd funding etc are available.

3. Supportive Infrastructure

There are a number of support mechanisms that play a significant role in the lifecycle of start-up which include incubators, science and technology parks, business development centres etc. Lack of access to such support mechanisms increases the risk of failure.

4. Regulations

Starting a business requires a number of permissions from government agencies. Although there is a perceptible change, it

is still a challenge to register a company. Regulations pertaining to labour laws, intellectual property rights, dispute resolution etc. are rigorous in India.

5. Proper management and people

A team comprises of individuals with similar capabilities and identical focus. In order to develop a highly successful team culture, organizations in general – and start-ups in particular – need to hire suitable candidates.

6. Fierce Competition

In such competitive environment, the start-ups need to play aggressively, and punch above their weight to gain the much-needed recognition amongst the clusters of ever challenging and expanding businesses. To create it is utmost important to provide something to new to customers

Conclusion:

India has the 3rd largest ecosystem after US and China in the world, with consistent annual growth of 12-15% predicted for the upcoming years. The report revealed that a record-breaking 44 Indian firms earned Unicorn status in 2021, bringing the country's total number of unicorn start-ups to 83, with the majority operating in the service industry. Moreover, studies indicate that the start-ups and entrepreneurs in India will have 1,00,000 start-ups by 2022-2023

One of the major factors contributing in growth and success of start-ups in India is its own **population** as the scale for success in India is something very different from elsewhere. The sheer numbers of consumers / users available are in large. If a product, whether it is physical one or an app or even a service, is able to fill a consumer need, it will invariably become sustainable fairly quickly. Also, **youth** in India including MBA, IITs and IIMs are no longer opting for corporate or foreign jobs but to build their own companies or join lesser-known start-ups with good potential for growth. Not only graduates but managers at prestigious and high paid corporate jobs have been quitting to join or establish their own start-ups.

Even, **government** has taken steps for promoting start-ups in India by providing funds and loans at a concessional rate under different start-up schemes. It has also eased the norms required to commence and register a start-up. Moreover, efforts are being made to create a favourable environment for

sustaining itself and making great return in future.

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**India's trade relations with the SAARC member countries during
2004 to 2014**

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Abstract

India is one of the progressive countries in the South Asian Economies but due to some of the bottlenecks, it has not proved its potential as per its capacity. In South Asia region due to Terrorism, Chinas aggression, high tariff rates, lack of transport facility, high transit duties, lack of infrastructural facilities, controversial rival between India and Pakistan, political conflicts between some member countries, intraregional trade has not been increasing, especially among India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

The present research is all about the trade direction and composition of India with the SAARC nations in the post-liberalization period. The present research is going to focus on what is the status of intra-trade among the SAARC countries, where India stands, and what are the challenges and future trade potential for India prospects in the region.

Keywords : South Asian Economies, trade, intra-trade

Introduction

International trade has often been referred to as the "Engine of Economic growth" that enhanced the development of today's economically advanced countries during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In today's world, economic isolation is not possible for any country. Every economic variable like trade, investment, finance, employment and all sectors are interlinked with its trading partners. The benefits of international trade accrue in the forms of efficient allocation of resources, lower domestic prices, exposure to new ideas, technologies, and products, and a greater range of consumption choices. The ultimate objective of international trading is to achieve and accelerate Economic growth, expansion of social welfare in the partner countries or alternatively to minimize the cost in terms of the use of scarce resources for realizing a given level of growth and social welfare. In an open trading system, a country imports the goods it produces reasonably at a higher price.

According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook, April 2014, world trade volume in 2010 was the largest of all times on an annualized basis, while the share of trade in

goods accounted for 14 %, but it fell to 2.6% in 2012 and showed only a slight improvement up to 2.7% in 2013. Nevertheless, it accelerates world trade in goods in 2014 and 2015 and forecasts growth rates of 4.3% and 5.3%, respectively. Regional trade always plays an important role in the development process. The export share of Asia region was 42% in 1990 which has increased up to 52% in 2011.

During 2013-14 India's merchandise exports caught a level of US \$ 314.4 billion registering a growth of 4.1 % which was observed 1.8 % during the previous year. India's merchandise exports recorded 15 % Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) from 2009-10 to 2013-14 despite of the setback faced by India's export sector due to the global recession. India's trade is changing its normal direction, that is, the United States and the EU to ASEAN, South Asia, Latin America and Africa. In 2013-14 India's exports to South Asia amounted to 17.50 billion US dollars; to ASEAN US \$33.18 billion, to Africa US \$ 31.23 billion and US \$ 10.18 billion to Latin America.

After World War II Regional Economic Integration has been an increasingly salient issue in international economics. A lesson

taken from Europe that a Regional Economic Integration will be an effective way of achieving economic development of any country.

The present study is focusing on India's trade relations with the SAARC member countries during 2004 to 2014.

Significance of the study:

Economic isolation is not possible for any nation in today's world. Hence it becomes a very important issue to search various options to improve the international trade relationship with various countries. International economic integration is the best solution for this. It improves the quality and quantity of factor inputs as a result of technological changes and increased capital inflows, increase in the volume of trade, improvement in the terms of trade. Economic integration also leads to a better allocation of resources among member nations, it increases production due to specialization based on comparative advantage, and it also helps to raise the standard of living of the people, larger employment opportunities and higher incomes.

Indian experience with European Union market for Indian exports and various rigidities in terms of newer trade barriers makes us to think of the possibilities of improving and diversifying trade to the countries closer to us. An enquiry into the trade relations of India with our neighbouring countries of South Asia region, its challenges and prospects are extremely significant in this context.

Objectives of the study:

Following are the specific objectives of the present study: -

- To study the origin and evolution of SAARC.
- To examine the direction of India's trade towards SAARC countries.
- To understand the composition of India's trade with SAARC countries.

Hypothesis:

In this study, an attempt will be made to test the following hypothesis:

- The international trade between India and the SAARC countries is negligible.

Nature, Scope, Limitation and Reference Period:

The present research is about the trade relations between India and selected SAARC member countries. The scope of the present

research is to explore the trading of India with the selected SAARC nations. The research has been limited to the trade in the SAARC trade bloc; the reference period is year 2004 to 2014 for the said study. Only formal merchandise trade has been studied by the researcher.

Data collection:

The study primarily based on secondary data. The data to be collected from SAARC Annual Reports, SAARC Nations publications, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) database, RBI Handbooks, World Bank and WTO publications, Asian Development Report, EXIM Bank reports, United Nation (ESCAP) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, World Development indicator published by World Bank and various trade Journals.

Data Analysis:

The collected data has been classified and tabulated in the light of objectives and hypothesis. After tabulation, inferences have been drawn by the simple statistical tools like average, percentage, and ratio. These statistical tools have been used as per the needs of the study. On the basis of analysis, conclusions are drawn.

Review of Literature

The researcher has made an attempt to find out India's trade relations with the SAARC members. Many researchers, economist and authors have evaluated the trade dynamics of India with SAARC countries using various econometric and statistical methods. With respect to trade relations of India with SAARC countries some important and major studies, discussion and their thoughts have been mentioned below-

Ballasa (1979) in his book stated that many experts have advocated the process of integration of economic activities helps to accelerate economic development and enhance the bargaining power of not only developing but also of developed countries. The correlation between exports and economic growth for a bunch of 11 developing nations during the period 1960- 1973 has been studied by Ballasa. The results of the values of correlation and regression of Ballasa's study show the positive impact of export growth on the growth rate of an economy.

According to Frankel and Sang Wei (1995) if a country wants to boost their intraregional and extra regional trade and boost their

economic growth regional economic integration should be promoted. Chow (1987) explores the strong two-way relationship between growth of export and growth of industrialization in 8 new industrialized countries by using the Sims causality test.; Bhala and Lau (1991) with the help of annual time series data studied the relationship between trade openness and economic growth. According to their research they found that the trade openness has a tremendous positive impact on economic growth rate. Sinha and Sinha (1996) explored the long-term relationship between openness and GDP in India. Their results show that while openness and GDP are interdependent, they are nonetheless independent.

South Asia has formed natural resources and human resources, as well as enormous market capacity. In this regard, Dua, Kanika and, Seher (2010) spoke of the region's outstanding diversity, includes ecological conditions, minerals and rivers, agriculture and climate, agrarian reform and forest resources, proving that South Asia can produce a lot. Achieve better results than other economic regions.

Raj Pandey (1992) his research paper discussed prospects for trade expansion in the SAARC region. He used the trade intensity index to measure the extent or level of one country's share of another country's exports (imports) is higher or lower than the first. The main conclusion from the analysis above is that the low level of trade in the region is mainly due to the low level of complementarities between production and trade.

Country-specific models were evaluated by M. M. Rahman (2006). The study showed that current trade within SAARC, which accounts for about 3% of total trade in the region, is not convincing, although economic cooperation efforts have been observed between these countries since 1985.

Kemall A.R. (2003) examines the low level of trade between South Asian countries is much disrupted. He observed that the SAARC nations prefer to import or export the commodities often from the developed nations other than SAARC region. The factors responsible for this situation are differences in specifications, resource constraints, communication gaps and restrictive trade policies. Kemall A.R. (2005) in his recent study showed the link between economic cooperation and the formation of

SAFTA. The researcher pointed out that SAARC countries should strive to achieve SAFTA to accelerate their economic development, mainly because of less accessibility of global market and high trade transaction costs associated with production for the world market.

Nakvi(1988) investigated the use of linkage models for Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to analyze the potential for expansion of regional trade. Its results show that India for exports and imports tends to be subject to extra-regional activities rather than within the region. Hossain and Vousden(1996) in their working paper 96/9, Canberra, Research scholar of Pacific and Asian Studies suggested that small partners such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, and the most important partners, India and Pakistan, benefit if a custom union is created between these four countries.

According to Shivani Saxena (2016) in her research paper titled "India's Trade with SAARC Countries"; the author addressed some major hurdles which include high trade costs; restrictive customs procedures, informal irade, administrative and technical barriers, poor non-regional communication; supply and constraints in production, lack of research, slow industrialization, low productivity, use of resources, and economic instability must be eliminated. The region faces ineffective border procedures, inadequate infrastructure, including border crossings, lack of reliable logistical services and absenteeism and terrorism as big issues.

History and Evolution of SAARC

The Former President of Bangladesh, Zia-Ur-Rahman, made the official recommendation of having an economic integration among South Asian countries May 2nd, 1980. On December 8th, 1985, seven countries in South Asia Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka - adopted a charter officially established by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). When Afghanistan joined the organization in 2007, SAARC had eight members. The Association's secretariat was established in Kathmandu, Nepal on 17 January 1987. Cooperation among SAARC members included, in the areas of agriculture and rural areas, biotechnology, science and technology, energy, environment, economy and trade, finance, human resource development, culture, poverty alleviation, people-to-people contacts, communications

and tourism, security matters, social development.

The SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA), signed in April 1993 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Seven member states signed SAFTA at the 12th SAARC summit, which was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, from 04 to 06 January, 2004, and it entered into force on January 1, 2006. Till 2014 the SAARC has successfully organized 18 summits for mutual cooperation and development.

Profile of South Asia:

South Asia is the southern area of the Asian continent, which comprises the southern Himalayan SAARC countries and, according to some officials, western and eastern neighbouring nations. South Asia is surrounded from its south by the Indian Ocean and from its west-by-West Asia, Central Asia, East Asia and Southeast Asia (clock wise). In Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, South Asia is made up of modern territories. The countries of South Asia not only have a common culture and history, but also a common destiny in the 21st century. South Asia occupies 3% of the world's area, and accounts for 22% of the world's population.

The region's trade-to-GDP ratio peaked at 42.4%, but fell significantly in 2009 to 31.8%, mainly due to the global financial recession. Countries in this region have a process similar to historical development. These countries have great socio-cultural and ethnic identities and are unbelievable on the basis of race, religion, language, habits, etc. Countries in these regions face fundamental economic problems, such as a huge population, massive unemployment, high inflation, huge deficit in balance of payment and so on. The SAARC region represents one-fifth of the world's population. India is the largest country in the SAARC region in terms of area, population and economic size

The population of India is seven times that of Pakistan, the second largest country in the region and much larger than the smallest country in the region, the Maldives. India is about four times the size of Pakistan and twenty-two times that of Bangladesh. India represents 73% of the combined geographical area and 77% of the total population of SAARC countries. Per capita GDP was highest in the Maldives in 2004, followed by Sri Lanka and Bhutan. Nepal is the country with the lowest per capita income in 2004.

The economy of South Asia as a whole is highly dependent on the agricultural sector. The overall GDP growth of all SAARC member countries was 7.5% in year 2004 which is declined to 4.6% in year 2014 which shows the poor performance of these member countries in the given period.

Objectives of SAARC

The objectives of the SAARC as defined in the Charter are:

To promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;

To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region;

To promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;

To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;

To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields.

To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries

To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interest; and

To cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

SAARC

Trade Profile:

In the SAARC region, India is the largest trader, accounting for 83.4% of total SAARC exports and 81.2% of total SAARC imports in 2014. The other key exporters in the region are Bangladesh (7, 6% of total SAARC exports), Pakistan (6.2%) and Sri Lanka (2.4%). The other major importers in the region are Pakistan (7.6% of SAARC's total imports), Bangladesh (5.7%) and Sri Lanka (2.9%).

Major Constraints to Regional Integration in South Asia:

Despite the opportunities progress in achieving regional cooperation in South Asia, it has some of the major issues like Restrictive trade policies. Low level of intra industries trade, tariff barriers, high trade cost, informal trade, inefficient local business environment, under developed capital market, lack of basic infrastructural facilities, transport problems, lack of information system, poor banking relations, poor education and human resource development, poor investment, lack of political will, lack of a common policies,

uniform rules and practices including the major issues of Indo-Pak relations and terrorism.

Analysis of Data:

The present research on the topic "An Analytical Study of Trade Relations Between India and SAARC Countries (Year 2004-2014)" has been analysed with the help of secondary data collected from the various sources such as the annual reports of International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, World Trade Organization, Exim Bank, Ministry of

Commerce and industries Government of India, Reserve Bank of India yearbooks, and so on. The collected data has been classified and tabulated in the light of objectives and hypothesis. After tabulation, inferences have been drawn by the simple statistical tools like average, percentage, ratio, co-relation. These statistical tools have been used as per the needs of the study. On the basis of analysis, conclusions are drawn and recommendations are made.

India- SAARC Trade and India's Trade with World (2004-2014)

Table 1.

Year	Trade between India and other SAARC nations (USDM)			Trade of India with World (USDM)			Share of India- SAARC Trade in India's Trade with World (%)		
	X	M	X+M	X	M	X+M	X	M	X+M
2004	4416	891	5307	75,387	99,838	175,225	5.86	0.89	3.03
2005	5313	1306	6619	98,212	139,888	238,100	5.41	0.93	2.78
2006	6239	1782	8021	120,532	176,601	297,133	5.18	1.01	2.70
2007	8831	1961	10792	153,768	235,016	388,784	5.74	0.83	2.78
2008	8735	1872	10607	177,698	281,466	459,164	4.92	0.67	2.31
2009	7465	1529	8994	165,184	257,658	422,842	4.52	0.59	2.13
2010	11148	2070	13218	222,922	350,783	573,705	5.00	0.59	2.30
2011	13776	2548	16324	307,071	465,076	772,147	4.49	0.55	2.11
2012	14850	2716	17566	297,261	490,413	787,674	5.00	0.55	2.23
2013	16506	2468	18974	315,127	467,950	783,077	5.24	0.53	2.42
2014	20486	2685	23171	317,733	460,512	778,245	6.45	0.58	2.98

Source: Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, IMF various issues

Note: X, M and X+M denote Exports, Imports and Total Trade respectively.

Table 1 Shows the India's Net exporter remain positive to SAARC countries since 2004. The export remains more than import to India. Even the growth rate of export is greater than the growth rate of imports. When we look at the data of India's import and export with world it shows the import is greater the India's export which tells us the potential to have positive trade with world is weaker than with SAARC countries because we have advantage to export the good and services to these neighbouring countries.

The international trade between India and the SAARC countries is negligible.

Table 2 India's Trade with SAARC (2004 to 2014)

Year	India's Exports to SAARC	India's Imports from SAARC	India's total trade with SAARC	India's trade balance with SAARC	Share of India's Trade Balance to Total Trade with SAARC
	US\$ million				
2004	4416	891	5354.96	3525	66.42
2005	5313	1306	6685.89	4007	60.54
2006	6239	1782	8074.88	4457	55.57

Data calculated, tabulated and interpreted from DGCI&S Database by the researcher (Table 1.). The data revealed table that the international trade between India and the SAARC countries is negligible; in the table in the year 2004 India's foreign trade was 3.03% which reduced to 2.11 Percentage in 2011. SAARC comprises 3% of the world's land area, 21% of the world's population and 5.21%. So, it has been proved that the international trade between India and the SAARC countries is negligible. Hence, the international trade between India and the SAARC countries is negligible has been proved.

2007	8831	1961	10843.59	6870	63.66
2008	8735	1872	10601.41	6863	64.7
2009	7465	1529	8961.14	5936	66
2010	11148	2070	13302.72	9078	68.68
2011	13776	2548	16370.66	11228	68.78
2012	14850	2716	17580.39	12134	69.08
2013	16506	2468	18976.02	14038	73.99
2014	20486	2685	23203.9	17801	76.82

Table 2 reveals India's export with SAARC countries found to be more than the import. So, net export is positive. As strong economy among the SAARC countries, India has captured the market but rivalry with Pakistan hampers the growth of India's trade with SAARC countries. Countries like China

having interest in the region make her to interfere in the South Asian Region. China wants to be the strong nation in Asia. For that China dominate India for trade, strategic partnership etc. Terrorism, Chinas aggression are some of the obstacles in the growth of India's trade.

Table 3 Share in India's Trade with SAARC Countries (2004 to 2014)

Year Country	Share in India's trade with SAARC (percent)										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Afghanistan	3.71	3.08	2.75	3	4.55	6.56	4.07	3.81	3.58	3.6	2.96
Bangladesh	31.77	26.67	23.83	26.36	27.07	26.86	25.59	26.64	31.97	33.01	30.8
Bhutan	2.56	2.72	2.54	2.41	2.51	2.77	2.61	2.61	2.35	2.35	1.99
Maldives	0.81	0.98	0.92	0.82	1.16	1.23	1	0.84	0.74	0.6	0.62
Nepal	19.62	18.15	16	17.69	19.48	20.5	18.26	19.76	20.64	20.79	21.61
Pakistan	10.12	12.16	19.06	19.39	17.85	19.16	19.46	12.49	13.21	13.82	11.7
Sri Lanka	31.41	36.24	34.9	30.33	27.38	22.92	29.01	33.85	27.51	25.83	30.32
India's Total Trade	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF

Table 3 is about India's trade with SAARC countries in percentage. Researcher found that the Share in India's Trade with SAARC Countries is uneven particularly some countries are having more trade share and some have less trade. India's trade with Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka is in dual digit, trade with remaining countries of SAARC is negligible within SAARC countries. India's trade with Bangladesh and Nepal & Sri Lanka is steady and smooth. It is not the case with Pakistan because of bilateral issue between India and Pakistan.

Bilateral issue, rivalries, clashes of interest, political will, socio-economics stability are the challenges of trade among the countries which hampers the growth rate of trade. India having more potential to grow the trade with SAARC countries as it is one of the big economies among the SAARC countries.

Conclusion

In the recent times India's trade with the SAARC countries witness a general increase in the overall trade. Though there is a

general increase India's export to and from individual SAARC countries, there exists a difference in trade relation with India and individual member countries. In simple terms it is proved that in recent time the general trend is that India do more exports and imports with Bangladesh followed by Sri Lanka and Pakistan comes the third in terms of value. Sri Lanka comes first followed by Pakistan and then comes Bangladesh. This trend of India's trade with the select SAARC countries reflects the present period of time, but this may change over time. India is one of the progressive countries in the South Asian Economies but due to some of the bottlenecks, it has not proved its potential as per its capacity.

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**Literature and Culture in the view of Globalization With reference to
Modernity Arun Kolatkar's Kala Ghoda Poems**

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Abstract

This paper deals with the depiction of modernity in the poem of Breakfast at Kala Ghoda Poems by Arun Kolatkar in the mist of globalisation. Globalisation forced us to move towards modernity and Arun Kolatkar is also not exception. We find traces of modernity, globalisation in his various poems. Modernity is one of the most important literary values of creative writing. Modernity demands changes and transformation in every phase of life. This transformation could not be achieved by mere imitation but it must be shaped according to tradition in past and circumstances. The real strength of Indian modernity reflects from the poems of Nissim Ezekiel, P. Lal, Kamala Das, R. Parthsarthy, Jayant Mahapatra and Arun Kolatkar. The strength of Indian modern poet deals with typical Indian values. For me Arun Kolatkar, is brightest star above all his contemporaries. It is because in the words of Mohit K. Ray "Modernity is a matter of sensibility, to be modern is to be aware of the contemporary scenario, as changed by the growth of knowledge". Secondly, in the words of Sukrita Paul Kumar "Modernity is moment of realization and revelation of progressive thought experienced as in the past as it may be in the present". Thus, Modernity is a process which continuously fights against superstitions, narrow world attitude, traditional backwardness of society and other conventional evils. It spreads knowledge, coin new definitions and establish a new society in a slow but successful manner. Modernity is based on rationality and reality which implies innovation and enlightenment.

Introduction

Among the Indian poets in English Arun Kolatkar is a modern poet. His collection of poems namely *Jejuri* received a prestigious common wealth poetry prize in 1977. His other collection of English poetry of *Kala-Ghoda* was published in 2004. *Sarpsatra*, the long poem describing the myth from Mahabharata, based on King Janamejaya's performing of snake sacrifice, appeared in the same year 2004. There is a clear principle of modernity in his three volumes of poetry. The examples of modernity, use of modern technique of stanzas is mentioned and various examples from his poems are given in this paper.

Kala-Ghoda Poems is a volume of 28 poems written by Arun Kolatkar was published in 2004. These poems are about the day to day life of Mumbai around Kala-Ghoda square. We came across animals, birds, beggars, potato peelers, the lepers and other objects which

are least important. Kala-Ghoda poems are the observations of those least important, very common objects by the poet Arun Kolatkar. These poems reveal harsh realities of the plight of the ordinary people-animals and everything ordinary. Kala-Ghoda is a famous city square in Mumbai where six roads meet. In British rule, a statue of Edward-VII, the then Emperor of India was erected namely Kala-Ghoda. Now statue has removed but the name Kala-Ghoda remained as it is. The poet used to visit Way side Inn in Rampart Row and observe the throbbing metropolitan life. The detailed observations of this locality are brought in 28 poems with minute details. The poems are written in sections- in a typical modern style the poems characterized by a compact structure of a two or three line stanza, in a free verse form.

Explanation of Modernity In Some of Kala Ghoda Poems

I am mentioning here some poems from Kala Ghoda Poems which are structured on

modernistic style. These poems give us pictures of harsh reality of globalisation. Some notable names of the poems are as follows Pi-dog, , Watermelons, Parmeshwari, Song of Rubbish, The Ogress, Pinwheel, Lice, The Potato Peelers, Meera, Man of the Year, An Old Bicycle Tyre, To a Crow, Song of Rubbish, Silver, Triangle, David Sassoon etc. Kala-Ghoda Poems is a reflection from the dead centre of a traffic island, its in the first person. In Parameshwari the poet describes the old lavatory attendant with her unusual vision sees the new day. He says

**The faint but unmistakable smell
Of cheap tobacco in the air
Betrays the presence of Parameshwari,
The pipe smoking mama,
The old lavatory attendant
Sitting all by herself**

In an another poem 'Lice' the poet describes an unpleasant woman. She looks like 'a stick of cinnamon' she sits on the upright concrete block. She has been talking non-stop unintelligible and laughing all the time, because her dirty good lover is back with her again from jail. So the poet notices such unpleasant characters at the place. He presented apt picture of these unpleasant characters for examples.

**She has been talking nonstop
Jabbering away like this
And laughing so much all day.**

The 31 parts of "Break –fast time at Kala-Ghoda" describe the various people, objects and action at a Break- fast time. He describes an old lady selling in a jumbo aluminum pot full of idlis. She is our 'lady of idlis', she sits on one of the many concrete blocks where the Pi-dog slept and meditated. The people gather at Kala-Ghoda, for break-fast. When the lady of idlis comes to the place all people gather there in a moment. The poet paints a realistic picture of a hungry people as follows

**Each and every hungry and homeless
soul
Within a mile of the little island
Is soon gravitating towards it
They come from all over
Walking, running, dancing,
Limping stumbling,
Rolling each at his own speed.**

The different themes of the poem based on the ordinary people. The poet narrate the plight of the baby bather, the pi dog, the crow, the blind man, the leper, the tart, the rat poison man and the hash seller. In **To a Crow** the poet has used modern language.

He talks in colloquial and in conversational tone, for example—

**Oh, that was just beautifully done,
You You You
Air devil!**

**And you did it just right
You landed**

A twig length away from it

Kolatkars describe the metropolitan life surrounding the Kala-Ghoda centre. He focuses on the world of unnoticed neglected, ordinary people suppressed by the white collar society. The poet points out the poverty, the dirt, the slavery and the hunger and the workers of low grade. The lives of these people is wretched in the dirty place of Mumbai. The poet describes the plight of fisher woman in very effective words :-

**(An arm load of bones grown weightless
over the years).**

**He thinks of a rope dancing man who is
just an outline.**

In Kolatkars poetic art, modernity in the use of images is clearly found in a new context. he describes the banyan tree as follows:-

**That grand old banyan tree
Which has started looking youthful
Overnight
With unhappy results
Ever since the merry
Municipal axe men
Went on one of their periodic sprees
Yesterday and (sacrilege)
Hacked its yahwist beard
And wild hair.**

In the first poem the dog is from mythology but surprisingly it gives reference of modernity, depicts the harsh reality of modern times. He describes the modern girl –

**My Nose quivers.
A many- colored smell of innocence and
lavender,
Mildly acidic perspiration
And nail –polish,
rosewood and rosin
Travels like a lighted fuse,
Up my nose, and
Explodes in my brain,
Its not the leggy young girl
Taking a short cut,**

Conclusion.

According to me Arun Kolatkar has achieved the highest rank in the Contemporary Modern Poets in Indian

writing in English. Paris-based researcher Laetitia Zecchini, who translated Arun Kolatkar's Kala Ghoda Poems into French in 2013, said his works took the French by surprise, "they didn't know an Indian poet could write like that," she said, speaking at a literary event held, as part of the HT Kala Ghoda Arts Festival .She also said that "there are many resonances of Kolatkar's poetry and Kolatkar's modernism with world poetry and world modernism," .He successfully compelled his readers to change

their minds and attitudes through his creative writings such as Sarp-satra, Jejuri and the Kala-Ghoda poems.

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**Environement And Eco- Friendly Schools With Environment
Sustainable Development.**

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Abstract:

Environment And Climate Friendly Schools.

Combating the climate change on a national and global scale. As we know that the world is very aware of environmental issue. It is important for us to educate children at school, so they can be imperative at home. It does not take much for the school to make the difference this is basically saying that if the parents and teachers are not given what they need to provide a good sound education for their children, then no changes can be made effective.

We can save our future if we start today. When the nation is striving hard for swatch Bharath, we as citizens should bound the duties to our younger generation in eco-friendly scenario. As our population is growing and natural resources are limited. Education for sustainable development enables people to change their behavior towards nature, its target is to enable young people, students, and adults to be active in the development of environment through this children will be aware of how to face and deal with global challenges to make the world a better place with inculcation of new technologies, and energy our children can breathe fresh air unpolluted. Climate change is a challenging task, with the change in the bio-diversity energy, travel, litter and waste, marine waste, water etc our sustainable development of eco-friendly schools are possible.

Or eco- schools usually reflect sustainable development growth initiatives like No poverty concept which can be adopted to any social and cultural background. Zero Hunger concept promoting improved nutrition and sustainable food production. Good health and well-being concept with promotion on health and well being of students and wide community make environmental connections to health and safety. Quality education concept with involvement of all children and students.

The action plan has to be implemented with smart goals like specific and well defined goals, measurable goals, attainable goals, relevant goals needed for schools, time bound determining the timeline for each action.

Key words: eco-schools, sustainable development, quality education, climate change, education and children.

Introduction:

It is considered as the part of the nature, the more the change in climate, the more the environment is affected to the nature, it's a very skeptical change in climate, the knowledge of climate change and environment friendly should be inculcated in children because they are the future citizens. As one of the priorities schools must take environmental issues in the curriculum and apply them on a daily basis, to invest conscience of the students and work to deepen and develop and make them to look beyond and more effective. Environment in

schools have become a choice, if they used they grow plants, trees, but they don't realize that children are affected mostly with polluted air, to remove these hazardous substances in the air schools must adopt eco-friendly project and see that they adapt themselves with fresh air and breathing.

Schools are basically concentrating on strength captivity not on health basis. Only when the boy or girl is under trauma or any other issue.

Various sustainable development programmes schemes and yojanas have made the environment eco-friendly scenario a

successful one. The schools who have adopted these programmes are very successful in admitting their virtues. Eco –green classrooms where there are children with plants thoughts are very helpful. Parking vehicles outside the school campus, buses and auto to be parked @ ½ kilometer from the school premises are very impactful among the eco-green concepts.

Solar energy rain water harvests have come all the way to help the Mother Nature. We must also invigorate teaches in teaching the environmental concepts topics with lower cost and saving resources.

The characteristics of eco-schools include

1. Improving the foot print of schools
2. motivates the young generation spurring them on to realize that they can make a difference.
3. Involve communities and behavior patterns.
4. Improves attitudes and cultivates sustainable mindsets.
5. Connects globally to share environmental information and cultural exchanges.

Methodology:

Following are the methodology used as this is an explanatory study various steps are used to understand the concept better with reference to K.G.F Jain school.

Environmental sustainable development is an appropriate educational program to educate people from an early age in order to reduce human dependence on natural and social environment. Environment sustainable development is able to increase consciousness and form human behavior.

In K.G.F jain school the eco-friendly schools is till limited in understanding the environmental education or based education that is oriented to sustainable development to preserve of natural environmental and empowerment to social environment.

Using formal approach, environmental sustainable development classes is conducted either separately or independent subjects or integrated into educational curriculum. Eco-friendly education with an informal approach is conducted through activities that are not structured such as a nature school.

Analysis:

It is very difficult to identify the failure or success of eco-friendly education whether it is an outcome of formal education product or informal education product.

There is a change beliefs, behavior and especially, the altitude of learners. There is

an important finding in study that when there is a sense of belonging to environment is high; it would increase empathy and desire of individuals to help and to protect.

We abuse soil because we think it as a commodity but when we think that the soil is part of our community then we may treat it with full of appreciation, at the education level of kindergarten and primary school.

Eco-friendly education in Sri Bhagawan Jain school is taken in forms of cultural activities, part of subjects substances , games, activities which are specifically intended for the protection of nature , in co-operation with agencies and parents. As the implementation of economic sustainable guidelines at the level of kindergarten and primary school, it can use the approach and primary school, it can use the approach developed by Lavanya and saraswathi(2014) students in this budding level learn to show affection on environment by playing, dancing, singing they are allowed for critical thinking as student centered active learning . Coming to higher primary school levels children are asked to participate in various awareness programmes and use it wisely.

The survey was the students of primary schools from grade 1 to grade 7 by using stratified random sampling, the researchers gave a test having 30 items of questions distributed in three area like awareness knowledge, how to knowledge and technical's- knowledge, so the key indicators is environment and eco-friendly education in the questionnaire.

1. Contains basic knowledge about environment eco-sustainability.
2. Questions containing short descriptions like the social sustainability and also ego sustainability.
3. Other part of questions containing individual ability..
4. Students images and review were taken @ 0 to 5 by the evaluating team.

Here the analysis was done on the two way analyse of variance using Anova and partially least square(PLS) it describes the understanding level of the eco-friendly education , whether it is getting better at the each goals level or no.

We used the PLS to know the knowledge that was the relationship of awareness, how to know and principles etc.

The knowledge of sustainable development

DIMENSION	AVERAGE VALUE
Nature	7.17
Ego	7.89
How – to – knowledge	7.02
Principle-knowledge	6.86
Awareness - to – knowledge	6.58
Social	7.99

The knowledge stages:

The model of this research has met convergent validity, the factor level is more than 5.0 and each latent variable is are one-dimensional.

VARIABLE	AVE	COMPOSITE RELIABILITY
Awareness to knowledge	0.60	0.85
How to knowledge	0.61	0.50
Principle to knowledge	0.59	0.75

The findings of the study show that there is significant between awareness- knowledge and how-to-knowledge to 0.50. This means that the higher students understand and remember the environment sustainable development learning materials, the easier they are to apply and analyze the material. There are variations in awareness of knowledge, how to knowledge, principle to

This shows there is no difference in the knowledge and school accreditation levels.

FACTOR	VARIABLE	LS	REMARK	SIG	REMARK
Class level	Nature	.005	Not qualified	----	----
	Social	.001		-----	-----
	Ego	.0002	Not qualified	----	-----
	Awareness to knowledge	.002	Not qualified	-----	-----
	How to knowledge	.021	Not qualified	-----	-----
	Principle to knowledge	.000	Not qualified	-----	-----
School accreditation	Nature	.107	Qualified	.400	No difference
	Social	.004	Not qualified	-----	-----
	Ego	.580	Qualified	-----	No difference
	Awareness to knowledge	.400	Qualified	.277	No difference
	How to knowledge	.010	Qualified	.450	No difference
	Principle to knowledge	.250	Qualified	.500	No difference.

Conclusion :

This research tells that the eco-friendly education in SMJS is merely emphasized the aspects of cognitive learning, in which

knowledge with percentages with 15% and 11.7%.

It is found that the average values of three dimensions of student's knowledge on the natural, social, and ego are in high category. The average value of each pillar on scale of 1 to 10, the nature pillar is 7.17, and ego is 7.89, how to knowledge is 7.02, principle knowledge is 6.86, awareness to knowledge is 6.58, social is 7.99. This shows that the learning of eco-friendly education conducted in schools helps students understand ecological sustainability. Each students will now realize and understand that the activities oriented to the natural and social pillars will bring benefit for themselves and others.

Awareness to knowledge is the initial stage where the students try to learn about the requirements of the development

How-to-knowledge is the stage where the students apply their skills and analyse the subject,

Principle-knowledge stage shows the students have assesses and evaluating their ideas of learning.

Using the analysis of variance (ANOVA), there is no difference in studying the awareness concept of natural, ego and social levels.

knowledge of eco-friendly education was thematic materials or local subjects. The role of ESD is on school performance and it did not involve parties. However, primary school

students had a better understanding in the pillars learning of natural, social and ego of sustainable development.

This study has proved that the ability of students to know and remember the eco-friendly substance affected student's ability in applying and analyzing which in turn also affected student's ability in doing the synthesis and evaluation of eco-friendly programs.

In addition, the differences in the school accreditation did not have a significant effect on students in eco-friendly knowledge. Usually success of ESD requires contribution from Government, schools, families and society, which each of them has different participation elements. Meanwhile the environment and its impact were global issues. Therefore, these issues should have not only handled by local authorities.

In addition, for further researches, it is necessary to define investment. It is useful to increase the commitment on education for sustainable development. It comparatively shows the ability of cognitive, affective and psychomotor of students.

I would like to thank the school for giving me this opportunity to do a relevant study.

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Corruption And Human Rights Linkages; Corruption Affects Human Rights

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Abstract :

In modern days the term corruption has received significant attention towards the developmental activities. Modern states tend towards democratic ideas. In welfare states Human Rights are most popular and this right was violated because of corruption. Corruption is related to political institutions, economical institutions, non-government organizations, development professionals, judiciary, police and other institutions. To eradicate corruption different nations have taken so many measures, but still corruption is not eradicated. It has remained a constant challenge. Corruption is an old phenomenon. In these days it is used differently by different people to get their work done. Corruption is considered as a cancer of administration and it is social evil. Power corrupts the people and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Corruption weakens the governmental institutions and public offices and similar other organizations. This makes the Human Rights unpopular and people become discouraged from exercising their rights. The term Corruption comes from Latin word 'Corruptio' which means moral decay, wicked behavior. The definition of the term Corruption is giving something to someone with power so that he will misuse his power and act favoring the giver. In other words, the term Corruption is the offering, giving, soliciting or acceptance of an inducement or reward which may influence the action of any person.

Meaning and importance of Human Rights:

Human Rights are very essential for all round development of the person in the society. Therefore, they are necessarily protected and made available to all the individuals but corruption affects the Human Rights and makes citizens devoid of these rights. It is very difficult to define the concept of human rights. It can be said that the idea of Human Rights is associated with the human dignity. The rights which are essential for maintenance of equality, liberty, fraternity and human dignity may be called as human rights.

Human Rights are of crucial significance and are basic to human welfare and prosperity. They are designed to enhance the status of the individual in the society in which he lives and to safeguard him which are considered essential for his protection against the arbitrary authority of the state. Since ages, man has striven hard to secure for himself these cherished and noble rights without which his life is meaningless and empty. Human Rights are intimately

connected to various theories of human nature and with socio-political organizations developed by thinkers and philosophers. Human Rights are positive mechanism for ensuring the capacities of a rational individual. From this larger perspective, Human Rights are of supreme importance and the fundamental justification of all governments is that they serve these rights which are part and parcel of human rights.

Corruption affects the Essential Human Rights: Civil, Political, social, economic and cultural Rights

Corruption affects state at all levels in governmental decision making and in the distribution of state welfare activities. Inside a government office, corruption not only poses a significant danger to the quality of governance but also threatens in an accelerated manner the very foundation of its democracy and statehood. Corruption affects governance in a significant manner and it is against the human values. For example, a substantial portion of food grains, sugar and oil meant for the public distribution system and for welfare schemes, for backward people

including the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes goes in to the black market and also misappropriation by members of the political institutions and officers as well as unscrupulous dealers and businessman.

Corruption denies people the fundamental civil, political, economic and cultural rights guaranteed to them by the universal declaration of human rights. Corruption is likely to violate enjoyment of rights because as we will see, state have accepted under Human Rights law a wide range of duties to provide or regulate public service in relation to health, housing, water, education. These services generate large public contracts which not only create opportunities for corruption but have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable and backward groups. Corruption will have an impact on the enjoyment of all civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights.

Where states privatizes services in areas such as health care, education and the water sector, the distinction between the public and private sector may become blurred. Public services and privatized state is still responsible for some violations of rights. The private companies commit and will be liable if it fails to prevent corruption. As privatization occurs or does not protect the rights of vulnerable groups which are depend on the services. Corruption especially violets the First Generation, Second Generation and Third Generation Human Rights.

Corruption and right to food

The right to food which is the right of every one that frees them from hunger and asserts that all people should be in a position to have food facilities themselves. The state is to take possible steps to provide food for all people in an equal quantity and without discrimination, but in actual implementation the food grains go to black market then it impacts individuals negatively and it is violation of the right to food. Even low quality food grains cause to malnutrition. Corrupt practices related to the possession and use of land and natural resources can restrict the availability of food and violate the rights.

Corruption and right to health

The right to health includes health care, safe drinking water adequate sanitation, adequate supply of safe food,

nutrition, housing, environmental, health and access to health related information.

Misappropriate funds that have allocated to the health sector, Bribe in public hospital and Low quality medicine or collude drugs or sell counterfeit drugs largely affects the poor people. Low quality instruments and equipments, Misuse of functions by the medical department and over produce care when third parties cover the costs is violating the right to health. Unnecessary medical treatments, absenteeism of medical personnel, charging high fees and improper referrals of public hospital patients to private hospital heavily affects an individual's health.

Health facilities, goods and services are not equally accessible to all persons. Unethical drug promotion can harm patient's health. Preferential treatment for well-connected individuals greatly violates the right to health. Water must be of adequate quality. It should be sufficiency and continuous for personal and domestic use. Water for personal or domestic use must be safe and free from microorganisms. Chemical substance and radiological hazards constitute a threat to health.

Corruption and the right to adequate housing

The right to an adequate housing derives from the right to an adequate standard of living. No childcare centers and their social facilities and Located in polluted areas violates right to residence. Companies may bribe officials to grant leases on land that is already occupied, business men may bribe homeowners directly to sell up often throwing poor tenants on the street and sells the land on to developers to construct apartments is also violate the right to shelter. Bribery in the selection of contractors may result in construction of substandard quality. Subsidized programs may be hijacked by their officious in case they demand payments before agree to allocate or they allocate to relatives.

Corruption also affects the Right to Education

States are required to make various levels of education available and these should be easily accessible to all. Education also has a freedom dimension, it requires academic freedom and institutional to choose educational institutions that reflect their educational, religious and moral convictions.

Corruption is frequent in the education sector. In most countries educational institutions occupy large place in the public sector this creates many opportunities and incentive for corruption. Illegal registration and tuition fees, donations, building development fund and Children may be requested to make informal payments for services bribe on admission. Corruption in recruitment procedures may result in the appointment of less qualified teachers lowering the standard of education that students receive which effects infringe the right to education. Corruption system may discriminate against girl children and restricts their opportunities.

Eradicate corruption attacks the fundamental values of human dignity and political, social, economic equality of the people Therefore there is an urgent need to formulate a fundamental Human Rights cell to provide corruption free service. The development of a fundamental Human Rights to a corruption free society will be observed initially from an international, regional and national perspective so as to evaluate the violation of Human Rights to the status of an international crime. This helps us to evaluate the rights to corruption free service to the status of fundamental rights within the framework of constitutions.

It is obligatory on the part of state to provide useful, justifiable, effective and enforceable remedies to uphold civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. A individual claiming a remedy is entitled to have his or her claim determined and enforced by competent internal authority, and nations must ensure that this can occur. Effective administration of justice is essential to enjoyment at Human Rights. To achieve these nations must ensure that equality before the courts is established by law and should be guaranteed in practice.

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The Impact of Skill Development on Women Empowerment

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Abstract

Women empowerment is one of the biggest tools for 'effective development' of any country. It means freedom of women from the vicious circle of social, political, economic and gender-based discrimination. Making women aware of their rights and developing confidence in them – is a central issue. It is essential for them to be skilled in order to be able to better serve their families at home as well as professionally. Skill development not only creates employment opportunities but also empowers them. The aim of skill development, in case of women, is not just simply preparing them for jobs; but also to boost their performance by improving the quality of work in which they are involved. This paper clearly highlights the impact of skill development on women empowerment. The basic need for empowering women is to instill the required skills and abilities in order to shape up their overall personality & raise their status within the society.

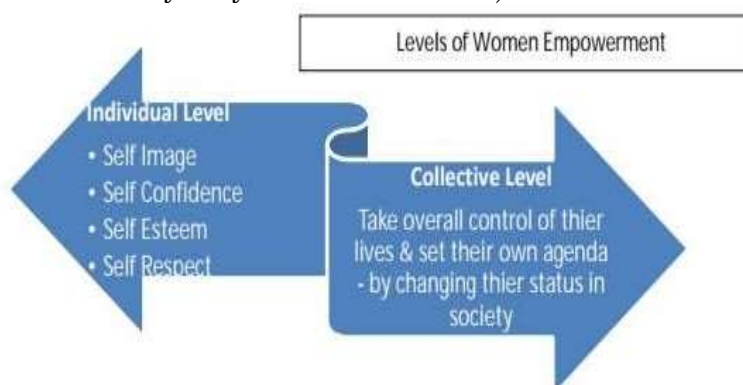
Key words: Women Empowerment, Skill Development, Inclusive Growth.

Introduction

Women play an important role in the development of a family and society. From last few decades, they have been actively participating in various economic & social activities, but their efforts remain unrecognized. In this male-dominating society, they are still subjected to discrimination in the social, economic and educational field. Women are not only managing their families but are also playing an important role in the development of entire society. Making women aware of their rights and developing confidence in them– is a central issue.

Women Empowerment means giving them freedom or power to live the way they want.

It allows them to identify their skills, knowledge & abilities to make their own decisions. It is a dynamic & growth process for women who include awareness, attainment & actualization of skills. For the socio-economic development of any society, women empowerment is essential. It is important for women to identify themselves with self-confidence & esteem. The main aspect of empowerment is to give a sense of internal strength to them- to control their lives. The confident smile on the faces of women is the measurement of their empowerment. Women empowerment can be measured on the basis of two levels – Individual & Collective (as mentioned in chart)



Skills development is a key to success which improves productivity, employability and

earning opportunities. It is the bridge between job and workforce. Today, it is

considered as an important and indispensable tool for women empowerment. Indian women face the majority of barriers to accessing skills and productive employment. A large effort is needed to create a skilled workforce for creating an economic prosperity. The aim of skill development, in case of women, is not just simply preparing them for jobs; but also to boost their performance by improving the quality of work in which they are involved. Looking at the importance of the role women play in the development of a nation, one can sense that there is a long way to go in that direction.

Skill Development For Women

Women have shown their ability in community development. Hence, it is important that women be a part of skill development. In India, women are now participating in various areas like – education, art and culture, service sector, sports, politics, media, and science and technology. They form a substantial part of the work force but the working percentage rate of women in the total labor force is declining. A large number of them are working in the informal sectors. This represents lack of employment opportunities and skills for women work force. Currently, a majority of the female workforce in India is unskilled. They can be motivated to develop their life skills – that will give them high paying jobs with better livelihood & confidence to earn for their family. It will develop their ability & quality to move ahead and be self-dependent. It is observed, that the concept of training and skill development needs to move beyond imparting technical and managerial skills, with more focus on literacy, numeracy, political & life skills.

Some skills that training institutes must impart to women empowerment are:

Communications skills
Business etiquettes
Language development
Personality development
Leadership skills
Management skills
Entrepreneurship skills
Basic accountings kills
Basic computer skills

The government of India has passed the national policy for 'women empowerment' – which aims to ensure overall development of women within the country. They seek to impart skills to women so that they can

stand & support for themselves and gain status within society. On the other side, Maharashtra government has launched 'Skill Sakhi' for women empowerment. Their main aim is not only to create employment opportunities for women but also to empower them. They are giving skill training which involves tailoring, embroidery, knitting and the making of home decoration items. The missions – 'Skill India' & 'Make in India' shall succeed only when the women work hand-in-hand.

Literaturere View

Unni, Jeemol & Uma (2004) have observed that there is a need not only to bring change in status & image of women but also in the attitude of society towards them. There is a demand to create awareness among the rural women who are unemployed to gain self-esteem & confidence. **Dhruba Hazarika (2011)** concluded that women are future of country's development. Empowering women will be the right approach for growth in this competitive world.

Vijaya & Lokhandha (2013) suggested that skill development will boost the women empowerment with high productivity & earnings. Skills lead to confidence among them to be more innovative.

Kittur Praveen (2014) concluded that in order to encourage women entrepreneurship, a special training course for women entrepreneurs must be started to improve their skills.

Mamta Mokta (2014) found that women need to find their own way in this male dominated society. They should be motivated for growth & empowerment by self-help groups, NGOs, government policies & micro finance in situations.

Prasanna Kumar (2014) stated that it is our need to identify the areas where women are still facing problems and are unable to access resources, in situational knowledge & basic education.

Objectives

The basic objective of the paper is:

- To determine the impact of skill development on women empowerment
- To suggest possible solutions for future development

Research Methodology

The proposed study mainly is descriptive in nature. The research done is based on secondary data. Here, the data from various research journals, websites and articles are

collected in order to understand the impact of skill development on women empowerment. Some of the practices adopted by the organizations have been identified. This paper primarily focuses on the role of skill development in women empowerment.

Findings

The study found that the government & its agency partners have undertaken various measures/initiatives for the effective implementation of the skill development system for women. Skill development has highly impacted women empowerment. It has changed the image of women work force. The results are:

Majority of the women have captured the market of garment making, fabric painting, zardosi work, hand embroidery, beauty parlour, etc.

They have started their small business units with good level of income

Employment of women in organized sector has increased by 12%

With employability skills, it's now easy for them to present, communicate & analyze.

Skill development has increased number of women entrepreneurs in the country

It has helped them to shift from manual labours to desk jobs

Problems Still Faced By Women after Getting Proper Skills

Even after proper training, it is not easy for them to get a job— due to following reasons:

Too much competition for gender bias, family issues & long working hours

Early marriages & traditional protocols, do not allow them to stand independently in their career path

Even after getting a job, many women are paid less as compared to males

Along with this, women safety is a gain continuous issue which pulls women back

Financial support to skilled women –still a big issue

Suggestions

India is the largest & fastest growing country, but the reality is that it still lags behind as compared to other in term of accessibility of skills to women. Suggestions to improve the situation are:

There is a need to improve policies for women by creating more seats for them

Digital platforms can be used for women empowerment

Empowering them through skill-building programs would give them more

opportunities to earn their living and become self-reliant

There is a need to develop training policies from gender perspectives with understanding of local traditions & customs

Expand training institutes in remote areas with employment opportunities for sustainable development

The various field in which women can gain skills for better empowerment are:

Banking and financial services

1. Media industry
2. Telecom industry
3. Information technology
4. Management
5. Pharmaceuticals
6. Hospitality industry
7. Travel and tourism
8. Electronics
9. Childcare

Conclusion

It is seen, that there is a need for developing gender-responsive strategies for skill development for women—who are no less than men. Empowering women socially, economically, educationally, politically and legally is important for socio-economic development. Women are capable to manage if given opportunity. They must be treated with respect, purity, dignity and equal rights. All we need is a concentrated effort focused in the right direction that would rest only with the liberation of women from all forms of evil. As more and more India moves towards the 'knowledge economy', it becomes increasingly important for it to focus on the advancement of the skills and these skills have to be relevant to the emerging economic environment. For transforming its demographic dividend, an efficient skill development system is the need of the hour.

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Collection and Generation of Data

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Introduction

Data was gathered from a number of organisations, including the GSDA, Irrigation, Agriculture, Revenue, etc. To eliminate discrepancies and prepare the data for use on a GIS platform, the data was first gathered, then assembled, and confirmed. Data collecting takes place in enterprises on several levels. When transactions are conducted and data is entered, IT systems routinely collect information on customers, staff, sales, and other aspects of corporate operations. In order to acquire client input, businesses follow social media and conduct surveys. Then, using internal systems as well as external data sources as necessary, data scientists, other analysts, and business users gather pertinent data for analysis. Data preparation, which comprises obtaining data and getting it ready for use in business intelligence (BI) and analytics systems, begins with the latter activity. Data collecting is frequently a more specialised process for research in science, health, higher education, and other professions. Researchers devise and put into place measures to collect particular sets of data.

Data Compilation and Gathering

The procedure for data collecting and compilation for the different components is described below.

1. Hydrogeological data: 139 monitoring wells representing the shallow aquifer of CGWB and GSDA are used to determine current and historical water levels as well as water level trend data.
2. Hydrochemical Data - Ground water quality data from 26 exploratory wells and 86 CGWB and GSDA monitoring wells that represent shallow aquifers, respectively.
3. Exploratory Drilling - Data from 49 exploratory and 5 observation wells of the CGWB that were drilled to a depth of 200 m bgl.
4. Hydrology Data - Information from the Irrigation Dept. on the utilisation status of various irrigation projects.
5. Hydrometeorological Data – Revenue Dept. provides long-term rainfall data for each taluka.
6. Irrigation Data - Information on the land irrigated with both surface and ground water,

Data Production

Includes all tasks necessary for the initial research project's planning, data collection, processing, analysis, and upkeep. Choosing a

study design, creating instruments for data collection, collecting data, creating data, modifying data, verifying data, validating data, analysing data, backing up data versions, and creating and tagging metadata are a few of these tasks. To determine the scope and extent of additional data generation, data adequacy was determined based on the data collected and the data already present with CGWB. The amount of data needed was reduced because the study will be conducted internally. The generation of data was primarily done for the investigation of ground water, monitoring of water levels, geophysical surveys, ground water quality, and infiltration rates.

Exploration of Ground Water - Drilling Activity

Where there is a data gap, ground water investigation has been conducted to a depth of 200 m bgl in AUSA, Latur, Chakur, Nilanga, and Renapur talukas, leading to the construction of 32 Wells (EWs-30, OW-2). Annexure II presents the key elements of ground water exploration, along with the locations. The wells were bored between 105 and 209 metres beneath ground level, and their discharge varied from traces to 12.24 lps. Zones were found in the 20 to 189 m bgl depth range, and the aquifer found was made

up of fractured vesicular basalt, fractured basalt, and fracturing in large basalt. In order to separate the phreatic aquifer from the deeper aquifer, the well casing of 30 m length was routinely lowered in majority of the wells with cement sealing. The deeper aquifers in EWs can be found at different depths of 59-72, 82-90, 119-122, and 136-148 mbgl. The high-yielding wells with discharges between 3.16 and 12.24 lps were built in Renapur, Nilanga, Pohregaoon, Wadona, and other locations. At the flow interface and fractured zone of basaltic lavas flows, prospective aquifers are found in the region.

Monitoring Water Levels: Establishing and Maintaining KOW

139 critical observation wells were set up with a depth range of 5.6 to 30 m bgl and a diameter range of 1.45 to 15.5 m in order to comprehend the water level scenario in different seasons. All 139 KOWs' seasonal water level data have been gathered, processed, and the locations are shown in Annexure-III. The data on the water levels of the exploratory wells that reflect the Aquifer-II were also tracked and are shown in Annexure-II.

VES for Geophysical Survey

One of the terrain characteristics we employ in our geophysical services to distinguish between lithologies in the subsurface is electrical resistivity. This can aid in locating foreign objects in an environment that is more or less uniform. One of the primary goals of geophysical prospecting is to obtain the distribution of this parameter. Numerous tools and techniques are used in various fields to try to achieve this goal. In order to properly plan ground water management, electrical resistivity surveys were conducted in these locations to determine the ground water potential zones. A total of 25 Vertical Electrical Soundings (VES) were performed utilising the Schlumberger electrode configuration and the ABEM SAS 300C Terrameter. Annexure V presents the locations and the specifics of the VES results.

Hydrogeological data acquisition at the micro level

1. Activities of Hydrogeology Wing

2. The Hydrogeology wing of TWAD Board is vested with the responsibility of scientific source identification works in the field of exploration, exploitation, assessment of water sources. It is also committed to ensure

conservation and management of the water resources for the sustainability of sources to provide protected, potable water supply to the rural and urban population. TWAD Board executes water supply schemes under the various programmes implemented with Central and State Government financial assistance for which the selection sustainable source is of paramount importance.

Expertise Available

Man Power

1. A fleet of Hydro-geological personnel with a wide knowledge of groundwater exploration, conservation, and management of water resources are available. Most of them are post-graduates in Hydro-geological sciences and some are doctors of philosophy in a certain specific area of research on groundwater sciences.
2. Availability of the technical know-how for scientific exploration for sitting of wells for the drinking water supply schemes & industrial water supply schemes.
3. Technological availability for identification and exploitation of the groundwater resources.
4. Assessment of aquifer characteristics through scientific ways of conducting pumping tests.
5. Delineation of aquifer zones through electrical well logging techniques.
6. Expertise in scientific identification / site-specific location for the construction of the type of recharge structure to be implemented for the sustainability of the drinking water headwork's / sources under the various programmes executed in TWAD Board.
7. Expertise in carrying out the monitoring studies through the scientific methodology to assess the impact.
8. Analysis of all the Hydrological data to arrive at consensus conclusion.
9. Expertise in the Rainwater Harvesting mechanism for innovative design of the various types of recharge structures based on the varied Hydrogeological environs to harness the rooftop rainwater harvesting.
10. Assessment of groundwater potential zones – regional and local based on micro-level studies.
11. Assessment of potentiality in a micro level watershed through the watershed approach.

Projects Implemented:

1. Implemented the UNICEF assisted Water Resources Management Study in

Karaipottanar Watershed in Namakkal district of Tamil Nadu State.

2. Completed the Project on the preparation of District Water resources Atlas under Unicef Assistance.
3. Completed the project on Lineament Analysis using Digital data for creating the sustainable drinking water source for rural areas of Gingee Taluk, Villupuram District.
4. Completed the project on Recharge through Bore Blasting in Mattancherry Micro watershed in Dindugal district.
5. Completed the project on recharging the groundwater through defunct bore wells in Puduchatram block of Namakkal district of Tami Nadu.
6. Completed State Planning commission funded project on "Updating the groundwater potential Zonation map" using remote sensing and GIS for all the 385 blocks of the State.
7. Infra Structure Available:
8. Sophisticated equipment (Resistivity meters)– both indigenous and imported (Signal Averaging System) – for groundwater exploration.
9. Hydrofracturing equipment for rejuvenation/ revitalization of failed/ low yielding bore wells (hard rock areas) to enhance the specific capacity of the bore wells.
10. Electrical logger and Pumping test units for delineation and assessment of aquifer parameters.
11. Remote Sensing data products – Satellite Imagery, Aerial Photographs, GOI Topo sheets with thematic maps and derived maps and related equipment such as – Mirror Stereoscope, Availability of the software - Arc INFO, Arc View, Erdas, Geomatica for taking up GIS application based Projects and for further updating and Related Hardware and Software required for the R & D works.
12. Availability of the Digital database for the entire State of Tamil Nadu.
13. Availability of the Zonation maps for recharge studies based on the Recharge Project Study undertaken by TWAD Board in collaboration with the Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University Data Centre comprising of rainfall data, water level data, geophysical resistivity data, hydrofracturing data, pumping test data, block-wise information data, basin wise information, etc.,
14. District wise Hydrogeological reports, Journals, and Periodicals etc.,

Present Activities:

1. For sustainability of sources, implementation of recharge structures in close proximity to the drinking water supply head works were taken up various GOI and GOTN funds, Twad Board so far constructed 12558 Recharge structures, such recharge structures which includes (8406 Check Dams, 381 Percolation pond, 275 Recharge pit, 651 Recharge trench, 101 Others includes (Desilting, Core wall, Finger Dyke), 757 Ooranies, 177 Defunct Borewell, 872 Recharge Shafts, 885 Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting, and 53 Hydrofracturing Unit) Impact study on recharge structure is also being carried out.
2. Weekly, seasonal and annual rainfall data for all districts in Tamil Nadu from IMD and Groundwater level during January 2016 and May 2016 through 1286 observation wells were collected, through TWAD Observation Wells, and the data compiled and analyzed and report on groundwater scenario is prepared. 11952 GPS Coordinates for the sources created have been entered in the IMIS Web Portal. Twad Board is in number one position in updating geo-tagged information about the Source distribution, Delivery point, and House source connection. 18, 770 photos uploaded and approved using the mobile application in the IMIS web portal Groundwater Prospects Maps or Hydrogeomorphological Maps (HGM maps) project was sanctioned to TWAD Board by Ministry of Drinking Water Supply (MoDWS) Government of India at a cost of Rs.198.80 lakhs and completed. Groundwater prospects Maps for the entire state of Tamil Nadu based on Toposheet wise (220 toposheets) have been completed as per the guidelines of NRSC Hyderabad and sent to GOI and NRSC. The preparation of quality layer is completed and sent to NRSC, Hyderabad for approval. According to data gap analysis, micro level hydrogeological data was also needed at 172 places in addition to KOWs to understand the shallow aquifer's subsurface lithological disposition, water level scenario, and other hydrogeological inputs like weathered thickness, etc (Aquifer-I). Thus, 172 dug wells were included for the purpose of collecting micro level data. The locations are supplied in Annexure-IX, and the specifics of the dugwells inventoried for micro level data collecting are provided there.



The primary database was complemented by the following 5 thematic layers, which were also created on the GIS platform. These

- In Chapter I, the thematic layers of drainage, soil, geomorphology, land use, and land cover are described. The location of the basaltic flows is presented in as well as the region's geology. According to geological analysis, the majority of the studied region is covered with



layers gave exact information needed to evaluate the current ground water scenario and to suggest a future management strategy basaltic lava flows that were created by sporadic fissure-type eruptions between the upper Cretaceous and lower Eocene ages. The Deccan Trap is composed of a series of ten major flows that range in elevation from 560 to 701 metres above mean sea level. These flows are often horizontally arranged over a large area and give rise to the plateau-like topography known as table land. These flows take place in layers that range in thickness from 15 to 50 metres. Flows are d

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Aquifer Map and Management Plans For Latur, Nilanga, & Renapur Talukas of Latur District Maharashtra

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Abstract

The document includes an accurate assessment of rainfall's amount, duration, and severity. It is a crucial component of the planning and design of different hydraulic structures. The major goal of this study is to gather data and forecast potential solutions to address the situation in that area.

Introduction

National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM), a project that CGWB took up for the XII five-year plan, aims to conduct in-depth hydrogeological research at a toposheet size of 1:50,000. The State Government's proposed stress zones as well as the overexploited, critical, and semi-critical talukas have been given top priority by the NAQUIM. Aquifer mapping is a procedure used to characterise the quantity, quality, and sustainability of ground water in aquifers. It combines geology, geophysical, hydrologic, and chemical analyses.

The unpredictable nature of rainfall, the inherent heterogeneity and unsustainable nature of hard rock aquifers, the excessive exploitation of once-abundant alluvial aquifers, and a lack of regulation mechanisms have all had a negative impact on the country's ground water situation over the past ten or so years. Consequently, "traditional groundwater development concept" gave way to "contemporary groundwater management concept," causing a paradigm shift.

Aquifers must be precisely and completely mapped to the best depth and scale feasible in order to create robust and implementable ground water management strategies in a variety of hydrogeological situations. The proposed management plans will offer a "Road Map" for making sure that ground water resources are managed sustainably and fairly, primarily enhancing irrigation

coverage and drinking water security. Consequently, the core of NAQUIM is not just mapping but

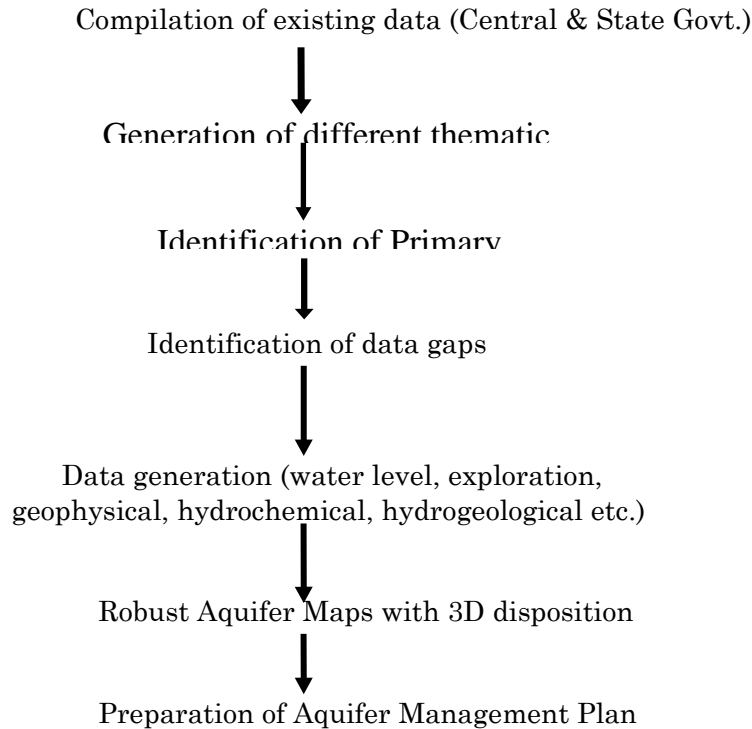
Objective and Scope

Groundwater recharge, conservation, harvesting, and methods for managing groundwater are all improved through aquifer mapping. These protocols will be the true byproducts of the exercise in aquifer mapping and will be included in the output, which is the aquifer map and management plan. NAQUIM's initiatives are intended to:

- Determining the aquifer's shape;
- Aquifer traits and their potential output;
- Water quality at various depths;
- Aquifer-wise evaluation of available groundwater resources;
- Creation of aquifer maps; and
- Development of a ground water management strategy.

The water supply authorities will be able to determine how much water is under their control thanks to this clear separation of aquifers and its potential. The sturdy a workable ground water management strategy will offer a "Road Map" for methodically managing the ground water resources for fair distribution across the board. Originally intended to be covered under the XII plan, an area of 43,058 sq. km has been enlarged to 49,000 sq. km to include the gap areas as well as recent drought-affected areas of the Latur district.

Approach and procedure

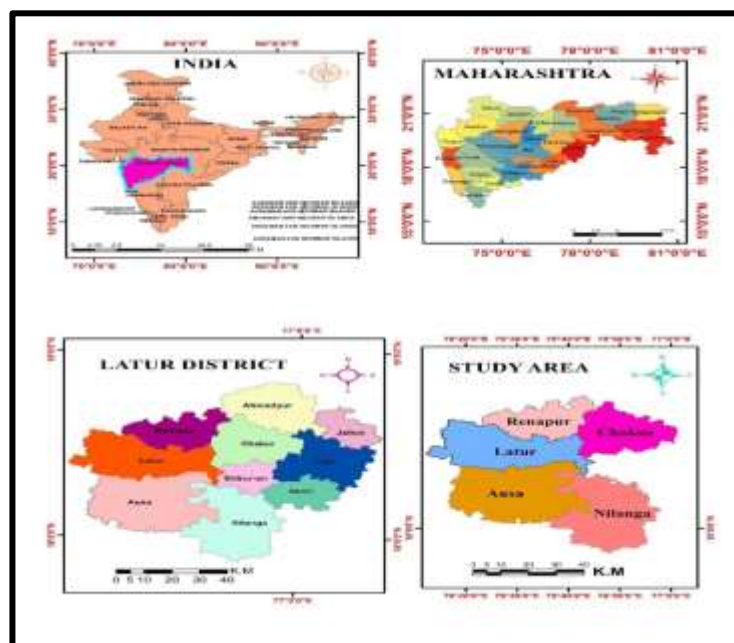


Study area

The Central Ground Water Board started the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) in India during the XII five-year plan, with a priority to investigate Over-Exploited, Critical, and Semi-Critical talukas, keeping in mind the current demand and supply of water as well as future water requirements. Since Ausa, Chakur, Nilanga, and Renapur taluka are classified as safe, the Latur taluka, a semi-critical taluka of the

Latur district, has been chosen to conduct extensive hydrogeological survey; In 2016, Latur was 970.71, Ausa was 1213.67, Chakur was 520.21, Nilanga was 1255.5, and Renapur was 516.22 square kilometres. According to a Ground Water Resources Estimation conducted by CGWB and GSDA as of March 2013, Latur Taluka is classified as semi critical, and the remaining four are safe. The list

Index Map





Administrative map

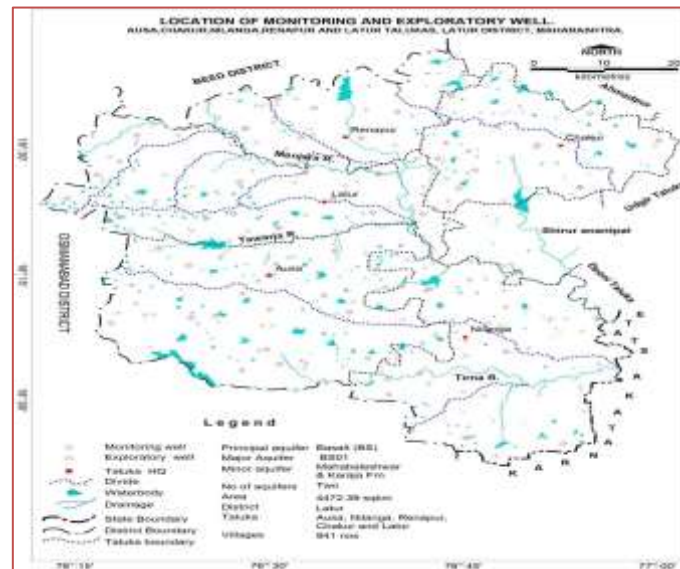
Analysis of data gaps and data adequacy

The Central Ground Water Board's accessible data from exploration wells, geophysical surveys, ground water monitoring stations, and ground water quality monitoring stations were collated and examined to see whether they were adequate for aquifer mapping studies. Additionally, the State Government's (GSDA) data on ground water monitoring stations and ground water quality stations were used for data adequacy and data gap analysis. The following key and critical data

data gaps are identified

adequacy and data gap analyses for each quadrant falling within the study area: Surveys of exploratory wells' geophysical data. Monitoring of ground water levels and water quality The information below summarises the necessary, existing, and data-gap information for exploratory wells, ground water monitoring, and ground water quality stations after taking into account the data from ground water exploration, geophysical survey, ground water level monitoring, and ground water quality.

Taluk a	Exploratory Data			Geophysica l Data			Gw Monitoring Data			Gw Quality Data		
	Re q.	Exi st.	G ap	Re q	Exi st.	Ga p	Re q.	Exi st.	G ap	Re q.	Exi st.	G ap
Latur	9	6	8	32	25	15	16	12	4	16	12	4
Ausa	8	5	2	50	0	50	25	13	12	25	13	12
Nilang a	8	3	5	28	12	28	14	6	8	14	6	8
Chaku r	5	4	4	16	0	16	8	8	0	8	8	0
Renap ur	5	3	4	18	5	15	9	5	4	9	5	4
	35	21	23	14 4	42	124	72	44	28	72	44	28

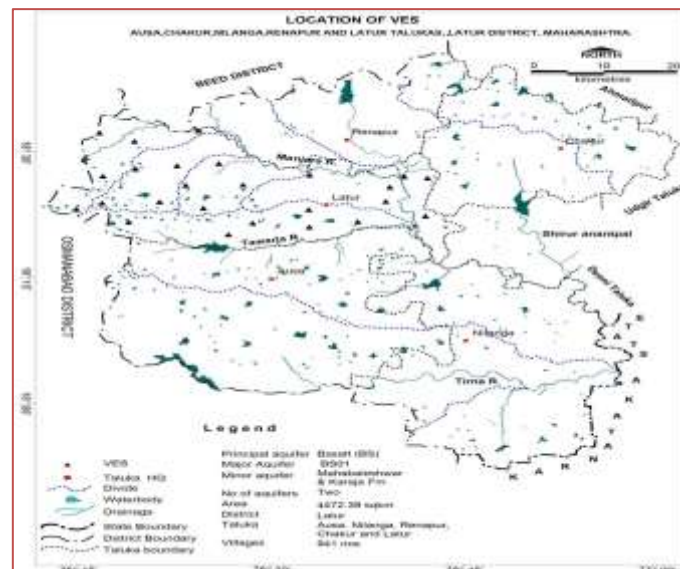


Identification of Data Gaps

Water level and quality have been attained throughout data generation, and only the Geophysical Survey has insufficient data as indicated in the aforementioned data gap (VES). There is no information void on

exploratory wells, ground water level monitoring, or ground water quality. The locations of the currently operational exploratory wells, GW level monitoring stations, quality sampling stations, and VES are shown

Location of monitoring wells and exploratory well



Climate and Rainfall

The environment there has a subtropical to tropical monsoon climate. For the purpose of understanding the characteristics of the rainfall, rainfall data from all the rain gauge stations at the taluka headquarters in Ausa, Chakur, Latur, Nilanga, and Renapur have been gathered from the accessible sources.

The zone of low rainfall, which extends from 650 to 800 mm and rises from the southwest to the northeast, covers a significant portion

of the territory. The second week of June is often when the rainy season begins, and it lasts until the end of September. In July, the amount of rain is at its heaviest. Thunderstorms are occasionally recorded in March and April. The short-term rainfall analysis for the years 2006 to 2015 shows that Chakur taluka receives an average annual rainfall of 759.44 mm, Renapur receives an average annual rainfall of 721 mm, Ausa receives an average annual

rainfall of 648.45 mm, Latur receives an average annual rainfall of 718 mm, and Nilanga taluka receives an average annual rainfall of 790 mm. However, the long-term rainfall data for these talukas (18 year) Renapur

12.3°C is the mean lowest temperature, and 39.1°C is the mean maximum temperature. Due to its location in the Western Ghats' "Rain Shadow" zone, the area frequently experiences drought conditions.

The Key Characteristics of Rainfall

CATEGORY	Chakur		Ausa		Latur		Nilanga		Renapur	
	N o of ye ar s	% of to t al ye ars	N o of ye ar s	% of to t al ye ars	N o of ye ar s	% of to t al yea rs	N o of ye ar s	% of to t al year s	N o of ye ar s	% of to t al years
Departures										
Positive	8	44	8	44	52	46	7	39	8	44
Negative	10	56	10	56	62	54	11	61	10	56
Droughts										
Moderate	3	17	6	33	23	20	3	17	3	17
Severe	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Acute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal & Excess R/F										
Normal	11	61	7	39	64	56	10	55	13	72
Excess	4	22	5	28	24	21	5	28	2	11

Static evaluation

	Chakur	Ausa	Latur	Nilanga	Renapur
Period	1998 to 2015	1998 to 2015	1901 to 2015	1998 to 2015	1998 to 2015
No of year	18	18	114	18	18
Normal rain fall in mm	858.5	742.8	730.4	823.3	782.1
Standard deviation in mm	203	265	227	217	177
Coeff of variation	24%	36%	31%	26%	23%
Slope	24.132 mm/year	30.274 mm/year	1.738 mm/year	13.266 mm/year	14.805 mm/year
Intercept	1087.8 mm	1030.4 mm	628.7 mm	949.3	922.7
Trend line equation	Y= - 24.132 X +1087.8	Y= - 30.274 X +1030.4	Y= 1.738 X +628.7	Y= -13.266 X +949.3	Y= -14.805 X +922.7

Physiography

The Denudational hills range, plateaus, and plain can be considered three physiographic units that roughly correspond to the area. The region's elevation ranges from 560 to 701

mamsl. East-west upland ranges extend from the Balaghat Plateau in the Latur taluka. Roughly 45% of the region is covered by denudational hills, nearly 28% by middle-level plateaus, and around 27% by flood plains. Manjra and its tributaries drain the

area. The Manjra River springs above Gaurwadi in the Bhir district, close to the northern edge of the Balaghat plateau, and flows southeast. For the majority of its easterly journey, it serves as the district boundary. The primary right bank tributaries of the Manjra are the Terna River and Tawarja.

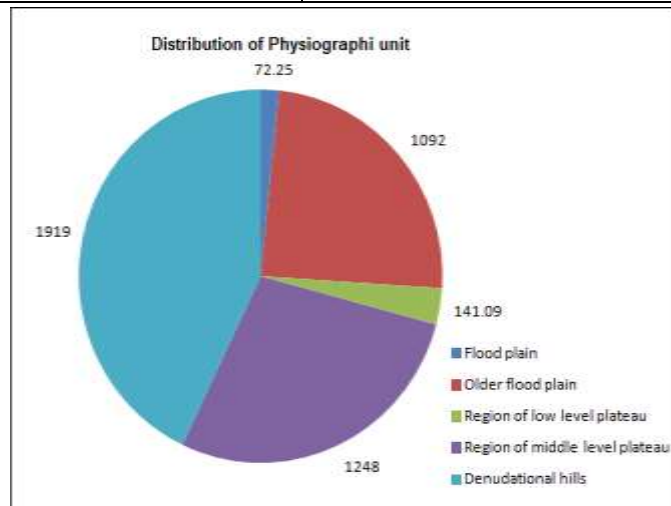
Geomorphology

Based on the degree of weathering and the thickness of the soil cover, the analysis of

geomorphological data and thematic maps gathered from MRSAC, Nagpur, shows that almost the entire area is a weathered plateau, ranging from a Moderately Dissected Plateau (MDP) to a Slightly Dissected Plateau (SDP). Along the Manjra River, there are remnants of a palio plentiful channel (younger and lower); along the Tirna River, there are isolated deep alluvial plains (younger, lower). Messa and Butte are also observed at such locations.

Geographic features

SN	Geomorphic units	Ground waterprospects
1	Paleao/abandoned channel (Alluvial Plain Younger/Lower)	Form productive aquifer.Good Recharge zone.
2	Deep alluvial plain (Younger/Lower)	Form productive aquifer.Good Recharge zone.
3	Plateau-, With exposed rock and thin soil cover	Suitable for seasonal source only.Groundwater prospect are good along Lineaments.
4	Plateau- With moderate soil cover	suitable for seasonal source only.Groundwater Prospect are good along Lineaments.
5	Plateau- With thick soil cover and thick weathered zone	Suitable for seasonal source only.Groundwater Prospect are good along Lineaments.
6	Plateau- With exposed rock, negligible soil cover	Suitable for seasonal source only.Groundwater prospect are good along Lineaments.
7	Plateau- With thin soil cover and Weathering	Suitable for seasonal source only.Groundwater prospect are good along Lineaments.
8	Plateau-Moderately thick soil cover and moderate weathering	suitable for seasonal source only.Groundwater prospect are good along Lineaments.
9	Plateau Top	suitable for seasonal source only.Groundwater prospect are good along Lineaments.
10	Denudational Slopes	Form runoff zone.Not suitable for groundwater development.
11	Dissected Lateritic Cappings	Limited ground water storage
12	Denudational Hill	Form runoff zone.Not suitable for groundwater development.
13	Structural Hills	Form runoff zone.Not suitable for groundwater development.
14	Water Body Mask	Water Body Mask
15	Habitation Mask	Suitable for domesticwater supply due to less open area for ground water recharge



Distribution of physiographic unit



Physiography

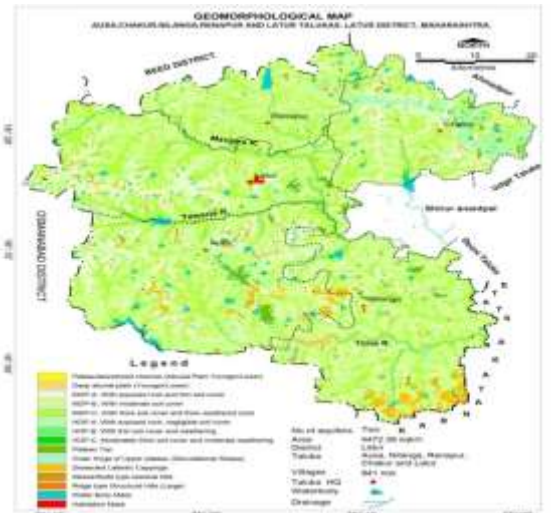
Use of Land

With the exception of fallow fields, the research area can be divided into cultivated and uncultivated land. The research region's entire geographic area in 2012-13 was 4472.39 Sqkm. 0.5% of the total area was classified as land not suitable for agriculture, which included territory covered by forests used for non-agricultural purposes, barren and uncultivated land, permanent pastures and other grazing lands, fields under various trees, crops, groves, and cultivable waste. 91% of the total area was made up of cultivable land, and the remaining 9% was

Detail on Taluka Land Use (Area in ha)

S N	Taluka	Total Geographical area	Forest area	Land under non-agricultural Uses	Permanent pastures	Cultivable waste	Current fallow	Other fallow	Net sown area	Gross cropped area	Cropping intensity
1	Chakur	52021	155	979	2174	1513	258	207	47267	57882	115
2	Renapur	51222	1033	310	259	361	1608	1401	47511	50285	104
3	Ausa	121367	235	5177	1032	2395	13833	3455	114295	126074	109
4	Nilanga	125558	350	2216	1653	1615	12412	5264	108313	117030	110
5	Latur	97071	88	3481	1199	2439	1810	589	91975	101725	111
		447239	1861	12163	6317	8323	29921	10916	409361	452996	

The MRSAC, Nagpur has collected and analysed the land use information and thematic map with reference to current agricultural techniques, different land uses, etc. The majority of the area, it has been



Geomorphology

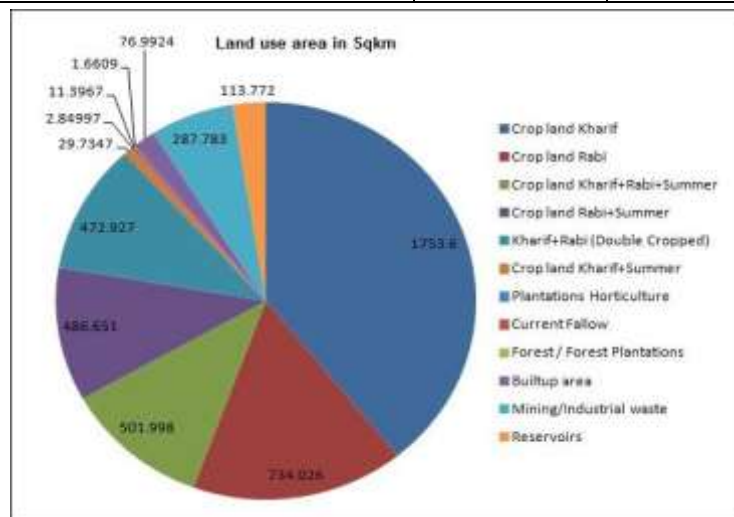
made up of fallow lands, which often include both current and other fallows.

Despite the fact that the district's share of cultivable land is higher than the State's overall, the percentage of net land under cultivation is lower. This demonstrates the widespread practise of leaving land fallow for a year or longer and rotating it in order to produce superior harvests. As a result, the local farmers still need to get used to the norm of farming the same land throughout both kharif and rabi. This is demonstrated by the fact that 9.7% of the land was sown more than once.

noted, is made up of agricultural land. In the northern and northwest, there is virtually little forest. Wherever a community has emerged, it reflects the surrounding built-up region.

Summerised Land use detail

SN	Landuse	Area (Sqkm)	% to total area
1	Crop land Kharif	1753.6	39.20
2	Crop land Rabi	734.026	16.41
3	Crop land Kharif+Rabi+Summer	501.998	11.22
4	Crop land Rabi+Summer	486.651	10.88
5	Kharif+Rabi (Double Cropped)	472.927	10.57
6	Crop land Kharif+Summer	29.7347	0.66
7	Plantations Horticulture	2.84997	0.06
8	Current Fallow	11.3967	0.25
9	Forest / Forest Plantations	1.6609	0.04
10	Builtup area	76.9924	1.72
11	Mining/Industrial waste	287.783	6.43
12	Reservoirs	113.772	2.54
Total		4473.392	100.00



Landuse distribution



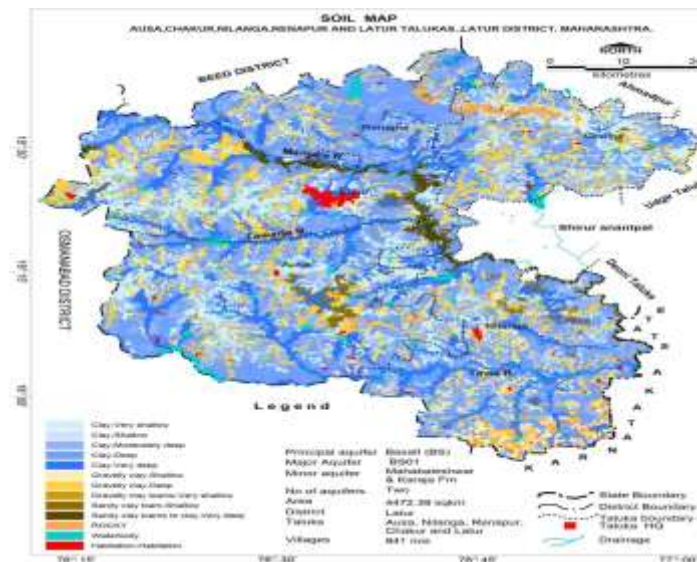
Landuse

Soil

Soil data and a thematic map of the area were collected and analysed at the MRSAC in Nagpur. The majority of the area is occupied by clayey soil, which is followed by clayey Distribution of soil

loam. Sandy loam to sandy clay type soil is found in isolated small patches in Chakur and Nilanga talukas, and sandy loam also occurs in a very small patch in the area's western boundary.

S N	Soil type	Area cove red (Sqkm)	Characteristics
1	Clay- Very shallow	597.98	Very shallow, dark brown, clay, on weathered basalt substrata, non-calcareous, pH 7.6, well drained, severe to very severe erosion, plateaus, 3-5% slopes
2	Clay-Shallow	20.2917	Shallow, strong brown, clay over paralithic strata, calcareous, pH 7.6, well drained, severely to very severely eroded, valley sides, 2-4% slopes
3	Clay- Moderately deep	1006.57	Moderately deep, dark to very dark gray brown, clay, slightly calcareous, pH 7.5, moderately well drained moderately eroded, lower plateaus, 0-2% slopes
4	Clay-Deep	1218.24	Deep, dark gray, clay, calcareous, pH 9.5, poorly drained, slightly eroded, lower pediplains, 1-2% slopes, sub-soils slightly sodic
5	Clay- Very deep	562.206	Very deep, dark grayish brown, clay, calcareous, pH 8.4, moderately well drained, slightly eroded, low lands on banks of streams and rivers, 0-2% slopes
6	Gravelly clay-Shallow	222.718	Shallow, dark grayish brown, gravelly clay, gravel >35%, calcareous, pH 8.3, well drained, very severely eroded, valley fringes 3-5% slopes
7	Gravelly clay loams- Very shallow	5.17195	Very shallow, grayish brown, gravelly clay loams, gravel over 40%, resting on murrum followed by basalt rock, non-calcareous, pH 8.1, well drained severe to very severe erosion, eroded mesa/butte, 3-5% slope
8	Gravelly clay- Deep	592.341	Deep, dark brown to very dark grayish brown, gravelly clay, gravel < 20%, strongly calcareous, pH 8.3, moderately to poorly drained, slightly eroded, narrow valleys, 0-1% slopes, subsoil slightly sodi
9	Sandy clay loam- Shallow	61.5841	Shallow, dark brown, sandy clay loam, gravel < 25%, basalt rock as substrata, calcareous, pH 8.5, well drained, severely to very severely eroded, escarpment slopes, 8-10% slopes
1 0	Sandy clay loams to clay-Very deep	85.6587	Very deep, grayish brown, sandy clay loams to clay, over clay, strongly calcareous, pH 8.2, moderately well drained, slightly to moderately eroded, low lands, on river banks, 3-5% slopes
1 1	Rocky	76.0908	Rocky
1 2	Waterbody	113.778	Waterbody
1 3	Habitation	39.4022	Habitation



Soil

Hydrology

A number of minor irrigation structures were built by the state government. According to the Maharashtra Government's Irrigation Department, these irrigation structures irrigate 128.74 square kilometres of land in Latur, 77.58 square kilometres in Renapur, 80.77 square kilometres in Chakur, 133.45

square kilometres in AUSA, and 134.09 square kilometres in Nilanga taluka.

Two significant irrigation projects—two large, five bandharas of the Kolhapur variety, and five barrages—are situated on the borders of the Beed and Osmanabad districts, but the irrigation command is headquartered in the Latur district.

Information about major, medium-sized, and larger small irrigation projects.

Name	Lat	Long	Taluka	District	Storage Capacity (MCM)		Command area (Ha)		Quantity of water utilized for (MCM)		
					Gross	Live	Gross	By Latest Date	Irrigation	Domestic	Industrial
Major Projects											
Manjara	18° 35' 15.03"	76° 06' 00.84"	Kaij	Beed	224.09	176.96					
Lower Terna	18° 19' 44.47"	76° 07' 23.86"	Lohara	Osmanabad	121.188	91.221					
Medium Projects											
Tawarja	18° 18' 34.12"	76° 20' 10.78"	Latur	Latur	27.727	20.345					
Minor Projects											
Gondgaon	18° 25' 54.97"	76° 06' 59.32"	Latur	Latur	2.366	2.063					

Wasang aon			Latur	Latur	2.000	1.800					
Chikurd a	18° 25' 01.07"	76° 25' 38.1 1"	Latur	Latur	1.599	1.438					
Niwli	18° 22' 03.15"	76° 18' 21.0 0"	Latur	Latur	3.140	2.900					
Katpur	18° 21' 54.10"	76° 36' 09.5 0"	Latur	Latur	3.708	3.205					
Saarola -Son	18° 15' 15.29"	76° 35' 23.2 9"	Latur	Latur	2.201	1.942					
Barrag es											
Nagjhar i	18° 49' 16.49"	76° 54' 55.1 8"	Latur	Latur	2.075						
Sai	18° 29' 02.88"	76° 33' 16.7 3"	Latur	Latur	0.280						
Mahapu r	18° 28' 10.26"	76° 35' 08.4 8"	Latur	Latur	0.980						
Kasarkhe da	18° 27' 01.07"	76° 38' 31.2 9"	Latur	Latur	0.421						
Bhatkh eda	18° 25' 49.20"	76° 40' 04.7 0"	Latur	Latur	0.493						

(Source: Irrigation Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, 2010)

Area Irrigated by various sources

S N	Taluka	Area under irrigation (ha)		Total area irrigation ed (ha)	Area under cultivatio n (ha)	% area under irrigation wrt cultivation
		Surface	Ground water			
1	Latur	12874	12537	25411	163818	16
2	Renapu	7588	6033	13621	69257	20
3	Chakur	8077	2889	10966	62623	18
4	Ausa	13345	5318	18663	150663	12
5	Nilang a	13409	6704	20113	134656	15

Common Techniques for Water Conservation and Recharge

Additionally, the State Government built numerous water-conservation structures, including Kolhapuri Type (KT) weirs (86),

percolation tanks (225), and village ponds (320), among others.

Information on the water conservation structures built by the state government

S. No.	Taluka	KT Weir		Village Ponds		Percolation Tank		Other Structures	
		No.'s	Capacity (TCM)	No.'s	Capacity (TCM)	No.'s	Capacity (TCM)	No.'s	Capacity (TCM)
1	Ausa	22	9.10	98	7657.5	86	2580	1	0.56
2	Chakur	13	5.38	59	4340	5	150	0	0
3	Latur	21	8.69	83	4500	73	2190	1	0.56
4	Renapur	3	1.24	21	2820	5	150	2	1
5	Nilanga	27	11.17	59	2750	56	1680	1	0.6
	Total	86	35.57	320	22067.5	225	6750	5	2.72

Drainage

The Manjra and its tributaries, which are part of the Godavari drainage system, drain the area. The Tirna River begins near Chakur on the eastern border of the plateau and flows roughly eastward for about 56 kilometres until joining the Lendi at Kharka in Nanded district. The Manjra River springs above Gaurwadi in the Bhir district, close to the northern edge of the Balaghat plateau, and flows southeast. With the exception of a few deviations of the boundary to the north and south of the river, it forms the district boundary for the most of its easterly course. Where the Tirna River joins the Manjra River, the latter turns south, following the flow of this tributary, and after passing through Halki, flows in a south-easterly

direction up to Chichaundi within the district, where it then serves as the State's border till Aurad Shajahani. It then takes an eastward direction to enter the Mysore State. The Tawarja and the Tirna are the two primary right bank tributaries of the Manjra. The 50-kilometer-long Tawarja River begins near Murud Railway Station and flows primarily east till it joins the Manjra River close to Seoni Village.

Every river has a drainage pattern that ranges from sub-dendritic to sub-parallel, and the drainage density is relatively high. Deep black soils, medium deep black soils, and shallow grey soils are the three types of soil present in the area.

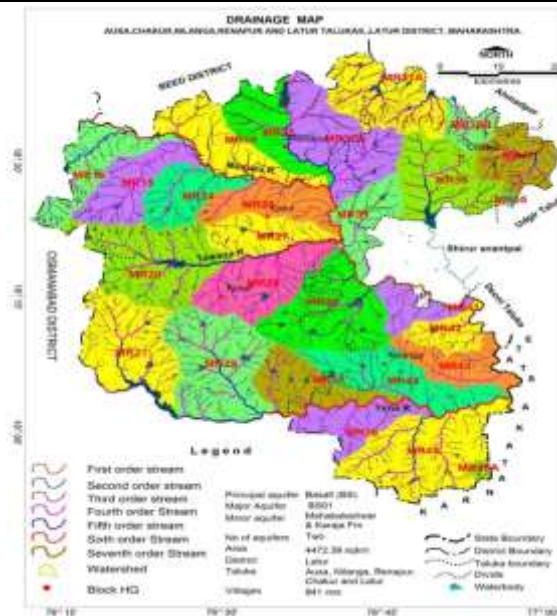
Chakur, Ausa, Nilanga, Renapur, and Latur taluka watersheds

Region	Basin	Catchment	Sub catchment	Watershed	Subwatershed	Area (Sqkm)
			Tirna	Tirna	MR45A	13.0798
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	RB Manjra	MR15	163.528
			Tirna	LB Tirna	MR21	267.946
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	Tawarhja	MR27	129.639
			Tirna	Tirna	MR35	156.379
			Manjra LB	Manar	MR38B	55.1469

			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	Tawarhja	MR20	303.892
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	RB Manjra	MR33	124.42
			Tirna	Tirna	MR36	128.306
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	RB Manjra	MR42	78.329
			Manjra LB	Tiru	MR47	138.674
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	LB Manjra	MR18	188.206
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	Tawarhja	MR28	213.505
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	Ghirni	MR39	215.433
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	RB Manjra	MR41	82.3563
			Tirna	Tirna	MR44	210.8
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	RB Manjra	MR16	162.213
			Upper Manjra beyond	LB Manjra	MR25	147.531

Region	Bas in	Catch ment	Sub catchment	Watershe d	Subwatersh ed	Area (Sqkm)
			confl. With Karanja (both RB and			
			Tirna	LB Tirna	MR29	316.693
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	RB Manjra	MR43	124.094
			Manjra LB from Karanja confl. To Nizamsagar	Hibalman di	MR55	4.28274
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	RB Manjra	MR24	136.875
			Manjra LB	Manar	MR31A	218.898
			Upper Manjra beyond confl.	RB Manjra	MR34	276.636

			With Karanja (both RB and			
			Tirna	Tirna	MR45	326.938
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	RB Manjra	MR26	148.288
			Upper Manjra beyond confl. With Karanja (both RB and	RB Manjra	MR32A	269.393



Drainage

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