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Conflict Management: A Tool to Expand Mind and Life

Mamta Bansal¹, Divyajyoti Singh²

^{1,2}JC Bose University of Science and Technology, Faridabad, Haryana.

Corresponding Author- Mamta Bansal

Email: mamta_singla82@yahoo.co.in

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Introduction:

Humans have evolved from the primitive form to a tech savvy entity by accepting and addressing various internal and external conflicts. The stories in literature and records in history are a testimony to it. William Shakespeare, the famous English playwright in his work *King Lear* has depicted the internal conflict faced by a father who has to divide his kingdom among his three daughters. An internal weakness of Lear had led to a discord which eventually proved to be very disastrous. Similarly when man faced adverse natural conditions whether struggling with floods, droughts, tsunamis and pandemics, he has to mitigate the external conflicts by implementing certain techniques in order to restore the peace. The ever increasing challenges and the pressures of approaching deadlines are also testing the conflict resolution skills of the man of today. This same pressure could be seen in the young groups as more and more children are struggling with anxiety and depression. It is thereby important to develop a complete understanding on this pertinent subject so that valuable insights and skills can be imparted from an early age. Now, the main question which often strikes our minds is that, 'Are conflicts really bad and are there any ways to escape or manage them?' The objective of this paper is to find the answers by defining the conflict and understanding the implementation of certain techniques in conflict management and resolution from early ages to higher age groups. The present paper will thus strive to define conflict and its implications along with certain solutions or techniques which can empower the reader to apply them.

Keywords: Conflict, tool, obsession, anthropocentric, inclusive.

Discussion:

As humans, we are participants and spectators in various situations in life in general, at our workplaces and in certain social milieus. All the situations are unique and have no set pattern to occur. The situations are random and the responses to them are also unique. Our responses to those situations play an important role in defining our character and capability. So in order to respond better in situations we need to prepare ourselves by learning about them and their various implications. It also becomes all the more important to inculcate this valuable skill early in life so that the challenges can be instrumental in the lives of individuals.

What Is Conflict: The term conflict is defined in the Oxford dictionary as 'a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one'. The word has been originated from Late Middle English from Latin conflict which means 'struck together,

fought'. "We can then define conflict, then, as a process that begins when one party perceives another party has or is about to negatively affect something the first party cares about." (1).

A conflict can just start from a different opinion or a perspective and can take a constructive or a destructive shape. To say that conflicts are bad would be to ignore the positive side of conflicts and the significant role it plays in shaping up the personalities of the people involved. Most often we tend to associate the term conflict as a very scary and a horrible situation which most of us would like to avoid but actually they can be really helpful in assessing one's skills to a great extent. Conflicts can occur at personal and professional fronts and can be broadly divided into internal and external conflicts.

What Are Internal Conflicts: Internal conflicts can be defined as a state where an individual is facing a psychological dilemma, strife within, is at crossroads or is in a state

of confusion. “Aristotle laid the ground for the view that tragedy dramatizes a conflict in the decision making process between duty and desire or between different obligations. According to this view, the agent, faced with two or more alternative courses of action, agonizes in his deliberations and recognizes that he loses whichever way he goes.”(2)

In simple words, when an individual faces certain situations in one's personal life where one has to choose between duty and desire, between principles and commands or most commonly seen as between family and career, then an individual's integrity is at test. Literature is full of such examples where characters are often shown as struggling with many kind of internal conflicts and it has been the indispensable choice of the screenplay writers to portray them as one of the major themes in the movies.

Internal conflicts are more personal in nature and they take a toll on the mind and the sensibility of an individual. They undeniably play a prominent role in shaping up the personality and character of an individual. To identify and handle internal conflicts more effectively an individual need to be more cautious and should adopt a progressive approach in resolving them. Inner conflicts if not mitigated on time can lead to fatal disorders. The individual can fall prey to depression, will not be able to work efficiently and thus will lose credibility. Some of the techniques have been listed down which can prove helpful in addressing such kind of concerns in a positive way.

1. Know Thyself: The Ancient Greek aphorism “Know Thyself” can really help one to handle inner conflicts in a productive manner. Knowing oneself is laying a strong foundation in the development of a strong and a dynamic character. One should be aware of one's strengths and weaknesses so that one can identify the right opportunities for oneself and should not be taken aback by the challenges or threats. Conducting SWOC analysis on oneself can really help one to identify the key points in one's personality. Thus one can utilize one's strengths in the best possible way and work upon the weaknesses to improve oneself. One can thus develop a wider view of things and can overcome the limited self-obsessed perspective.

2. Learn to observe: What exactly is Observation? The Oxford Dictionary defines the term as “Observation is the action or process of observing something or someone in order to gain information.” Our observation skills inform us about objects, events, attitudes and phenomena using one or more senses. Thus it's important to use observational skills in order to gain the right information without getting biased and judgmental for better decision making. It's of great significance to keep a check on one's feelings and emotions so that one can understand the process of making the right decision. This particular skill can be taught right at early ages where a child can just be taught to stay still and understand the function of sensory organs. In doing so, the child will gradually develop maturity and control over his or her emotions and thus can identify them in a proper light.
3. A room for reflection: Reflection is an act of contemplating or reviewing an act of one's own in order to analyze it in the right perspective. It is also known as “Chintan-Manan”. This phrase implies a deep act of pondering over one's attitude and to study the various possibilities without fretting. Often when one tries to meditate upon one's actions then one develops a fine sense of deep understanding to identify the existing deadlocks and thus would find oneself more enabled to build up the required strategies to confront them. Many of us are engrossed with the gadgets which consume our lot of creative and imaginative powers and make us more and more mechanical. Children are more vulnerable, so they have to be monitored wisely so as to sustain and channelize their creative ideas and empowering them to become well-rounded individuals with unique personalities.
4. Building the core: Core is the innermost part of any animate or inanimate object. As we all know that Earth's core is made up of iron and nickel thus providing the strength to the planet to survive amidst all kind of disasters. Similarly man is a microcosm of the Mother Earth. If we build and develop our cores with strong values and ethics then at the point of adversity we would be least affected and

stay strong. This foundational exercise has to be taken up right from the initial years so as to build the character on the right frame.

5. The Buddha Way: Buddha, also known as 'The Enlightened One' has taught all of us how to navigate through tough times and win over suffering. He laid 'the Middle way' which can really lead to victories if one applies the profound approach. To detach oneself from animate or inanimate objects is to strengthen oneself by becoming less personal and becoming more balanced. The anthropocentric viewpoint strengthens the pride of man by letting himself stay at the pinnacle of the ecological chain of beings. With this sense of control man tries to attach his/her self with all the happenings around him. On the other hand if one let go of his/her false self and tries to tune with the natural order of things then there will be harmonious manifestations. In the same fashion it's fundamental to enable the young learners to create bridges which can lead them to open deadlocks and cross the challenges.

What Are External Conflicts: External conflicts as the name suggests can be seen and felt around in our environment. External conflicts occur with the outside forces be it any other individual, a group of people or a particular community, nature or circumstances. Conflicts can be easily seen in various organizations, business houses, and social platforms and within political parties. These conflicts if not addressed on time can transform into bigger challenges which can lead to disastrous results.

What Are The Reasons Of Conflicts?

Conflict can arise due to a different view point, being strongly opinionated, rigid in one's approach and having a limited knowledge on the topic in hand. Since one's childhood one can see that a small argument over a piece of toy could develop aggressiveness in the behavior of a child and thus leading to a behavioral disorder which can often lead to emergence of conflicts in the environment too. "It encompasses the wide range of conflicts people experience in organizations, incompatibility of goals, and difference over interpretations of facts, disagreements based on behavioral expectations and like. Finally our definition is flexible enough to cover the full range of

conflict levels-from overt and violent acts to subtle forms of disagreement."(3)

As external conflict is a tussle between two or more than two thus such conflicts have a higher likeliness to occur because of individual differences, varied backgrounds and diverse perceptions. It can cause friction in relationships, hostility in interpersonal relationships, and hinders the growth of everyone involved. So to turn conflicts into productive dimensions then they need to be identified and have to be set in limits. A list of few techniques has been mentioned below so that such conflicts can be resolved in a positive manner.

1. Be creative and innovative: Creativity and Innovation are some unique skills which can assist one to breakdown the problem with a novel approach. When individuals are fostered with scientific temper and accurate information, then they will automatically take up some better and well-informed decisions. This will lead to think out of the box and will lead to achieve tremendous results.
2. Active Discussion: In any conflicting situation, dialogue plays a significant role. While people engage in a healthy and an open discussion most of the doubts and confusions are removed. In the process of discussion the negative or ill feelings come to the surface and hence they are resolved there and then. Silence will only aggravate the conflict and can sometimes take the existing conflict to some other plane. Discussions on the other hand will give a vent to the long suppressed grievance or tinge of negative emotion and will let the individual get rid of lower and move to higher instincts. But this could only be possible when the listener responds to the situation without losing patience and can empathize with the frustrated soul. Also as mentioned by Isard and Christine, "Moreover, debate and discussion that may be undertaken to resolve these conflicts may often be required to eliminate differences in perceptions; but at the same time such debates and discussions start to introduce interdependence of perceptions which will then affect the ease with which subsequent conflicts are resolved."(4).
3. Right Communication: Communication is the key to success. "A review of the

research suggests that differing word connotations, jargon, insufficient exchange of information and noise in the communication channel are all barriers to communication and potential antecedent conditions to conflict.” The important strategy is to strike a balance between “too little” and “too much.” It is of prime focus to organize one’s thoughts so as to express them in a neat and coherent manner.

4. Focus on the key point: It is very commonly seen that often a conflict is distracted from its main point and takes up some other form and in increased magnitude. Thus it’s important for the conflicting parties to recognize the impediments and the effects of intervening subsidiary areas. As stated by the authors in Business Ethics “The first step in making decisions that are ethically responsible is to determine the facts of the situation. Making an honest effort to understand the situation, to distinguish facts from mere opinion, is essential. Perceptual differences surrounding how individuals experience and understand situations can explain many ethical disagreements. Knowing the facts and carefully reviewing the circumstances can go a long way towards resolving disagreements at an early stage.”(5).
5. Control on Personal variables: It’s of utmost importance to understand that we all have different personalities. Hence when in conflicting situation, it’s quite inevitable to see personality differences. But to perceive the differences as disorders would intensify the conflict. Thus it would be helpful if individuals empathize and develop a wider understanding and then confront the situation. It will make the situations negotiable and the individuals would feel empowered to handle any adverse states in an optimistic mode. They will certainly display their learned conflict resolution skills as with time the same abilities would turn out into strengths and would reflect as an integral part of the personality of an individual making the societies and communities better and progressive.

Conclusion:

Thus we can say that conflicts can turn into opportunities if they are confronted with a prepared mind and a learning spirit. Conflicts should never be avoided and when the participants sit for negotiation they should try to find out a win-win solution for everyone. Conflicts should not be tagged as very bad events but yes they are also not healthy for anyone if they are not addressed on time and with right strategies. Many of the socio-psychological disorders can be resolved with the proper training especially from early age. It is thereby important to understand the role of this life skill in the existence of any individual so that creation of values comes to be as the prime goal rather than getting into arguments.

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Li-Fi Based Automatic White Board Cleaner

Harshitha K M

Lecturer E&C Engineering Department, Government Polytechnic for Women, Hassan

Corresponding Author- Harshitha K M

Email- harshimce022@gmail.com

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Abstract: In the teaching field, whiteboard, duster, and marker are crucial elements. To erase the writings from large size boards manually with a duster is a time-consuming task. It breaks the concentration of both lecturers and listeners. This paper represents the design and construction of automatic whiteboard cleaner. The system consists of a Arduino Uno microcontroller, Li-fi module, DC motor, driver module, wooden shaft, electrical switch and mobile. This application is developed to remotely control the operation. Li-fi technology has been implemented to do communication instead of WI-FI .Using the mobile phone, an android application developed which consists of buttons to move the shaft in a forward and backward direction and to stop it. The Automatic whiteboard cleaner reduces the time and efforts required.

Keywords- Automation, whiteboard, Li-Fi, cleaner.

I.Introduction

In teaching and learning process, the main focus is on teacher and student, delivering and receiving information and knowledge. Nowadays, there are many methods which are used by teachers to deliver their knowledge such as a computer, note but not the least whiteboard or blackboard as a medium to deliver the information to students. One of the problems we are experiencing in our classroom is erasing the blackboard. Chalk is a composite of calcium carbonate and it looks like a stick. It was comfortable but it creates dust during wiping the board using the duster. A duster is a device which is used to wipe the writings from the board. Though the blackboard has not lost its popularity as in present time and it's being used widely across the world. Chalk dust scatter causes extreme nuisance especially for people who have asthma, skin irritation, and serious health problems. Blackboards require a lot of time to get rubbed which increase the demand for whiteboards. The first whiteboards were very expensive and were made of enameled steel but seeing the growing demand in the market cheaper whiteboards made of steel with polyester or acrylic coating of white color on it was launched. Here a marker pen is used as pen medium and as duster a piece of cloth or a foam duster. As the whiteboard has the advantage of not creating the dust as it only

makes the duster dirty and it is very much comfortable using marker pen as it comes in different colors. Across the world now the whiteboard is the best writing medium. Different types of whiteboards like laminated chipboard, high-pressure laminated boards, and porcelain boards were launched in the market for cheaper alternatives[1].

Now almost everything is automated and the automation system has the capacity to reduce the human effort and to make any arrangement easier. Modifications were also done in cleaning and rubbing methods of whiteboards. Remote control motorized cleaners were innovated to reduce the human efforts required for cleaning. This type of cleaner is operated by motors and is controlled by the switch. Transfer data from one place to another is one of the most important day-to-day activities. The current wireless networks that connect us to the internet are very slow when multiple devices are connected. As the number of devices that access the internet increases, the fixed bandwidth available makes it more and more difficult to enjoy high data rates and connect to a secure network. Nowadays, Everyone is interested in using his mobile phone, laptop to communicate with other people through Wireless-Fidelity (Wi-Fi) systems, and this technology, Wi-Fi, is widely used in all public areas like home, cafes, hotels and airports by people, also the time usage of wireless

systems is increasing exponentially every year; but the capacity is going down, due to the limitation of Radio Frequency (RF) resources, so we are going to suffer from severe problem. In order to overcome this problem in the future, Professor Harald Haas, an expert in optical wireless communications, proposes in 2011 a brilliant and applicable solution by using light to transmit data, he demonstrated how an Light-Emitting Diodes (LED) bulb equipped with signal processing technology could stream a high-definition video to a computer and he showed that one watt LED light bulb would be enough to provide net connectivity to four computers. This new technology is known as Light-Fidelity (Li-Fi). It is a short range wireless communication system based on light illumination from LED, and use the visible light as a signal carrier instead of traditional RF carrier as in Wi-Fi.

Ii.Related Work

Sonia Akhter and Moudud Ahmad [2] overcome the problem erasing with a system in which only one motor and driver with rack and pinion mechanism are used instead of belts and a large amount of pressure has provided by rack and pinion mechanism with necessary supports. S.Joshibaamali And K.Geetha Priya [3] explained that the cleaning process in three steps as first it cleans the left side of the board, second, it cleans the right side of the board and in the third mode, it cleans the whole area of the board. The machine uses two stepper motors to move duster in horizontal (x-axis) and vertical (y-axis) direction. To move the duster in up and down direction linear motor is used. The infrared transceiver is used to detect the horizontal direction of the motor. Four limit switches are used to detect the boundary of the board.

Mr. Sunil R. Kewate et. al. [4] explained in their paper the design and principles of sliding type wipe mechanism and also carried out the implementation and experimentation for motion analysis. The mechanism automatically detects the blackboard chalk stains and erases the font. This system consists of two motors, three guide rails, and three sliders. S.nithyananth et. al. [5] has explained

about rack and pinion mechanism with the application of steering mechanism. In the steering mechanism, the author is trying to tell that the rotational motion applied to pinion will cause the rack to slide up to the limit of its travel. Dong Yeop Kim et. al. [6] proposed a limit switch module as a mechanical sensor method. In this system, there are two limit switches. Their combination is translated to building wall shape information. The ARS sensor and the height sensor are used to mapping to 3D localization of the robot. If ARS sensor and height sensor is attached to another place of the gondola, the sensor data is needed to send to this limit switch module process algorithm.

Mojtaba Khaliliana et. al [7] used a direct torque control technique to control the torque instantaneously and improve the performance of the hybrid stepper motor. Then by taking the model reference adaptive system scheme, which uses a hybrid stepper motor itself as the reference model, the speed of the motor is estimated. The sensorless control of a hybrid stepper motor based on MRAS with Matlab software is built and simulated. The results show that the control technology is simple and effective and accuracy is considerably high [8].

Li-Fi, as coined by Prof. Harald Haas during his TED Global talk[9], is bidirectional, high speed and fully networked wireless communications similar to Wi-Fi. Li-Fi is a subset of optical wireless communications (OWC) and can be a complement to RF communication (WiFi or Cellular network), or a replacement in contexts of data broadcasting. It is wireless and uses visible light communication or infra-red and near ultraviolet (instead of radio frequency waves) spectrum, part of Optical wireless communications technology, which carries much more information, and has been proposed as a solution to the RF-bandwidth limitations. A complete solution includes an industry led standardization process.

The electric board cleaner and the automatic whiteboard cleaner make use of belts. Most belts have low wear and tear resistance and with the frequent operation of the duster (i.e. the cleaning process), the

belt is likely to cut and hence makes the device or the cleaner-less useful. In the process of trying to change the belt, the whole components may have to be loosened which is time-consuming. However, as for the case of the electric board cleaner, the idea of applying manual effort still comes in. The difference being that effort applied is less since it is powered electrically. This project is aimed at modifying the automatic whiteboard cleaner by replacing the belts with chains which will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the cleaner.

The objective of this project is to reduce the stress of cleaning the board by using an automated duster. This objective would be achieved through the following specific objectives (i) conceptualization of an automated whiteboard cleaner (ii) preliminary and detailed design of new mechanism. (iii) Fabrication of the Preliminary Design of an Automated White Board Cleaner automated whiteboard cleaner. (iv) Performance testing of the automated whiteboard cleaner[1].

Iii Methodology

The main aim of this project is to design and develop Automatic Whiteboard cleaning system using Microcontroller which can overcome the problems related to discomfort for the teacher, breaking concentration and conceptual link between lecturer and student and wastage of time and energy while erasing the board.

Objectives: • To achieve a general understanding of the technology implicated in using automatic whiteboard cleaner in college.

- The written can easily clean and not a waste of time.
- To saves our valuable and precious time.
- To do cleaning work, merely by using an automatic board cleaner.
- Make a low cost and user-friendly whiteboard cleaning machine.

Outcomes: • We will successfully clean the whiteboard automatically.

- We will operate this project from long distance by mobile.

teachers need to clean every corner of the board for plotting graphs and writing equations. Teachers more time and energy is wasted in cleaning the board during 60 minutes lecture. So students were getting bored, deviates from the topic and start chatting on mobile. The link of teaching is disturbed. So after cleaning board teachers need to pay more attention to students to get them on track again. This is a very difficult task to do. This motivated us to propose “AUTOMATIC WHITEBOARD CLEANER”. The mechanism of the automated board cleaner entails a horizontal motion. The duster which spans horizontally across the width of the board is to clean the board. The design is such that when the switch is turned on, the motor transmits energy which turns the shaft which in turn, drives the pulley.

The duster is fixed to the pulley chains which move to and fro (horizontal motion) along its plane, thereby cleaning the board. The first command signal is given to NODEMCU. Then the voltage is given to DC motor through L293D motor driver. In the Arduino program, there is uploaded for DC motors rotation. After getting instruction from Arduino dc motors are rotate at speed by given instruction in the program. Motors are connected to mechanical shaft which has also cleaning material of duster is attached. After start rotating of motors in the path the shaft also moves and due to this the cleaning material of duster getting a move and it is closed to the whiteboard surface. So it cleans the written on boards.LI-FI technology makes use of light through overhead lighting for transmission of data. This is possible through visible light communication system for data transimission.A VLC system has two components: LI-FI transmitter(ex :LED) and LI-FI receiver.the receiver is used in converting the visible light waves produced by LED into electrical signals. That signal is used for conveying information to microcontroller.

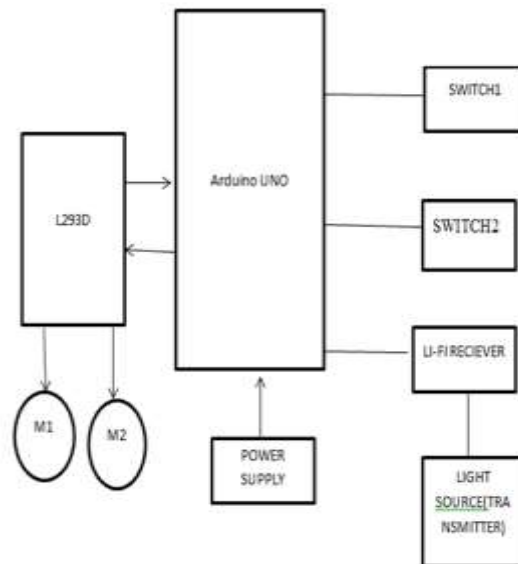


Fig1 : block diagram of proposed work

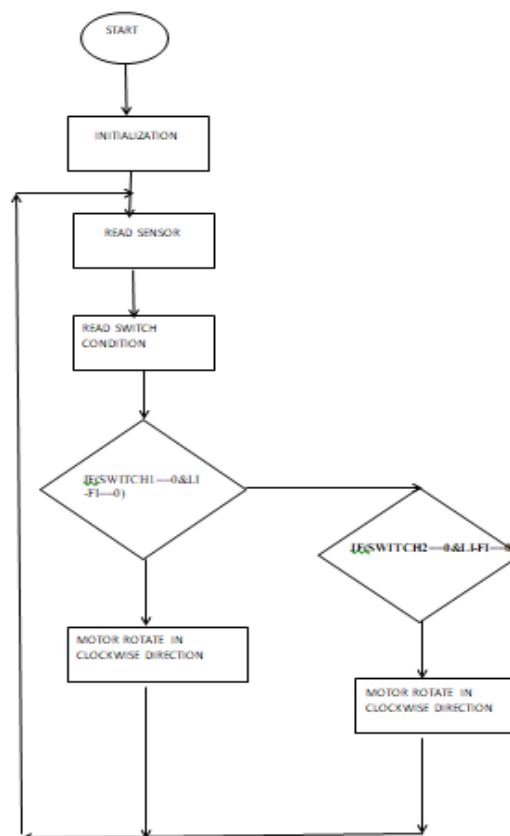


Fig2: flowchart of proposed work

Iv.Results And Discussion

It is observed that the time of complete cleaning of the board using this system is average 3 sec. On the other hand, while using the manual process the time of cleaning is about 25 sec which is about four times of the machine time. So proposed whiteboard cleaner takes less time than other previous models. It creates less noise than other motorized cleaners. Sufficient pressure has been induced during the operation due to the

attachment of brush to the side reels of whiteboard which helps to clean the board very effectively and efficiently. Change of brush is very easy and it does not affect any other parts while changing.

This system is only applicable to the whole board cleaning. Partial cleaning of the board is not possible through this system. Though there is some lagging in to start the motor, averagely it is optimum. For controlling the positions of the shaft we have created an

Android application called Mert-Arduino. We have used the platform called MIT App Inventor for the application development. The application has buttons such as forward, backward, and stops. In the figure below



Fig3: Automatic white board cleaner
If the command given through mobile application is backward, Shaft moves in the backward direction and motor running in the anti-clockwise direction.

As and when stop button in the mobile application is pressed, the motor stops at the current position due to this Shaft also stops suddenly.

V.Conclusion And Future Scope

The objective of this work which is to design an automated whiteboard cleaner has been achieved to an extent. There is a need for further fabrication works. The structures of the chains and sprocket were conceived to fit properly into the cleaning mechanism, but due to inadequate tensioning, prevented the automated duster from performing the required function adequately. The gear mechanism could have been used to reduce the speed of the motor, but considering the weight which it might have on the machine, variable speed regulators were inculcated instead. Due to the forward motion of the duster, the sensor was needed to trigger off the motor whenever the duster gets to the end of the board. This can be used to prevent damage to the motor. Finally, the automated duster when fully completed will give effective cleaning after two to three sweeps. It is recommended that the machine be improved in terms of tensioning of the chains to ensure effective cleaning and that rollers are placed at the base just in front of the duster, creating a groove where it can move. Finally, proper fitting of bearings on the

forwarding, the operation is explained. Through the mobile application forward command is given and Shaft moves in the forward direction and motor running in a clockwise direction.

sprocket is put in place to reduce the load on the electric motor`. It is concluded that automatic whiteboard cleaner has successfully designed.

The system was designed with innovative features which reduces human efforts and makes teaching efficient. This type of whiteboard could be very effectively used in schools, colleges, and universities as it increases the interest of the students to study with different technology. The machine has reduced both time and human effort. The construction of automatic whiteboard cleaner consists of Arduino microcontroller which is very user friendly in programming. On the other hand, to construct the main structure, very simple tool work is needed, and the material used in this project is cheap and easily available in the market. So it is not complicated to construct this machine and it will help to introduce an automation system. The system can be further developed by integrating a Bluetooth remote for controlling the switch. Infrared sensors can be used to convert this system to a smart whiteboard. Aesthetic looks of the whiteboard can also be improved.

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Factors Affecting Cost and Time Overrun In Construction Project

Fenil Patel ¹, Jaydeep Pipaliya ²

¹Research Scholar, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Parul Institute of Engineering and Technology, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

²Assistant Professor, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Parul Institute of Engineering and Technology, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Corresponding Author- Fenil Patel

Email: patelfenil8817@gmail.com

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Abstract. The building sector is India's largest fiscal sector. Timeliness and sticking to set price are two most important factors in overall achievement of project's plans. The primary objective of this study is to pinpoint main reasons why building projects run over budget and behind schedule. To identify factors influencing the increase in construction time and cost, an extensive literature review was managed. Taking these considerations into account, questionnaire was created & distributed to various owners, clients. Following factors have been identified as the most significant causes of construction delays: 'Social relevance effect,' 'Work environment and health and safety in project,' 'Client / owner related polarity,' and sub factors are shortage of materials and labours, and significant cost overrun factors identified are 'Inaccurate project estimations,' 'Serious Project Design Errors,' 'Administration Errors,' 'Not Hiring Right Team,' and sub factors are inflation of materials and equipment.

Key words: construction delays, cost overrun, building industry, client and contractor

Introduction

In today's world, nobody can deny the significance of the building business. The construction of buildings is now recognized as a major global economic force. Because of increased strain placed on construction managers to finish projects on schedule, in under budget, also with excellent & top-quality materials within their stated financial estimate, building projects have become more complicated. The most significant problem facing the building business in emerging nations is persistent issue of expense & schedule overruns. It stands to reason that building industry would exhibit characteristics not seen in other parts of business. For instance, if building industry encounters unexpectedly complex circumstances during design process, additional time and resources will be required. Putting up a large facility takes a lot of effort and money. The pressure on project manager to keep expenses low & deadlines met increases in tandem with project's intricacy.

Importance Of Construction Scheduling

When working on a building project, it can be helpful to keep track of when specific chores

are due and what materials will be required. Its primary function is to map out order and duration of various building tasks. When finished, it provides a comprehensive overview of project's lifecycle by pinpointing starting and ending points of individual activities and compiling the results.

Each task's resource needs are calculated based on evaluation of activity progression. The timetable for a normal building job is developed primarily by a dispatcher. The beginning & ending times of a task are established based on its expected length of time, its dependency connections with other tasks, the availability of resources, & completion date of the project.

Cost Overruns In Projects

The budget is most crucial part of any building endeavours. Cost overruns, however, are a prevalent issue in building projects across globe, and more study is required to find ways to prevent them in future. This trend is even more pronounced in emerging nations, where costs often end up being double or triple their initial estimates. An overflow in the budget, as well characterized as cost overrun, occurs when a project's total

expenses exceed its original budget by more money than was originally anticipated. This can lead to project delays or even failure. In both established and emerging nations, rising prices have become a major problem. This is a crucial area to investigate for potential mitigation of the issue.

Factors Affecting Cost Overrun

1. Inaccurate project estimates.
2. Inaccurate Project Designing Faults.
3. Administration Errors.
4. Not Hiring the Right Team.
5. Poor Site Management

Inaccurate project estimates:

Your project will fail from the start if you start with a wrong timeline and budget. The intensity of competition during tendering process can lead to exaggerated assumptions about scope of task to be done. Some initiatives will have universally high projections because they were developed using a formula. Estimation of a project may start before the RFQ is even issued. All parties involved in endeavor can voice their worries about cost & schedule at this point.

Inaccurate Project Designing Faults:

Cost overruns in construction projects are unavoidable if your design plans are flawed. A flaw in design is a poor design, an incorrect or incomplete plan. Design flaws are so common and a source of frustration for both owners and designers that a study conducted by Engineers Daily estimated that design errors are responsible for 38% of construction disputes.

Administration Errors:

In the building industry, cost overruns seem to be inevitable if the initial design plans were faulty. A design defect is an imperfect or inaccurate blueprint for something. A survey by Engineers Daily found designing mistakes account for 38% of all building conflicts, which is major source of irritation for both proprietors & planners.

Not Hiring the Right Team:

Assuming that scope changes are being handled properly & project planning are perfect. The other reason for cost overruns is a subpar performance from team carrying out work. The best-laid designs and plans are no match for incompetent Sub-contractors, who can cause significant delays, extra costs, and other problems. As unfortunate as it may be, many general builders don't put enough thought into qualifications of their

freelancers when constructing team for a given project.

Poor Site Management:

There are many aspects to look after likewise, Material Price Fluctuation, Equipment Management, Quality Control, Insufficient technical support from head office and many more. The changes in these factors directly affect the cost overruns which again creates many problems; due to these personalities clash between owners and contractor happens. Material price fluctuation has been seen both in progressed and progressing countries.

Time overruns in Projects:

Among most prevalent, significant, and crucial problems with building initiatives is time element in civil engineering. Overloading project managers' schedules remains a major challenge despite progress in technology and knowledge of project management. There are many potential causes of project delays. Material supply delays, machinery failures, governmental issues, & inclement weather are just a few examples of many causes of construction delays. Sometimes delays make things worse. Identifying the causes of delays and, depending on the project's length, A thorough evaluation requires selecting the right and accurate measures to minimize the negative effects of delay.

Factors Affecting Time Overrun

1. Social relevance effect
2. Work environment and health and safety in project
3. Client /owner related polarity

Social relevance effect:

When planning a project, most schedulers are unaware of the impact of social constraints. The major issue in the Indian construction industry, whether public or private, is socially relevant issues in the project. Social conflicts impede the steady progress of work, resulting in schedule overruns. Changes in municipal or government rules regarding the project's location, improper collaboration of citizens and political parties, claims of adjacent or adjoining building occupants, and bringing legal cases against the builders owing to noise and pollution disturbance. As a result, there may be a problem with the social initiative. Etc.

Work environment and health and safety in project:

Workplace & health and safety issues can take place infrequently throughout project. However, impact of working environment or environmental and safety issues causes a significant loss in project scheduling. This can cause the project to be delayed for several weeks or sometimes even months. The scheduler may not evaluate or give scheduling to address such a situation, or may not provide a scheduling time buffer. Primary motivation for such planning is to ensure that project's proprietor or customer is happy with project's potential for profit. Natural disasters, poor weather conditions on the project's site, geography, and topography can all cause environmental issues. Accidents, worker health difficulties, and project working conditions may all be factors in health safety.

Client /owner related polarity:

Time overruns are caused by client/owner difficulties, which occur when they fail to give project information to impact makers. Inflation induced by time overruns caused by owners or customers, such as payment delays, decision delays, and site handover delays, raw material supply delays, and occasionally time and cost owing to faulty planning and spoiling may be increase. Stakeholder communication is essential.

Review Of Literature

Determine impacts contributing towards cost overruns in Jordan's public building industry. Following a review of the literature, he identified the following characteristics that influence overruns: Material price inflation, Fuel cost inflation, Design revisions, Incorrect inventory count, Due to inexperience with project sites, Inexperience with this sort of effort, Absence of expertise in local laws, unusual weather circumstances, and Tools shortage. Thirty engineers who work in Jordan's public building sector gave their opinions on the causes of cost overruns, & PCFA analysis was used to order these causes. The results showed that design modifications, a dearth of expertise with project type, as well as project's location were identified as most significant. (Ghaleb J. Sweis, Rateb Sweis, 2013) [5] After conducting research into what causes delays and budget overruns on Indian building projects, a questionnaire was crafted and sent out to construction professionals in India. Utilising relative importance index, they determined that material market rates,

contract adjustments, & high-quality work requirements were the most significant contributors to schedule delays, while increased shipping costs, changes in material specification, and material price increases were most significant contributors to budget overruns. (S. Shanmugapriya, Dr. K. Subramanian, 2013) [9]

Researchers conducted a detailed poll in one particular emerging country, Turkey, and analyzed data utilizing Relative Importance index technique. They found a wide range of factors that could account for such cost overruns. Poor project estimate costs, poor planning, & higher cost of resources required, a shortage of experienced staff, rising prices for building materials, and rising prices for land are primary reasons for cost increases in residential project development in Turkey, as determined by a factor analysis. (Syuhaida Ismail and Nooh Abu Bakar, 2012) [10] Numerous aspects were examined using various ways. Questionnaire based on past research.

Upon further investigation, they found that issues with weather forecasting and timing, a lack of on-site administration, varying material costs, inadequate tracking and inefficient resource management, & inefficient finance monitoring of project as well as site could all lead to price overruns. (U. Sindhu Vaardini, S. Karthiyayini, 2016) [11] analysed the literature and administered a questionnaire survey to determine the reasons and the consequences of construction project delays are local Political meddling. Prolonged delays in customer payments, sloppy project timing, inadequate budgeting, and rising costs of raw materials all contributed factors. The RII was utilized for evaluation & ranking purposes. He, too, used Spearman's rank correlation coefficient test and identify key relationships between contractors and the advisory approach. (Hatkar K B & Hedao N A, 2016) [6]

Loss of a project has been linked to late deliveries of required supplies to provider or late payments of bank account bills. These issues, in addition to others, like delays in getting permits & other issues listed above, make it harder to complete the job on time and on budget. Low resource efficiency, especially machinery output, is another problem that building industry must address. (Prof. Ashish P. Waghmare, 2015) [8]

Major 5 aspects impacting cost escalation in construction were identified as economic insecurity, political instability, material price variations, competitive levels, and currency exchange. (Anant Narayan Shete, Vaibhav Durvas Kothawade, 2016) [2]

The research found that "delay in the original distribution of the site" had been single most significant contributor to budget overruns. Components and tools supplied by provider are late arriving, driving up costs. It was found that "low labor productivity, postponement in paying bills, absence of apparatus upkeep, poor purchase of materials, poor planning, protests, rallies, and other exterior problems" comprised most influential factors in project delays. (Vaibhav Y. Katre¹, Dr. D.M. Ghaitidak, 2016) [12] Poor site supervision and management, ineffectual time management, and a delay in condoning extra tasks, as well as bad weather and sloppy planning as well as timing by contractors, unskilled technical staff, a surplus of work for contractors, a shortage of available workers, and a lack of available funds all contributed to project's delay. (Aishwarya Prashant Patil, 2017) [1]

There were 59 similar variables found after a questionnaire poll and conversations with chosen seasoned employees in Malaysia were performed and their responses were assessed using average index technique. Poor planning, design delays, impractical contract length and standards, lack of expertise, insufficient planning and errors during building etc., were cited among most frequent and important factors by experts. (Ismail Abdul Rahman, Ade Asmi Abdul Azis, 2011) [7]

Investigates the issues that are causing construction delays in India. The authors identified key factors influencing construction delays in India and developed a prediction model to calculate the effects of those factors on delays. Using factor assessment and regression modelling, factor positions were calculated over time. (A., Iyer, K.C., and Rentala, S., 2012) [4] Schedule and expense overruns on projects in India's Pune region were analyzed by contrasting original estimates with the final numbers. As per data, the following are most common causes of timetable and budget overruns on domestic building projects: delays in decision making; inaccurate time assessment of project duties and responsibilities; unforeseen situations;

internal disputes in within project team; poor work organization & planning; inaccurate cost estimates; and changes in scope, design, and plans. (Bhatia. and Apte, M.R, 2016) [3]

Methodology Review

This project's research topic is Factors Impacting Cost & Time Overrun in Construction Project Scheduling. Initially, twelve pieces of literature were collected and thoroughly examined. Project completed based on knowledge gained from literature.

An initial cost estimate can be established based on the construction project timeline. It offers a series of functions. Thus, project manager is aware of tasks that must be completed & measures that must be taken in order to move forward. To determine whether construction is progressing satisfactorily, compare the actual work done with the schedule.

Projects rarely go as planned, as all project managers know. Nonetheless, it is best practice to do everything possible to keep project costs under control. Without an outline, you risk incurring unexpected costs and will have no way to track the project's actual spending. Followings are the factors affecting cost overrun Imprecise project estimations, Serious Project Designing Errors, Management Errors & Not Hiring Right Team.

A project has experienced delay when it takes longer than expected to complete the work. Followings are the factors affecting cost overrun social relevance effect, Work environment and health and safety in project and Client /owner related polarity.

Conclusion

The preceding discussion reveals that many overruns, quality control, poor site management, and other things are suffering as a result of material price fluctuations, which may result in contractor losses. These issues, as well as others such as administrative errors.

Poor planning, expense overruns, personnel neglect, mistakes made by the project designer, delays in decision-making, lack of proactive action on the part of any of the parties involved, equipment, and quality control are all factors. Each of these organizations has a variety of justifications for why building projects are delayed. This suggests that these variables require immediate action. Since the majority of the

causes are widely understood and manageable with the right planning.

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Accessibility Issues For Persons With Disabilities In India

Dr. Mahesh B Thakur

Associate Professor, Karve Institute of Social Service, Pune

Corresponding Author- Dr. Mahesh B Thakur

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Abstract

Accessibility is a concept that spans a vast array of disciplines and refers to the design of products, devices, services, or environments for Persons with Disabilities (henceforth PwDs). In layman terms, accessibility is the ease by which any service, product or environment can be utilized by all persons equally, including a Person with Disability. Unfortunately, with the present state of the country, this area is highly neglected which makes PwDs feel vulnerable and unaccepted in society. According to the Census 2011, there are 14.9 million men with disabilities as compared to 11.9 million women in India. Of which 18.0 million differently-abled people are in the rural areas and 8.1 million are in the urban settings. The percentage of men with disabilities is 2.41 per cent & 2.01 in women. Social groups' wise analysis indicates that 2.45 per cent of the total disabled population are of Scheduled Castes (SC), 2.05 per cent belongs to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) and 2.18 per cent to those other than SC/ST. A central feature of the rights-based approach to disability, accessibility as a concept emphasizes the role that society, the built environment and societal attitudes play in making PwDs feel disabled and places the onus of securing the rights of PwDs on the state. The recognition of the role that the state must play in securing the rights of PwDs has led to the near universal adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and in turn, has led to a number of changes in the policies of states.

Keywords: *Accessibility, PwDs, Social Groups, Environment.*

Introduction:

In India, disability has been treated as a taboo, as something to be ashamed of for a long time. In the earlier times, it was thought to mean that the person is impure or that he is being punished for something that he had done in a previous life. But disability is not a curse, it is not something that a person should feel ashamed of. In the present, the view on disability is not as severe and people do treat disabled people with more compassion. But there is still a bias against persons with disabilities, and they are still discriminated against. Although people feel sorry for disabled persons, they do nothing to ensure that they have a smoother life. People have a right to movement, but persons with disabilities are not able to access many places due to their disability and there are no easy access features. Many schools,

colleges and other buildings do not have ramps for wheelchairs, or disability-friendly toilets or trained professionals to help them or writings in braille, and other such requirements are not fulfilled. Accessibility issues for PwDs is not a new concept and has been in place since a long time. Instead of having an inclusive approach, the society at large has pushed them towards separately institutionalizing them. A lot of research is required to make basic services and amenities accessible and usable to the different categories of PwDs. While some modifications might work for a person with visual impairment, they may not be useful for a person using a wheelchair. In several mainstream and important areas, there is a lack of interpreters for persons with hearing impairment, making language and communication a huge barrier.

Objectives of the study:

This study aims to highlight the various areas where PwDs face accessibility issues in India and study the main roadblocks in each section. It will also try to provide possible solutions for the same. Policies that intend to promote accessibility for PwDs must necessarily cover many areas due to the sheer scale of the problem they deal with. Identifying critical areas is of utmost importance for planning and ensuring accessibility. The following are the broad areas where attention is required to be focused on:

1. Laws and legislation
2. Mobility and transportation
3. Information, Communication Technologies, and Employment
4. Healthcare services and insurance
5. Education and awareness

The above-mentioned areas are interconnected and should be viewed in that respect only. While improving the services but not making necessary amendments in the law will be a half-hearted approach to solving this problem.

1.1 Laws and legislation

Legislation is the linchpin of accessibility for PwDs. The present laws while in existence are not directly beneficial due to a lack of understanding of these laws by the general masses at large. Moreover, most of the laws are only applicable at Government institutions and Government jobs, but PwDs face a lot of discrimination in the private sector.

Every policy and governmental action intended to promote accessibility for PwDs needs a legal basis to be sustainable and binding. In the absence of specific legislation, it is impossible to secure and promote the rights of PwDs. Further, the

mere presence of laws is meaningless if people with disabilities cannot take recourse to these laws or if cases filed under these laws are not disposed of quickly. Roadblocks: Lack of protective legislation and laws, especially in the private sector, slow and inefficient judicial system, poor awareness of laws among the public, non-adherence to existing laws, among others.

1.2 Mobility and Transportation

Mobility and access to transportation services is of critical significance due to its inter-sectional nature. The access to every other critical area listed above is dependent on the presence of adequate transportation infrastructure for PwDs and without removing the barriers present in transportation, one cannot think about accessibility.

A recent case which made the news headlines was when the renowned Indigo Airlines did not allow a child with disabilities to board the flight, despite his parents being present, on the grounds that he would be a threat to the other passengers. In today's age of social media, while the news spread like wildfire and created anger among people, a mere apology and course correction was done by the airlines. However, the real need to be addressed here is the uneducated mindset of its staff who dealt with this situation in the most abrasive way and caused a lot of emotional and mental stress to the child and parents.

Even though accessibility of buildings is a fundamental checkpoint while designing it, Architects and contractors choose to neglect it and construct infrastructure which cannot be used

by some PwDs. For instance, the dimensions of a corridor, availability of a slope/ramp, dimensions of the washroom should be such that a wheelchair bound person is able to access the same. These are a few points to bear in mind while constructing any building/ office/ residential complex/ mall etc.

Access to justice, for instance, is meaningless if a Pw D cannot travel to the police station to lodge a complaint. Access to health-care facilities is meaningless if a Pw D cannot use the public transportation system to go to the hospital. In fact, an inaccessible transportation system places an additional monetary burden on Pw Ds and leads to economic hardship if the person is poor, and hence, a robust and accessible Public Transportation System is of utmost importance in safeguarding and protecting the rights of Pw Ds. Roadblocks: Lack of universal designs for public transportation, poor accessibility standards for public transportation among others

1.3 Information, Communication Technologies, and Employment

Pw Ds must have access to information to make informed choices and should also have the ability to communicate their views and opinions freely. Access to information and communication technologies is hence paramount and steps must be taken to bridge the digital divide that especially affects Pw Ds. For instance, ensuring all websites are accessible for visually impaired and are supported by JAWS/NVDA Screen reader software, images are given

descriptive tags, etc. Web accessibility standards, promotion of assistive information and communication technologies and training Pw Ds to use these assistive ICT needs to be looked into.

In the area of employment as well, Pw Ds face extreme discrimination as their CVs are not even shortlisted on employment websites such as Naukri, Monster etc. There is a huge gap in understanding the accessibility needs of a Pw D and trying to fulfill them rather than sidelining them on the grounds of disability. There is also a general sense of fear in hiring a Pw D as Corporates do not want to get into unnecessary trouble for not abiding by accessibility guidelines. They also do not wish to invest in the required changes to be done to hire such a candidate.

Roadblocks: Lack of training to Pw Ds, inaccessible websites and web-features, poor understanding of their capabilities by employers, among others.

1.4 Healthcare services and Insurance

The existing health-care facilities are not always accessible to Pw Ds. The specialized facilities and skill needed to treat disabilities is difficult to come by in our country and fixing this problem by providing adequate health facilities, rehabilitation measures and assistive technology to Pw Ds needs to be a priority for the Government. Not just responsive but preventive healthcare services should be worked upon so that we prevent persons being born with disabilities due to human error, malnutrition,

poor healthcare infrastructure, etc. PwDs are also not very aware about the availability of healthcare insurance to cover their heavy medical expenses. Insurance Companies should be more empathetic towards their needs and come-up with specialized plans and services to help them. The lack of research support hinders development of new technologies, leading to a situation where there are very few disability research labs in our country. Roadblocks: Lack of accessible hospitals and trained personnel, expensive assistive technology and lack of affordable care providing services, unavailability of insurance services, among others

1.5 Education and Awareness

Good education is essential for all of us to lead a good life, especially so in the case of PwDs. Education empowers PwDs by giving them the much needed confidence in a not-so-progressive society and opens employment opportunities for them. Even with the Right to Education (RTE) Act implemented in India in 2010, which mandates all schools to have assistive technology, special educators and infrastructure to ensure no child is left behind due to lack of services in education, there are hardly any schools which have taken the necessary corrective action. Parents of PwDs still knock on legal doors for basics like admission, availability of accessible study material and infrastructure in schools for their children. These lacunas prevent them from pursuing quality education as easily as others do.

An example to highlight here would be the unavailability of Mathematics syllabus beyond 8th grade to students with vision impairment, even today. With such advancement in the field of technology and some available software's, there is still a huge gap in these services being available in schools for the blind. Hence the math of these children is very weak and they are unable to pursue any further education in the field of science and commerce. Roadblocks: Lack of inclusive schools and trained personnel, lack of accessible study material among others

Research Methodology:

The research is based mainly on secondary sources which includes, research articles, books and online sources. Qualitative methods of research have been used. Facts, judgements, interpretations, opinions, and ideas have been discussed based on articles and books.

The paper takes a look at what the legal stand of India is when it comes to providing accessibility for persons with disabilities, and to what extent this has been implemented in schools and colleges. It also analyses the affirmative steps taken so far, and gives recommendations for the improvement of the situation. This is done by preparing a hypothesis and research questions, then evaluating the laws in place and their implementation by comparison.

Data Analysis:

Having identified the areas of accessibility, we now spread a light into the current laws in place and the action plan by the Government to address the issues.

Current Systems and Laws:

United Nations Convention on the

Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), of which India is an important member, under Article 9 it is mandatory to the Government for ensuring to persons with disability accessibility to transportation, information, physical environment, communication technology and accessibility to services as well as emergency services.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 - This Act specifically looks at improving the accessibility in different areas for persons with disability, knowing how important an issue it is. It deals with the ease of access to public and private buildings, workplaces, public utilities, medical services, law enforcement agencies and transport facilities, among various others.

The terms access or accessibility appear 48 times in the document while dealing with judicial, political, cultural, economic, educational, housing, institutional, employment-related, health and infrastructural reform and access to art.

The new Act has expanded the ambit of conditions it recognizes to 19 conditions, as opposed to the 7 disabilities that were recognized under the 1995 legislation.

A really important development under this Act is that it requires mandatory conformance to accessibility standards and recognizes that reasonable accommodation and universal design are critical for facilitating access in an equitable manner and creating an accessible framework for India going forward. Where the previous Act required governments

to make facilities accessible to the extent that it was possible within their economic limits, thus having provided an exit option for most state governments to avoid compliance, the new Act makes it amply clear that accessibility is a must and includes the private sector, private service providers and private establishments within its ambit for compliance with the Act. The Act also understands public services and public buildings as those which are used by the public at large, including those services and buildings which belong to the private sector and not as merely those which are government owned.

Another important development is the fact that the Act clearly makes it compulsory that accessibility includes both information technology accessibility and environmental. This Act provides for the forming up of a Central Advisory Board and State Advisory

Boards to conduct functions of evaluation, policy makers and monitoring and facilitating implementation of the Act. This Act makes it compulsory for the appointment of a Chief Commissioner for persons with disabilities who will be assisted by two additional commissioners, one of whom at least must be a person with a disability. Every proceeding before a chief commissioner will be a judicial proceeding and the Chief Commissioner will have the same authority as those granted to a civil court while trying a case under this Act.

The “Accessible India” campaign was started by Prime Minister

Narendra Modi in 2015 with the objective of making it convenient for persons with disabilities to access administrative buildings and transport facilities, among many others. The vision of the Accessible India Campaign is 'Accessible India, Empowered India' – Sugamya Bharat, Sashakt Bharat. With the Government's resolve towards universal accessibility, the Accessible India Campaign was a call for a mission oriented change. The devotion of the Government to work for accessibility related issues for the disability sector has been evident since 2014 for provisioning disabled friendliness facilities across public places. From 2019, the Government is working to take forward the vision of the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan in order to ensure fully accessible public infrastructure, including airports, railways stations, bus stations, shopping malls and public transport systems.

The three verticals under the campaign along with objectives and targets are:

1. Built Environment Accessibility

Objective 1: Enhancing the proportion of accessible government buildings

- a. Conducting accessibility audits of at least 25-50 most important government buildings and using government policies to convert them into fully accessible buildings for disable people in the selected 50 cities.
- b. Converting 50% of all the government buildings of National Capital and all the State capitals into fully accessible buildings for

disable people.

- c. Conducting audit of 50% of government buildings and converting them into fully accessible buildings in 10 most important cities or towns of all the States

2. Transportation System Accessibility

Objective 2: Enhancing proportion of accessible airports

- a. Conducting accessibility audit of all the international airports and converting them into fully accessible international airports
 - b. Accessibility audit of all the domestic airports and converting them into fully accessible airports
- Railways

Objective 3: Enhancing the proportion of accessible railway stations

- c. Ensuring that A one, A & B categories of railway stations in the country to be converted into fully accessible railway stations
- d. Ensuring that 50% of railway stations in the country are converted into fully accessible for disabled people.

Objective 4: Enhancing the proportion of accessible Public Transport

- a. Ensuring that 25% of Government-owned public transport vehicles in the country are converted into fully accessible for the disabled people.

2. Information and Communication Eco-System Accessibility

Objective 5: Enhancing proportion of accessible and usable public documents and websites that meet internationally recognized accessibility standards

- a. Conducting accessibility audit of 50% of all government websites both Central and State Governments and converting them

into fully accessible websites

- b. Target to guarantee that at least 50 percent of all public documents issued by the Central Government and the State Governments meet accessibility standards so that the disabled people can easily access it.

Objective 6: Enhancing the pool of sign language interpreters

- a. To focus on Training and developing of 200 additional sign language interpreters.

Objective 7: Enhancing the proportion of daily captioning and sign-language interpretation of public television news programs.

- a. Developing and adoption of national standards on captioning and sign-language interpretation in consultation with National media authorities by June 2022.
- b. Ensuring that 25% of all public television programs aired by government channels meet these standards by June 2022.

Accessibility is about giving equal access to everyone. Without being able to access the facilities and services found in the communities, persons with disabilities will never be fully included. Accessible India Campaign will seek cooperation of all Central Government Departments/Ministries and State Governments to progress towards making India universally accessible.

Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA) for providing financial assistance for undertaking various activities outlined in the RPwD Act. The RPwD Act, 2016 endorses the rights of persons with disabilities for access to education, vocational training, and employment, public transport, built environment, information and communication and

upholds their independence and dignity.

The laws in India are favorable towards accessibility, and they do aim towards it, but the implementation of these laws has been inferior and the laws have not been backed with adequate research or funding. Unless this is changed, the laws cannot be availed to their full potential and the situation cannot change.

Findings:

On the basis of the above information, the following findings have come to light:

- A lot of work has gone into the planning and laying down of the Accessible India campaign however, the actual on ground work is not yet up to the mark. The States are not as supportive or aligned as per the overall plan of the Central Government and hence schemes even if present do not reach the end beneficiary.
- Work still needs to be done around removing stigma in the minds of people around disability, which is still a huge barrier for them to cross. Even if infrastructure is made available, if people themselves have a wrong mindset, then they may not even allow PwDs to use these facilities. Hence awareness creation through social media should still be a huge focus area.
- Private schools are still unwilling to admit PwDs and are neither willing to make the required changes as per the RTE Act.
- There is still a loophole in the law regarding employment of PwDs, which gives organizations an

excuse for not hiring them because of which most of them are unemployed. By giving the final discretion in the hands of the organization, the law has indirectly lost control and emphasis.

- Detailed checklists are available for accessibility audits of buildings but are not being used to their full capacity. Moreover, no mechanism is in place to see if the changes suggested post the audit are implemented or not.

Conclusion:

The laws in India regarding accessibility have been well-intentionally curated, but enough background research has not gone into it to make it effective. The implementation of these laws has also not been seen through. India has come far in the fight for bringing equality to the disabled, but it still has a long way to go, to bring to fruition everything that it has promised the people of India.

Suggestions:

- A rigorous follow-up on deadlines for implementation of plans under the Accessible India campaign, and penalties for not abiding by accessibility guidelines.
- Stricter implementation plans for changes suggested by accessibility audits. Mandatory accessibility audit prior to any new constructions in any field.
- Improvement of capability of healthcare providers and program managers. Human resource capacity can be improved through effective education, training, and

recruitment.

- Focus on basic and primary education for disabled children as close to the mainstream as possible, especially in the subjects of Maths and Science by making it more accessible.
- Increase public awareness and understanding of disability overall. Governments, institutions, and organizations should consider running social marketing campaigns that change attitudes on stigmatized issues such as HIV, mental illness, and leprosy. Involving the media is vital for the success of these campaigns and ensures the dissemination of positive stories about persons with disabilities and their families.
- World Wide Web Consortium (w3c) Standards are available for both web and mobile applications, and this, in addition to the existing Guidelines for Government Websites 2009, can be used to frame the new standards. The government also needs to step in and take measures to raise awareness amongst PwDs about using ICT, in addition to making specialized ICTs (screen reader software, for instance) for PwDs cheaper and more affordable to the public.
- The Government must ensure two things - one, establish transportation and information and communication infrastructure standards and two, encourage universal design.
- Cap the prices of technologies and technological products that are essential for persons with

disabilities to lead a dignified life
 - Provided a fair compensation to the owners of the aforementioned technologies and technological products is given.

- Promote research in prevention and prevalence of disability and the application of science and technology to the development of indigenous, appropriate aids and appliances.

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A Geographical Analysis Of Land Use And Cropping Pattern In Satara District, Maharashtra

Prof. Nitin D. Agawane¹, Dr. Ashish S. Jadhav²

^{1 2} Asst. Prof., Dept. of Geography, Mudhoji College, Phaltan, Dist. Satara, Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur,

Corresponding Author- Prof. Nitin D. Agawane

Email: ashishjadhav8261@gmail.com

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Abstract

The pattern of land utilization has acquired a special significance in developing countries like India. In view of pressure of the population on land, scientific studies dealing with different aspects of land use are of great importance. The present study proposes to examine the land use and cropping pattern in Satara district, which is representative of southern Maharashtra in many ways. Include methodology and sources of data the analysis reveals that net sown area and fallow land happen to be major land use categories and Jowar rank first in the cropping pattern of the study area. To mitigate the increasing demand for foods and fodder, there is sample scope for double cropping provided sources of water are tapped fully through integrated watershed development and management schemes.

Key Words : Land use pattern, Cropping pattern.

Introduction

Land use studies are of particular significance in developing countries like India in view of the rapidly rising population and consequent pressure on the exiting land. The land is the basic source of human society and land use is the surface utilization of it. For development of vacant land, man used series of recognized category. Land use is an important economic activity of man. It is the function of four variables like land, water, air, and man. The certain proportion of its available for cultivation, which the best base for the agricultural production, land use changes occur to meet the variable demands of the society in its new way of life.

The cropping pattern and agrarian economy of the district has changed because of the land under the cash crops increased while the land under food crops decreased. The agricultural production increased due to introduction of canal and lift irrigation. The climate and physiographical condition are quite suitable for cultivation of different crops. In the Satara district cultivated crops can be classified into different categories like cereals, pulses oilseeds, cash crops and vegetables, etc. An attempt has been made to investigate the production of major crops in the study area. In the recent years more than

60 percent area under various crops including fallow land. It indicates there is more scope for cultivation. Such studies help in evaluating the various aspects of current land use and correlate them with the cropping pattern. The present study proposes to examine the land use and cropping pattern in Satara district.

Objectives

- 1) To analyse the existing land use and cropping pattern.
- 2) To correlate the land use with cropping pattern.

Data Base And Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data collected through District Statistical Office, Department of Agriculture Satara District, Season and Crop Reports published by the Department of Agriculture (1990-91 to 2000-01), Socio-Economic Abstract (1992, 2002, 2012), District Census Handbook, Gazetteer Agricultural Epitomes, Agricultural Statistical Information Maharashtra State, etc. were also scanned for getting relevant information. For the present investigation, district is selected is as in general and tehsils in particular.

The data of present study have been abstracted from the published records of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of

Maharashtra. The land use has been cartographically represented at the tehsil level on the basis of selected scale. Crop ranking have been computed on the basis of the occupancy strength of each crop ranking first, second, third and fourth. In order to correlate the land use with net sown area under each crop to represent the distribution pattern of crops.

Study Area

The Satara district is situated in west part in Maharashtra state. This district consists eleven tehsils covering 1739 villages. The total area extent is of 10,480 sq. km. extending from 17°05' to 18°11' north latitudes and 73°33' to 74°54' east longitudes. This district is confined by Pune district to north, Solapur district to east, Sangli district to south and Ratanagiri district and Raigarh districts to west (Fig. 1). It has very short boundary of Raigad district to the northwest.

Although the boundaries are main administrative line along with several lines this considered with physical features. Satara district has typical landscapes due to variations in relief, climate and vegetation. The variation of relief ranges from the pinnacles and high plateau of the main Sahyadrians range having heights over 1200 meters above mean sea level to the subdued basin of Nira river with an average height of about 600 meters above mean sea level. The climate ranges from the rainiest in the Mahabaleshwar region which has an average annual rainfall of over 6000 mm to the driest in Man, Phaltan, Khandala and Khatav tehsils where the average annual rainfall is about 500 mm. Satara is predominately a rural district of the 23 inhabited places in the district, 1739 are villages and 15 towns including the city of Satara.



**Fig.1: Study Area- Location Map of Study Area
Land Use Pattern of Satara District**

The land is the basic source of human society and land use is the surface utilization of it. For development of vacant land, man used series of recognized category. Land use is an important economic activity of man. It

is the function of four variables like land, water, air, and man. The certain proportion of its available for cultivation, which the best base for the agricultural production, land use changes occur to meet the variable demands of the society in its new way of life.

Table 1: Land Use Pattern Of Satara District

Sr. No.	Land use Category	Area in 1990-91	Percentage change in land use pattern over the base year 1990-91	Area in 2000-01 (Area in hector)	Percentage change in land use pattern over the base year 2000-01
I	Non Cultivable Land				
	1) Forest	140500	13.27	145800	13.77
	2) Area Not Available for Cultivation	123800	11.69	105100	10.87
	a) Area Under Non-Agriculture	23700	2.23	22800	2.15
	b) Barren and Uncultivated Land	100100	9.45	86300	8.15
II	Cultivable Land				
	3) Net Sown Area	638000	60.28	589700	55.72
	4) Fallow Land	63800	6.02	71400	6.74
	a) Current Fallow	18400	1.73	16300	1.54
	b) Other Fallow	45400	4.28	55100	5.20
	Other Uncultivated Land	92200	8.78	136300	12.90
	Total		100	1058300	100

Source: Socio Economic Abstract- 1992, 2002

The primary use of land for Crops, Forest, Pasture, Mining, Transportation, Gardening, Residential, Recreational, Industrial, Commercial, Cultivable Waste, Barren and Fallow Land. The land use study in its spatial context is essential to understand the regionalization of the areas of optimum land use degraded area, etc. The change in the land use pattern of Satara district depicts the interaction among all these elements. To study these changes the total area has been studied under two categories i.e.

I. Non cultivable land

II. Cultivable land

The non-cultivable land comprises forest land and area not available for cultivation. Forest occupies 13.77 % of the total geographical area in 2000-2001 which was about 13.27 % in 1990-91. The forest area is in the western part of the study area which coincides with the rainfall distribution and topography. Area not available for cultivation is about 11.69 % (i.e. 121212 hector) of the total study area in year 1990-91. It includes land which cannot be brought under cultivation unless at very heavy cost and rugged and barren topography. The land put to non-agricultural use is 2.23 % (23700 hector) and barren and uncultivated land is

9.45 % (100100 hector) of the total area of Satara district shows the regional distribution of area not available for cultivation. Its proportion is high in eastern, western, North western part of study area.

The cultivable land which includes the net area sown and follow land shares about 55.72 % (587700 hector) of the geographical area in the present study during 2000-01. There was increase of 5 % (638000 hector) in the year decrease in 1990-91 but unfortunately there was decrease in area under net sown area by 8 % (589700 hector) in the year 2000-2001. The same meaning is taken for analysing the impact of irrigation generally in central, northern, southern part of such area has high percentage (over 75 %). Generally, high proportion of net sown is due to levelled land. The northern eastern and south central have moderate (70 to 75 %) area under this category the low (60 to 70 %) intensity of net area sown lies in eastern and western part of study area due to mountains and hilly area, rugged topography with undulating surface. The land which remains vacant for 6 to 10 seasons comes under fallow land class. The total fallow land during 2000-01 was 6.74 % (71400 hector) and in 1990-91 it was 6.02 % (63800 hector) to the total geographical area

means showing positive change in fallow land.

Cropping Pattern of Satara District

The cropping pattern and agrarian economy of the district has changed because of the land under the cash crops increased while the land under food crops decreased. The agricultural production increased due to introduction of canal and lift irrigation. Jawar, Wheat, Rice, Bajara and various Pulses are main food crops. In the central part Wheat and Jawar, Bajara and pulses are the main food in eastern part of study area. The climate and physiographical condition are quite suitable for cultivation of different crops. In the Satara district cultivated crops can be classified into different categories like cereals, pulses oilseeds, cash crops and vegetables, etc. An attempt has been made to investigate the production of major crops in the study area. In the recent years more than 60 percent area under various crops including fallow land. It indicates there is more scope for cultivation.

The cropping pattern of the region is typical of an under developed agricultural

economy in which most of the cultivated area is devoted of food crops shown in Table 2. Jowar is the most important crop occupying 17.25 per cent of total cultivated area. Jowar is the major crop produced in both Kharip and Rabi season. In eastern zone of Satara district it is more i.e. in Phaltan taluka. There is somewhat increase in area under Jowar in Patan, Jawali i.e. 18333 hector (36.21 percent) 170501 hector (33.75 percent) and in Mahabaleshwar 4591 hector (9.13 percent) it was just 285 hector during 1984-85. The positive change shows by Man and Khatav taluka i.e. 11.87 percent and 11.48 percent. Phaltan shows negative change i.e. -23.35 percent due to source of irrigation facilities area under Jowar crops increased. Wheat is the most significant crop grown during the winter season. It requires a cool climate with moderate rainfall less than 50 cm and irrigation. As such in the study region the post monsoon rainfall is not sufficient for optimum production. Therefore, it is the irrigation which determines it's a real extent wheat occupies maximum area in eastern part of the district i.e. 9413 hector.

Table 2: Satara District: Cropping Pattern (2011-2012)

Sr. No.	Crops	Area in Hector	Percentage of Total Geographical area
1	Rice	45417	3.91
2	Wheat	35304	3.04
3	Jowar	200108	17.25
4	Bajara	89903	7.74
5	Majze	13323	1.14
6	Sunflower	2690	0.23
7	Total Pulses	398202	34.32
8	Total Food Grains	45377	3.91
9	Sugarcane	43694	3.76
10	Cotton	3614	0.31
11	Other Masala Crop	3558	0.30
12	Fruit	17966	1.54
13	Vegetables	24314	2.09
14	Total Cash Crops	3899	0.33
15	Groundnuts	61220	5.27
16	Other Cereal Crops	13047	1.22
17	Total Cereals	69484	5.98
18	Total Oil seeds	86993	7.49
19	Total Non-Food Crops	2032	0.17
20	Net Area Sown	695739	-
	Gross Cropped Area	1160145	100%

Source: Socio-Economic Abstract, 2012

Among the cereals rice crop is more important requiring high temperature and rainfall. Western and central part of the

district occupies more land under rice cultivation. The area under rice cultivation has increased in all talukas of the district

region wise it is increase from 1073 hector to 11265 hector in eastern region. Introduction of high yielding varieties irrigation facilities and attentive provides seem to have encouraged rice cultivation. Attraction to the farmers and it has made rapid strides particularly in the irrigated tracts of the Krishna valley in recent year. The part of Krishna basin is very famous for the production of sugarcane. The confluence of Krishna and Venna at Sangam Mahuli (near Satara city), Krishan and Koyana at Karad made it possible to increase in land under irrigation with irrigation facilities and special efforts made by co-operative sugar factories. Increase in sugarcane production is proportionate to increase in irrigated area.

Groundnut is a leguminous crop and can synthesize atmospheric nitrogen and thereby increase fertility, sandy loams, loams and well drained black soil which allow enough of root turning are suitable for groundnut cultivation. It cannot stand for severe drought and water stagnation groundnut is cultivated in Kharip and Rabi season it can grow both as an irrigated and rain fed crop. Gram is one of the important pulses grown in Rabi season along with wheat or some time separately. In the eastern part of study area Khatav taluka recorded 311 hector (76.36 percent) land under gram production. Due to change in farmer's outlook, government policies, irrigation facilities introduction of agro service centres there is drastic change in the production of all types of crops. In the duration of 20 years it is observed that farmers started to cultivate cash crops.

Conclusion

The land use pattern of the region is the reflection of the effects of varied physical and Socio-economic factors. Cropping pattern of this area is typical of an under developed agricultural economy. Therefore, intensity of agriculture has to be stepped up by adopting technological changes. Jowar is the first ranking crop in Satara district with 17.25 per cent of the total geographical area. Bajara occupy the second place with 7.74 per cent of the total geographical area. Groundnut occupies the third place with 5.27 per cent of the total geographical area in the district. Sugarcane is the fourth ranking crop with 3.76 per cent of the total geographical area. Change in cropping pattern may be brought out by providing irrigation facilities in the

region, for which development of minor irrigation schemes is necessary. Similarly watershed development and management schemes need be implemented on priority basis. This may help to bring additional land under cropping.

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“Exploration of Feminine Sensibilities With Reference To Manju Kapur’s Novel’s”

Prof. Shamrao Aba Navale

Dept. of English Sangola College Sangola

Corresponding Author- Prof. Shamrao Aba Navale

Email: shamravnavale@gmail.com

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Preliminaries :

The cultures and traditions of various countries have shown? discrimination between men and women from the very beginning of human race. Males were offered education, standard of living and many good things for life for centuries but on contrary, women's voices were suppressed with male domination in each and every sector of life. They were denied to take education and prevented from their own expression. It was a rule to depress woman and treat her brutally in almost every country of the world. It was said that, "In childhood a women should be under her father's control, in youth under her husband's and when her husband is dead, under her sons, she should not have independence..." (The laws of Manu) Women were demanding equal rights as that of male from centuries beginning from Christine de Pisan Mary Wollstone Craft, from Simone de Beauvior to Jane Austen and many more. Feminine sensibilities were brought forward in West demanding equal social, political, legal, moral, cultural rights with men. It was the movement for the women, by the women and for the women, which gradually spread worldwide.

The present study aims at exploration of the nature and function of feminine sensibilities in literature in general and in Indian Woman writers In English in particular, especially Manju Kapur. An attempt has been made to examine, scrutinize and analyze the passages replete with Feminine sensibilities in selected novels. For the purpose of study, various passages

from Manju Kapur's Difficult Daughters (1998), A Married Woman (2002), The Immigrant (2009), Home (2006) and Custody (2011) have been selected.

Literature is a truthful expression of life through language. Its success lies in blending both art and morality in such a beautiful way that art, in the long run, becomes the thought. Novel is a product of post colonialism in India. It has come through English language and western education. Its progress in India is due to the liberal thought from the west, which again is a product of post colonialism. The image of woman in Indo-English novel is based on the traditional ancient literature of India, which showed woman as a devoted wife or a devoted mother. The post colonial writers of Indo-English novels equipped with a new

education and sociability have different perspective of the images of woman. In the post colonial period liberal thought was brought in to our country and it was also propagated by western education. The woman novelists were responsible for the new image of woman struggling against the oppressive social norms of the male dominated society. The image of the woman in the postcolonial fiction is a crystallized form of the two different cultures. The image of woman as a custodian of extraordinary moral virtues incorporated with devotion and sacrifice has become an archetype. The image of woman in quest of her identity has emerged from the archetype. In this respect, there occurred changes in theme, emphasis and design in the literature of the twentieth century. The imaginative and creative responses of the writers are related to the changing world view and the questioning attitude thereby developed by it.

the medium of These Indian novelists deal with the society in its rich and varied customs and view the predicament of women in different dimensions. The attitude to women has changed in recent times. Their writings are based not only on observations

of external behavior but also on the internal journey in the psychological realm of the feminine sensibilities. A few women novelists like Anitha Desai, Shashi Deshpande and Manju Kapur make straight journey into the psyche of their women characters that are torn on account of the tensions generated by the discord between the individual and the surroundings. They have started trying to understand Indian women and portray her in their novels. Feminine

Sensibilities: An Overview :

Indian English Literature refers to the literary works by writers in India who write in English language and whose native or co-native language could be one of the numerous languages in India. There has been an astonishing flowering of Indian writing in English particularly novel during recent decades. Novel has proved to be the most important and popular form of literature peculiarly suited to Indian sensibility. It has been noted for providing an exclusive medium for a number of women to offer their interpretations of life and society from a woman's point of view. The major contemporary Indian women novelists include Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Mahashweta Devi, Nayantara Sahgal, Shashi Deshpande, Shobha De, Arundhati Roy, Jumpa Lahiri, Ruth Jhabvala, Manju Kapur, Chitra Banerjee and many more. All these novelists deal with various shades of life like love, passion, affection, education, marriage system, loneliness, search for identity, social, political and judicial system etc.

Manju Kapur's creative writing deal with love, marriage, affection, for self identity, quest identity, traditional boundaries, gender discrimination, role of a woman, effect of patriarchy, psychological development, education, social ostracism, illicit love, the shift in woman identity with time etc. On this same platform researcher has attempted to bring together the feminine sensibilities in the writings of Manju Kapur.

The word feminine sensibilities refer to consciousness of woman as a woman. Antonio Damasio defines conscious as:

'An organism's awareness of its own self and its surrounding.'

(The Heart of Listening: Part 4: Page 50)

The origin of modern concept of conscious is often attributed to John Lock's 'Essay Concerning Human Understanding'

published in 1960. Locke explicitly defines consciousness as 'the perception of what passes in a man's own mind.' (Science and Technology: Consciousness Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieve August 20, 2010).

Feminine sensibilities points out the female consciousness about identity, present status, rights, freedom, education, knowledge, her search for identity in social premises. It reveals situation of women while creating their place in home, society and world. It is even necessitates to understand the psychological study of protagonists in relation with happiness, problems and sufferings. The psychology of protagonists is to be studied with the help of term Feminine sensibilities. The protagonists in the novels of Manju Kapur

reveal psychology of women with their inner feelings, decisions, thoughts and actions.

Various Concerns of Feminine sensibilities :

Feminine sensibilities have varied dimensions to look at such as family, marriage. Identity, education, male domination and many more. Major role in woman's life in India is played by her family. Familial relations and marital institution has got prime importance in every country and culture. Those are called as the sacred institutions. Those are even labeled as the source of comfort. It is the place where human relations are developed and nurtured. In each of these the place and role of woman is of utmost importance but neglected purposefully. The family and marital relations serves the purpose of bridging the gap between nature and civilization, biology and culture, sex and virtue or righteousness, private rivalry and public order etc.

Most of the authors who exposed Feminine sensibilities have portrayed the oppression and gender differentiation operative within the institution of the family and the male-centered Indian society at large. According to them Feminine sensibilities is not segregation of women from her background but it is an attempt to disclose the various ideological elements that mould her in a proper way. These include social and psychological factors such as, woman's subordinate position in the family and her restricted sexuality. The Feminine sensibilities exponents seek to expose the ideology by which a woman is trained to play her subservient role in society. It stresses the

urge for women to break free from the shackles of their traditional position and see their own need for self-fulfillment as more important than the duty of sacrificing themselves for their husbands and children.

The domination of men in women's life is obvious element in a patriarchal society and the consequent relegation of woman to a secondary position seemed to have prompted Indian women writers to take up the cause of women. It was the need of time to free women from the shackles of tradition and establishment of own identity which resulted in Feminine sensibilities. It opposed the duty of women as sacrificing themselves for their husbands and children. The major concern of Feminine sensibilities is expression of the frustration and disappointments of women who experience the social and cultural oppression in the male-dominated society. It highlights the agony and trauma experienced by women in male-dominated and tradition bound society. They bring out the absurdity of rituals and customs, which, help to perpetuate the myth of male superiority. This clearly points out, how a woman grows from self-surrender to assert her individuality with newly emerged identity.

The relation of father and daughter is another chief concern of Feminine sensibilities. Father who plays the essential as well as significant role in his daughter's life is mostly stood as burden for daughter who wishes to breathe free. Their relation is usually a male female relation. There may not be a proper communication in between father and daughter in familial circumstances where daughter finds herself unable to express her pains to her father. Father is found as playing the role of head of the family and is not supportive to his daughter. Thus denials of concerns of own daughter by a father shows the social attitude of depressing women. Feminine sensibilities exponents have opposed this domination of men in their works.

The relation between mother and daughter is one more concern of Feminine sensibilities. When a girl is born in a household, it is considered that she is a debt, a liability; while when a boy is born, he is believed to be an asset, who would earn and take care of his parents later on. Thus any expenditure for a boy does not seem much, but when it comes to girls, there is always the thought at the back of their mind that they have to pay a

huge sum of money as dowry for the girl. They are considered as a burden, to be married off at great expense-even now many parents start saving money for their daughter's marriage from the time she is born. This thing has been basically discussed with the observation of the blatant gender discrimination shown by parents towards their daughters and their desire to have a male child by women authors.

It is a well-known fact, that a Hindu values a son over a daughter. At large mothers share a very strange and complex relationship with their daughters. Normally, mothers want their daughters to follow the traditions and codes. Because, they think it's a traditional bound life, which would keep her daughter safe. But, sometimes, the mother can also be found cruel and hostile towards her own daughter, and treats her with a sense of rivalry. The hostile chauvinistic societal environments, has molded the psyche of a mother as a woman, and also make the young uninitiated girl child a special object of the mother's persecution. The works of female authors exhibit the traumas of a girl-child who has suffered the bullying and curtailment of activity by her mother. Traditional woman thinks that it is their duty to remind their daughter that she is a girl and she should behave accordingly. The socio-cultural conditioning of a girl is still a part of Indian culture.

The role of woman as a mother is also a concern of Feminine sensibilities. An educated lady who has suffered a lot in her life wishes to treat her daughter in a free environment. She wishes to give all the freedom to her daughter to lead her life confidently but her incapability as an opponent of male domination reveals where she fails to give justice to her daughter. So her daughter too, suffers the same whatever she suffered before.

Relation of husband and wife has got the major concern in the writings of Feminine sensibilities. It is the ego of males for the so called social status which founds the base of familial destruction. Being the union of two souls, marriage is an honest recognition of the native equality between man and woman. It is an agreement to share between themselves the joys and the responsibilities of the joint venture and marriage is an equal necessity for both partners. No other human relationship is as intensely bilateral and

mutually enjoyable as the partnership between a man and a woman. The key to marriage is the ability to endure and go on. But there are many marriages where women are dominated by their husbands and do not find freedom and "space" in their marital life. In the opinion of Simone de Beauvoir in *The Second Sex* states: Marriage is the destiny traditionally offered to women by society. But it is seen that the family institution begins to disintegrate when a woman achieve greater economic or social status than man. This fact has been manifested by female authors through their conscious writings.

Extramarital relationships are also the significant concerns of female authors. Due to the frustration in married life a lady tries to find out comfort in the form of other partner. It is seen that the interest of the other partner too

is only restricted to physique of a woman and not her soul. This creates the bitter frustration leading to disillusionment.

Quest for identity has been skillfully treated by Feminine sensibilities exponents. They have explored in their works that generally a woman is deprived of any social identity. Her duties are traditionally restricted to the households. Women have not got any platform to establish their identity. This has marked the role of woman as negligible in social and cultural development of society.

As education was a tool in men's hand from centuries, women were kept away from education purposefully. It was thought that if a woman would learn then it may create any misfortune on the family. The education of women was having thus, a superstitious belief too. Additionally, it was the ego of males that if a woman would get an education and if she surpasses male in life that may create an insult for men. This inferiority complex too, was at the center of keeping women away from education.

Aims and Objectives of the Study :

A number of women writers writing in English have tried to express predicament of women in their literary voyage and a number of scholars have studied this aspect. However, the present research work is intended to carry out with specific aims and objectives. Those can be stated under: as

1. To understand, analyze and interpret the concept of Feminine sensibilities with reference to selected works of Manju Kapur.

2. To give outline of Feminine sensibilities and mark it as an essential aspect of Indian writing in English.

3. To comprehend Feminine sensibilities as it is reflected in the selected works of Manju Kapur.

4. To trace out Feminine sensibilities of the protagonists in the selected novels of Manju Kapur.

5. To compare and contrast the thematic aspects in the selected works under scrutiny.

Review of Literature :

in Chitra Banerjee Dr. Ram Sharma has published *Feministic Visions in the Novels of Manju Kapur* in which he tries to establish relations between women and the effect of their surrounding on their personality. Ahmad Usamah has published *A Study on Culture Shocks* Divakaruni's Short Story 'Mrs. Writes A Letter'. It is the critical appreciation of female behavior in particular situation. Tripathi Nalinav explains the importance of woman in society well as in home which reflects Gender Identity as an inner space in *The Dark Holds No Terrors*, the Fiction of Shashi Deshpande.

Scope and Limitations of the Study :

The present research work aims to focus on Feminine sensibilities of protagonists in the works of Manju Kapur. For the purpose of study, three novels of author have been selected. The novels are; Manju Kapur's *Difficult Daughters* (1998), *A Married Woman* (2002), *The Immigrant* (2009), *Home* (2006) and *Custody* (2011).

It is proposed to study the selected novels by the writer under scrutiny. The protagonists on the basis of psychological variable, consciousness would be categorized, analyzed, interpreted and evaluated from feminine perspective.

However due to the multiplicity in themes and numerous aspects and various grounds to discuss their novels, the investigation is limited up to "Feminine sensibilities" in female protagonists.

Hypothesis :

Theme of Feminine sensibilities has been prominently and recurrently observed in the works of Manju Kapur. Her writings exemplify Feminine sensibilities of women with their changing roles at home. The women characters under scrutiny reflect feminine consciousness with different perspective. Kapur manifests Feminine sensibilities of a woman in modern

sensibilities in her works. The protagonists in the works of Manju Kapur point out the Feminine sensibilities about to think, to take decision, to act and to make free her from all restrictions. Feminine sensibilities make protagonists to rebel against social boundaries though they are from different contexts. The Feminine sensibilities of authors peep out in the protagonists of their novel

Justification :

Kapur deals with the lives of women as domesticated animals living in the social sphere of male-dominance. Manju Kapur, a modern woman sensibility writer, mesmerizes with her deep awareness of sociopolitical system. .

The present investigation from the perspective of Feminine sensibilities, concentrates on female characters from the selected novels. This investigation would encourage further research from similar perspective.

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selected novels. This investigation would encourage further research from similar perspective.

Methodology :

The researcher has selected various passages from the selected novels of Manju Kapur. An analytical model will be developed which will comprise of Feminine sensibilities and its exploration in the selected novels. The selected novels will be investigated in an order of their occurrence in the novels that helps to maintain the development of the plot. The selected passages will be analyzed in the light of Feminine sensibilities, which will be preceded by a brief introduction and followed by a conclusion.

Significance of the Study :

Present study is an exploration in the process of analysis of Feminine sensibilities in the selected novels of Manju Kapur. It is an endeavor to extend the theory of Feminine sensibilities and to give it more credibility by discussing it in concrete terms. The study is an attempt to add a new link to the chain of research work made in Indian English Literature in general and Feminine sensibilities in particular. In-depth study of Feminine sensibilities helps to demonstrate how the analysis in the context in which they occur, can contribute to our understanding of literary works. The researcher will analyze different passages in terms of their functions and intended effects for which they are designed. The aim of this research is to sensitize the readers to study Feminine sensibilities in specific context with reference to Indian English Literature. The present study will help the readers in boosting their enjoyment of reading novels.

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A Glimpse of Afro-American Journey through the Pen of Afro-Americans

Dr.Sarika Sinha¹ , Miss. Deepshikha Topoo²

¹Assistant Professor , Department of Linguistics

Dr.C.V.Raman Univesity, Kota Bilaspur (C.G)

²Research Scholar Dr C.V.Raman University, Kota; Bilaspur (C.G)

Corresponding Author- Dr.Sarika Sinha

Email-drsarika.absf@gmail.com

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Abstract: When we speak about the Afro-American literature, the Afro-American writers like Toni Morrison, Alice Walker, Maya Angelo, and Richard Wright click our mind. These writers tried their pen on slave narratives or autobiographical narratives. In the nineteenth century some writers started writing with a spirit of freedom. They were all interested in presenting their own autobiographies. Through paper we would like to shed light on the journey of these Afro-American writers and their black community. Although they faced many ups and downs but still they have proved themselves. They mostly took the topics like racism, Identity crisis and social inequality. They all faced a lot of social injustice through-out their life.

Keywords : Afro-Americans, Racism, Identity crisis, and social inequality.

When we go through the literature of Afro-American writers we came to meet and understand their world better. When their grief is presented before us, we better understand the real struggle of these tortured people. Black authors played an important role in laying the foundation of the political causes like black power, Black Nationalism movement, Voice for American civil rights. These are the reasons why we have selected Afro-American writers work for our research. We have tried to cover their inner-most quest for freedom, equality and happiness. For diving deep in their pain we have studied a few works by Afro-American writers. We have taken Toni Morrison's "Beloved", W.E.B DU BOIS "The Souls of Black Folks", Ralph Ellison's "The Invisible Man". All these works witnessed that the Afro-Americans had suffered racism, Slavery, humiliation, Social inequality and also the pain of patriarchy. Toni Morrison's "The Bluest Eye", tells us story about a small black girl. She faces rejection from the society through-out the novel. We came to know that the little girl faces many tortures by the society, when she enters her school; the classmates as well as the teachers mistreated her. Due to this treatment she develops a misconception that she is the ugliest girl due

to her black color. And her condition gets more deteriorated when her own father raped her and she becomes pregnant. She has suffered a lot under this white dominated society. In order to understand her critical condition more clearly we have also studied the historical background of Afro-American culture and life. We came to know that the themes like racism, black-identity, racial pride was dominant at that time. The political climate of the United States witnessed turmoil, agitation, and many ups and downs in the life of the Afro-Americans. "The Bluest eye", got published in 1970's, during this time Toni Morrison also talks about some political movements like black power, Black Nationalism, civil rights movement and the black arts movement. All these movements witnessed the adverse and unhealthy atmosphere for the black people to survive. Another work which provides a glimpse of identity crisis and social inequality is Ralph Ellison's, "The Invisible Man". It is one of the world famous novels of African American literature. The title "The Invisible Man", also suggests us that the black people were totally ignored by the whites, they were not given importance. The protagonist of the novel "The Invisible Man", is an unobserved black man who tells us his

own story. This man admits that he is invisible because nobody admires, or look at him. Through this character the way of life and culture of white society is presented very clearly. It displayed the dark side of the Black Americans. The life and condition of the invisible man "I", shows that the problem of social injustice and identity crisis prevailed in the American society. The novel portrays Harlem a place in New York City where most of the black community resides. The black community is the poorest class of the society. They lead a very hard life. They mostly use to do farming. The white people always ill-treated them, or put them on equal footing. They discriminated the black peoples. The black people were afraid of the white community, mostly they never raised their voice against exploitation and they tried to obey the white people and try to maintain a good relation with them. To find his real identity, the main protagonist use to travel from south to north America. On his way he find out behavior of the people, in some corners of America he faces the issue of racism but freedom is also there. In his journey or in the whole book of "The Invisible man" there is a lack of communication and this proves that this black man is afraid of talking or expressing his thoughts freely. In the novel, "The invisible man" the crucial incident of identity crisis is seen, when this man went to receive the scholarship from the white people. Here he has to deliver a thanking speech but before that the white officers made him fight with other black people. At this time he was blind-folded. This incident is named as "battle royal" in the novel. The white officers made him fight this blind-folded battle just for their own entertainment. He was wounded in this battle. His face is smashed in the battle due to this he was unable to speak properly and said "social equality" in place of "social responsibility". Although he was praised by the chief guest but at the end he was expelled from the college. This expulsion creates a clash in his mind between his social and self identities. He was not free to talk or behave freely, he acts according to others will. He was never clear that with whom he has to share his feelings, he was confined to himself. Fear of rejection is a worst experience for these black people, this diminishes their personality. After his expulsion from the college this black man again continues his

journey and he went to Harlem, there he met some black activists who were raising their voice against the blacks exploitation. On arriving here and knowing these people made him realize that now he was going to have a real identity. But after sometime he came to know that his identity is not his own but it was given by the white people. On this realization he decided to burn all the authentic papers related to him including his college degree. On the issue of identity Ellison once said in an interview with a Paris Review, he said that –"The nature of our society is such that we are prevented from knowing who we are. It is still a young society, and this is an integral part of its development". So in a way Ellison supports this view that in order to achieve ones real identity it is necessary to crush the artificial identity imposed by the society. So we can say that the protagonist of the novel, "The invisible man" makes a good decision by burning the identity imposed on him by the white people.

Now let us see our next work "The bluest eye" by Toni Morrison, it also speaks about the struggle of a black girl Pecola Breedlove. Through-out the novel we can notice the race and gender issue. Morrison has tried to present the shattered world of the blacks. Toni Morrison has conveyed the story of Pecola through different narrators. These narrators were Pecola's childhood friends. Every section of the novel opens up in a new season. All the sections with the advancement of the novel show the upheavals of Pecola's life. She has faced a lot of oddities through-out her life due to her black color. She therefore wishes to have the bluest eye in order to be recognized by people. And In "Beloved", Toni Morrison again depicts the story of identity destruction and slavery. The characters of the novels show a quest for freedom. We have also noticed dehumanization of female slaves and there was a custom shown in "beloved" that the new born babies were removed from their mothers so that they may not generate any emotional attachment with their mothers. Not only the female slaves were dehumanized but the male slaves were also a victim of this. In "Beloved" we can see the adverse effect of discrimination on slaves. All the important characters of "The bluest eye", Pecola breedlove, Pauline breedlove and Cholly breedlove suffers a lot due to

discrimination culture of whites. Throughout the novel these characters took the burden of false identities imposed on them by the whites. We have gone through a lot of Afro-American literature of the nineteenth century and we noticed that most of the black peoples during that time were captives. Most of these captives use to live on field work or mostly they grew cotton for export purpose. All our above mentioned works of Afro-American writers prove this that these black people had no personal right to live freely or express anything truly. They all act according to the white's culture and rules. These enslaved people always try to please their masters and lived a miserable life. The main purpose of writing this research paper is to attract the world's eyes on the plight of these black people. It must be a duty of all men of letters or scholars to study them and find out the hidden sob of these miserable souls. Let us discover the hidden sob of these Afro-Americans. Come let's become the voice of Afro-Americans.

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Blockchain Technology in Banking - Applications, Challenges, and Security Issues

Mrs. Thanuja V

Assistant Professor, Soundarya Institute of Management and Science
Soundarya Nagar, Bengaluru-560073

Corresponding Author- Mrs. Thanuja V

Email- thanuoc@gmail.com

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Abstract

In India, banks are among the best-known and most significant financial intermediaries. Since liberalization, the way the financial system functions has undergone a few significant modifications. Innovation and banking are closely intertwined, and advancements have significantly transformed banking over time. Blockchain, the technology behind the well-known digital currency "Bitcoin," is innovative in many ways. Blockchain technology has the potential to disrupt financial industry applications because it provides extremely reliable and secure records of transactions in a distributed network. By introducing the first digital currency, known as "Bitcoin," this invention gained notoriety. The Blockchain can address the problems that banks are now having with mass transactions, security, etc. This study's main goal is to give a general review of blockchain technology in banking, including its applications and privacy concerns. This paper provides information on the benefits, privacy concerns, and potential uses of blockchain technology for safe financial transactions.

Keywords : Blockchain, DLT, Application, Security, Decentralization,

1. Introduction

What is truly significant for people? Well, no one knows without a doubt except for Money is most certainly one of those! Also, that is the reason why the financial area is one of the main areas on the planet. This area incorporates various institutions, for example, banks, finance organizations, venture companies, insurance agencies, and

so forth. These are different support points that support the economy of the world. Ordinarily, there is almost no impact of the most recent state-of-the-art innovations in the financial area yet Blockchain is certainly an exemption. Indeed, Blockchain is an innovation that might even change the fate of banking!

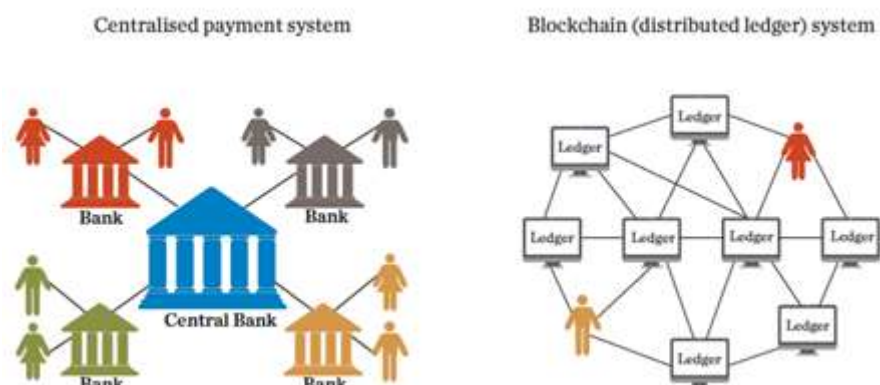


Figure 1: Traditional V/s Blockchain: Spreading the Burden, Souce: IMF e-library

However, It is an extravagant tech word that is tossed around a ton yet there are not very many individuals who get what Blockchain genuinely is. That is the reason we should

comprehend the fundamental meaning of Blockchain first and afterward get to know its different applications in the financial area and how it might improve this area.

1.1. Blockchain Technology- Meaning

Blockchain is a procedure for recording data that makes it troublesome or difficult to change, hack, or cheat the framework. A blockchain is an advanced record of exchanges that are copied and appropriated across the whole organization of PC frameworks on the blockchain. Each square in the chain contains various exchanges, and each time another exchange happens on the blockchain, a record of that exchange is added to each part's record. The decentralized educational assortment controlled by various people is known as Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT). Blockchain is a kind of DLT wherein exchanges are recorded with a consistent cryptographic engraving called a hash. Blockchain innovation is neither an

organization nor an application, rather it is a super progressed approach to recording and sharing information most dependably. A blockchain in the easiest manner can be characterized as a rundown of computerized records which are assembled impedes and are anchored. A blockchain resembles a conveyed record that is imparted to all PCs (which is by and large called here as Nodes) with a web association. Each PC associated with the blockchain will have the admittance to add more data, gave different hubs of a similar chain have verified the information. When a piece of information is verified and refreshed in the chain that can never be questioned, erased, altered, or adjusted without the information and consent of the individuals who made that record, as well as the more extensive local area.

The Properties of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT)

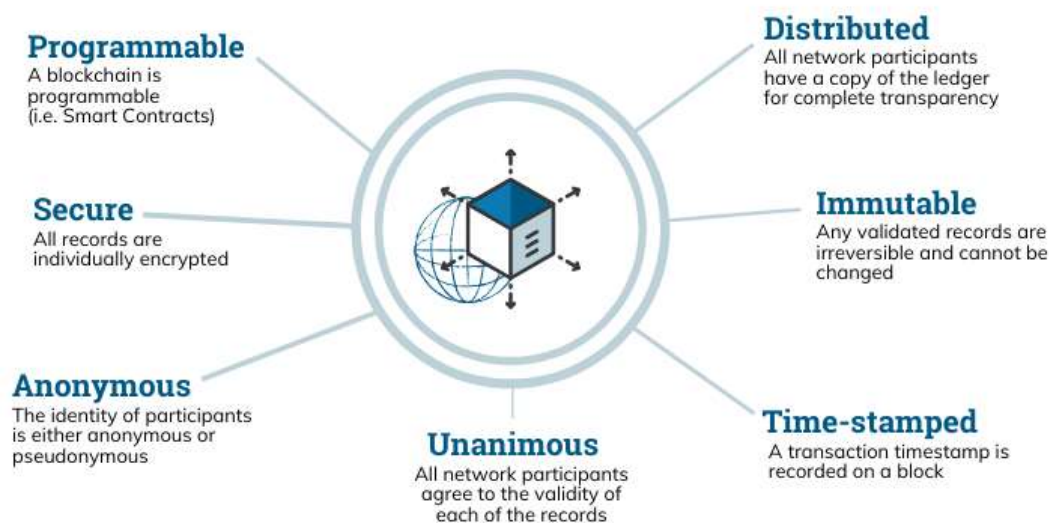


Figure 2. Properties of DLT, Source: Euromoney learning 2020

This implies assuming one square in one chain was transformed, it would be promptly obvious it had been messed with. To ruin a blockchain framework, they would need to change each square in the chain, across every one of the dispersed forms of the chain. Blockchains, for example, Bitcoin and Ethereum are continually and consistently developing as squares are being added to the chain, which fundamentally adds to the security of the record.

1.2 How Does Blockchain Work?

The information in a blockchain is recorded in blocks. All of these squares hold a specific gathering of data. At the point when another gathering is added, it frames another square that is affixed onto the past square consequently the name "blockchain".

This chain structure is a pivotal piece of what makes a blockchain not quite the same as different kinds of information bases. To perceive how the actual chain functions, it's essential to comprehend three key components associated with each square on a blockchain. Each square contains:

1. **Its hash code-** A hash code is an alphanumeric portrayal of information. A square's hash is extraordinary to that square, and it changes assuming any of its fundamental information changes in any capacity.
2. **The hash code of the square before it in the chain-** This hash fills in as a kind of perspective that keeps the squares in a direct,

sequential request. On the off chance that each square alludes to the one-of-a-kind hash of the square in front of it, the chain stays in salvageable shape. Furthermore recall whether

3. **A timestamp-** This time stamp tells when the square was made, so it additionally assists in keeping the chain in sequential request.

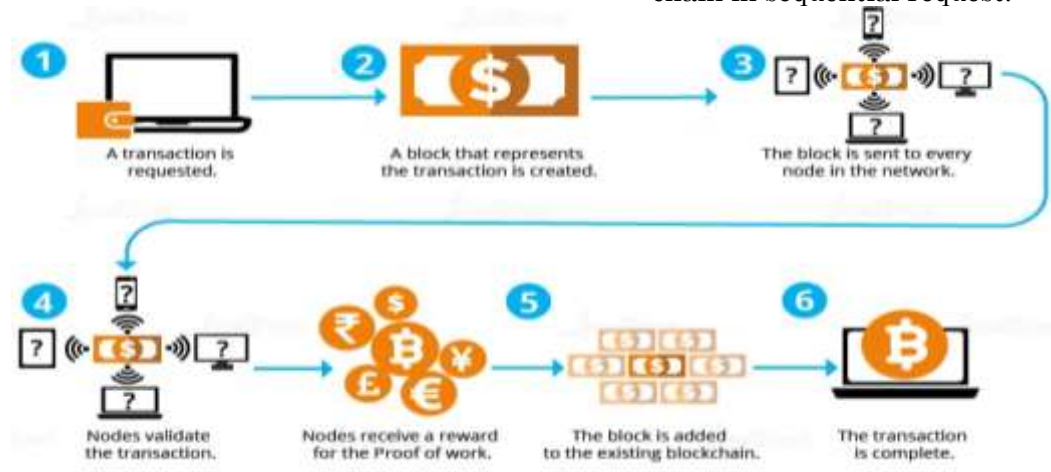


Figure 3: How Blockchain Technology works, Source: intellipaat.com

These three elements work together to ensure that the blocks in a blockchain are immutable—in other words, they can't be changed. If someone attempted to change one block, that block's hash and time stamp would change. The next block in the chain would no longer include the hash of the block preceding it, and it would quickly become apparent that the blockchain had been altered.

2. Review Of Literature

A literature review of academic exploration was directed. As it is the reinforcement of a wide range of exploration.

Binghui Wu and Tingting(2021) discuss the potential gains of blockchain development for business banks from the going with perspectives: charging action, cross-line portion action, and the asset securitization business of business banks. Blockchain development can decrease trade costs for the two players while additionally expanding the functioning capability of business banks' and chiefs' exercises.

Cointelegraph.com says that The Blockchain is another innovation that has created a ton of buzz as of late. It's exceptionally difficult to discuss ongoing advancements disregarding the expression "Blockchain". A Blockchain is an innovation that permits computerized information to be put away in a public, shared data set. It is just a progression of permanent squares. This innovation is notable as the digital currency (Bitcoin's)

spine innovation. During 2018, it was seen that all over the place, from gaming to banking and everything in the middle, there were employments of the Blockchain. It was 2017 when the "leap out-of-the-cake" second on the Blockchain was held. These days, all over the place and in each tech block, it is seen that Blockchain is referenced on different occasions

Ittay Eyal(2017) talk about the possible results of using the blockchain in finance and dealing with the financial area. The goal was to find the possible worth of the blockchain in the asset and in dealing with the record section. The creator explored how the blockchain requests about the past. Bitcoin is shutting these fissures and a couple of the difficulties remain.

Luisanna Cocco, Andrea Pinna, Michele Marchesi's paper discusses the challenges and chances of executing blockchain development across banking. Blockchain development can smooth out the overall monetary system, achieving prudent developments, using more productive structures than at this point. The creators recommend that using blockchain advancement in monetary cycles can be dealt with by vanquishing the current preventions of the blockchain, which are viewed as in "bitcoin". These weights are the high energy utilization and the significant expense of the gear.

Larry Li, Malick Sy, Adela McMurray's paper's essential explanation is to show that blockchain development might upset the current game plans and to research how this might occur. New headways like the blockchain may be one of the drivers of the strategy's turn of events. Around the finish of this paper, it is proposed that clients should follow enhancements in this field to anticipate possible breaks in business.

Charles Gallo, Anna Jumamil, and Pak Aranyawat discussed how the square chain can expect an immense part in the financial incorporation measure. They said that FI using blockchain for internal and cross-line portions can cut down costs, condense settlement time, and give a superior client

experience. They assumed that regulators should attract, intervene toward the starting stage and shape the turn of events.

3. Application Of Blockchain Technology In Banking

The blockchain was at first made for digital money - Bitcoin. Blockchain caused ripple effects generally due to the cryptographic types of cash. In the language of digital money or currency, a block is a record of new trades. Whenever each block is done, it is added to the chain, making a chain of blocks this is called a blockchain. Blockchain innovation has a lot a bigger number of uses other than digital forms of money. Few are discussed below:

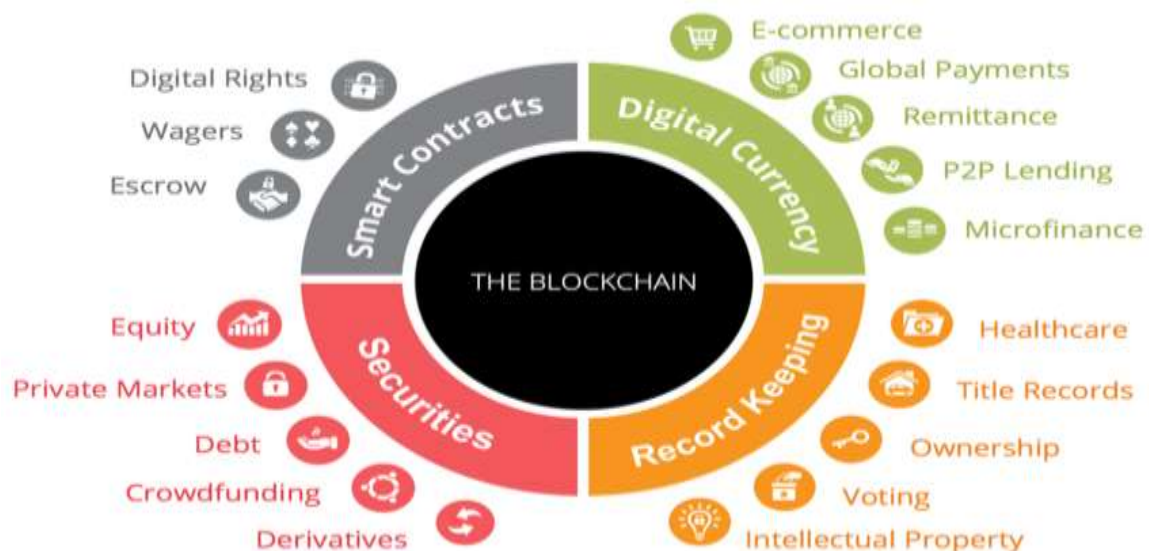


Figure 4: Blockchain applications, Source: Stoodnt.com

1. **Payments:** Payments are the as a matter of first importance use instance of any banking and additionally monetary framework. With regards to blockchain finance, both focal and business banks all around the world are currently taking advantage of this innovation as far as Payments handling and expected giving of their advanced monetary forms. This pattern likewise embraces the cross-border payments, which have been fueled for the most part by Western Union as of recently.
2. **Peer to Peer Transfers:** With P2P moves, clients can move assets from their ledger or Mastercard to someone else's record using the Internet or cell phone. The market is loaded with P2P move applications, yet every one of them has specific impediments. For

instance, the capacity to move cash just inside one geological area, or, in actuality, the failure to move cash on the off chance that the two players are situated in a similar country. Moreover, a portion of the P2P administrations charge enormous commissions for their administrations and are not secure to the point of putting away delicate information. These issues can be tackled with blockchain-based, decentralized applications for P2P moves.

3. Digital Identity Verification:

Online monetary exchanges are unthinkable without personality confirmation. Notwithstanding, this confirmation requires a ton of steps to be taken, for example,

- Eye to eye checking

- Confirmation: The bank client needs to demonstrate their character each time they sign in to the assistance.
 - Approval: Proof of the client's goals is required.
- These means should be taken for each new specialist organization.
4. **Syndicated Lending:** Syndicate lending alludes to giving advances to people by a gathering of moneylenders, typically banks. Because of a few members included, the conventional handling of such syndicate loans by banks can require as long as 19 days. Blockchain monetary administrations can supercharge this cycle and make it faster and more transparent.
 5. **Trade Finance:** Blockchain likewise assumes a significant part in the exchange finance area - monetary exercises that are connected with business and worldwide exchange (not stock trade exchanging). Indeed, even in the present troublesome universe of innovation, many exchange finance exercises include heaps of administrative work, like bills of replenishing, solicitations, letters of credit, and so forth. Obviously, many request the board frameworks permit to do this desk work on the web, yet, it consumes bunches of time.
 6. **Accounting, Bookkeeping, and Audit:** Most likely no other circle that includes as much desk work as bookkeeping, and it is digitalized somewhat leisurely. The explanation for that might be in severe administrative prerequisites in regards to information legitimacy and trustworthiness. Accordingly, bookkeeping is one more area that can be changed with the force of blockchain innovation finance, from improving on the consistence to smoothing out the customary twofold section accounting. Rather than keeping separate records given exchange receipts, organizations can compose their exchanges straightforwardly into a joint register, with the passages disseminated and cryptographically secured. Accordingly, the records are more straightforward, and any endeavors of fashioning are exceptionally difficult. Consider it an "electronic public accountant" checking the exchanges. Furthermore, block chain's shrewd agreements can be utilized to consequently pay solicitations.
 7. **Hedge Funds:** A speculative stock investment is a venture organization comprising an asset administrator and a gathering of financial backers (restricted accomplices). In any case, mutual funds members are merchants rather than standard financial backers. The motivation behind mutual funds is to expand financial backer returns and limit chances. As per Autonomous NEXT, the number of speculative stock investments that exchange digital currencies has multiplied between October 2017 and February 2018. Notwithstanding, one ought to recognize the conventional crypto speculative stock investments and decentralized crypto mutual funds.
 8. **Crowdfunding:** Crowdfunding includes raising assets by requesting a huge number from individuals each for a limited quantity of cash, commonly on the web. This industry is an ideal fit for blockchain innovation finance. Introductory Coin Offerings (ICOs), monetary instruments that assist to launch youthful digital forms of money are the most known illustration of blockchain-based crowdfunding. ICO tokens are like portions of an organization, however as a rule without value trade. All things considered, the financial backers buy tokens either for existing cryptographic money, for example, Bitcoin, or actual cash, like US dollars. Afterward, in the event of achievement, they can sell these tokens on digital money markets. Like in crowdfunding, reserves are raised to carry out an idea at the stage when the organization has no item.
 9. **Trade Finance:** Blockchain additionally assumes a significant part in the exchange finance area - monetary exercises that are connected with business and global exchange (not stock trade exchanging). Indeed, even in the present troublesome

universe of innovation, many exchange finance exercises include bunches of administrative work, like bills of filling, solicitations, letters of credit, and so on Obviously, many request the board frameworks permit to complete this administrative work on the web, yet at the same time, it consumes loads of time.

10. **Stock Exchange and Share Trading:** Trading stocks and offers has consistently elaborated a ton of outsiders, like representatives and the stock trade itself. As we probably are aware, the customary stock trade process includes heaps of stages and organization and can require as long as 3 days. Be that as it may, the decentralized idea of blockchain innovation in banking can eliminate that multitude of superfluous go-betweens and empower exchanging to be run on PCs everywhere. Not any

more devoted servers joined into an interconnected organization.

4. **Benefits Of Blockchain Technology**

Blockchain works differently from a conventional bank since it is 100% decentralized and it depends on a great many PCs to check its exchanges. This implies it runs day in and day out, all year long. The main benefit of all of the Bitcoin blockchain is its straightforwardness because the blockchain goes about as a public record for each exchange made in the Bitcoin organization.

In 2022, banking was the business with the biggest blockchain spending, coming to practically 30% of the portion of the overall industry. While utilizing blockchain, banks get a scope of benefits, fundamentally work on the nature of offered types of assistance, and lift their incomes.



Figure 5: Blockchain, Source: The Financial Express

The money-related business is conceivably the feeblest field and requires additionally created protection. That is the explanation blockchain may be likely the most intelligent solution for ensuring high security while taking out distortion, cutting down useful risks, and diminishing administrative costs. Banks see all of the benefits this development can bring, and more than 90% of US and European money-related establishments have started to explore the possibilities of blockchain. Underneath we will analyze the going advantages of blockchain in banking and assets:

- Less administrative work and organization
- Straightforwardness
- Information uprightness
- Security

- No middle people for exchanges approval
- Decentralization and in this way, autonomy from focal archives
- Lower costs and quicker handling of exchanges

5. **Limitations Or Demerits Of Blockchain Technology**

a. High introductory expense: Blockchain saves exchange cost and time however it needs high starting capital expense.

b. Complexity: This innovation includes completely new jargon. Members ought to have particular information about the innovation.

c. Network size: Blockchain requires an enormous organization of members. If it isn't a broadly conveyed matrix of organization, it

turns out to be more challenging to accomplish the advantages.

d. Transaction expense: Transaction cost of initial, not many years is free. In any case, after that, it raises the exchange cost in the organization.

e. Criminal movement: A blockchain, for example, Bitcoin's is intended to safeguard client classification, which makes it challenging to hack. Yet, this equivalent component implies that crooks might endeavor to utilize blockchain innovation to execute money illicitly. Banks for the most part have severe cycles to confirm their clients' characters, yet this isn't dependably the situation with digital money.

f. Speed and cost: Contingent upon the specific framework used to check exchanges, a blockchain may suck up tremendous measures of computational power. How much time it takes to deal with an exchange may likewise turn into a drawback in certain blockchains. It might require minutes to add another exchange or square to the chain, however, with an expanded number of clients, speed can turn into an issue.

g. Limited versatility and capacity issues: Blockchain has an agreement component to confirm the exchanges. This restricts the number of exchanges that can be made in a given period. Blockchain has a changeless disseminated chain of squares that develops at an extremely fast space, then, at that point, this can course for capacity issues.

h. Unavoidable security blemish: If the greater part of member hubs support the organization an untruth, it will end up being a reality.

i. Energy and asset utilization: A blockchain network consumes weighty assets. When a blockchain network develops, diggers need to approve the squares additionally get expanded. So it expanded weighty energy utilization.

6. Security Issues In Blockchain Technology

Blockchain has arisen as perhaps the most problematic innovation and has limited the predominant security issues in monetary exchanges. As other feasible executions for the innovation are being investigated, blockchains are coming to the front as strong competitors for tackling a variety of network safety challenges and giving start to finish security to banking organizations.

However blockchain enjoys a few upper hands over different frameworks, there are as yet a couple of difficulties as far as consistency, guidelines, and requirement that should be tended to. In any case, the undeniably developing interest and acknowledgment by undertakings would assist with defeating these difficulties sooner than expected. With this augmentation in predominance, different blockchain security issues have arisen. The following are the most squeezing security issues connected with blockchain innovation.

1. **Undefined Terminology:** The limited capacity pool open for blockchain development has extended the prerequisites for authoritative workplaces to demand that industry experts explain the advancement and any associated stresses. These prerequisites, essentially increase the bet of catch by regulators, believe it or not, even just the terms "DTL" and "blockchain" are bewildering. To lay it out simply, there is a general shortfall of specific cognizance among clients, business firms, and trained professionals.
2. **Regulations and guidelines Issues:** Still another blockchain security issue is the shortfall of clear administrative guidelines. Since there's little normalization in the blockchain world, engineers make some trying memories profiting from the slip-ups of others.
3. **Keeping up with Data Privacy:** Organizations ought to be mindful with regards to the uprightness and security of the information put away in records, remembering both exchange information and information for the record's own action. Associations need to guarantee that main individuals with suitable consent can get to the information
4. **Hazard of Adoption:** Even if there are typical financial benefits, the gathering and execution expenses of DLT/blockchain for existing undertakings can promptly become huge. The utilitarian costs related to taking on DLT/blockchain stay muddled. Taking everything into account, right now, certain authoritative focus cycles can't be helpfully taken out or replaced with DLT/blockchain game plans
5. **Absence of Technical Clarity:** Given the record's decentralized nature and its

capacity as a steady record, laying out clear administration rules is significant for both approved and unapproved Ledgers.

6. **Network Security:** A cover assault happens when a rival controls bits of affiliation correspondence and coherently allocates relationships to gather synchronization delay, a model is a fundamental refusal of association assault to work on pretentious mining and twofold spending. In obscure assaults, an aggressor picks and conceals data from something like one person, possibly by yielding the development of squares to a middle point.
7. **Security:** Privacy and classification are as yet major worries with blockchain exchanges because every node can get information from another node, and anybody seeing the blockchain can see all exchanges
8. **Lacking Testing:** The last issue to address: While blockchain has generally been utilized for digital money exchanges, it's undeniably being utilized in different fields. The issue is the coding utilized in non-cryptographic money applications will in general be untested and exceptionally test, implying that programmers might have the option to find and take advantage of weaknesses.
9. **Crime:** Bitcoin-empowered outsider exchanging stages permit clients to buy or sell a wide assortment of items. These cycles are unknown, making it challenging to follow client conduct and force real endorses
10. **Versatility Issues:** The present blockchains are the biggest at any point assembled, and as the innovation keeps on acquiring in ubiquity, blockchains are simply going to get greater. This has made a few specialists careful, essentially because these enormous scope blockchains are untested. Normal worries base on the issue that as the blockchain environment develops, extra weaknesses might be found and taken advantage of, or that the tech framework that upholds blockchain will turn out to be more inclined to basic errors.
7. **Role Of Cyber Security In Keeping Blockchain Secure**

Still, the innovation is new, numerous challenges are to be searched out to make it more helpful.

While blockchain presents potential security gambles, there is a lot of that network protection experts can do to moderate these dangers. IT experts who have meticulously evolved logical and specialized abilities will be very much situated to convey blockchain as securely as could be anticipated. One significant stage for network protection experts to take is to utilize encryption. By further scrambling the information that is sent through blockchain innovation, network protection experts can assist with mitigating a portion of the natural dangers.

Also, digital protection experts can utilize their relational abilities to plainly express expected perils to their clients. This might be pretty much as straightforward as advance notice an organization to painstakingly vet sellers and raise digital protection worries before embracing a new blockchain stage. A network protection expert may likewise exhort on some sound judgment practices for data security, like involving aliases online exchanges. Here are a couple of best practices for getting Blockchain arrangements:

- ✚ Enable identity and access management (IAM) controls to handle data access in the blockchain.
- ✚ Execute multifaceted verification.
- ✚ Keep solid cryptographic key administration.
- ✚ Do regular vulnerability assessment and penetration testing
- ✚ Fix security provisos to safeguard blockchain-based applications from weaknesses and information breaks.
- ✚ Securely store identity keys.
- ✚ Utilize privileged access management solution to secure blockchain ledger entries after suitable business logic.
- ✚ Safeguard API-based transactions with API security best practices.
- ✚ Use a data-gathering method for managing safeguard data or client information.
- ✚ Use security-saving headways for delicate information.
- ✚ Blockchain entrance testing: It is a security evaluation process done by moral software engineers or security specialists to test the security strength of the blockchain-based course of action or application. The standard reason behind

blockchain entrance testing is to reveal shortcomings and security stipulations and perceive misconfiguration botches in the plan. By performing Blockchain penetration testing, affiliations get encounters on the overall security position of their blockchain security and grant them to fix the potential weaknesses for their blockchain-based game plans or applications.

Conclusion

The blockchain will get a significant change in the Banking ng Sector. It can upset the customary plans of action and make the current frameworks old. According to a hypothetical viewpoint, in light of the writing survey, Blockchain Technology has high worth and great possibilities in settling issues of information trustworthiness, further developing straightforwardness, improving security, forestalling extortion, and layout out trust and protection.

Blockchain advancement is an interesting yet moreover outstandingly complex development due to its working mechanics. Fintech and new organizations should eagerly work with government associations and regulators to ensure that the genuine and managerial design maintains the use of blockchain applications. The gathering of blockchain has a couple of challenges like security, protection, and versatility which will get tended to all through some unclear period. In general spending on blockchain is depended upon to reach \$15.9 billion by 2023 stood out from \$1.5 billion of each 2018. It shows the reputation of this advancement and its fast development. We can firmly recommend that time is prepared for the gathering of blockchain in India. Finally, it could be said that blockchain is a very moderate development that has consolidated the whole exercise of arrangement working with the carefulness of code.

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“A Study On The Effect Of Academic Stress Among Under Graduating Students That Leads To Depression And Anxiety”

Dr. Shashikala M.S

Assistant Professor , R V Teachers College (IASE)
Jayanagar, Bangalore-560011.

Corresponding Author- Dr. Shashikala M.S

E-mail: shashikalamath@gmail.com

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Abstract

Schools and colleges have become competitive in producing highly successful and challenging future generation. These institutions are taking up the challenges of preparing students to meet the expectations of the higher academic standards. Students are moulded and created to become well educated to contribute their part of responsibility towards development of society and further in building up the nation and projecting themselves as powerful person amongst the other competitors. True, the youth of today is the future of the nation but there has been concern regarding the mental health and well-being of the students. Why? How? The question arises – In this progressive world, young students, especially the undergraduates are facing tough challenges and competition which many youngsters are not able to confront and deal with the circumstances. This leads to **stress, anxiety and depression**, the problems which students are facing in present scenario. The baseline levels of these could vary due to different social, economic, and personal factors, and thus, these factors would affect their studies.

Over a period of four weeks, a small group of students from various categories and classes participated in a cross-sectional study that utilized a semi-structured questionnaire which they completed themselves. Although derived from a relatively small number of studies, the results suggest that student counselling is the best way to cope with their mental health issues.

Introduction

The acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, and beliefs is facilitated through the process known as education. Teachers have important role in imparting knowledge and tapping the talent in children and moulding them to face the world to take up the challenges that comes in the life.

Schools and colleges are the institutions that provide space and positive environment for teaching learning process. Apart from academics, teachers are the pillar of support and guidance to the children in every aspects of life. Education has seen a drastic change with the advancement of technology. Education system has shifted to new, tougher learning standard to compete with outside world. This change in the educational model enables the development of critical and creative thinking of the learners. In such circumstances teaching and learning has to be more active. Children are sent to schools

and colleges with the hope that they will achieve their goals.

This study is about the factors that causes stress and the impacts it has on students' performance and some possible management techniques.

Keywords: Academic stress, School students, Anxiety, Depression, preventive measures. **Statement of the problem**

“A Study on the effect of Academic Stress among under graduating students that leads to Depression and Anxiety”

Need of the study

Students are considered to be the society's future. Not only is the mental health and well-being of individuals important in and of itself, but it also plays a role in contributing to the overall well-being of society. To encounter the present-day challenges, Students of today face umpteen problems due to time pressure, fear of failure; struggle to establish identity, pressure of academic excellence and so on. It becomes important to

understand the psychological problems, physical and mental stress, these children undergo. Several studies indicate that the prevalence rates of the individual disorders: Depression, anxiety, and stress (DAS) are growing among adolescents (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2013).

The Study aimed at:

- the status of the mental health of school going adolescents (13–18 years of age)
- to study the prevalence of DAS among school going adolescents (13–18 years of age)

Research Questions

- ✓ What are the major causes for stress in students?
- ✓ What is students' opinion about present education system?
- ✓ During which period of their academics do they feel more stressed?
- ✓ What kind of support do the students get from the school and family?
- ✓ How does a child manage stress by himself/herself?

Limitations of the study

In the present investigation, sample was drawn from a private school. The investigation has found the influence of gender and locality on the variables stress, coping, anxiety and depression. One of the study's limitations is that the data was self-reported, which may have resulted in under or over reporting due to the stigma associated with mental disorders.

Review Of Related Literature

During adolescence, individuals often experience stress and strain. Physical changes that occur during this age can lead to psychological disturbances, which in turn may cause greater maladjustment, stress, and ultimately, depression in adolescents. (Indira and 57 Review of Related Literature Murthy, 1980a, 1980b, Jaiprakash and Murthy, 1981, 1982, Rangaswamy et al. 1982, Jamuna, 1984).

➤ **D Robotham, C Julian - Journal of further and higher education, 2006**

Based on the existing research, it appears that stress levels among students pursuing higher education are on the rise. As a result, factors like student retention and progression are becoming more crucial for universities to address. Although numerous studies have focused on stress in this context, this paper provides a critical review of that research and highlights several unexplored issues.

➤ **Liu Y, Lu Z.**

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This study investigated the distinct impacts of academic stress on depressive symptoms in Chinese high school students, while also exploring the moderating effects of gender and students' perceptions of school climate on the connections between academic stress and depressive symptoms.

➤ **Spiel Berger CD, 1983**

Student reacts to college in a variety of ways. The college experience can be stressful for students, particularly for those who struggle to adjust to the significant differences from high school or who feel homesick after leaving home. While some degree of stress can be beneficial for personal development, excessive stress can overwhelm a student and hinder their ability to manage. Other stressors that students commonly face include difficulties with building social connections and anxiety related to academic achievement (Spiel Berger CD, 1983, Kendall et al. 1965)

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When individuals are confronted with adapting to a new environment, they may experience depression and anxiety. Research has demonstrated that the stress related to acculturation, or acculturative stress, is linked to an elevated risk of depression (Rice et al., 2012). Additionally, acculturative stress has been directly linked to heightened depressive symptoms (Constantine et al., 2004; Huang & Mussap, 2016). An individual's personality traits also play a critical role in how they perceive and respond to stressors. Some personality traits were discussed in the literature on international students, including perfectionism, self-critical perfectionism and maladaptive perfectionism. People with these perfectionism traits have been found to set high standards and high 'unrealistic' expectations of themselves and others.

Methodology Of The Study

Research design

This study is a descriptive research project that utilized primary sources to gather data. This study used a descriptive survey method used to assess socio demographic characteristics such as sex, age, the amount of stress they undergo, the problems that leads to stress, anxiety, and depression, period /time the students undergo stress., Descriptive research done by data gathering, analyzing and through reviews.

Sample of study

The study was conducted on a group of around 200 students with a mean age of 13 to 14 years. Data were gained by self-report questionnaires on causes of stress. The sample included 95 boys and 110 girls.

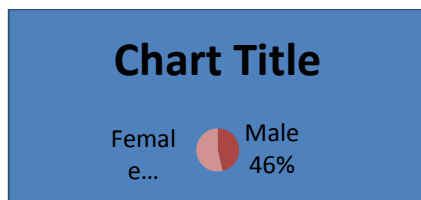
Tools and techniques for Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data will be used in the survey process. The primary data will primarily consist of questionnaires that will be distributed in the study area and relevant institutions. The primary data will be derived from books, related thesis as well

as published journals. The Internet could also be utilized.

Procedure of Data Analysis

Both closed and open-ended questionnaires will be administered. The respondents will be interviewed to know their opinions. In addition, some questions will ask respondents to provide their opinions. The data collected from the questionnaires will be analyzed using various methods such as pie charts, bar charts, and any other techniques recommended by the supervisor.



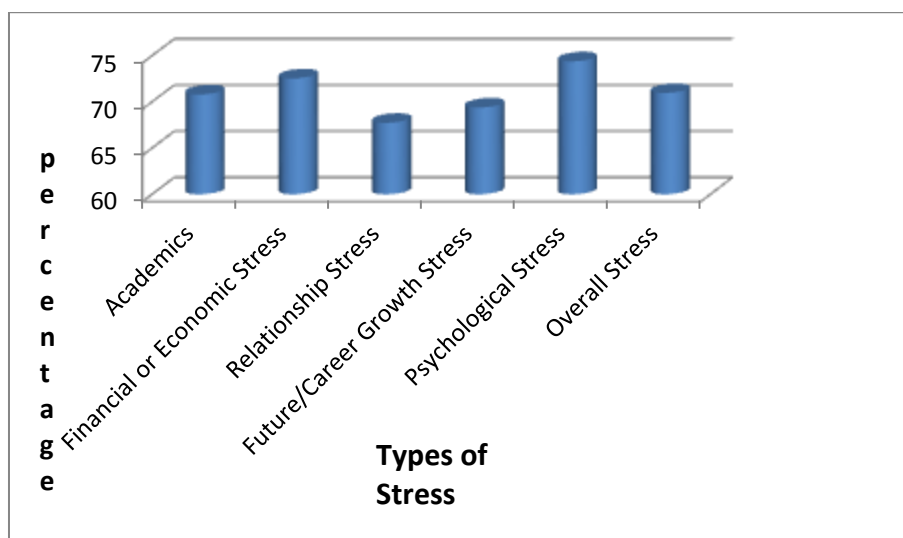
Distribution according to Gender		
Gender	N	%
Male	95	46.34
Female	110	53.66
Total	205	100

Causes of Stress

The first part of the questionnaire indicates the factor academics which show the stress level 70.81% whereas highest level of stress generates due to financial or economic

status. The other stressor psychological factors have 74.40%, young generation have 69.39% of career growth stress and 67.74% having relationship stress.

Level of Stress in each kind	
Kind of Stress	Level of Stress
Academics	70.81
Financial or Economic Stress	72.55
Relationship Stress	67.74
Future/Career Growth Stress	69.39
Psychological Stress	74.4
Overall Stress	70.98



Hypothesis Testing

To test the significant level between income level and stress F test is applied. The significant result is occurred between the different income groups. It means income affect the level of stress. There is overall

significant relationship exist between different income groups.

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Income and stress						
Income	N	Mean	SD	F	df	Result
Up to Rs. 20000	37	3.55	0.47	8.611	4,177	(p<0.001)
Rs. 20,001 - Rs. 30,000	51	3.1	0.41			
Rs. 30,001 - Rs. 40,000	39	3.41	0.47			
Rs. 40,001 - Rs.50,000	26	3.82	1			
Rs. 50,001 and Above	29	3.5	0.37			

Summary And Conclusions

Major findings of the study

Changes in the educational model to incorporate new teaching/learning approaches that enable the development of critical and creative thinking in students has brought drastic change in the education system. The competency among students has increased. Teaching and learning must be more active, connected to real life, and designed with students and their unique qualities in mind, but the ideology, methodology and practicality of education is approaching a new look, to prepare our students for challenging and tough competition in the world.

It arises due to the demands on students from outside sources, such as family, school, friends, and jobs and also from within. Number of stress affecting students is increasing day by day.

Stress is considered to be a mental stress because of some anticipated frustration associated with parental pressure on high performances; tough class load; worry over grade competitions; sports etc. Consequently, this may lead to wrong decisions or lead to use of suitable copying strategies like alcohol, drug etc. and it can never return to normalcy.

The school education system in India is overseen by two primary categories of educational boards recognized by the government: the All-India Boards and the State Boards. Examples of All-India Boards include the CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education), the CICSE (Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations), and the National Open School. The second category includes the State Level Boards that are authorised to carry on their activities within the states where they are registered.

The education system in India is characterized by intense competition due to a shortage of high-quality institutions capable of accommodating the ever-growing population of students. As a result, children encounter competition from the beginning of

their pre-primary education, as well as at the conclusion of each academic year in the form of exams that determine their advancement to the next grade. In classrooms, teachers strive to cover the vast syllabus comprehensively, often without regard to the students' level of understanding. As students reach the 10th grade, they face their first board examination, where they are pitted against not only their schoolmates but also students from the state and even the national level, expanding the level of competition. Performance in the 10th grade board examination is important to determine the future of the student.

The 12th grade, and high school life, ends with the second board examination. The final examination of the 12th grade holds immense significance for securing admission to a preferred college or university. However, due to the inadequate number of available institutions, students face intense competition for admission to tertiary education. This competition is further magnified for students specializing in science, who must also take entrance exams for engineering, medical, and other professional courses. The pressure to prepare for these exams induces high levels of anxiety in many students, particularly those who struggle to perform to their potential in stressful situations. Academic stress, which is primarily caused by school, family, society, and the environment, can disrupt students' daily functioning. Students' high aspirations and negative attitudes can lead to mental health disorders, depression, stress, and even suicide.

In school too much home-works, pressure of exams, poor academic performance, grade competition with friends, poor interpersonal relationship with teachers and friends, heavy contents to master in a limited time, unscientific academic evaluation procedure, imbalanced curriculum and extra-curricular activities, high student-teacher ratio, non-conducive physical environment of classrooms, unhealthy

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teacher-student interaction, irrational rules of discipline, ineffective teaching methodology, indifferent attitude of teachers, over emphasis on weaknesses rather than strength of students, poor reading habits and time management of students, lack of the student's interest in a particular subject, the use of corporal punishment by teachers and the high expectations of both teachers and parents, as well as the student's own expectations, can cause distress for students. Depression and anxiety are generally experienced when people are faced with adjusting to a new environment (Mesidor & Sly, 2016; Mitchell, Greenwood, & Gulielmi, 2007).

Academic stress refers to stress caused by academic factors such as a rigorous school schedule, unrealistic expectations and demands from parents and teachers, poor academic performance, bad study habits, and difficulty in managing school priorities. Academic stress has been identified as a risk factor for depression and suicidal behavior. School-related stressors such as receiving negative feedback from parents and teachers about school work, daily hassles in the school environment, experiencing stressful life events, and negative emotions during school work can all contribute to an increase in depression. Poor academic grades often predict high levels of educational stress, and the discrepancy between expected and actual grades may play a more significant role in the development of psychological distress and other mental health problems.

Therefore, it is important for parents and schools to allow children to pursue their interests and abilities without imposing their own interests on them. High aspirations and negative attitudes can lead to mental disorders, depression, stress, and even suicide among students. Students should be encouraged to handle their challenges skilfully, find solutions to their problems, and do whatever it takes to succeed. It is crucial that they reconnect with what brings them joy and not let external factors dictate their happiness.

Students are not robots, and with the right guidance and support from parents and teachers, they can achieve their academic goals without experiencing excessive stress. It is not the load that breaks students down, but how they carry it. Therefore, it is essential to approach stress with a strategic mindset and manage it effectively. Our
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support can serve as a buffer against stress and help students achieve their full potential. Students can cope up with stress if they manage time wisely with a target set, always being organized, knowing their strength and weakness and their learning style and skills well; developing optimism; doing regular exercises – Yoga, meditation; sporting and recreational activities; surrounding themselves with supportive people.

Parents and teachers hold a significant position in the lives of children. They should strive to establish trust with their children, show respect towards their interests with affection and attention, and encourage them to voice their emotions. Additionally, they should provide positive emotional feedback, encourage the maintenance of healthy and diverse friendships, teach effective problem-solving techniques for challenging situations, and educate them about the detrimental effects of drugs and alcohol before they even consider experimenting with them. Lastly, they should teach various methods for managing stress.

6.2 Conclusion

The primary sources of stress for students are various lifestyle changes, increased workload, new responsibilities, and interpersonal relationships, which require suitable solutions. To address this issue, it is suggested that a student health committee be established in every school. Regular seminars and workshops on various aspects of psychological problems and coping mechanisms should be held for teachers and college students. Numerous studies have been conducted on stress and its management, and practical solutions have been proposed. This thesis aims to provide valuable insights to students for improving their academic life.

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Regional Disparities in Agricultural productivity of Cereals: A District level Study of Punjab

Rohit Kumar¹, Dr. Navneet Kaur²

¹Research Scholar Department of Geography, Panjab University Chandigarh, 160014.

²Associate Professor Department of Geography, Panjab University Chandigarh, 160014.

Corresponding Author- Rohit Kumar

Email: rohitkumar80822@gmail.com

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Abstract

Agricultural is a way of life and Punjab State is one of the most developed State in terms of agricultural activity. But within Punjab there are regional disparities in agricultural development, particularly in agricultural productivity. From the existing literature it has been found that there has been lack of studies related to the theme regional disparities in agricultural productivity of cereals at district level in Punjab. Therefore, the Major objective of the present study is to examine the regional disparities in agricultural productivity of cereals in all the districts of Punjab to fill this gap. The present investigation is mainly based on secondary data obtained from the office of Economic and Statistical Organization, Chandigarh and district is taken as the unit of study. Based on Yang's statistical technique crop yield index has been calculated using productivity indices of crops. The findings of the study highlight that central part of the Malwa region including Nawanshahr district of Doaba region of Punjab are richer in agricultural productivity of cereals as compared to other regions of the state.

Keywords: Regional Disparities, Agricultural Productivity, Cereals, Crop Yield Index, Productivity Indices.

Introduction

Agriculturally, Punjab state is one of the most leading and developed state in India where 82 percentage of its total geographical area (50,362 km²) is under net area sown. Agriculture sector of Punjab contributed 25 percentage to the state GDP, where the share of wheat (37.80) percentage and rice (20.90) is the highest to the central pool (Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 2020).

The agricultural development of Punjab is closely correlated with green revolution. Green revolution has made Punjab a good surplus state from a food deficit state with the use of High yielding varieties of seeds (HYVs), better irrigation facilities, modern agricultural machinery and techniques, Agricultural credit banks, high consumption of chemical and fertilizers in agriculture, better marketing and transportation facilities etc. Till 1980 agriculture of Punjab was in a sustainable phase but after 1980s due to the results of green revolution agriculture production become imbalance. As

agricultural productivity is considered the measure of agricultural power of a particular region. It created regional disparities or variations among regions and even within districts of Punjab as some regions and their districts are on high saturation level of agricultural productivity while others are lagging behind in terms of agricultural development particularly in agricultural productivity. Munir, Abdul and Taufique, M. (1998) in their study found that western region of the Uttar Pradesh is richer in agricultural productivity of all crops. Sohal, K.S. and Kaur, Shivjeet (2006) in their study of regional differences in agricultural modernization (Punjab) found that the central parts of Punjab were highly modernized in agriculture, while the Shivalik belt and areas along it lagged behind. Similarly, Singh et al. (2013) studies the patterns of regional differences in the use of modern agricultural inputs in the state of Punjab and found that they decreased between 1993-1994 and 2003-2004. Singh,

Ripudaman and Behl, Anil (2017) in their study from 2013 – 2014 of Punjab examine regional disparities at block level in Punjab and found that central region and south western region of the state are more developed agriculturally as compared to north eastern region of the state. Singh, S. and Jaglan, M.S. (2021) investigates the growth, spatial distribution and concentration of vegetable cultivation in Haryana and the study shows that vegetable cultivation in the state has expanded significantly in two-and-a-half decades.

Objectives

- To examine the regional disparities in productivity of cereals in Punjab.
- To highlight the factors responsible for regional disparities in productivity of cereals in Punjab.

Study Area

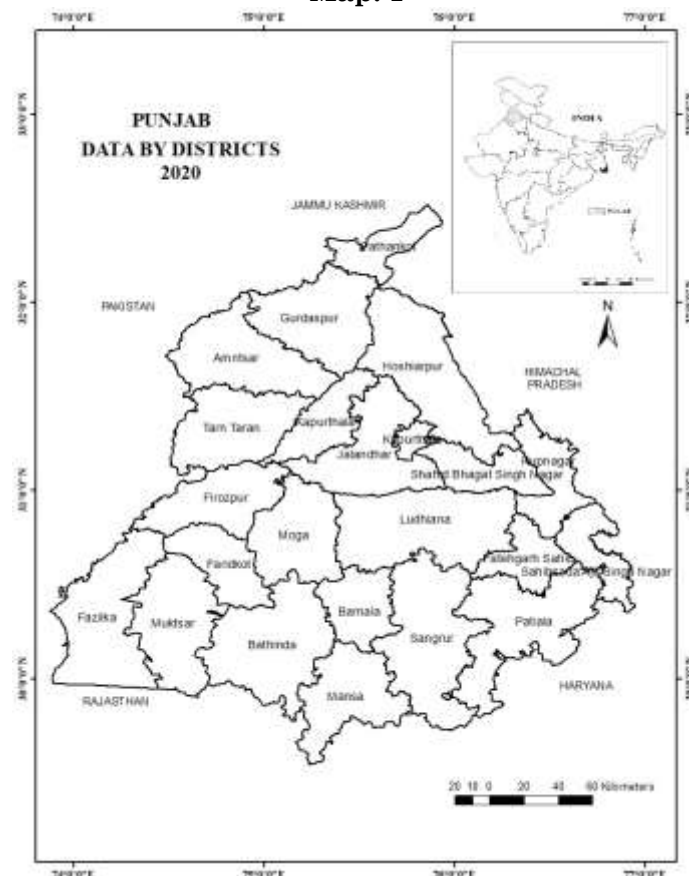
The area of the study relates to Punjab which is an agrarian and agricultural state of India. Punjab a triangular piece of land is located in the north western region of India between 29-degree 30 minutes north to 32-degree 32 minutes north latitude and 73-degree 55 minutes east to 76-degree 50 minutes east longitude, covering an area of 50,362 square

kilometer (1.53 percentage of total geographical area of India and supports 2,77,04,236 people (2.29 percentage of the total population) of the country with population density of 550 person per square kilometer (Census of India, 2011).

The state of Punjab is bordered by the union territory of (J&K) and Ladakh in the north direction, Himachal Pradesh in the north east direction, Haryana state in the south and south east direction and Rajasthan state in the south west direction. It also forms an international boundary with the country of Pakistan in the west direction. The weather of the state is properly adequate to live for human beings and for agricultural activities with a balanced combination of heat and sunshine during summer, rain during monsoon season and cold season and fog during winter season.

According to 2011 census, Punjab had 21 districts, but in July 2011, the Punjab government declared Pathankot (which was earlier a part of district Gurdaspur) as the 22nd district of Punjab. But at present there are 23 districts in Punjab as on 2nd June 2021, Punjab government declared Malerkotla as 23rd district of Punjab.

Map: 1



Source: Census of India (2011) and Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 2020.

Data Sources and Methodology

The present paper is based on secondary data obtained from the statistical abstract of Punjab (2020) published by office of economic and statistical organization, Chandigarh and district is taken as the unit of study as the recent crop wise data is only available at district level. Based on Yang's statistical technique crop yield index has been calculated using productivity indices of cereal crops. To analyze the regional disparities in productivity of cereals only four cereal crops has been taken into consideration which are rice, wheat, maize and barley.

To calculate the crop yield index for a particular district, first of all yield in quintal

per hectare average yield in the state and yield in quintal per hectare yield in the district is determined and then yield in the district is divided by average yield in the state to obtain crop yield in the district as percentage of the state. Later percentage is multiplied by area of crop in the district per hectare. At last, the summation of the products is divided by the summation of the total cropped area in the district, in this way the resulting value is the crop yield index for the particular district by using crop area as a weight. For example: Crop Productivity Index on the basis of Cereals for district Barnala would be as -

Table:1

Crop Productivity Index on the basis of Cereals for district Barnala

Name of the cereal crop	Area of crop in the district in hectares	Yield in quintal per hectare yield in the district	Yield in quintal per hectare average yield in the state	Crop yield in the district as percentage of the state	Percentage multiplied by area in hectares
Wheat	114000	46.03	40.34	114.10	13007400
Rice	114000	52.57	50.04	105.05	11975700
Maize	100	35.81	35.82	99.97	9997
Barley	300	36.75	37.81	97.19	29157
Total	228,400	-	-	-	25,022,254

Source: Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 2020.

$$\text{Crop Index} = \frac{25022254}{228400} = 109.55$$

Findings and Discussion

Punjab state is an agricultural state where cropping pattern is highly concentrated around few crops and wheat, rice, maize, barley is main among them. They occupy 6784200 hectares of the total cultivated area of the state, which accounts 86.71 percentage of the total cultivated area of the state. So, on the basis of the results of crop yield index, all the 22 districts of Punjab have been grouped into three categories of high, medium and low productivity regions to the pattern of their regional disparities in agricultural productivity.

1) Districts with High Productivity of Cereals:

This category includes the districts which have high productivity of cereals and have index value greater than 103. The high productivity region of cereals occupies 35.27 percentage of the total area under cereals of the region. Total seven districts of Punjab - six from Malwa region (Mansa (105.33) percentage, Bathinda (107.21) percentage, Ludhiana (109.01) percentage, Barnala

(109.01) percentage, Moga (110.04) percentage, Sangrur (115.99) percentage) and one district (SBS Nagar (104.46) percentage) from Doaba region lies in this category of high productivity region.

The main reason of high productivity in this region is that these districts are economically less developed and more agrarian and the area under cereals in these districts is more. The region also lies in the fertile plains of the river Sutlej and people are engaged in agricultural activities with their full strength, lack of industrial development and more agricultural labor are the main reasons for high productivity of cereals in this region. Another reason of being rich in productivity of cereals is that the people of these districts still grow barley although the area under barley is not significant, but they still produce it and area under cereals is given significant weightage to measure productivity. So, above mentioned are the main reasons responsible for high productivity of cereals.

Table: 2
Productivity Regions of Cereals

Category	Number of Districts	Crop Index Value	Name of the Districts
High Productivity	07	116-103	SBS Nagar (Nawanshahr), Mansa, Bathinda, Ludhiana, Barnala, Moga, Sangrur
Medium Productivity	09	90-103	Hoshiarpur, Tarn Taran, Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Shri Muktsar Sahib, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Firozpur, Faridkot
Low Productivity	06	78-90	Pathankot, Shri Amritsar Sahib, Gurdaspur, Fazilka, SAS Nagar, Rupnagar

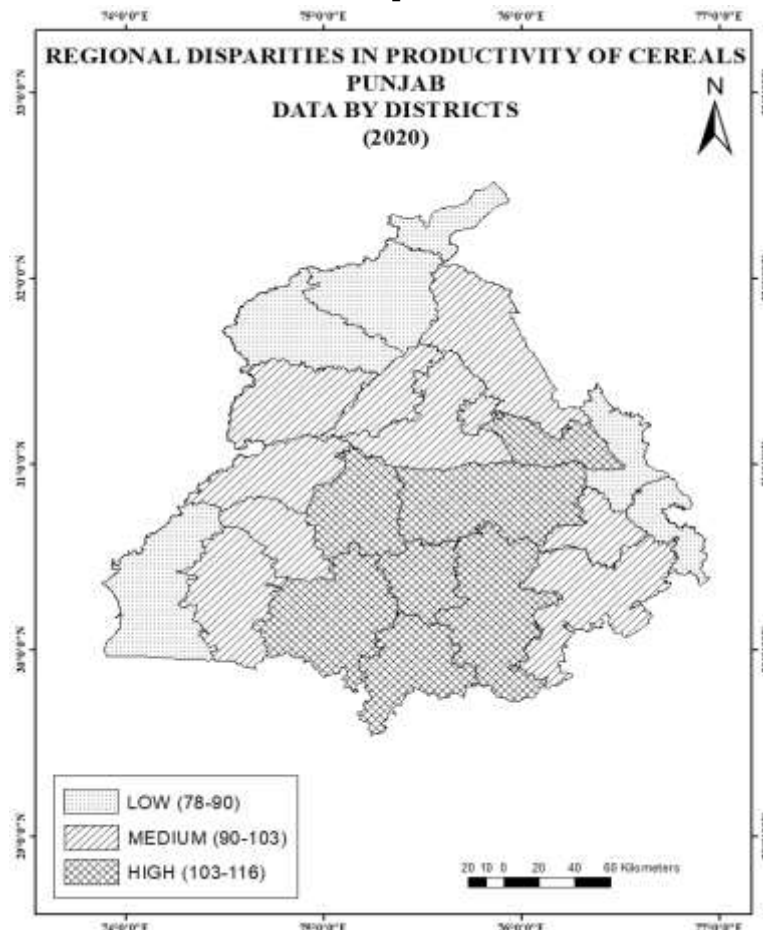
Source: Calculated from the values of cereal crops of different districts of Punjab, 2020.

2) Districts with Moderate or medium Productivity of Cereals:

The districts having crop index value between 98 to 103 falls in this category. The districts under this category occupies (40.73) percentage of the total area under cereals of the region. This region surrounding around the high productivity region and covers the nine districts of Punjab and these are district Tarn-Taran with index value of (93.05) percentage from the Majha district in the north, Hoshiarpur with index value of (92.49) percentage, Kapurthala with index value of

(97.99) percentage and Jalandhar (100.97) district of Doaba region with index value of percentage in the north and north-east direction, Patiala with index value of (96.58) percentage and Fatehgarh Sahib with index value of (96.58) percentage lies in the south-east direction and Firozpur with the index value of (101.42) percentage, Faridkot with the index value of (102.20) percentage and Muktsar Sahib with the index value of (96.85) percentage in the west and south-west direction of Punjab lies in this category of moderate productivity of cereals

Map: 2



Source: Computed from table 2.

Table:3
District Wise Crop Index Value

District	Crop Index Value (%)	District	Crop Index Value (%)
Pathankot	78.41	Kapurthala	97.99
Amritsar Sahib	86.35	Jalandhar	100.97
Gurdaspur	86.94	Firozpur	101.42
Fazilka	87.22	Faridkot	102.20
SAS Nagar	89.27	SBS Nagar	103.46
Rupnagar	89.49	Mansa	105.33
Hoshiarpur	92.49	Bathinda	107.21
Tarn Taran	93.05	Ludhiana	109.01
Fatehgarh Sahib	96.58	Barnala	109.55
Patiala	96.58	Moga	110.04
Muktsar Sahib	96.85	Sangrur	115.99

Source: Calculated from the values of cereal crops of different districts of Punjab, 2020.

Total nine districts of Punjab fall under this category and many of them are bordered districts like Tarn Taran Sahib and Firozpur districts of Punjab which shares international border with neighboring country of Pakistan. Here the productivity is moderate means not so much high or not so much low. Other reasons are some of the districts are religious center where urbanization is on peak due to their cultural and religious importance and big markets people pay moderate attention to agriculture. One the other hand districts of Doaba region have moderate productivity of cereals because most of the districts of Doaba region lies in the hilly tracks of Kandi region where soil is not as much fertile as in other districts and this is the biggest reason of low productivity another region because Jalandhar region is big urban centre and industrial hub of Punjab where people are busy in secondary and tertiary activities. People of these districts are also moving in big numbers to abroad and as a result paying not much attention to productivity of cereals which is a big reason of low productivity. But in case of Malwa region districts of Firozpur, Shri Muktsar Sahib and Faridkot have low productivity because of bad composition of

soil and contamination of water but in case of Patiala and Fatehgarh Sahib both are urban centre and have their own religious significance and they are under the influence of big urban cities like Chandigarh and Mohali. Therefore, declining share of agricultural activities and less area under cereals put them under the category of moderate productivity of cereals.

3) Districts with Low Productivity of Cereals:

Districts having index value between 78-90 lies in this category of productivity region. The low productivity region occupies the (24) percentage of the total productivity region of the cereals in the state. Six out of twenty-two districts of Punjab fall under this category of productivity region. These are district of Pathankot with index value of (78.41) percentage, district of Gurdaspur with index value of (86.94) percentage, district of Shri Amritsar Sahib with index value of (86.35) percentage from Majha region in the north of Punjab. District of Fazilka with index value of (87.22) percentage in the west, districts of Rupnagar and SAS Nagar (Mohali) with index values of (89.49) percentage and (89.27) percentage respectively in the east of Malwa region of Punjab.

Productivity of cereals is low in the districts of Majha region of Punjab because the relief of district Pathankot is of hilly tracks and this district fall under Kandi region of the state. Therefore, the productivity is low over there. On the other hand, districts of Gurdaspur and Shir Amritsar Sahib are big urban centers and Amritsar is also a religious point of Sikh Community which is famous all over the world. These two districts of Majha region also share international border with Pakistan. So, the attention towards cereals is not that much as compared to other districts and areas under cereals is also less than significant. Farmers of these regions do not grow barley which is significant variable of crop index and moreover urban encroachment over agricultural land are the main reason of low productivity of cereals in these districts.

But in Fazilka productivity of cereals is again low, because it is the most western district of which shares international border with Pakistan. In this district the condition and composition of soil is very bad which is mostly desertic type of soil and area under cereals is also less than significant, lack of proper irrigation management policy are the reasons for low productivity of cereals. In the east of Malwa region Rupnagar and SAS Nagar (Mohali) both are well developed and big centres in Punjab. In fact, Mohali district is a big industrial city and cultural hub of education in Punjab while district Rupnagar has religious significance. Therefore, the people of these districts are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities and area under cereals is also very less which leads to low productivity of cereals. Another reason of low productivity is that Mohali districts surrounds the capital city of Punjab which is Chandigarh and it has more influence on Mohali and it is one of the main reasons of low productivity of cereals in this region.

Conclusion

From the above discussion it is clear that there are regional disparities in productivity of cereals in Punjab. The variations vary from 78.41 percentage index value of district Gurdaspur to 115.99 percentage index value of district Sangrur. The findings of the study highlights that south and south-central part of the Malwa region including SBS Nagar (Nawanshahr) district of Doaba region are richer in agricultural productivity of cereals

as compared to other districts and regions of the state. Majha region is the most backward region in terms of agricultural productivity of cereals, where 75 percentage of the districts falls in the category of low productivity region. Similarly districts of Doaba region falls in the category of medium productivity of cereals. On the other hand, Malwa region with its central districts is the richest region in terms of productivity of cereals. As discussed above that these regional disparities are due to urbanization, declining share of agriculture sector, urban encroachment on agricultural fields, bad composition of soil, low MSP and subsidy on agricultural products, declining area under cereal crops, industrialization, lack of better irrigation management policy, monoculture type of cropping pattern and lack of skilled agricultural labor due to emigration of native people to abroad are the major reasons for low productivity of cereals in the state of Punjab. So, it is a need of the time to pay attention towards this issue so that this problem can be solved in near future.

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Devi Bhagavatam and Social Culture

Arabinda Gharui

Seacom Skills university(WB) ,Ph.d. Research Scholar

Corresponding Author- Arabinda Gharui

Email- 10gharui86@gmail.com

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Abstract :- It is mentioned in Devi Bhagavata that the caste system was formed in the society based on karma. Later caste and clan became the main basis. There were four castes in the society at that time. Parampita Parameshwara showed the combined expression of caste, ashram and religion by assuming a human body. The responsibilities and duties as well as the rights of Chaturvarna are discussed. Again, the detailed description of how salvation is possible through Chaturshram has also been discussed.

Keywords :- Society, caste system, duty, religion, ashram, salvation etc.

Introduction

In the context of social culture identity reflected in Devi Bhagavata, the larger society is mentioned. The responsibilities, duties, rights and salvation of Chaturvarna and Chaturashram in this society are described in detail.

Methodology :-

The topic of my research work belongs to qualitative research. This research work is based on society and literature. Therefore, the descriptive method has been followed in this study and the place of women in this Devi Bhagavata Purana has been analyzed using this design or method.

Objective of the study :-

The selected topic of my research work is very helpful and necessary to know the history of society and culture. Therefore I am excluded from this search for this purpose. And I tend to hope that this search will reveal many unknown aspects and new information.

Data Collection :- Mainly the book Deva Bhagavatam of Panchanana Tarkaratna and various texts are prescribed as data collection materials.

Discussion :-

Caste in social system

The ancient Indian social system depended on the caste system. This system was developed mainly based on lineage, caste, inheritance and occupation. There is no doubt about the influence of the Varnasrama system on the Puranas as well.

It seems that the Brahmin castes did not exist in our country even in the ancient times. In the 90th sukta of the 10th chapter of the Rigveda, 'Purusha Sukta', these four castes, Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras are mentioned but are not found anywhere else. Brahmins are born from the mouth of the Creator, Kshatriyas from Bahudvaya, Vaishyas from Urudsha and Shudras from Padyugala.

Barring this part of the Purushukta, there is no mention of caste system anywhere. Although the word 'Varna' refers to skin color in Rigveda, it never refers to caste. It is known in society in the sense of class or community. However, many scholars believe that this Purushukta is a later addition. Some parts of this story have been changed and rewritten in later times.

In the age of Rigveda there was no caste. This is proved in the first mantra of 112 suktas of the 9th mandal of Rigveda. It is mentioned there- all work is not the same. Work of different people is of different types. Stota wants. As Sutradhara, Vaidya and Stotras are mentioned in this scripture, it can be assumed that different types of livelihoods were created but different castes were not created. Moreover, in the third mantra of this sukta it is said that I am a psalmist, my son is a doctor and my daughter is a miller of barley on stones. All of us are engaged in different activities. Just as cows wander in different directions in search of grass, so we serve you (Somadev) in the desire for wealth. Nor bears his testimony.

Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas were well known in the Rigvedic society not as castes but as classes.

When the Rigveda was written, the ancient Aryans had to be engaged in war with the Aryans. Later, the conquered Aryans submitted to the Aryans and joined the Aryan society. With them, the Shudra caste originated as the fourth caste in the society. The third mantra of the 102 sukta of the 10th chapter of the Rigveda—the division of the four characters—based on Vedic theory—is prescribed in Indian society. Brahmins were priests and professors. Rulers belonging to the Kshatriya class, the Vaishyas

There were traders and farmers belonging to the class and artisans and laborers belonging to the Shudra class. In ancient times, any person was entitled to accept this scholarship according to his qualifications, personal taste, ability. As a result, the selection of profession or livelihood was not limited to the theory of caste system of a particular group. In ancient times, everyone was one caste, but in later times, the caste system developed according to merit and work was changed and birth caste emerged. The current caste system is based on this. The Bhagavad Gita also talks about this theory.

The word Caste is devoid of public connotations. Which means to be born. Again from Vridhatu the word nispanna varna means to receive. Its full meaning is to choose i.e. to choose the means of livelihood or profession. The word jati is used in the sense of caste or caste. Caste is the indicator of hereditary concept and 'Varna' is the symbol of colour. Four colors or varnas are specified for the Brahminical varna to identify caste members by color. However, these two separate theories or concepts of caste and varna later merged.

In ancient India, the existence of varnasrama religion was practiced since long time. In Devi Bhagavata it is said that Parameshvara adopted human nature combined with varna, asrama and religion by assuming human body.

Varnasrama and religion are mentioned in the description of four ages. During Satya Yuga, all living beings were religious and all castes were addicted to the worship of Goddess Jagdamba. At this time, Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras are able to walk in self-earned virtues by observing

these four swadharma. Again, Rajkadi Sankarjati, known as Nichavarna, is truth, charity, kindness, non-violence towards all beings. He went to heaven by performing religious ceremonies. In Treta Yuga and Dwapara Yuga, everyone was able to go to heaven due to self-righteous conduct. In Kali Yuga, like Brahmin.

Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras and other hybrid castes are all apostate, untruthful and involved in sinful activities.

But those who worship the sun-shaped Lord with utmost respect according to varnadharma and asramachara through Vedokta activities and various yogic rituals, are well-off.

(1) Brahmins

Brahmins predominate among the four castes in the society. It is said in the Devi Bhagavat Purana - Brahmins always think of Lord Krishna, the ever-luminous Sanatana Purusha, who is the descendant of Brahma, resplendent in Brahmanical effulgence -

Brahmins are the best among the Brahmins in the human world. They are Brahmins who are active in Vedanushila and active in the work of Jagadi. In this Purana, Brahmins are threefold with Sattvik, Rajas and Tamas according to the triad of creation.

Brahmins belonging to the Sattvic class perform the threefold action of donation, adhyayana and yajna.

Brahmins of the Rajas class perform Yajana, Yajana, Daana, Pratigraha, Adhyayana and Vedajna Brahmins perform the Kshatriya priesthood.

A Brahmin belonging to the Tamas class is angry, resentful, a servant of the king and studies little.

Devi Bhagavata Purana states that a Brahmin should perform daily virtuous deeds starting from sunrise to sunset. , Bathing in trisandhya, chanting Gayatri Mantra, Agnihotra work, rearing wife and children, serving parents, nursing and always living contentedly, innocent, dispassionate and truthful with a pure heart, etc. are the duties of a Brahmin.

Brahmins are prohibited from selling iron, lacquer and chemicals, eating in Chandalgriha, eating sacred food of a Shudra or cremation of a Shudra, traveling with a Shudra wife, eating Kurma Mansa, doing errands for others, eating twice a day, agammagman, chaurya and Hanan etc.

A Brahmin who is not devoted to Adhyashakti, not a worshiper of his mantras and averse to festivals, without Vishnu mantra-Trisandhya-Ekadashi, non-devoted Hari material eater, Shudra food eater, husband of Shudra or odd Rajasvala, receiver of Shudra, bearer of bulls, doer of dautas, vagrant, grower, eater of menses, fisher. , eats twice a day, is a seller of girls or milk, a fisherman, sleeps in the sun and averse to the worship of Shakti, though they are brahmins, they are as brahminless as snakes without venom.

From these I can highlight two things. Many were like this. Again many were warned so that no other Brahmin ritual would be corrupted.

(2) Kshatriya

Kshatriyas originated from Brahmins and their place was just after Brahmins.

Devi Bhagavata Purana mentions Yajana, Adhyayana, Donation, Abhayadana and Prajapalana etc. as their religion.

Apart from the general religion of the Kshatriyas, the duties of the Kshatriya king are also specifically mentioned. Always active in the welfare of the people, adhering to the Nitya Dharma, not dishonoring the Brahmins, collecting wealth righteously, worshiping the ascetics, defeating the cruel bandits, conquering the senses, reasoning with ministers for the sake of self-fulfilment, keeping secret the affairs of ministry. , not to ignore even a small enemy, not to trust a minister attached to an enemy, to appoint a char to enemies and friends etc., to have faith in religion, to give something daily, not to talk in vain, to avoid association with bad people, to perform sacrifices, to worship sages. Kara, abstaining from sports-drinking-unsightly companions-barangana and protecting the public from them too, not praying to the venerable gurupadachya Brahmin and never transgressing religion out of greed etc.

(3) Vaishya

In the Vedic period some families were called Samaj. On this family basis of society the word Vish is found. By the meaning of this word Vish means a village or village people. The eater or consumer of these Vish is the king. Which means these Vish used to collect food for the king, with taxes. would establish stability in the state. The world is barley and the king is like the deer that eats barley - this statement initiates a sound tax

policy. Those people who paid royalties to the king gradually came to be known as Vaishyas.

The Devi Bhagavat Purana states that the Vaishyas were engaged in agriculture, trade and service.

It is the duty of Vaishya to keep information about the increase and decrease in the prices of gems, pearls, corals, iron, yarn or silk, woolen textile products, kumkuma fragrances, molasses and salt syrup products.

Practicing svadharma, doing svakarma, seeing each other, they are truthful, active, devoted to vows, charity, cordiality, restraint of senses and purity etc. are the intrinsic qualities of Vaishya.

(4) Shudra

The word Shudra is devoid of pure metals. which means to mourn. This verb is generally assumed to be of a syllabic root, those who mourn or those who, when suffering or cause for mourning arises, dissolve in grief without thinking of a way to remedy it, are Shudras. Again, not by birth but by education. who were engaged in the service of Brahmin Kshatriyas and Vaishyas. The largest population of those mourners is called 'Shudra'.

It is said in the Devi Bhagavat Purana that the Shudras were active only in service work. Again, it is mentioned in the Ekbingshodhya that the Shudras were engaged in the use of Kusid, agriculture, trade and cow protection. But they had no right to study the Vedas.

(5) Hybrid caste

In Devi Bhagavat Purana it is said about varnasankara - when varnasramachara dosha occurs, dharmasankara dosha is born and if dharmasankara dosha is present then varnasankara is definitely present.

In the Devi Bhagavat Purana various hybrid or mixed castes were present along with the Chaturvarnas. Their complete list is not available in this Purana. However, it is said that at that time there were billions of Abirs, Shakas, Mlechas, Nishads, Vyadhas, Rajakas, Vaidyas, etc. mixed or hybrid castes.

Ashram Religion in Social System:

In the society of that time four stages were mentioned regarding the duties of human life which are known as Ashram or Chaturashram. These four Ashrams are Brahmacharya, Garhasthya, Banaprastha and Sannyasa.

(a) Brahmacharyasrama:

After attaining Brahminhood, the stay in Gurugriha for learning the Vedas and Vedanta through self-restraint is known as Brahmacharyasrama.

All the qualities, responsibilities and duties of a celibate are described as follows: A celibate will always be religious and spiritual. Always remain calm and humble. Sleep on the ground and take bath every day at dusk. Always speak good words, do not speak unnecessary words or any impure words with bratyas, atheists and fallen people. . Maithuna will give up the talk of Maithuna and the Maithuna group. There is no loss of celibacy if the menstruating woman goes regularly at night. Every duty is obligatory. Milk, vegetables, fruits, the beggar will chant the mantra by eating as little as possible. Alkali, salt, acid, rustling, eating in earthenware, tumbul eating, eating in the sun, wearing impure clothes, drunkenness, actions against hearing and memory, chanting at night are forbidden actions of a celibate. Instead of wasting time by blaspheming people, they will pass the time by practicing scriptures, chanting hymns and worshiping gods. Daily giving, daily worship and happy singing of praises. Belief in Gurudeva, daily vedadhyayana, penance, japahom and guru seva etc. must be duties of Brahmachari. Worshiping the Sun and worshiping the Vahni, chanting before fasting, bathing, worshiping, meditating, home and tarpan, abandoning desires and surrendering the results of karma to the deity are the duties of a Brahmachari.

(b) Grhasthashram

In the second line of verse six of the first skandha of the Devi Bhagavat Purana, 'Grhasthashram is the best of all hermitages' - in the first stage of life, after studying the Vedas and Vedanta in Gurugriha, the ashram into which a woman entered with Gurudakshina as usual is 'Grhasthashram'.

It is mentioned in Devi Bhagavata that the house is not the cause of attachment and not the bond of bondage. A pure soul, a righteous householder can attain liberation by earning money according to the law and performing the devout activities and sraddhas properly.

Brahmacharis, banaprasthasrams and other types of discipline all worship the householder after midday. The pious people living in the householder also favor them by offering food respectfully with sweet words.

That is why there is no better religion than householdership.

Now the duties of householders mentioned in Devi Bhagavata are discussed. Every morning in the household, at the moment of brahma, get up and do self-restraint, chanting the mantra "Gurui Brahma, Gurui Vishnu, Gurui Maheshwar and Gurui Param Brahma".

Throwing a continuous arrow will leave the space as far as it goes and leave the excrement at the right angle to the next place. It is prohibited for householders to defecate in open spaces, on open ground, in water, on dirt, on pyres, on top of mountains, in grassy places, in animal pits. It is forbidden to defecate while looking at the sun, fire, water and cows. The householder will brush his teeth after doing the proper hygiene in this way. However, some rules must be followed in this case as well. For example, tooth brushing should be done with 12-finger wooden sticks from trees with thorns or extracts. Amr, Kadamba, Karanja, Lodhra, Udumba, Badri and Champak are prescribed for tooth brushing. However, the mantra should be recited and the teeth should be brushed. The moon god who resides in the tree that gives food to all creatures and destroys enemies, is washing my face for my honor and prosperity. O Banaspati! Give me life, strength, strength, wisdom, knowledge, brilliance, wealth and knowledge of Brahman. On forbidden days for brushing teeth or if there is a lack of toothpicks, the householder should brush the teeth with the bar. Brushing the teeth with a stick on Amavasya, Pratipat, Sasthi Navami and Ekadashi Tithi and Sundays will cause the householder to be debilitated, debilitated, and up to the seventh Purusha. After all these ablutions, it is the duty of the householder to bathe every morning, because no action is accomplished without bathing. Pranayama after bathing and chanting Vedic mantras at the same time gives full benefits of home bathing. After bathing, after offering tarpan to the gods, sages and ancestors, put on a pair of clean clothes and go ashore.

After washing according to the rules, one has to bathe the ash carefully for the purpose of sanctification. Moreover, it is obligatory for the householder to perform Sandyopasana every day in order to become possessed of Karma. After completing the Japadi work,

the five yajnas are the householder's duty: Devayajna, Pitriyajna, Brahmajajna, Bhutayajna and Manushyajajna.

As a householder's duty, Panchasuna, i.e. furnace, pestle, sarmajani, etc., household cleaning, kandani and jalkalsa, are mentioned daily for the sake of peace from the sins of animal cruelty of the householder. Vaishvadeva sacrifice is allowed in kunda or sthandil but it is forbidden to offer Vaishvadeva sacrifice in furnace, clay, iron vessel. The fire should be ignited by blowing the mouth. Agni should not be lit with hands, kula or sacred skins. In the absence of fruits, roots, vegetables, curd, ghrit udak etc. wood-trees will offer world sacrifice with any object. In the Vaishyadeva sacrifice, it is forbidden to add oil or alkaline material to the offering, but it is said to give an oblation of burning, sticky, watery or alcoholic material. After eating, one should burn Vaishyadeva's embers with ashes from the north side of the fire. It is forbidden to perform homa with substances mixed with alkali. Brahmin Vaishyadeva If you eat without offering sacrifices, you will live in hell called Kalasutra. Before you decide to eat what is your own food, you will offer fire offerings to Lord Vaishya. Have to say goodbye. If celibates or Jatis come and eat them without giving them the portion of Pakpanna, Chandrayaan is necessary.

There is provision to give Gogras after Vaishyadev sacrifice. "O Suravi! I give you Gogras, take it" saying 'Govyo Namah' with the Gogras is a must for Gopuja.

The houseguests will stay in the house until the early hours of the morning. Household pets, parents, gurus, dependent brothers, guests are obliged to eat their own food according to the rules and regulations. After the meal, the householder should give food to the rest of the food or water to the water bowl after reciting mantras. During Trisandhya Puja, it is the duty of the householder to feed the Brahmin by performing daily chanting, tarpana and homa.

However, if one becomes calm natured, virtuous, and gainful knowledge from household chores, abandons thoughts and does not feel sad even in times of happiness, then there is no doubt that even that householder can attain pure satisfaction and attain Mokshapada through self-realization.

(c) Banaprasthaashram

The name of the third category of ashram religion is Banaprasthaashram. In the Devi Bhagavata, it is said that the householder is truthful, innocent, innocent and always satisfied, lives according to the rules with a pure heart, performs Agnihotra activities, keeps his son, grandson and wife close to the letter, abandons the illusion of the world and tries to get close to God for the purpose of salvation.

Now let's discuss the duties of the Banaprasthasram. At this time, the Ashram used to be very clean by connecting the senses and lived on forest vegetables and fruits and performed the Maha Yajna according to the scriptural rituals. He used to bathe every morning. Reciting mantras like 'medhabi' etc., he used to hold tripundra. He used to bathe in water after cremation. He used to give alms to the beggars and do daily meditation. Absent ego, soft-spoken, benevolent, and charitable. Performed Yajna Kriya Shrauta Karma according to his own rights. After offering sacrifices to the deities, the Banaprasthasram used to eat leftovers of the Habi and self-made salt. Devoted to regular diet and fasts, observed strict austerities, Gayatri Mantra. Chanting is the must-do of the Banaprasthasram. Apart from this, the banaprastha srami was prohibited from eating delicious fruits, taking care of pleasant things like preventing colds and having intercourse with wives. He used to sleep on the ground, live under trees and eat air. In the absence of fruits to quench his hunger, he used to collect alms from tapas brahmins and household brahmins and eat only Ashtagras.

(d) Monastery

In the Devi Bhagavat Purana, it is said about Sannyasashram religion, "Dharmavit Banaprasthaashrami defeated Sharipu by austerities and when the sense of tranquility and pure dispassion arose, he imposed all kinds of fire on his soul and practiced Chaturashram, that is Sannyasashram religion. In the first line of the twenty-eighth chapter of the first skandha of Devi Bhagavat, it is said - First of all, a man who is bored with the world is entitled to sannyas ashram dharma, otherwise he can never be in sannyas ashram. Dwijas have to enter this ashram after completing the pre-asramochti duties. Introspection, lying on a bed, eating or any other form of pleasure is absolutely forbidden in this ashram. Sannyasis are free

from egoism, compassion, anger and violence and peaceful nature. He equates Prastrakhanda Lostra and Suvarna, considers all matter to be the only Atma and is the benefactor of all beings. Holding tripundrak and taking ablution are among his duties. Sannyasis are truthful and take vows of silence. Sannyasians used to live by eating unimportant leaves, roots and fruits, renouncing cold and heat, happiness and sorrows. Instead of staying in one place, Sannyasians used to wander alone by changing places regularly.

Conclusion :-

With the change of society and time, the rules and regulations have also changed. Nowadays, the practice of going to gurugrih for gaining knowledge is not in use, nor is there any good system in forest. Again monasticism is not compulsory. Therefore, if there is devotion, faith, respect and devotion to religion, then I think salvation can be possible even from home.

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Changing Panorama Of Legal Education In India.

Manasa Ranjan Mishra

Icss College, Department Of Law, At-Gabasahi, Behind S.P Residence, Po/Dist-
Bhadrak, State-Odisha (India) 756100

Corresponding Author- Manasa Ranjan Mishra

Email: manasmishra0579@gmail.com

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“Government alone will never be able to do it. It is only the people themselves who must utilise law for the purpose of bringing justice at the doorstep of the large masses of the people of the country”.

(Justice P.N. Bhagwati)

Abstract:-

Education helps in emancipation from bondage and carved out a niche for oneself that is a catalyst for national development. Education empowers the people to come out of shackles of injustice and exploitation with inculcation of virtues and ample consciousness to. Legal education is an instrument of establishing a law abiding society by a pool of legal professionals and lawyers who are proving panacea for all legal ills of common people. This article attempts to decipher the changing dimensions of legal education across the spectrum of time and need and relevance in the contemporary society governed by rule of law in tandem with changing paradigm of in the wake of globalisation. The thrust of legal education encompasses not only to produce a pool of professional lawyers but also to enrich their skills and competencies for creation and maintenance of just society by upgrading values and attitudes. Moreover, the present paper put forth a slew of suggestions that may be embraced by appropriate authorities so as to have a perceptible facelift of legal education in the changing scenario in the country.

Key Words:-(Legal Education, Legal Profession, Globalization, Access to Justice, Artificial Intelligence)

Introduction

Law is a vehicle of social engineering espousing to the cause of socio-economic headway of general public. A robust judiciary well equipped with independence and higher echelon of integrity can be scripted a state-of-the-art legal education in India. We cannot conceive a vibrant legal profession unless the legal functionaries are conceptualising the justice delivery mechanism effectively in the best interest of common man. A susceptible justice dispensation system calls for Lawyers, Judges, Administrators, Legal Scientist and researchers well trained and equipped with requisite legal acumen to prescribe panacea for all sort of legal ills and to devise ways and means for amicable resolution of dispute between litigants in furtherance of constitutional goal of ensuring hassle free justice to needy and vulnerable sections of society.

The importance of education has always been on centre stage, but perhaps, never more so in Man's history than today. In a science driven world, education and research are pivotal to the entire developmental process of a country, its welfare, progress and security. It has a characteristic feature of a world permeated by science that in some essential ways the future shape of things is unpredictable. This emphasizes all the more the need for an educational policy which contains a built-in flexibility so that it can adjust to changing circumstances.¹

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Farzana Batool v. Union of India*, held that though the right to pursue higher education has not been spelt out as a fundamental right under Part-III of the Constitution, it bears emphasis that access to

¹Report of Education Commission (Kothari Commission, 1966)

professional education is not a governmental largesse and that the State has an affirmative obligation to facilitate access to education at all levels.²

Law is lawyers extraversion opined by Julius Stone that has a repercussion on human conduct. It is the lawyers' examination of the precepts, ideals and techniques of the law in the light derived from present knowledge in disciplines other than the law.³

Article 39A of Indian Constitution provides equal justice and free legal aid. A vast contingent of legal professionals are to be come in handy to ensure free legal aid being catalyst for attainment of social justice. The⁴ then C.J.I., T.S. Thakur, in *Anita Kushwaha v PuspaSadan* identified four components of access to justice (i) the State must provide an effective adjudicatory mechanism (ii) the mechanism so provided must be reasonably accessible in terms of distance, (iii) the process of adjudication must be speedy, and (iv) the litigants access to the adjudicatory process must be affordable". Access to justice is and has been recognised as a part and parcel of right to life in India and in all civil societies around the globe. The right is so basic and inalienable that no system of governance can possibly ignore its significance, leave alone afford to deny the same to its citizens" In the year 1940, Professor ECS Wade in inaugural lecture in Cambridge urged that we should teach and practise law as a great human institution serving social and economic ends and in relation to the world in which we live. A Constitutional Bench of the Hon'ble apex Court observed that access to justice is a fundamental right guaranteed by Article 14 and Article 21 of the Constitution.

Historical Development:-

In ancient period, the administrations of justice was meted out by Hindu Emperors in accordance with different tenets of Dharmashashtra and by Muslim Kings as per Quranic injunctions. The then system of adjudication of disputes were carried out through the parties

themselves with their respective pleadings before the authorities. The dispute resolutions were made out instantly. The hegemony of British rule incorporated maiden flavour to the legal profession in India with the induction of western education, culture and administration of justice. During Vedic period, modus operandi of Court procedure and dispensations of justice was governed by Manu and Yajnavalkya and the litigants were adhering to shastric rules of interpretation in conduct of their proceedings. However, where a person acted as representatives without having adequate knowledge of law of Dharma and its procedure, he was liable to be severely punished by the King.⁶

According to Professor Arthur Von Mehren before independence, the Indian legal profession and legal education had not developed "a rationally functional approach to the problems of law and legal order and the Indian legal education inevitably tended to evolve in patterns that emphasized rote memory.

The first Law Commission (1958) in its XIV Report on Administration of Justice stated that the main purpose of University legal education seems hitherto to have been not the teaching of law as a science or as a branch of learning, but merely imparting to students knowledge of certain principles and provisions of law to enable them to enter the legal profession. It is well accepted proposition that the law profession is a noble calling and the members of the legal profession occupy a very high status.⁷

The University Education Commission (1948) laid emphasis on revamping our Law Colleges and give priority to this object second to none. On the back-drop of India being adopted a democratic polity governed by rule of law, a dire necessity of nurturing a group of top notch of legal professionals in tandem with global scenario for smooth operations of justice delivery system adhering to Constitutional norms.

Objectives of Legal Education:-

The purposes of legal education ought to be a breeding ground for creation of hosts of budding lawyers, committed Judges, ace

²Writ Petition (Civil) No.364 of 2021 with Writ Petition (Civil) No.375 of 2021.

³Legal system and lawyers reasoning, P.16

⁴(2016) 8 SCC 509

⁵The Aims of Legal Education Vol.9. Cambridge Law Journal (1945 to 1947) Page 286-288.

⁶Kane P.V. History of Dharmasashtra, Vol. III (1978) P.P.288-289.

⁷V.R. KishnaIyer, the Social Dimensions of law and Justice in contemporary India 1(1979).

legal academicians to shape the landscape of law keeping abreast of the changing facets of globalisation. The aim of legal education in Indian scenario is to realize the challenges faced by our society having its repercussions on values and attitudes and to inculcate the legal acumen and skills required to ensure speedy and expeditious justice to vulnerable sections of the society. The legal education is to be acted as an edifice to ripen our age-old ethos of value-based education for the liberal interpretations of law moving towards a progressive society. Legal education is a human science which furnished beyond techniques, skills and competencies, the basic philosophies, ideologies, critiques and instrumentalities all addressed to the creation and maintenance of a just society.⁸

Constitutional Perspective Of Legal Education

Co-ordination and determination of standards in the institutions for higher education is the subject-matter of Entry 66 of Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Moreover, Entry 25 of concurrent list pertains to education including technical education, medical education and universities, subjects to the provisions of Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of Union List; Vocational and technical training of labour. Entries 77 and 78 of Union List are dealt with the entitlement of persons to practice before the Supreme Court and the High Courts. It is with reference to Entries 66, 77 and 78 of Union List that the Parliament has enacted laws for the regulation of Professional legal education in India. The regulation is partaken by two statutory bodies constituted under the aforesaid laws, the Bar Council of India as the apex professional body concerned with the standards of the legal profession, and the University Grants Commission as an umbrella organization for all institutions of higher education.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Bar Council of U.P. v. State of U.P.⁹ held that the Advocates act, 1961 under Section 4 of which the Bar Council of India (hereinafter referred to as BCI) has been constituted is an enactment made

pursuant to Entries 77 and 78 of Schedule VII.

The BCI is envisaged as the apex professional body for regulating and enforcing the standards to be observed by members of the Bar. The B.C.I. is responsible for all matters incidental to admission, practice, ethics, privileges, regulations, discipline and improvement of the profession.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Bar Council of India v. Board of Management, Dayanand College of Law¹⁰ surveyed the statutory powers available to the B.C.I. under the provisions of the advocates Act, 1961 as well as the rules framed there under and concluded that since the B.C.I. was concerned with the standards of the legal profession and the equipment of those who seek entry into that profession, the B.C.I. is thus, also concerned with the legal education in the country.

Social Dimensions of Legal Education:-

Change is the Law of Nature. Law plays a pivotal role in bringing about social transformation catering to the needs of the society and time. So legal education is no exception to left out of this realm of change. Law functions within a society and not in a vacuum, and a society is often value based which makes cold hard logic difficult to apply in all situations.¹¹ With the changing of socio-economic milieu, the lawyers need to play a preponderant role in espousing to the cause of poor, downtrodden, underprivileged, weaker and vulnerable sections of society who are devoid of access to justice because of their poverty, illiteracy and ignorance. The progressive development of Indian Society largely depends on the extent of dissemination of consciousness among people with regard to their constitutional rights and entitlements. This necessitates meaningful contribution from the legal community in the form of pro bono legal services. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in India the case of Indira Jaisingh v. Supreme Court of India¹² observed that pro- bono work has become one of the qualifying parameter for designation as Senior Advocate.

A healthy combination of legal aid and pro bono services will go a long way in enabling our country to achieve the much sought-after

⁸Report of the Curriculum Development Centre in Law, Vol. U.G.C., New Delhi, 1990, P-12.

⁹AIR 1973 SC 231

¹⁰(2007)2 SCC 202.

¹¹Rushda Pathan, Legal Education in India.

¹²W.P.(C) No. 454 of 2015 ,S.C.

objective of access to justice that ingrained in our constitution under Article 39-A. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *State of Maharashtra v. Manubhai Pragajuvashi and others*,¹³ has held that The need for continuing and well organized legal education is absolutely essential reckoning the new trends in the world order to meet the ever growing challenges. The legal education should be able to meet the ever growing demands of the society and thoroughly equipped to cater to the complexities of the different situations. Specialisations in different branches of law is necessary. The requirement is of such a great dimension that sizable or vast numbers of dedicated persons should be properly trained in different branches of law, every year by rendering proper legal education. This is possible only if a plethora of Law Colleges with adequate infrastructure including competent law teachers and staff are established to deal with the situation in appropriate manner. It cannot admit of doubt that, of late, there is a fall in the standards of legal education the area of deficiency should be located and correctives should be effected with the co-operation of competent persons before the matter gets beyond control. Needless to say that reputed and experienced academicians should be taken into confidence and their services be availed of, to set right the matters. The social facet of legal education revolves around the inculcation of value system in the society and nourishing of budding lawyers to be well versed with different nuances and skills of law having sound legal reasoning to deal with multifarious complexities of disputes crept into the society from time to time. A good lawyer is like the 'good' neighbour as propounded by Jesus Christ One who is good for you in bad times; one who is inwardly ethical, helping and caring, regardless of the image the world has for such person.¹⁴

Current scenario of Legal Education:-

The significance of a robust system of legal education is inevitable for a democracy governed by rule of law. A well administered and socially relevant legal education is considered to be a sine qua non for an effective dispensation of justice. Lawyers are regarded as officers of the Court

and lawyers, well equipped with legal acumen aids the court for expeditious disposal of cases and ensuring delivery of justice to the public.

The landscape of legal education has made a giant leap forward with the advent of liberalisation and globalisation and with the pioneering efforts of Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon, culminated with the establishment of National Law School of India University (NLSIU) in Bangalore in 1986. At present, there are 23 National Law Universities across the country. These are spearheading the potential reforms in legal education in India. The NLUs are embarking upon reforms with mandatory internship for 5 years B.A. LL.B. B.Sc., LL.B and B.Com., LL.B.(Honours) students, on campus placement, moot courts, Mock Parliament, art of client counselling, Negotiations, Draftmanship and Legal Feud. The concept of five years B.A. LL.B. has been conceptualised with the introduction of NLUs. The National Law Universities are creating conducive environment for students pursuing sustained research through constituting different chairs of professors like continuing Legal Education (CLE) and IPR Chair and setting up of other innovative curricula of study on vagaries of law subjects like competition law, Information Technology Law, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Law, Cyber Law, Air and Space Law and Sports Law and International Commercial Arbitration Law, regulatory laws like SEBI, IRDA and TRAI and also Liberal Arts. The annual assessment of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) through National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) under the aegis of Ministry of Education has put up a healthy competition among different Law Schools in India to fine tune their Syllabi, infrastructure, quality of facilities, extracurricular and co-curricular activities. The establishment of Law Schools by business houses like JGLS and BGU basically gives further impetus in widening the outreach of legal education system.

The enactment of the Advocates Act, 1961 brings about the formation of Bar Council of India and respective State Bar Councils. The said Act gave teeth to BCI under Section 7(1)(h) to promote legal education and to lay down standards of such education in collaboration with the Universities in India imparting such

¹³(AIR 1996 SC 1 : 1995 SCC(5) 730)

¹⁴John Varghese, academia.edu.

education and the State Bar Councils. Further Section 7(1)(i) of the Act empowers the B.C.I. to recognize

Universities whose degree in law shall be a qualification for enrolment as an Advocate and for that purpose to visit and inspect Universities from time to time. The University Grants Commission has in the course of time evinced interest in improving legal education and has taken various steps towards that end, through adequate funding creation of similar posts and other means.¹⁵

The legal profession is not confined to lawyers and litigation as legal knowledge is of vital importance to every member of the civil society. The need for legal acumen is further warranted with the dawn of globalisation, where the legal canvas has spread beyond geographical boundaries with the International Commercial arbitration and Cross Border deals in Cyber Space. The introduction of National Law Universities models has reoriented the current scenario of legal education in India with thriving for professional excellence, different ground norms for syllabus design, innovating course contents, internship, learner centric methods of teaching presentation, quiz and group discussions and so on. The skill-based learning environment in National Law Schools has enhanced the standards of legal education and cherishing the learning objectives and out-comes.

The role of University Grants Commission (UGC) and Ministry of Education of Government of India is praiseworthy with emphasis on maintenance of standards of Higher Education Institution (HEIs) having thrust on Impact full Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS) in potential areas to infuse vital inputs in policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. The impetus to policy research that includes legal research too has have a visible impact on law and governance. Only morality in our actions can give beauty and dignity to life ‘ To make this a living force and bring it to clear consciousness is perhaps the foremost task of education’.¹⁶Moreover ,the Indian legal scenario is on the verge of transformation in the wake of globalisation

and calls for embracing the current technological innovation of application of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Artificial Intelligence and Data Science applied in the field of law like analysis of legal documents, evaluation of court judgements, facilitation of legal research, contract drafting and review ,unparalleled insight into legal databases in the real time .As per the observation of Justice D.YChandrachud “Technology is relevant in so far as it fosters efficiency ,transparency and objectivity in public government “.The AI enabled software having potential to manage a host of things in legal sphere that will aid in ease of strengthening the justice delivery mechanism. AI will be an enigma for enrichment of legal thought processes that may act as a catalyst for fostering professional excellence of lawyers and Judges. According to former CJI,Justice S,A, Bobde in an interview:’ We have a possibility of developing Artificial Intelligence for court system, only for the purpose of ensuring that the undue delay in justice is prevented.

Suggestions:

I hereby suggest a bunch of propositions that may be taken care of to make a facelift in the current scenario of legal education a follows:-

- 1) Introduction of mandatory annual attendance at Seminars, Conferences and Symposiums for Law Students as compulsory credit in the Syllabi.
- 2) Law faculties are ought to be encouraged to brush up their skills and acumen with participation in Faculty Development Programme (FDPs), Orientations and Refreshers programmes and top up courses on law in regular intervals.
- 3) Inclusion of multidisciplinary subjects in Law Curriculum like Management, Liberal Art, Health Sciences and Financial Laws of abroad.
- 4) Inculcation of real-life skills and simulation exercises for law students and lawyers.
- 5) Regular training programmes for teachers of Private Law Colleges and other Universities to fine tune their standards with doses of skills of research, ethics and teaching dynamics.
- 6) Facilitating global internships for Law students
- 7) Complete digitisation of law libraries with the State- of –the Art databases to

¹⁵R. Singh, A Survey of Legal Education

¹⁶Prof. Bager Mehdi, towards a learning society, Northern Book Centre, New Delhi 1987. Page 187. Delhi and Haryana , Vol. 29(3) Indian Bar Review 73,81(2002).

enable the stakeholders of legal fraternity for ease of doing hassle free navigation of relevant judgements of higher judiciary catering to their necessity.

- 8) Sustained focus should be on innovation, research and development (R & D) on curriculum design, course contents in tandem with global Law schools by law colleges and other Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) imparting legal education in the country
- 9) Capital infusion in form of grants may be provided to Private Law Colleges and Higher Educational Institutions imparting legal education by Government or Statutory Regulatory Bodies to enable the former to be acted as Catalysts of potential legal reforms and to maintain standards of legal education in India.

Conclusion

The legal education will live upto expectations of growing demands of society only when the law makers, law teachers and promoters are susceptible to changes All the stakeholders of legal education are ought to be well-equipped with the changing complexities of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation that spread its tenterhook in the field of law as well. The future prospects of legal education is inextricably depends on the radical reforms in the contents and methods of delivery of legal education .The legal education witnesses the transformation in line with medical education with regard to clinical legal education ,where the law students are encouraged to provide pro bono legal services to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society .The creation of a pool of budding law faculties is highly imperative to upgrade their skills by providing them with requisite training intermittently that will come in handy to generate a new genre of dedicated lawyers ,impartial judges ,and distinguished jurists. A perceptible revamping of legal education structure and examination pattern is the order of the day to inculcate real life skills to produce conscientious legal professionals to man the robust judiciary, clothed with Indianization of justice delivery mechanism. The potential reforms resorted to by National Law Schools such as curriculum design, learning objectives, teaching methodologies, course contents, academic research writings etc. are need to reach out to Public Universities and private law

colleges across the country. A law teacher can use the formative assessment process to improve the meta-cognitive skills of law students so they can transfer their learning to the new and novel situations they face in the practice of law.¹⁷

¹⁷Robin k Mills, Legal Research Instruction In Law Schools the State of the Art,2ndEdn, ILI, New Delhi,2001,at p.633.



A Study On Investment Avenues Preferred By Employed Women In Higher Education

Ms. Prithvi Heggade M P ¹, Ms. Thanuja V ²

¹HOD -Department of Commerce Soundarya Institute of Management and science,
Bangalore 560073

²Asst Professor – Department of Commerce Soundarya Institute of Management and
science, Bangalore 560073

Corresponding Author- Ms. Prithvi Heggade M P

Email: prithviheggadem@soundaryainstitutions.in

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Abstract

Every human being wants to save their part of income for the future requirements. Savings lead to capital development of country. Both men and women contribution for the development of capital formation plays a very important role for the development of the country financial position. In this study we try to analyse the investment options preferred by the employed women even though we know that women is the best finance manager in every home, her planning and investment has a key role in the success of the any household. But there are many driving factors which influence women investment decision. It is observed that women prefer risk free investment compare to men because women 's income is always treated as additional source of income, but today this concepts has be changed and women's income is also treated as main source of income in a family. This study analyse the various investment options like Bank Deposits, Physical Assets, postal savings, chit funds, shares, bonds, debenture and mutual funds etc. Preferred by employed women.

Key words : Investment avenues, Capital formation, Savings, Risk

1. Introduction:

Investment plays a very key role in the progress of the Nation. Investment carries risk and return, so before investing in it one should think about, security, safety and profitability. When we talk about investment there is no discrimination between men and women. As men, even women also want to invest her part of income, but her preference is been driven by many internal and external factors. There are many investment avenues available, it is the investor's choice to choose the right investment avenues according to their preference.

Today women status all over world has changed drastically, we can see women in all sectors and even receiving higher salary and perks compare to men. Earlier days there was a myth that women may not preferred to invest her savings in risky ventures, but now we can see that women taking up high risky position such as finance minister, defence minister, bank manager, stock broker and so on, which indicates that her investment does not fully influence by only the risk factors. Investment in today's market is highly

fluctuating which makes most of the investors to be scared in investing in securities. Impact of global recession on investment in today's trend is very high, due the war between Ukraine and Russia caused high impact on the investment in securities.

Women prefers to invest in all avenues like Bank Deposits, Physical Assets, postal savings, chit funds, shares, bonds, debenture and mutual funds

2. Literature Review

Dr.Priyanka Bhatt,Falguni Prajapati (2021) – Most of women doesn't want to ake risk and this tendency makes them "risk-averse investors", Which is significant and helps them to eliminate risk in their long term investment strategy. According to her article majority of women investors cannot take any financial and investment decisions solely which makes them dependent on others for financial matter.

Prof. Priya Vasagadekar (2014), in their study; investment awareness among Indian working women with reference to Pune region As far as the Indian scenario is concerned, working women here have started

doing investments slowly. The percentage of working women who take their own financial decisions for making investments is low. Many times, they rely on their husbands or parents to make investment decisions. There is still a class of working women who just don't bother much about making investments out of their income. This is because their husbands are financially very strong & these female working professionals join somewhere with the sole intention of killing the time or they don't want to sit at home idle. The reason for not making investments on their own might be male dominance in some cases. Dr.P K Chopra and Dr Amit Khare(2019), in their study they concluded as This study has helped in finding the relationship between investment objective and investment preference of the investors. It is concluded that that high return is the main objective for preferring share and real estate as an investment option. a mutual fund is preferred with the tax-saving objective. Safety objective is fulfilled by investing in fixed deposit and NSS/PPF/PF and insurance. Gold silver is the most liquid investment option.

Jisha V G, (2017), studied the perception of investment pattern among urban working women in Coimbatore city and found the factors persuading the savings and investment design. Results revealed that factors influencing awareness level and factors influencing profits were related. Security of funds were given priority by the investors while making investment.

Amsaveni M &Nithyadevi M, (2018), studied

Data Analysis

a. Investment avenues preferred

Avenues	Percentage
Fixed deposits	66.7
Post office savings	33.3
Chit funds	50
Shares	0
Mutual funds	25
Real estates	25
Gold	65

to identify the investment configuration among working women and to study the level of approach among them towards investment avenues among 100 working women in Trippur district found that the most influencing factor was success and the second factor was protection followed by liquidity, prestige, stability, transferability and speculation

3. Objectives.

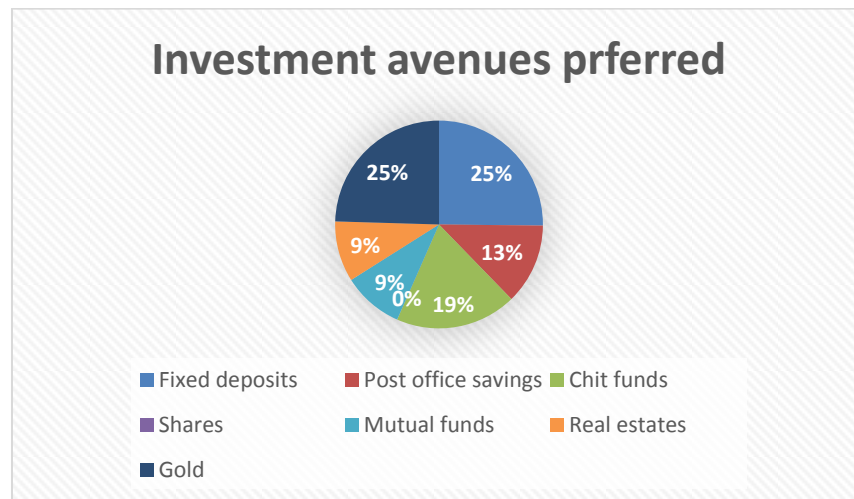
1. To find out the investment avenues preferred by the women in higher education.
2. To find out the portfolio management preference by women.
3. To find out the factors that influence women on her investment behaviour.

4. Research Methodology

The main objective of the research work is to find out investment preference made by the women is higher education sector out of various avenues available. In this study, research problem tested by applying appropriate tools and techniques of data collection and analysis. In this date both primary and secondary date is been collected. Primary data is collected by distributing questionnaire on the investment avenues preference by the women in higher education sectors.

Secondary data has been collected from the research papers, books, journals and financial surveys

The target population for the study is women investors in higher education sectors in and around Bangalore

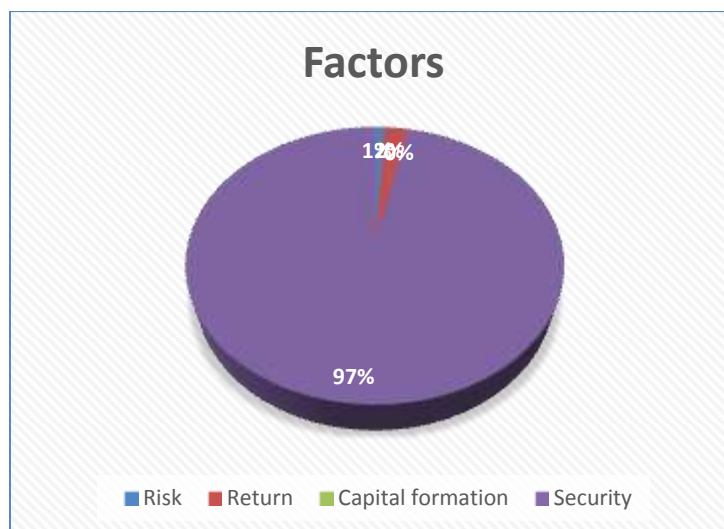


The investment avenues preferred by the working women is been influenced by many factors. 66.7% of the respondents want to invest in fixed deposit which they feel secured, 65% of the respondents want to invest in gold as the value of the gold keep on increases. 50% of the respondents want to invest in chit funds because of good return. 25% of women wants to invest in mutual fund and real estate but 0% respondents

want invest in shares may because of risk or lack of information. Most of the women wants invest in fixed deposit may be because of safety. They also prefer to invest for short term say for one year. Most of the investors wants to invest in chit funds even though risk in high in unorganised financial sectors most of them want to invest may because of the trust they have on the people who do this chit funds.

b. Factors influencing before making investment.

Risk	20%
Return	50%
Capital formation	0%
Security	20

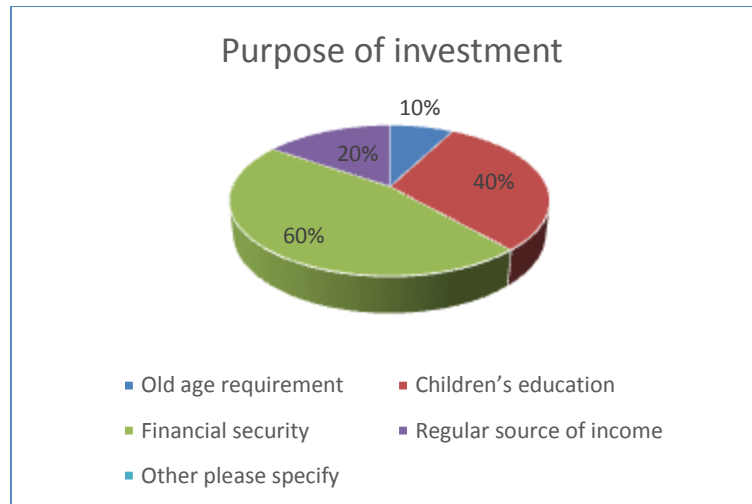


Factors influencing before making investments are risk, return, security and capital formation. 50% of respondents want to return from their investment, 20% of respondents look for risk and security before investing. None of the respondents think

about capital formation. Most of the respondent invest in return rendering avenues.

c. Purpose of investment

Old age requirement	10%
Children's education	40%
Financial security	60%
Regular source of income	20%
Other please specify	0%

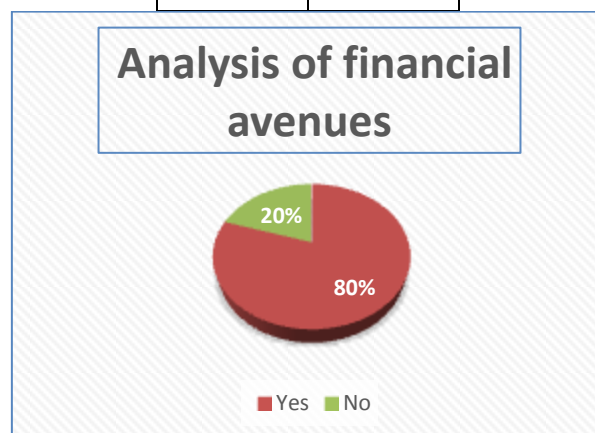


Different respondents have different purpose for investment, in the above table 60% of the respondents look for financial security, 40% of the respondents opted for children's education, 20% of respondents prefers regular source of income but 10%

respondents prefers old age requirements. as women thinks their earning is additional source of income to the family so they don't worry about old age requirement because they still dependent on husband or children.

d. Analysis of financial avenues before making investment

Yes	80%
No	20%

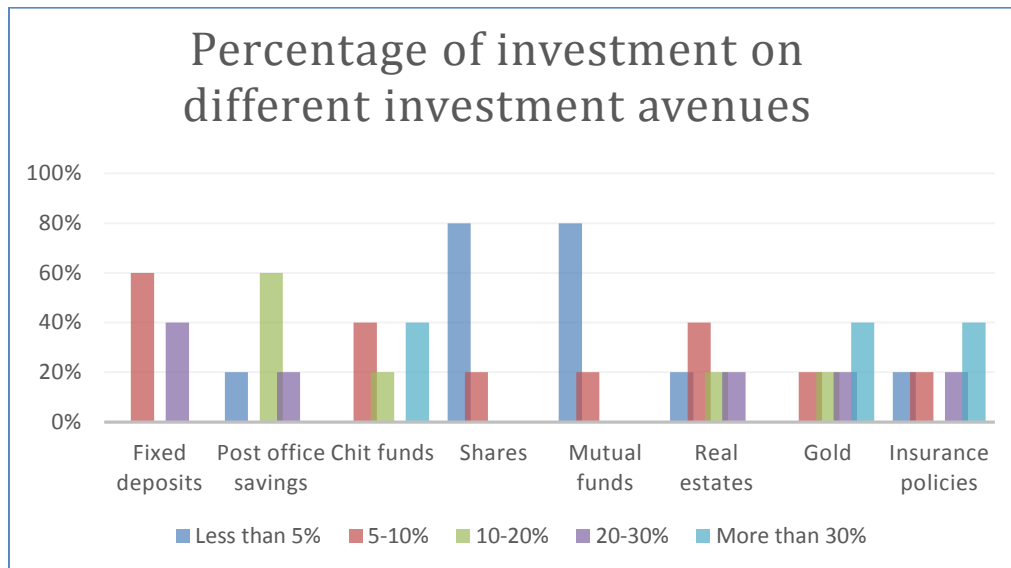


Before making investment it is the responsibility of the investor to analyse the different financial avenues and its performance. In the above table 80% of the respondents analyse thoroughly before making the investment but 20% of the respondents make invest without any analysis. Most of the women

investors want to invest only for the purpose of savings so they may not give high importance for analysis of financial avenues before making investment.

e. Percentage of investment on different investment avenues

Financial instrument	Less than 5%	5-10%	10-20%	20-30%	More than 30%
Fixed deposits		60%		40%	
Post office savings	20%		60%	20%	
Chit funds		40%	20%		40%
Shares	80%	20%			
Mutual funds	80%	20%			
Real estates	20%	40%	20%	20%	
Gold		20%	20%	20%	40%
Insurance policies	20%	20%		20%	40%



Most of the respondent's want to invest more than 40% in gold, insurance policies and chit funds, next preference by the respondents was fixed deposits. But the least preference by the respondents shares, post office savings, real estate mutual funds and insurance policies.

5. Findings

- 50% of the women want to invest in high return investment avenues.
- 40% of women even though educated wants to invest in chit funds.
- 20% of the women wants to invest in shares and mutual funds
- 40% of women prefers gold a their main investment for high return
- Most of the women investors wants to invest for financial security
- 20% of women investors invest without any financial analysis

6. Limitation of the study

- This study was conducted only for women employed in higher education sector only so it cannot be generalized for all the sectors.

- The sample size was only 100 respondents which may give a chance of sampling error.

7. Conclusion

This study has helped in finding the relationship between investment avenues and investment preference made by the women in higher education. It is concluded that high return investment options are highly preferred by the respondents but at the same time they also preferred to have security for their investment. Even though shares may pledge them high return but very less respondents preferred to invest in, it may because of the risk involved in it. Even today women prefers to invest in Gold which renders them high security.

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Environmental Impact of Sugar Industry

Dr C.S.Kale¹ , Abhijeet Patil ²

¹Asst Professor , CSIBER Kolhapur

²Research Scholar , CSIBER Kolhapur

Corresponding Author- Dr C.S.Kale

Email- cskale@siberindia.edu.in

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Abstract — Issue of economic and environment sustainability of the sugar industry has drawn attention of all stakeholders of sugar industry over the years. While for achieving the economic sustainability, there is growing concept of converting sugar factories to 'Agri-Business Complexes' for achieving environmental sustainability . There are growing concerns on environmental issues necessitating stringent control on the whole landscape of sugarcane cultivation and processing.

Keywords — Bio-diversity, environmental sustainability, ecosystem.

1.1 Introduction

The cultivation and processing of sugarcane to produce sugar creates environmental impacts through the loss of natural habitats, intensive use of water, heavy use of agrochemicals, discharge and runoff of polluted effluent and air pollution. This leads to the degradation of wildlife, soil, air, and water where sugar is produced and also of downstream ecosystems.

The adoption of Better Management Practices require support at various levels, which include changes in national and international policies, investment in appropriate irrigation infrastructure, and a stronger sustainability commitment from the sugar and allied industries. Sustainability does not necessarily mean reduced productivity or profits only, instead measures needed to reduce environmental impacts may often provide economic benefits for farmers and mills. This provides an opportunity to reconcile environmental and social needs with the long-term development of the sugar industry.

1.2 Impact on the Environment

Sugarcane cultivation and processing impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services at the field, farm, and wider landscape levels.

Increase in Air Pollutants

Most of the sugar mills use bagasse as a fuel in boilers. The burning of bagasse in boilers produces particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, carbon, sulfur and water vapor.

Except for particulate matter, other emissions of bagasse fired boilers are within the limits prescribed by the pollution control authorities. The particulate matter usually referred to as fly ash, consists of ash, unburnt bagasse and carbon particles. Fly ash is very light and it contains a large percentage of fines. If air pollution control equipment is not adequately installed, fly ash escapes into the atmosphere through the chimney. The particulate matter coming out of the chimney may travel distances depending on particle size and atmospheric conditions. This may cause, reduce visibility in the areas surrounding the sugar mill. The heavier particles may settle on vegetation and damage them. There are reports of dizziness and physiological effects like irritation in the eye, nose, throat, and lungs, in the areas surrounding the sugar factories where desired air pollution control equipment have been installed.

As per the general emission standards, particulate matter is required to be within 250 mg/Nm³. in case of horseshoe/pulsating grate and spreader stoker bagasse fired boilers, the particulate matter emission is required to be within 500 mg/Nm³ (12 % Co₂) and 800 mg/Nm³(12 % Co₂) respectively.

Economic and Environmental Aspects of Soil Erosion

In agronomic terms, the loss of soil by erosion is a major problem that can affect future yields and ultimately limit the sustainability of sugar cultivation by

redistributing or removing soil organic matter and nutrient-rich material. Soil erosion also represents a substantial environmental threat from the washing of sediments, which are often polluted, into rivers, estuaries, and marine ecosystems.

1. Soil salinization

Salinization of soils is a problem that principally affects cane growers rather than beet growers and typically results from over-irrigation, inadequate drainage, and cultivation in a flood plain or where seawater intrusion occurs. The salinity of soils has been linked to serious cane yield declines.

2. Soil acidification

Increased soil acidity affects plant health and crop yield in some parts of the world. Acidification is also more prevalent in cane than beet growing areas, largely due to the use of inorganic nitrogenous fertilizers such as urea and ammonium sulfate. Under high rainfall conditions, nitrate leaching occurs, which also promotes acidification.

3. Habitat Destruction for Cane Cultivation

The production of sugarcane is sometimes blamed to cause a greater loss of biodiversity on the planet than any other single crop. Fifteen countries around the world devote between 10 and 50 percent of their land area to cane cultivation and in seven countries sugarcane covers more than 50 percent of the land. Substantial areas of biodiversity-rich habitat have been cleared for cane cultivation, such as, a tropical rain forest and tropical seasonal forest. Land clearance not only results in the direct loss of species and habitats, but underlies a range of wider impacts on ecosystem function, including changes to hydrology and increased soil erosion.

Overuse of Water in Sugarcane Farming

Agriculture is by far the biggest user of water worldwide. Seventy percent of global freshwater withdrawals are for irrigation, rising to more than 90 percent in some arid countries. Major irrigation projects have often been promoted for development reasons, yet returns have frequently been insufficient to service the capital debt or cover running and maintenance costs. Planning has often not adequately addressed environmental or social needs, leading to impacts on downstream ecosystems and livelihoods of communities that rely on fisheries.

Sugar cane is an efficient converter of biomass from water, it still needs about 1,500-2,000 mm water per hectare per year and ranks among a group of crops noted for their significant water consumption (along with rice and cotton). It is a deep-rooted crop, which remains in the soil all year round and is able to extract soil water to depths well below one meter. In areas where sugar cane growth relies upon on rainfall, the crop can influence the river flows as it intercepts runoff from the catchment into rivers and taps into groundwater resources.

Due to poor management, in many areas of the world only an estimated 30-35 percent of the water withdrawn for farming reaches the crop and the rest is lost from irrigation channels by evaporation and through runoff from the field.

Since irrigation management is often very inefficient, high water withdrawal is generally coupled with the runoff of polluted irrigation water containing sediment, pesticides, and nutrients.

Both beet and (to a lesser extent) cane factories use significant amounts of water to wash off the considerable quantity of soil removed with the roots at harvest. However, use of fresh water during processing of sugarcane to produce sugar in factories is still high, being about 50-100 L/tonne of sugarcane in spite of the fact that sugarcane contains about 70 % water and even after meeting all processing needs about 10% water may be rendered surplus for other purposes.

Over-irrigation or inefficient irrigation systems that leave water standing in fields can enhance the incidence of water-borne parasitic infections such as Bilharzia (schistosomiasis).

Intensive use of chemicals

Intensive agricultural food production, in general, uses high levels of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, nematicides, rodenticides, plant regulators, defoliants or desiccants), with herbicides representing about 50 percent of pesticides used in many countries. A wide variety of pesticides are used in the cultivation of sugar crop. Inorganic fertilizers typically supply nitrogen, phosphorus and/or potassium in mineral form. Environmental impacts generally arise because of the nutrients in the fertilizers are not entirely taken up by the crop but move into the environment. The

overuse of fertilizers on cane crop is typical of farming in general. Sugar-producing countries in the world, the sugarcane cane fields are burnt immediately before harvesting for easier cutting, post-harvest cultivation, and pest control. Scarcity of the farm labour and ease of harvesting are the two main reasons for harvesting sugarcane by burning. In India also such practice is followed on a greater scale in the state of Gujarat.

Impact of Pre-harvest Cane Burning on the Environment

Burning of sugarcane trash and leaves etc. generates a huge amount of air pollutants such as aerosols, fine (PM_{2.5}) and coarse (PM₁₀) particulate matter, gases such as carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes (acrolein, formaldehyde), methane (CH₄), nitrogen oxides (NO), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and other gases. Such practice is still in vogue in some of the sugarcane producing states, particularly Gujarat.

There is evidence that sustained pre-harvest burning of sugar cane can contribute to a decrease in soil quality, by causing a decline in soil microbial activity and the physical and chemical properties of the soil.

Cane burning can reduce the quality of sugar recovered from the cane as well as reduce the quantity of cane retrieved by as much as by around five percent. Sugarcane harvested in this manner also deteriorates faster and thus requires minimum cut to crush delay.

1.3 Practices to reduce these environmental impacts

Efficient Irrigation System

The effectiveness of irrigation strategies can be assessed by an analysis of Water Use Efficiency (WUE) the ratio of crop yield to water consumed by the crop. Drip irrigation systems, which deliver water to the crop plant (surface drip) or root zone (sub-surface drip), are generally the most water-efficient, and followed by center-pivot systems, other sprinkler systems, furrow irrigation, and finally flood irrigation.

The key to improving water productivity is to match the irrigation system to the soil type, climate, farm management and affordability. Larger-scale farmers are able to implement advanced commercial drip, sprinkler, or center-pivot systems while small-scale farms, and even some large estates, mainly use inefficient flood irrigation. Low-cost drip

systems are available for small-holders provided that micro-credit is available for the purchase of the equipment and sufficient ongoing technical support are provided. Furrow irrigation only requires a ridge to cut the furrows and with alternate furrow irrigation

- Improved irrigation techniques can also be combined with trash mulching for further water savings.
- Increases in water use efficiency of 43-66 percent have been achieved in Tamil Nadu, India, by using alternate furrow irrigation in cane fields, with greater increases, attained in combination with trash mulching.
- Studies indicate that the use of a cane trash mulch enhanced water savings gained with drip irrigation by a further 16 percent.
- Tensiometers are the most responsive water potential sensor but require care and maintenance.

Drip Irrigation

Drip fertigation is the application of fertilizer through the drip system, delivering nutrients only to the plant base (surface drip) or root zone (sub-surface drip). Drip fertigation is of particular interest from an environmental perspective as it combines the increased water use efficiency of a drip irrigation system with the potential to manage fertilizer applications more effectively and thereby reduce fertilizer use. In addition, the application of soil pesticides can be reduced by 30 percent when applied directly to the root zone. By using drip irrigation, a farmer can use the least toxic pesticide at or below recommended dosages.

Many sugar factories in their studies they have consequently published recommendations on fertilizer use and incorporate these in the guidance provided to their farmers. Approaches for reducing fertilizer use in cane cultivation systems include a more site-specific assessment of fertilizer requirements, cultivation of leguminous green manure crops during fallow periods or in rotation, the use of bio-fertilizers (combinations of nitrogen-fixing micro-organisms and organic amendments), green cane harvesting and press mud, a sugar cane mill by-product which is particularly effective for reducing phosphorus deficiency in cane.

“Crop logging Method” used to monitor plant

weight and leaf nutrient content can be used in sugar cane cultivation to assess the foliar nutrient levels and adjust the fertilizer rate or other elements only if needed. However, following can be taken up easily and may be implemented.

- Press mud bio-fertilizer: a phosphorous rich byproduct from sugarcane mills that can help overcome phosphorus deficiencies
- The use of bio-fertilizer in place of chemical fertilizers could reduce inorganic fertilizer requirements by 20-25 percent and reduce the risk of nitrate leaching.
- Trash blanket: Where green cane harvesting is practiced, using trash the blanket will improve water penetration. Trash slows the flow of water down the drill and allows more time for the water to infiltrate into the soil. Soil health management and prevention of soil erosion

Sugarcane is one such crop that produces 7-12 t ha⁻¹ of trash, which is a rich source of organic carbon and plant nutrients. The ISTM (Integrated Sugarcane Trash Management) may increase the organic carbon content, available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the soil.

Sustainable systems of cane cultivation that maintain or improve soil quality are required not only to mitigate environmental and social impacts but to ensure the future of the sugar industry. A wide range of measures have been proposed and investigated for the reduction of soil erosion and improvement in soil quality in sugar cane cultivation systems. These measures include trash mulching in cane cultivation, maintenance of crop rotation, terracing, contour and strip planting of the cane on slopes, maintenance of 'live barriers' (hedgerows, riparian zones), and modified (reduced or minimum) tillage.

Trash management technology may increase soil moisture and the number of earthworms, and reduced weed incidence. Farmers also observed that buds germinated 15 days earlier in ISTM (Integrated Sugarcane Trash Management) practice and that ISTM increased cane yield and did not hinder ratoon practices.

Increasing soil fertility

Retention of a cane trash blanket can result in up to 10-20 t/ha of organic matter from the cane leaves that are left on the soil surface

after harvest. This has been shown to increase microbial biomass, carbon (C) and basal respiration in the surface soil and also to enhance the size of the earthworm community. In the long term, trash blanketing can be expected to raise soil organic matter content by around 40 percent after 60-70 years.

1.4 Conclusion

Sugarcane is a highly efficient, photo synthetically active long duration crop that produces a huge amount of biomass and requires a large quantity of water. Integrated nutrient management and integrated pest management practices should be used while pre harvesting cane burning practices should be discouraged. The adoption of the drip irrigation system in sugarcane is technically feasible and economically viable which needs to be vigorously followed.

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A Geographical Study of Literacy Pattern in Western Maharashtra Region (2011)

Dr. Suryakant S. Pawar

Assistant professor and Research Guide Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Renapur.

Corresponding Author- Dr. Suryakant S. Pawar

Email- pawarsuryakant2@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Literacy is a one of the main indicator of human development. Literacy is a mirror of the social, economic and cultural setup of the nation. A person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding any language, is treated as literate. Literacy has traditionally defined as the ability to read and write. The main objective of the present paper is to study of literacy pattern in Western Maharashtra Region of Maharashtra state. According 2011 census data the literacy rate of Western Maharashtra region was 81.81 percent. The urban literacy rate was higher than the rural literacy. Since 1961-2011, the literacy rate is continuously increased decade by decade.

Keywords : Literacy, Education, Social, Economic.

Introduction:

Literacy has long been identified as a leading indicator of a socio-economic development. Literacy is one of the most important element of demography, which to certain extent indicate the quality of human resources. The most basic measurement of educational status is the degree of literacy (Trewartha, 1969, p.131). Literacy and educational fulfilment is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic development. without it, no society can progress. It not only brings the development in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors of economy but also control the population growth (Ramotra,2000). Literacy can be regarded on an indicator of human resource development. Behind the amount of literacy lies the entire structure of society (Golden, 1963, p.532). A number of social and economic features directly or indirectly influences on level of literacy rate, such as a type of economy, educational opportunities, degree of urbanization, status of female in society, standard of living, stage of technological development, religious background and public policies etc.

Objectives:

- To study temporal variation of literacy rate in the Western Maharashtra region
- To study spatial variation of literacy pattern in Western Maharashtra region.

- To Geographical analysis the rural-urban variation of literacy in the Study region.

Database and Methodology:

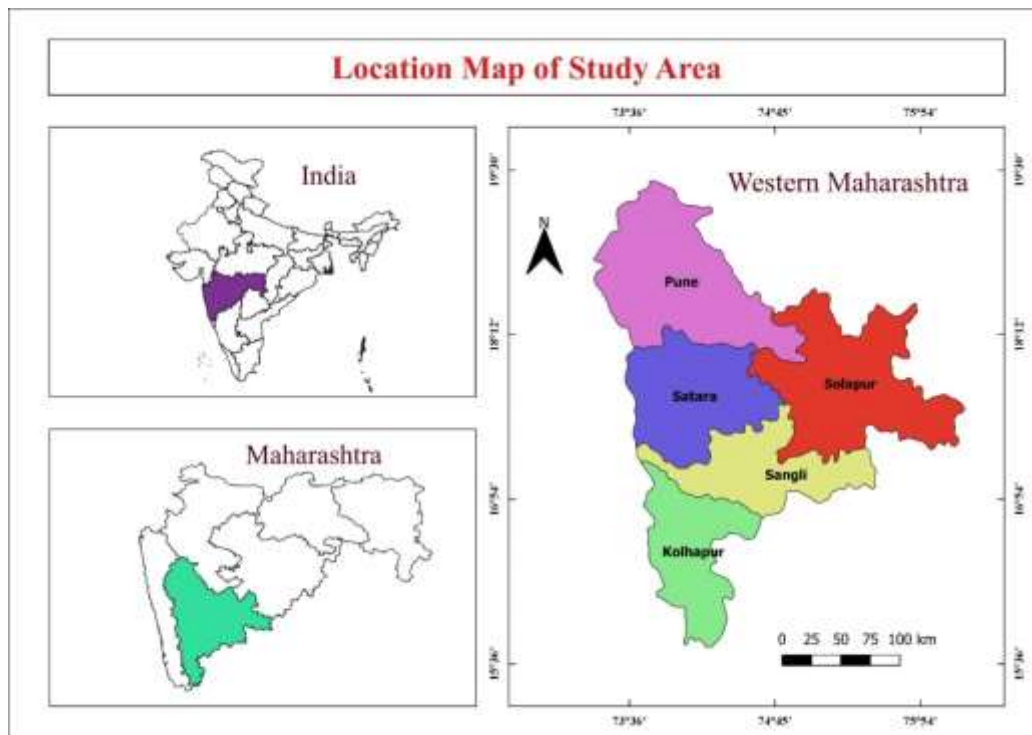
The present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data is gathered from different sources which includes both published and unpublished books, government publication and private publications. District census handbook, District statistical department, Socio economic review and district statistical abstract of the study region districts. Collected data is processed and presented in the form of tabular and graphical methods.

Literacy Rate

$$= \frac{\text{Population above 6 year age}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Study Area:

The Western Maharashtra region is situated in the western part of the Maharashtra state, extends between 15° 45' North to 19° 24' North latitudes and 73° 19' East to 76° 15' East longitudes. It extends from East to West about 267 km and 357 km. from North to South. This region is bounded by Nagpur region from North side, Konkan region from West sides, Marathwada region from Northeast side, Karnataka state from South and Southeast side. Its total geographical area of 57,235 Km². and in the region of about with include five district these are Pune, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Solapur and its comprises 58 tahsils.



Result and Discussion:

The literacy rate of Western Maharashtra, Maharashtra and India was not uniform trend from 1961 to 2011 (Table No.1). According to 1961, the proportion of literate population to total population of Western Maharashtra was 29.30 percent

which was lower than the state of Maharashtra (35.08) and India (34.35). In 1971, it was increased in all the three region with 38.16 percent in Western Maharashtra, 45.77 percent in Maharashtra and 39.45 percent in India.

Table No. 1. Trend of Literacy Rate in Western Maharashtra Region: 1961-2011

Year	Western Maharashtra	Maharashtra	India
1961	29.30	35.08	34.45
1971	38.16	45.77	39.45
1981	47.06	57.24	43.67
1991	64.73	64.87	52.21
2001	76.69	77.22	65.38
2011	81.81	82.34	74.04

Source: Census of India and District Census Handbook.

According to 1981, literacy rate was also increased by 8.90 percent in Western Maharashtra region, 11.47 percent in Maharashtra and 4.22 percent in India. After 1981 the literacy rate was increased rapidly in 1991, 2001 and 2011. In 1991, the proportion of literate population to total population is 64.73 percent which was lower than the state literacy but higher than the

nation. In 2011, the literacy in Western Maharashtra region was 81.81 percent and 82.33 percent in Maharashtra. In all the investigation period literacy rate of Western Maharashtra region was increased continuously increased decade by decade due to increasing educational facilities and socio-economic development of the study region.

Table No. 2. Spatial Variation of Literacy Rate in Western Maharashtra Region (2011)

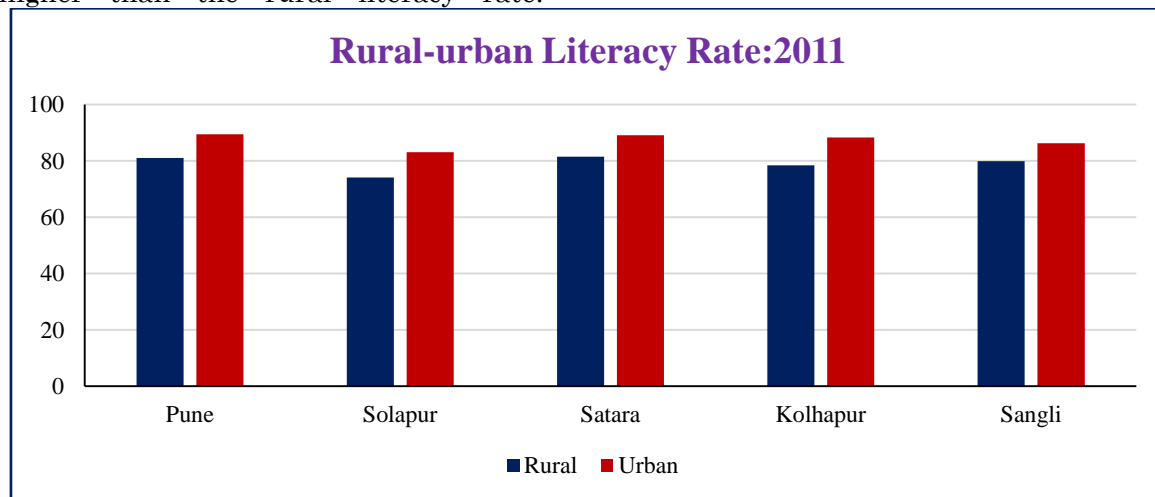
District	Total	Rural	Urban
Pune	86.15	80.98	89.45
Solapur	77.02	74.06	83.1
Satara	82.87	81.42	89.02
Kolhapur	81.51	78.35	88.28
Sangli	81.48	79.84	86.24
Total	81.81	78.93	87.22

Source: Census of India 2011.

The spatial variation of literacy pattern of Western Maharashtra region is not uniform of one district to another in 2011. As per 2011, the total literacy rate of Western Maharashtra region was about 81.81 percent in which high literacy was found in Pune district with 86.15 percent, moderate literacy was observed in Satara (82.87), Kolhapur (81.58) and Sangli district (81.48) and low literacy was found in Solapur district for 77.02 percent.

In the study area urban literacy rate is higher than the rural literacy rate.

according to 2011, the rural literacy of Western Maharashtra region was 78.93 percent and urban literacy was 87.22 percent. The degree of urbanization, industrialization and level of socio-economic development directly influence on the variation in literacy rate between the rural and urban areas of the study region. Urban areas have higher literacy than the rural areas due to easily available well education facilities in urban areas than the rural areas.



As per 2011, in Western Maharashtra high rural literacy was found in Satara and Pune district, moderate literacy was observed in Sangli and Kolhapur district among and low literacy was found in Solapur district. In the urban area high literacy was found in Pune, Satara and Kolhapur district, moderate literacy in Sangli district and low literacy was found in Solapur district. The proportion of urban literates rapidly increased in 2011, due to increase in the numbers of educational establishment and different policies implemented by state and central government for the study region.

Conclusion:

The proportion of literate population to total population of Western Maharashtra region was increasing constantly since 1961 to 2011, due to increasing education facilities, degree of urbanization and changing the nature of economy. In Western Maharashtra region Pune, Satara and Kolhapur district recorded high literacy, due to degree of urbanization and availability of education facilities. Solapur district recorded low

literacy than the other districts. In the study area urban literacy rate is higher than the rural literacy rate. The degree of urbanization, industrialization and level of socio-economic development directly influence on the variation in literacy rate between the rural and urban areas of the study region

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Exploring Feminist Philosophy in Shyam Benegal's Mandi and Sardari Begum.

Akash Sadanand Naik Salgaonkar.

PhD Research Scholar, School of Sanskrit, Philosophy, and Indic Studies, Goa University.

Corresponding Author- Akash Sadanand Naik Salgaonkar.

Email- akash6459@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Shyam Benegal, the renowned Indian director and screenwriter, is not only a master storyteller but also a philosopher with a solid feminist philosophy. His movies, Mandi and Sardari Begum are a testament to his deep understanding of the struggles and aspirations of women in a patriarchal society. Benegal's feminist philosophy is rooted in the idea that women should have equal rights and opportunities as men and that their voices and experiences should be heard and respected. Benegal's feminist philosophy is not limited to his movies alone. He has been a vocal advocate for women's rights and has spoken out against gender-based violence and discrimination. In an interview, he said, "Feminism is not about women being superior to men; it is about creating a level playing field where everyone has equal opportunities and rights." Shyam Benegal's movies and philosophy are a powerful reminder of the need for gender equality and the importance of amplifying women's voices and experiences. His work serves as an inspiration for filmmakers and thinkers alike and continues to resonate with audiences across the world. This research paper focuses on his feminist philosophy in the movies Mandi and Sardari Begum.

Introduction:

Shyam Benegal is a renowned Indian filmmaker who is known for his feminist philosophy, which is reflected in his movies. Two of his movies that particularly stand out in this regard are Mandi and Sardari Begum. In this article, we will explore the feminist philosophy of Shyam Benegal, as seen through these movies. In Mandi, Benegal portrays the lives of women who work in a brothel, highlighting the exploitation and marginalisation they face in a male-dominated society. The movie challenges the traditional notions of morality and sexuality and presents a nuanced portrayal of women who are often reduced to mere objects of desire. Similarly, in Sardari Begum, Benegal explores the life of a female singer in a male-dominated industry and the challenges she faces in pursuing her passion and asserting her identity.

Mandi:

Mandi is a 1983 Indian film directed by Shyam Benegal. The film is set in a fictional town called Mandi, a bustling marketplace for sex workers, pimps, and other shady characters. The movie portrays the lives of

the women who work in the brothel, highlighting their struggles and aspirations in a patriarchal society. The film's feminist philosophy is evident in how it challenges traditional notions of morality and sexuality. The women in the brothel are not portrayed as victims or objects of desire but as complex individuals with desires and aspirations. The movie also highlights the exploitation and marginalisation faced by women in a male-dominated society. Mandi is a satirical movie. The movie is set in a brothel in Hyderabad and explores the lives of the women who work there. The movie is a commentary on our patriarchal society and how women are treated. The movie shows how women are objectified and treated as commodities in a male-dominated society. One of the key themes of the movie is the idea of agency. The women in the movie are not passive victims of their circumstances. They are shown to be intelligent, resourceful, and capable of making decisions. They are not just objects of desire but individuals with hopes and dreams. The movie challenges the idea that women are helpless victims of their

circumstances and shows they can take control of their lives if given the opportunity. Another important theme of the movie is the idea of sisterhood. The women in the brothel are shown to support each other and have each other's backs. They are not in competition with each other but are united in their struggle against the patriarchal society that they live in. The movie shows that women can be each other's allies and that solidarity among women can be a powerful force for change.

One of the central characters in the movie is Rukmini Bai, the brothel's madam. Rukmini Bai is a strong, independent woman who runs the brothel with an iron fist. She is not afraid to stand up to the men who try to exploit her or her workers. Rukmini Bai's character symbolises women's resilience and strength in adversity. Another important character in the movie is Zeenat, a young woman forced into prostitution by her husband. Zeenat's character is a poignant portrayal of the struggles faced by women in a patriarchal society. She is not a victim but a survivor determined to make a better life for herself.

The movie also challenges traditional gender roles and stereotypes. The male characters in the movie are not portrayed as heroes or saviours but as flawed individuals who are just as vulnerable as the women. The movie also portrays women as agents of change capable of making decisions and shaping their destinies.

The film's feminist philosophy is also evident in its portrayal of the relationship between sex work and power. The women in the brothel are not powerless victims; instead, they have a certain amount of agency and control over their lives. The film also highlights the hypocrisy of society, which condemns sex work while simultaneously exploiting and objectifying women.

Mandi is a powerful film that challenges traditional notions of morality and sexuality. Mandi was a film that dealt with women's empowerment. The film was a commentary on the hypocrisy of Indian society and the exploitation of women. It was also a commercial success and helped to cement Benegal's reputation as a filmmaker who could tackle complex subjects with sensitivity and nuance. The movie's feminist philosophy is evident in how it portrays the women's lives in the brothel, highlighting their

struggles and aspirations in a patriarchal society. The film is a testament to the resilience and strength of women and serves as an inspiration for philosophers, revolutionaries, politicians, the general public, young women, filmmakers and thinkers alike.

Sardari Begum:

Sardari Begum is a 1996 Indian film directed by Shyam Benegal that explores feminist philosophy through the eyes of its titular character, Sardari Begum, a successful singer and a strong-willed woman. The movie is set against communal tensions in India during the 1980s and 1990s. Sardari Begum is another movie by Shyam Benegal that explores feminist themes. The movie is a biopic of a woman named Sardari Begum, a famous singer in the 1930s. The movie explores Sardari Begum's challenges as a woman in a male-dominated society. It shows how she had to fight against the patriarchal norms of her time to pursue her passion for music. One of the key themes of the movie is the idea of agency. Sardari Begum is shown to be a strong-willed woman who is determined to pursue her dreams despite the obstacles in her path. She is not content to be a passive victim of her circumstances but takes control of her life and makes her own decisions. The movie challenges the idea that women are weak and helpless and shows they can be strong and independent if given the opportunity. The film was a tribute to the legendary singer Begum Akhtar and was a critical success. It was also a commentary on the status of women in Indian society and the need for women's empowerment.

Another important theme of the movie is the idea of sisterhood. Sardari Begum is shown to have a close relationship with her female friends and family members. They support each other through thick and thin and are each other's allies in the struggle against patriarchy. The movie shows that women can be each other's most significant source of strength and that solidarity among women can be a powerful force for change. The film explores the concept of sisterhood and solidarity among women. Sardari Begum is shown as a woman who supports and empowers other women, even in the face of societal pressure. She is a role model for other women, and her strength and resilience inspire other women to assert their agency and independence. The movie celebrates the

power of women coming together to support each other and fight against oppression.

One of the movie's central themes is women's struggle to assert their agency and independence in a patriarchal society. Sardari Begum is a strong and independent woman who refuses to be defined by the traditional gender roles assigned to women. She is a successful singer who has earned fame and fortune through hard work and talent. However, she faces many challenges in her personal and professional life due to her gender.

The film also explores gender identity and how society constructs and reinforces it. Sardari Begum is shown as a woman who defies the traditional gender roles assigned to women. She is not afraid to speak her mind and assert her independence, even in the face of societal pressure. The movie challenges the notion that women should be submissive and obedient and instead celebrates women who are strong and assertive. Another important theme of the movie is the intersectionality of gender and class. Sardari Begum is a woman from a privileged background, but she is also a member of a minority community. The movie explores how her identity as a woman and a member of a minority community intersects to shape her experiences and struggles. It highlights the challenges faced by women from marginalised communities who are often doubly oppressed due to their gender and their social status.

The movie challenges traditional notions of femininity and beauty. Sardari Begum is not portrayed as a conventional beauty but as a confident and comfortable woman. The film challenges the idea that women must conform to specific beauty standards to be successful or respected. It celebrates women who are confident in their bodies and refuse to be defined by societal expectations. Sardari Begum is a powerful movie that explores feminist philosophy through various feminist perspectives. The movie challenges traditional notions of gender roles, identity, and beauty and highlights the struggles of women to assert their agency and independence in a patriarchal society. The film is a testament to the strength and resilience of women and serves as an inspiration to the current generations.

Analysis and Conclusion:

Shyam Benegal's movies *Mandi* and *Sardari Begum* are potent examples of feminist

filmmaking. They challenge the patriarchal norms of our society. Benegal's films were influential in Indian society, which was conservative and patriarchal at the time. His films helped to raise awareness about women's rights and empowerment and paved the way for future filmmakers to explore these themes. "*Mandi*" is based on Ghulam Abbas's Urdu short story "*Anandi*," It portrays the lives of women who work in a brothel in a small town in India. The film is a commentary on the social status of women in India and the challenges they face in a patriarchal society. In "*Mandi*," Shyam Benegal takes a humanistic approach to portray courtesans. He empathetically depicts their lives and struggles, highlighting the crisis of accommodation these women face. The film challenges the societal norms that label these women as prostitutes and explores the complexities of their lives. The film's narrative is set in a time of transition, where a more modern and commercialised system replaces the traditional patronage system. The courtesans in the film are caught in the middle of this transition and are struggling to find their place in the changing society. "*Mandi*" is a powerful film that sheds light on the social status of women in India and challenges societal stereotypes and prejudices. Shyam Benegal's direction and the cast's performances are brilliant and extraordinary.

Shyam Benegal's choice of "*Mandi*" is apt as it refers to a marketplace where women are bought and sold for pleasure in exchange for money. The word "*Mandi*" also has a double meaning, as it can refer to a market for goods or a place where people gather to trade.

Benegal's use of comedy in the film is also noteworthy. He uses humour to highlight the situation's absurdity and challenge the conservative mindset that disapproves of the courtesans' profession. The film's humour is not slapstick or crude but rather subtle and nuanced, making it a refreshing change from the typical Bollywood comedies.

Shyam Benegal pioneered the New Indian Cinema movement, which emerged in the 1970s and 1980s. This movement focused on realistic and socially relevant films that challenged the dominant narrative of mainstream Bollywood cinema. Women empowerment is a recurring theme in Benegal's films, and he has been praised for his nuanced and sensitive portrayal of female

characters. "Mandi" is a powerful film that challenges societal norms and prejudices and highlights the struggles of women in a patriarchal society. Shyam Benegal's direction and storytelling make it a must-watch for anyone interested in Indian cinema and social issues.

Shyam Benegal's films are known for their entertainment value and social messages. In the case of "Mandi," the film deals with the lives of courtesans and highlights the struggles and challenges they face in a patriarchal society. The film is women-centric, and Benegal's direction and storytelling give equal importance to all male and female characters. Benegal's use of an ensemble cast in "Mandi" was a new trend in the Hindi film industry. He brought together a talented group of established and new actors and gave each character a unique personality and story arc. This helped to create a more realistic and immersive world for the audience to experience.

The music in "Mandi" by Vanraj Bhatia is also noteworthy. Bhatia's precise and evocative score adds depth and emotion to the film, enhancing the audience's connection to the characters and their struggles. Shyam Benegal's direction, storytelling, and use of an ensemble cast make it a must-watch for anyone interested in Indian cinema and social issues. Shyam Benegal's approach to "Mandi" was to move away from the stereotypical portrayal of courtesans and their lives in Kotha. Instead, he focused on their talents and abilities and detailed their lives and relationships. He used the Eastern-European style of cinematography by lighting cameraman Ashok Mehta, which added a unique visual style to the film. Benegal's treatment of women-related issues in contemporary society was sincere and humane. He portrayed the inhabitants of Kotha from a different perspective, emphasising their music and dance practice and recreating the traditional culture of Kotha along with Mehfil and Mujras. He successfully used several poems from the 17th and 18th centuries to add depth and meaning to the film.

In "Mandi," Benegal explored the hypocrisy of society, but he did so with a non-judgmental approach. He treated each character with humanity and portrayed the minute details of their lives, including their daily routines, musical practices, and Puja

ceremonies. He observed their lives as a family, highlighting the mini-world that they had created for themselves.

Shyam Benegal's approach to "Mandi" was unique and refreshing. He moved away from the stereotypical portrayal of courtesans and their lives in Kotha and instead focused on their talents, abilities, and relationships. He portrayed their lives with sincerity and humanity and successfully explored the hypocrisy of society without being judgmental.

In "Mandi," Rukmini Bai, Zeenat, and Basanti were passionate about music, and both Zeenat and Basanti were dedicated performers in the Kotha. They regularly practised vocal and Kathak under the guidance of Rukmini Bai, who was like a mother figure to the inhabitants of the Kotha.

However, the interference of so-called social reformers, corrupted politicians, and people in business cannot be justified. These people often have hidden agendas and are not clean themselves. The hypocrisy of these individuals is revealed in one incident where a self-proclaimed reformer had an illicit relationship with Zeenat's mother, who was a friend of Rukmini Bai and had passed away after Zeenat's birth. Despite this, Rukmini Bai showed her broad-mindedness and compassion by taking the bold decision of raising Zeenat as an orphan child. She resisted the interference of the male-dominated society and always raised her voice against any wrongdoings or extreme domination against women.

Rukmini Bai's strong personality and voice prevailed over the so-called women activists, and she never tolerated any interference from politicians or self-proclaimed reformers. Her character in the film represents a strong and independent woman who stands up for what is right and fights against the injustices faced by women in society.

"Mandi" highlights the film's portrayal of sex work and sex workers in a more nuanced and respectful manner than what was typically seen in Hindi cinema at the time. The film acknowledges the agency, dignity, and status of sex workers as workers and holds them to the same moral standards as any other person in the film. The film also shows how society marginalises sex workers and how they are often exploited and abused. However, the film does not portray sex work

as inherently immoral or shameful but as a profession often forced upon women due to their circumstances.

"Mandi" is a significant film in terms of its representation of sex work and sex workers in Hindi cinema. It challenges the stereotypes and stigmas associated with sex work and presents a more nuanced and empathetic portrayal of the lives of sex workers. In this sense, the film can be seen as a marketplace of empowerment. It gives voice and agency to a marginalised group of women and challenges the dominant narratives surrounding sex work in Indian society.

"Sardari Begum" is a masterpiece of a film based on the life of a performing woman who was committed to keeping the Hindustani Semi-classical form of music alive for posterity. The story is predominantly female-oriented and based on the script by Khalid Mohammad. The film portrays the life of Sardari, who brushed aside society's conservatism since her late teens. She was a courageous lady whose way of thinking was far ahead of her time. Sardari's unrelenting journey towards her goal was a perfect example of craving for freedom and women's empowerment in an age when it was unthinkable. Shyam Benegal brought into the limelight a true story of the illustrious career of Sardari Begum in his film with a non-linear approach. The film is a tribute to Sardari Begum, a renowned singer of the thumri and Dadra genres of Hindustani classical music. She was born in 1910 in Delhi and was the daughter of a courtesan.

Sardari was trained in music by her mother and later by Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan. She started performing young and soon became famous for her soulful renditions. She was known for her ability to convey the emotions of the lyrics through her voice. The film portrays Sardari's struggles as a woman in a male-dominated society. She had to face many challenges in her career, including the disapproval of her family and society. However, she remained steadfast in pursuing music and continued to perform despite all odds.

The film also highlights the importance of preserving the traditional forms of music. Sardari was committed to keeping the Hindustani Semi-classical form of music alive for posterity. She believed her responsibility

was to pass on the knowledge and skills to the next generation.

"Sardari Begum" portrays the life of a courageous woman who fought against all odds to pursue her passion for music. Shyam Benegal has done an excellent job of bringing Sardari's story to the screen with a non-linear approach. The film is a tribute to Sardari Begum and her contribution to the music world. Shyam Benegal's decision to portray the life of Sardari Begum innovatively was wise. The film's non-linear approach, which includes flashbacks and interviews, adds depth and complexity to the story.

The film's portrayal of Sardari's premature death is a poignant reminder of the fragility of life. Despite her untimely demise, Sardari's popularity in music was such that the news of her sad demise was published in a Delhi-based newspaper. This is a testament to her talent and impact on the music world.

The character of Tehzeeb, Sardari's niece and the newspaper reporter, adds another layer to the story. Through her interviews with knowledgeable persons, we learn more about Sardari's career and rise to prominence. Through Tehzeeb, we learn that Sardari left her conservative paternal house at a young age to pursue a musical career. This decision to leave her conservative family and seek training under the tutelage of Ittan Bai, a reputed musician, is a testament to Sardari's courage and determination. It also highlights the challenges faced by women in pursuing their passions in a patriarchal society. Overall, the non-linear approach of the film and the inclusion of Tehzeeb's character add depth and complexity to the story of Sardari Begum. It is a powerful portrayal of a woman who defied societal norms and pursued her passion for music with unwavering determination.

Shyam Benegal's film "Sardari Begum" portrays a powerful woman who defied societal norms and pursued her passion for music with unwavering determination. Benegal brought the story of an upright lady who faced numerous challenges transitioning from vintage to modernity through his film.

Dr Anuradha Needham's lecture on "Performing women" provides a beautiful insight into the status of performing women and the gender-related problems they face. The film "Sardari Begum" is a perfect example of this, as it portrays the struggles

of a woman who defies societal norms and pursues her passion for music. The film highlights the challenges faced by women in pursuing their passions in a patriarchal society. Sardari's decision to leave her conservative family and seek training under the tutelage of Ittan Bai is a testament to her courage and determination. It also highlights the challenges faced by women in pursuing their passions in a patriarchal society.

The film also explores the role of women in the performing arts and the challenges they face in a male-dominated industry. Sardari's rise to prominence in the world of music is a testament to her talent and determination, but it also highlights the challenges women face in the industry. It is a reminder of the challenges faced by women in a patriarchal society and the importance of pursuing one's passions despite obstacles.

It is true that in the 1980s and 1990s, several films were made on the lives of vocalists, including "Dhrupad" (1983), "Siddheshwari" (1989), and "Khyal Gatha" (1989). However, "Sardari Begum" is a prominent vocalist and can be seen as a face of women empowerment.

In his article "Sardari Begum at 25: Benegal's Lyrical Ode to the Thumri Legend" on The Quint, Arun AK highlights the film's portrayal of Sardari Begum's musical career and her struggles as a woman in a male-dominated industry. The film represents women's empowerment and challenges in pursuing their passions. While critics may have divergent opinions about the film, it is undeniable that Vanraj Bhatia's innovative music successfully portrays Sardari Begum's musical career. The film's beautiful music and themes of women's empowerment will undoubtedly be remembered as a significant contribution to Indian cinema.

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**Dattani's Final Solutions : Question Of Communalism And A Search
For It's Solution**

Soumalya Pal

Vivekananda Institute of Education Baba saheb Ambedkar education University

Corresponding Author- Soumalya Pal

Email- soumalya.pal87@gmail.com

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The most alluring quality of Dattani's plays is the wide range of themes that he deals with in his writing. He depicts mainly the middle class Indian life and focuses on modern subjects like homosexuality, gender identity, human relationship and communalism. His best known play is *Final Solutions*. One of the most significant serious themes of the play is Hindu-Muslim divide examined by Dattani in *Final Solutions*.

The play, *Final Solutions* foregrounds the Hindu Muslim divide, the prejudice and the deep rooted mistrust that lies in our liberal and secular attitudes. It is a disturbing play because it erases the comforting distance between the actors and the audiences. Mahesh Dattani's fifth play, *Final Solutions*, was written in 1991, a year before the communal riots in Bombay, evoked by the destruction of Babri Mosque in Ayodha. The first production of the play under Dattani's direction at a theatre festival in Bangalore, was cancelled. The play revolves around a Hindu family that gives shelter to two Muslim boys during a communal riot. Dattani uses the family as a microcosm of India.

In *Final Solutions* Dattani ascribes the communal problem to sociological as well as psychological factors, while at the sociological level, it consists in socio-economic disparity and opportunist politics which is ready to capitalize on the former, it works deeper at the psychological level. In fact if sociological causes be the superstructure psychological prejudice of the two communities serve as the base. Dattani probes into the mindset of the conservative of the respective communities both at the group level and the individual level. At the group level it is represented by the chorus and at the individual level by the frankly orthodox character Javed, and the hypocritically liberal character like Ramnik and his wife Aruna, though the latter seems to be less pretentious than the former. But we also find that the seeds of communal hatred and distrust are deep rooted in Ramnik's mind, as in the others. It is because of his communal distrust that he did not mind much when at first he heard from Smita that 'Muslim girls' hostel was bombed.' He says, "I don't believe it! That wasn't a bomb. It was probably some chokra teasing the girls." And he simply says "I think your friend is over re-acting. How did she know it

was soda bottle? If it had exploded, there wouldn't have been any piece around. So . . . it must have smashed against the wall or broken a window, making a loud noise." And we also get some evidence of communal hatred from Ramnik's part when he is talking to Javed "Now you are provoking me! How dare you blame your violence on other people? It is in you! You have violence in your mind. Your life is based on violence. Your faith is based . . ." Ramnik is extremely uncomfortable with the idea of his daughter knowing the two Muslim boys personally. Ramnik only calms down when Smita tells him that she knows the two because Javed is her friend, Tasneem's brother, and Bobby is Tasneem's fiancé. Smita also says that Bobby comes to college quiet often and there's no harm in that as they are getting married. Ramnik says that there is also no harm in that. But the question is where is there no harm? Is Bobby going out with Tasneem because they are engaged? Or because he is involved with somebody from his own community, and therefore 'safe'? The questions remain unanswered. The man came out with a cloth in his hand. "He wiped the letter before picking it up, he

then wiped the spot on the wall the letter was lying on and he wiped the gate! ” The boys stared at him and he went outside. The postman told the boys that the man was “ slightly cracked. ” Then the boys heard the inconsistent ringing of the prayer bell inside the house. They had heard it before but it hadn't meant to them. But that day it had a special significance for them. The next day the neighbor came out screaming on the streets. Someone had thrown pieces of meat and some bones in his courtyard. It was Javed who had avenged the insult heaped on him by the man, Bobby was scared. Everyone avoided looking at Javed. He was “ no longer the neighborhood hero ” in their eyes. From then onwards, Javed became a religious fanatic. A political party picked him up to further their communal agenda and used him as “ a hired hoodlum ” to engineer and instigate communal riots. And Javed was proud of it as he was serving the “ cause ” of his people, a minority in India. He was however, thrown out by his family and has been on his own ever since. Hardika, the old grandmother, narrates her story in patches, how her father was beaten to death in the communal riots on the streets of Hussainabad where she lived with her family before marriage. Daksha used to visit her Muslim friend Zarine's house with her maid Kanta to listen to Noor Jehan's songs on the gramophone and sing them along. Though Daksha loved Zarine and her sisters, she didn't like the locality where they lived because “ unmentionable things ” were sold there and the food that the family partook made Daksha vomit. Hardika is so prejudiced against the Muslims that she says: “ I didn't like the one called Javed. The minute I saw him, I knew he was not good. And the other one, I was frightened of him. He was far too quiet and much too polite. What was he thinking? That we are all the same? Javed didn't think I hated him. ” As Ramnik tries to make them comfortable in the house, Aruna is obviously uneasy and insecure while Hardika is full of venom. She recalls how she has suffered in the past for befriending Zarine and her family and the consequences thereof.

She keeps asking herself: “ Why did he let them in? Why? ” Even she also insists Javed and Bobby to leave for Pakistan so that they “ can live the way you want without blaming other people of your failures. ” What then is the ‘ final solution? ’ Is Aruna's and Javed's faith the answer? Or does the solution lie in the rejection of Bobby and Smita? In the last scene, Bobby picks up the idol of Krishna from the puja room in the Gandhi family and holds it in his hand. He defies Aruna's cries and the anger of the Mob and asserts his faith in ‘ humanity. ’ Bobby says “ Your God! My flesh is holding Him! Look, Javed! And He does not mind! He does not burn me to ashes! He does not cry out from the heavens saying He has been contaminated! . . . See, Javed! He doesn't humiliate you. He doesn't cringe from my touch. He welcomes the warmth of my hand. He feels me. And he welcomes it! . . . it belongs to a human being who believes, and tolerates and respects what other human beings believe. That is the strongest fragrance in the world! ” [Act Three] Does this end which seeks to uphold that we should try and understand and believe and forget and tolerate constitute Dattani's final solution? But this final solution may remain just another possibility- the very last scene, after Bobby and Javed leave the Gandhi home, changed forever, is still a bleak one. Ramnik finally tells his mother of the crime committed by his father- how they burnt the shop in the name of communal hatred, because they wanted a shop and when Hardika asks the boys to come back, Ramnik's answers is what remains with us “ If you call then they will come, but then again- if it's too late- they may not ” [Act Three] Dattani here, like a typical humanist searches for an end, a solution to this continuing problem of accommodating other by focusing on the dialectics of a few people on the micro economic level of the family which stands for the community, nation as well as humanity in the macrocosmic sense. Choosing to demonstrate the futility of communal violence final solutions involve anti fanaticism concerns not only at the religious level but fanaticism in all walks of life. And appropriately enough, Dattani

demonstrates this by showing the various ways in which most people, overtly or covertly are party to acts of fanaticism and are responsible for a good deal of the conflicts that exist in our society- be it at the macrocosmic level of the nation-state or even the microcosmic one of the family. Thus we have the fanaticism of the Hindus and the Muslims in Amargaon clashing during the “Rath Yatra” the fanaticism of the Daksha’s in laws that prevents her friendship with Zarine from progressing the fanaticism of the older Daksha i. e. Hardika which is a ricocheting response to her “confinement” the fanaticism of Hardika’s daughter-in-law Aruna, who is the archetypal pious Hindu woman and of course the fanaticism of Javed that propels him into joining force with those who always liked the motherland and fighting to save their faith. Constructed with such fanaticism is the doubtful pacifism of Bobby; the shaky liberalism of Ramnik and the escapism of Smita arising from sheer avoidance. Such fanaticism is not only self-limiting for each of these individuals but is also the primary cause for the barriers that are constructed between them and the larger world. In this context if Daksha/Hardika’s writings in her diary can be seen as an attempt to confront and negotiate with the reality faced by her, the play *Final Solutions* can be read to imply that no text not even this dramatic script by Dattani- can provide any final solution(s) to the audience. Perhaps the solutions lie with each of us- we all need to come to terms with our and other people’s prejudices and find our own solutions as Bobby did. Dattani thinks that only the commonsense spirit of correlation and understanding and the gesture of accommodating the “other” can prove the way towards ‘final solutions’ in India in particular and the world in general. The play can only serve as an awakening.

The solution to the endemic hatred lies not in the complete annihilation of the other communal group, and this is where the title of Dattani’s play ironically resonates to the pitch of Hitler’s “Final Solution” which planned to exterminate all the Jews in Europe and the world.

Although Dattani himself declares that he believes in bringing out ‘the complexities of any conflict and discussing the issues surrounding it’ and that ‘there are no easy answers,’ Dattani does attempt to provide not one simple and singular solutions but an amalgam of solutions that must work in concord.

The first and foremost solution is the recognition of similarity. Ramnik is the one to first put the question as well as to answer it: “We are not very different, are we? . . . we both feel the shame.” The quality or the detail may vary, but the essence remains the same. Javed is the next to point out that he is no different from his Hindu persecutors: ‘You have been protecting me from people like me.’ Later he declares to Aruna that they are ‘not very different’ since they both feel ‘pride.’ Another solution is to forget the past, forgive past injustices and move on. Javed emphasizes this when he reproaches Hardika for blaming the present Muslims ‘for what happened fifty years ago.’ Yet another solution is to be sensitive to others’ religion and honor it as Bobby himself does with lyric ecstasy while holding the image of Krishna: “Your God! My flesh is holding Him! . . . And He does not mind.” The final solution is to share the simple joys of life such as music indoors and the splashing of water outdoors. When these final solutions are practiced unremittingly, then the miasma of communal hatred will cease to exist and conflict will yield place to coexistence.

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Quality Management practices in Higher Education

Dr. Priya Dhingra¹, Indu Sharma²

¹associate professor dept. of education Bhagat Phol Singh Mahila
Vishwavidyalya, Sonipat Haryana,

²Research Scholar Dept. of education Bhagat Phol Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalya, Sonipat
Haryana,

Corresponding Author- Dr. Priya Dhingra

E-mail: dpriya28@gmail.com

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7820611

Abstracts

Quality is one of the important activities as promotion National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with in overall mandate. Progressively Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are coming forward for assessment and accreditation, there is a need for more trained personnel in quality assurance. In order to generate the concept of quality assurance in higher education and arrange 'assessors' to consume the duty of third party assessment and internal quality assurance, NAAC is in the process of developing a series of publications on quality in higher education. This module entitled "Quality Assurance in Higher Education: An Introduction" developed in collaboration with the Commonwealth of Learning, Vancouver, Canada is first in the series that point at providing a ground perception of quality in wide and its appeal to higher education in particular. This module will elucidate copious terms, models and practices sweepingly nearly new in the factors of standard assurance in higher education. Present paper appear the quality assurance in NAAC and how it works

Keywords- Quality, Management, Naac, Higher Education.

Introduction

There has been resembling an expansion of higher education on the one hand to fit in with the large number of expectant of higher education, and on the other to the political and social pressure to make higher education socially inclusive by potential it available to all cloque. Moreover, the question of gross enrolment ratio and educating the youth has acquire additional import because of the critical stage of development that every nation, including India is going through. According to International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates, by 2020 India will have 116 million workers in the age group of 20-24 years as against 94 million in China. In order to grasp advantage of this demographic dividend (indeed, to prevent socio-economic problems and unrest arising out of a large unemployable young population) India be in need of to strengthen its higher education system, in order to make ready this workforce for productive employment, and in consequence national development.

However, the speedy expansion of higher education in India has come at a cost of huge loss of brilliance as its caliber. It has been disordered and unplanned mainly because of privatization in education sector. The piolt to assemble higher education socially inclusive has conduct to a unlooked-for increase in number of institutions without balanced extension in material and cognitive resources. Standards of academic as a result have been ignored (Beteille, 2010). Furthermore, expeditious growing of private professional institutions owing due to expand market demand for the professionals and the draw back of the state from financing higher education sector. It has set off a ultimatum to mass education and also to caliber of learning outcomes, the bulk of these institutions have been established with profit making as the underlying motive. Most of them as a result of the quality of education not seem the preferences of that institutions. Standards of higher education in the country so unscrupulous and speedy extension of higher education system in the country rarity of resources at the bottom of higher education

institutions (Singh and Sarkaria, 2007). Further, over the last three decades, a new prototype of the function of higher education in society has metalized. While universities still keep up their role as the “conscience of society”, more realistic roles have been advance over time. Universities no longer chase knowledge for its own cause; sooner they on condition qualified manpower and fabricate knowledge.

For national development higher education is to be judged in terms of yield and the present it makes good (Brenon, 1997). The objectives of higher education have also swap the time as well as space. Together with the belief and intellect of the academic community, Today to be the functions of higher education system to be changed revised: providing education and training within a structure integrating:-

- Research and instruction, providing professional training
- Carrying out research in abroad range of disciplines
- For all fields of employment,
- Society fostering the intellectual and social development (Sanyal, 2003).

In this context, the employability of graduates and their suitability for different employment method in fast changing market requirement have appear as relevant issues in higher education, for the most part in social sciences.

Quality Assurance In Higher Education

In recent years, with the realization of significance of higher education in the emerging economy and also of the problems associated with its quality, there has been a wide range of discussions on the quality assurance in higher education. Different arguments pertaining to the espousal of quality assurance in higher education have been based on diverse perspectives regarding the nature of quality itself. Consequently, there seems to be no universally accepted conceptual framework of quality assurance in higher education. A perusal of a number of studies and individual viewpoints would testify this notion.

Much of the talk on quality and quality assurance reside on issues of values and power relations between and amid the different stakeholders in higher education institutions. Such ways of thinking determine the type of quality assurance assume by a certain higher education

institution. Brennan and Shah (2000) argue that a question of power how quality assessment is organized and be in change is importantly strength in education; therefore, the adoption of quality assurance approach is based on the conceptions of quality. They identified four main forms of quality values that underlie different approaches to quality assurance: academic, managerial, pedagogic and employment. The academic norm of quality stem from the characteristics of the subject. This type is analogous with strong professional authority and academic worth for responsible citizens.

While adopting the four quality values, Luckett suggest four ways of thinking to quality assurance in universities: collegial rationality, managerial rationality, facilitative rationality, and bureaucratic rationality” (Luckett (2006) as cited in Kahsay, 2012).. The purpose of this quality assurance is put forward of academics and improvement in which academics learn more about their teaching and decide how to improve. The models of quality assurance in this type are of course controlled and owned within and provincially. The most make use of method in the collegial type is self-evaluation, wherein the academics themselves are the key representative of the evaluation. The academia’s possess the evaluation results and they are the primary audience of the findings. The results serve formative purpose never linked to any extrinsic reward or punishment. The effectiveness of this type is based on collegial agreement on advance made. The conceiving of quality as high quality fits this type.

Internal and External Quality Assurance

The above quality assurance can be classified into two broad domains: internal and external. The collegial and managerial types go to the internal quality assurance, whereas the conducive and bureaucratic types constitute external quality assurance. The dichotomy between external (accountability-oriented) and internal (improvement-oriented) quality assurance gives stand up to a continuous discussion in the quality assurance literature that whether the emphasis of quality assurance should be on responsibility or on improvement. Internal quality assurance refers to those policies and practices whereby academic institutions identity monitor and ameliorate the quality of their educational provision, while external

quality assurance refers to supra-institutional policies and practices whereby external bodies assure the quality of higher education institutions and programs (Dill, 2007). It is state that external quality assurance is in wide more accountability-oriented, summative, and judgmental and that it provides only a close-up of quality, while internal quality assurance is more formative in nature and likely to show to continual quality improvement endeavor and the development of quality culture in institutions (Barnett, 1994; Askling, 1997). External quality assurances suppose the inception of quality as fitness for cause and value for money, whereas the transformation view of quality is linked with internal quality assurance approach. Principle of Synergistic Relationships;

❖ Principle of Continuous Improvement and Self Evaluation;

❖ Principle of A system of ongoing process;

❖ Principle of Leadership;

Qualitty Assurance Mechanism In Indian Higher Education

An endurable number of studies have shown that the quality of education provided by Indian higher education institutions is subject to compress and only a small percentage of students receive quality education of international standards. At the same time fear is being convey that gain the Indian higher education scene will, in the not too distant future, have an important western component. By advocating that a stronger focus should be given analyzing practice, and quality work as a concept to better understand the process involved in quality enhancement (Elkaen and Stensaker 2018). Various committees and commissions on education over the years have emphasized directly or indirectly the need for improvement of quality in Indian higher education system. The concept of autonomous colleges as recommended by Kothari Commission (1964- 66) has its roots in the concept of quality improvement. Since the affecting of the National Policy on Education , there has been a tremendous expansion of educational opportunities at all levels, particularly in higher education. With the expansion of educational institutions, came the concern for quality. The constitutional amendment in 1976 brought education to the concurrent list making the central

government more responsible for quality improvement (Stella and Gnanam, 2001). The National Education Policy (1986) emphasized on the recognition and honors of excellence in furthering of institutions and checking of sub-standard institutions. The time has come to make new institutions in the form of National Universities that has become role models as centers of academic brilliance with as establishment of NACC (NKC, 2007).

Regulatory Bodies for Higher Education

The University Grants Commission (UGC) with its statutory powers is expected to maintain quality in Indian higher education institutions. Section 12 of the UGC Act of 1956 requires UGC to be responsible for “the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examinations and research in universities”. To fulfill this mandate, the UGC has been continuously developing mechanisms to 25 monitor quality in colleges and universities directly or indirectly. In order to improve quality, it has established national research facilities, and academic staff colleges to re-orient teachers and provide subject specific refresher courses. The UGC also conducts the National Eligibility Test (NET) for setting high standards of teaching. Besides UGC, there are other statutory bodies, established from time to time, which are working with the objective of ensuring quality in higher education in India. Some of these bodies have been strengthened in recent years. These bodies are: All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Medical Council of India (MCI) Dental Council of India (DCI) Indian Nursing Council (INC) Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) Bar Council of India (BCI) Council of Architecture (COA) Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) Distance Education Council (DEC) Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) These regulatory bodies prescribe minimum standards regarding infrastructural facilities, duration of programme and eligibility criteria for the higher education institutions and also undertake exercises to recognize/de-recognize the institutions on the basis of their quality audit.

National Assessment and Accreditation Council

NAAC has launched Accreditation Framework since July, 2017 and hence AQAR format also modified, in cognizance with the new methodology. The tools and parameters are designed in the new AQAR format are in such a way that the preparation of AQAR would facilitate the HEI's for upcoming cycles of Accreditation. Data collected/prepared infuses quality enhancement measures undertaken during the years. Further, it also adds quality enhancement and quality sustenance measures undertaken in teaching, learning, research, extension and support activities of the Institution. It is hoped that new AQAR would facilitate Educational Institutions for creating a good database at Institutional level for enhancing the quality culture. As per the Revised Accreditation Framework (RAF), the NAAC Accredited institutions need to submit the AQAR online. NAAC is in the process of ICT integration in Assessment and Accreditation. The login id for the online submission for AQAR submission will be the email id used for the IQA. The AQAR submission is part of the post accreditation module, in due course of time. NAAC portal will have the facility to submit the AQAR online and Institutions will receive automated response.

National Education Policy 2020: UGC, AICTE, NAAC To Be Merged In A New Body

Though there will be a single body, there will be distinct and independent bodies which will each assume separate functions of accreditation, funding, and academic standard setting. These bodies will replace autonomous bodies like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), and National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

The first vertical of HECI will be the National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC). It will function as a common, single point regulator for the higher education sector including teacher education but excluding medical and legal education. Up until now, UGC was responsible for regulating higher education, AICTE regulated technical and engineering education, and NCTE was responsible for regulating teacher training and education. The second vertical of HECI will be the National Accreditation Council (NAC). NAC

will accredit institutes based on basic norms, public self-disclosure, good governance, and outcomes.

The third vertical will be Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) which will facilitate funding and financing of higher education based on transparent criteria.

The fourth vertical of HECI will be the General Education Council (GEC). It will frame expected learning outcomes for higher education programmers, also called 'graduate attributes'. GEC will also frame a National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF).

Functioning of HECI and all its verticals will be transparent. Use of technology is also stressed in NEP to reduce human interface to ensure efficiency and transparency in their work.

Ugc Quality Mandate: Suggestive Academic Activities

During twenty-one day nationwide lockdown while we practice social distancing and work from home in an effort to keep everyone safe from covid-19. Therefore utilize this period more creativity and purposefully.

The university grants commission in its endeavor to address the major challenges faced by higher education and maintenance of quality teaching, research and service, adoption of ICT for teaching learning and preparing the next generation as socially responsible citizen and leaders, has adopted UGC quality mandate for improving the quality higher education institutions. These initiatives, as mention below, are available in the form of guideline and framework as E books in downloadable format on the UGC website.

1. Deeksharambh: Students induction program (SIT)
2. LOCF: Learning outcomes based curriculum framework for undergraduate education.
3. Jeevan: Kaushal curriculum for life skills.
4. Social and Industry Connect: Fostering social responsibilities of higher education in India.
5. Care: Consortium for academic and research ethics.
6. Stride: Scheme for trans disciplinary research for India's developing economy
7. Satat: Frame work for eco-friendly and suitable campus development

8. Mulya parvah: Guidelines for inculcation of human values and professional ethics.
9. Evaluation Reforms: In HEIs guidelines for reforms evaluation and assessment systems.
10. Prammarsh: Scheme for mentoring NAAC Accreditation aspirant institutions to promote quality assurance in higher education.

Management practices

- Setting, developing, and running the basic infrastructure related to education, such as schools, colleges, universities, libraries, museums, hostels, etc.
- Maintaining academic records
- Appraising student achievements and monitoring the student activities
- Managing inventories related to supplies, such as stationery, books, hardware, digital equipment, building infrastructure, lab equipment, etc.
- Preparing schedules for teaching, training, exhibitions, seminars, presentations, etc.
- Ensuring discipline, work synchronization across all the departments and educational authorities
- Prepare syllabi for classes, tests, internal evaluation, final exams, etc.

Criteria wise SWOC analysis

Criteria -1, Curricular Aspects

Criteria-2, Teaching -Learning and Evaluation

Criteria-3, Research and Outreach Activities

Criteria-4, Infrastructure and Learning Resources

Criteria-5, Student Support and Progression

Criteria-6, Governance, Leadership and Management

Criteria-7, Institutional Values and Best Practices

The design of two massive open online courses (MOOCs) is presented as a set off event for change. MOOC evaluation findings validate the require to initiate quality variable for curriculum revolution projects; the offerings of distinctive and regulatory learning to the modification activity; the need to select the delivery platform early in the project development stage; and issues of designing for a culturally and educationally diverse student body with widely divergent motivations and capabilities. The potential for up to minute conceptual models for learning as a result of MOOC experiments is

offered as an area for future research. NAAC proposes that every accredited institution should establish the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) to continuously improve quality as 'enhancement' and sustain the good work of the institution. IQAC will facilitate the process of internalization of the quality and play a impetus role in performance improvement of the institution. All the accredited institutions with IQAC are expected to submit annual quality assurance reports to NAAC as self-reviewed progress reports. IQAC will create internal awareness on quality issues and also establish credibility for the external quality evaluation.

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Childhood Reconsidered: A Study of William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*

Partha Sarkar

Netaji Mahavidyalaya Study Centre IGNOU

Corresponding Author- Partha Sarkar

Email- partha.goal@gmail.com

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Abstract:

The theme of the 'innocence' of childhood had always attracted writers across genres and languages down the ages. In Britain, children and childhood came to be particularly focussed during the Romantic era. In the Romantic perception, as represented by Wordsworth and Rousseau, the child epitomized a pre-Industrial age innocence, an integrity based on an unlimited capacity for wonder and fancy. Wordsworth eulogizes the pre-natal heavenly abode; for him childhood is divine and redolent of angelic innocence and glory, heavenly halo and divine aura: "Heaven lies about us in our infancy" (*Immortality Ode*). Even earlier we find Vaughan, in his poem *The Retreat*, pathetically yearning for the lost innocent days of childhood and wishing for a backward step — "Happy those early days, when I / shin'd in my angel-infancy". But another trend was also round the corner, though not as pronounced as the former — that the 'angelic' children are also prone to evil, violence and destruction. The myth of the child as innocent was brutally overturned with the publication, in 1905, of Freud's *Three Contributions to a Theory of Sex* which includes a discussion of 'infantile sexuality'; and immediately the earlier concepts of childhood have come under challenge and scrutiny as it turns the scale from 'original innocence' to 'original sin'. William Golding's *Lord of the Flies* (1954) also breaks the conventional paradigm of 'innocent' childhood; his "children are not just children, but children stripped of all the myths associated with them over the ages" (Kundu, 235). While Christianity looks upon childhood as a state divine ("Gentle Jesus, meek and mild/ He became a little child"), Golding's is a gory picture of the "ghastly and ferocious play of children" (Boyd, 2) — that in our human nature there is a terrifying propensity towards wanton cruelty which is evident even in children.

Keywords: Childhood, Innocence, Horror, Inhumanity, Violence, Juvenile delinquency.

Introduction:

"Amidst the woods the leopard knows his kind; / The tiger preys not on the tyger brood; / Man only is the common foe of man." — this is how Godwin enshrined his moral concern on the title page of his novel *Caleb Williams* (1794), and almost one and half century later, Golding in an essay *Crosses* shares the same view of man's essential illness: "It has become a commonplace of this century that a random selection of people can inflict utter cruelty on one another."

This is what happens in *Lord of the Flies*. It is a story of 'man's inhumanity to man' (Weeks and Gregor, 57) and a tale of 'civilization in Ruins' (*L.O.F.*, 66). The author portrays the slackening hold of civilization on the boys in a desert island and their consequent atavistic regression. Golding, a catholic, believed that "man produces evil as

a bee produces honey"; he had a remarkable insight into the human minds' gruesome proneness for violence and destruction, and that even the children are instinctively evil — they are but "men of a smaller growth" (Rosenfield, 13).

Differences With Other Island Sagas:

Lord of the Flies is in the tradition of the island stories. During some unexplained man-made holocaust a plane evacuating a group of British children crashes on the shore of a tropical island. After their initial playfulness, they try to organise themselves in the semblance of a civil society, as Crusoe did single-handedly on an uninhabited island relying heavily on reason and resourcefulness, or as the boys did in the Victorian children's classic *The Coral Island* after their British virtues. But the sense of disorder begins to affect them soon and

irrational fears take over. The world of cricket, homework, classes and all the extra-curricular activities in school seem to be a faraway dream against the more pressing reality of sheer survival and the appearance of terrifying 'beastie' who haunts their dream. Violence takes over, the group is broken up into factions, and each determined to wipe out the other. Writes David Daiches: It is a story, told with meticulous realism and at the same time with a visionary clarity that shows up everything as symbolic, of a group of small children wrecked on a desert island degenerating into a society based on fear, violence and tyranny (1175).

Major Issues Of The Novel:

Fire and hunting, in the novel, are two major activities and symbols which seem to be counter pointing each other. It was Ralph who first gave the idea of signal fire and insisted on keeping it up so that it would attract notice and pave the way for rescue. But keeping a fire, building a hut are constructive approaches, thereby not so much thrilling and exciting for them like hunting. And immediately the hunters who were in charge of keeping it up went out for hunting pigs. Golding's boys are characteristically antithetical to Ballantyne's squad of *The Coral Island*. Nicely comments Prof. Rama Kundu:

Ballantyne's boys could do both hunting and fire-making, shelter building in perfect disciplined way... But Golding's boys though many in number, do not do the right things; instead, they soon split upon the issue of fire-making or hunting, rescue or pleasure, foresight or present fun... Initial efforts at order disappear soon; shelters remain incomplete; signal fire goes out with the first success at pig hunting; intelligence and reason lose appeal and senseless taboos and rites take over (223-224).

The sinking of the fire itself indicates the imminent emergence of another force (hunting) and which began as a simple hunting for food soon takes shape of a passion, an inescapable ritual ("kill the beast, cut his throat, Spill his blood"). What is more, the killing of the sow is described in sexual imagery ("fulfilled upon her"); if 'sow' is replaced by 'she' it will be a violent description of a mass-rape. To E.L.Epstein, the entire incident of sow killing is "a horrid parody of an Oedipal wedding night... emotions of sexual love experienced by the

half-grown boys"(13). Simon alone stands outside the vicious circle of the dancing savages, and, therefore, becomes vulnerable to it. The gang of hunters later use fire (which ironically will rescue them) to kill a fellow child. Their progression in hunting charts their regression into evil and bestiality; it records "the gradual and highly plausible reversion of a group of a middle class boys into primitivism and blood thirsty savagery" (Pemberton, 8).

Actually, it is not merely another "jungle book", theirs is not a "farewell to arms" but rather a savage version of it — "a sharpened stick at both ends" (230). The children are not simply naughty; it is at this point that Golding resists the temptation of making his boys mere paper cut-outs. He explains:

Man is a fallen being He is grappled by original sin. His nature is sinful and his state perilous... (I) found it in the play of children... I decided to take the literary convention of boys on an island, only to make them real boys instead of paper cut-outs with no life in them; and try to show how the shape of the society they evolved would be conditioned by their diseased, their fallen nature (*The Hot Gates*, 88).

Juvenile Delinquency: An Inevitable Truth

William Golding contends that children have a natural tendency and a basic instinct for Juvenile Delinquency. He further clarifies his stand elsewhere:

Anybody who knows children knows that they have an enormous capacity for destruction and violence and wickedness. The Christian example of this is given by St. Augustine (he was a twin) and his first memory as a child was pushing his brother away from his mother's breast. That was his indication of no matter how far you go back in man, you find greed at someone else's expense (*The Sunday Statesman Miscellany*, March 1, 1987).

In fact, these savages are synecdoche for the society, here the child world is only a microcosm of the adult world — what the Big Brothers do to each other. Claire Rosenfield is right when she says that the boys "degenerate into adults" (11).

Animal Farm (1943), a contemporary novel by Orwell and *Lord of the Flies* both are stories of degeneration; if in the former the animals 'degenerate' themselves into human, in the latter the children are transformed

into rough beasts; if in the earlier text "it was a pig walking on his hind legs" (127), it is the deliberate attempt of the hunters with 'painted faces and long hair' (61) in the next one. If *Animal Farm* is a story of the "Revolution Betrayed", with Golding's boys it the evaporation of initial euphoria without any intervention from the outside world —

"But this is a good island"...

"It's like in a book."

At once there was a clamour.

"Treasure Island—"

"Swallows and Amazons—"

"Coral Island—"...

"This is our island. It's a good island. Until the grown-ups come to fetch us we'll have fun" (34).

But what follows next is that they fail at every step to reconcile promise and practice, thought and happening, great expectations and hard times. A number of beast images and verbs like 'growling', 'squeaking' reinforce the beasts within. Pemberton beautifully sums it up: "...Ballantyne's characters fight against alien savages while Golding's become savage themselves" (157). Civilization is shown here as a "mere veneer that cracks and splits under the slightest pressure" (Albert, 576) and the unmasked beasts are grown out of blessed (!) infancy and now it is really "impossible to say which was which" (*Animal Farm*, 136).

Languages In The Novel:

Language also changes with the changing scenario of the course of action in the novel. A mother's child may speak a baby-prattle, but with Golding's no more is the glory, for, they are children only in shape, savages in nature. The debate and dialogue between Ralph and Jack towards the end of the novel is an example. The author describes:

Jack shouted above the noise. "You go away, Ralph. You keep to your end. This is my end and my tribe. You leave me alone" (200).

In this respect, what Howard.S.Babb observes is worth quoting:

Despite the encompassing terror here, the words of Jack — with their petulant emphasis on "my" and "me"— might be heard on any playground (103).

Golding's boys are also British boys and their 'fun' or 'game' in the novel amply unveils their Brutish nature. Golding, here, needless to say, is out to puncture the balloon of British glory and shows how a group of stranded English boys one overborne by

instinctual evil; they bare out their canine teeth because, raw human nature, Golding holds, is singularly barbarous — British or otherwise. The naval officer at the end only extends this irony of the situation with his judgement of the boys:

I should have thought that a pack of British boys—you're all British aren't you? — would have been able to put up a better show than that—I mean ... a jolly good show. Like the Coral Island (230).

Conclusion:

In fact, Golding simply bombards the idea of sinless paradisaical childhood; the idealization of man's basic nature, the much-esteemed myth of the 'noble savage' is almost wiped off. The loss of innocence, sense of isolation, fear of leviathan, gradual dissemination of evil, sacrifice of a scapegoat on a paradisaical island immediately remind us of the Fall of Adam and Eve and the Mankind in general. However, the mentioning of the Coral Island and the unlikeness is so stunning that Ralph weeps for the "end of innocence, the darkness of man's heart, and the fall through the air of the true wise friend called Piggy" (230). While in the other ending the boys left the island with "hurrah for dear old England" (Ballantyne, 189) and farewell to each other, here, "there is nothing to bid farewell to, and no sweet memory to carry home. Survival requires leaving it. Ralph is indeed wiser, but at what price!" (Kundu, 225). Not for nothing Golding states that "the theme of *The Lord of the Flies* is grief, sheer grief, grief, grief; grief" (*A Moving Target*, 163). Nevertheless, Golding does not give up the optimism altogether; Perhaps this explains why Golding at last allows the kids to be rescued, though there is a hint that their returning to the world is just a procession from frying pan to fire. But "still they are saved from the worst, at least for the time being" (Kundu, 241). One may conclude with his own Nobel lecture: "We need more humanity, more care, more love...My own faith is that...we shall behave humanly and a bit humanely..."

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Patrilineal Succession Of Property And The Changing Judicial Structure In Early Colonial India

Anupriya

PhD Research Scholar Ranchi University

Corresponding Author- Anupriya

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Abstract

The proprietary right of women in the property of family, has, since ancient times, been shaped by the shastric traditions in the Hindu law. These shastric traditions were the warp and woof of the social organization of the Hindu clique. The rights of women in the Hindu shastric laws to inherit any property has reflected a status of her submission and dependence. The patriarchal social norms have perpetually restricted women within the domestic sphere and forbidden her from gaining economic rights. The overwhelming male dominance in the Hindu society, has, over the years, debarred women from economic independence. With the advancement of British imperialists, Indian territory witnessed a substantial change in its legal structure. The dawn of the British colonial rule saw formation of a more uniform and centralized judicial structure to rule over the natives. The moulding of the diverse customary laws into a single codified law and its regulation through the state machinery was believed to be necessary for 'good governance'. What was the belief behind patrilineal succession of property? How far were these laws flexible? What were the intra-cultural variations in inheritance laws? What impact did the changing judicial structure in colonial India have on these laws and society? The following article is an attempt to answer these questions.

Keyword - Patrilineal succession, women property rights, colonial rule, judicial structure, gender inequality.

Introduction

The society in ancient India was largely governed by the scriptural laws laid down in the *Vedas*, the *Smritis*, the *Dharmashastras* and *Dharmasutras* and other religious texts. "Religion provided the basis for morality in Hindu society and played an instrumental role in assigning the role for women within the family."ⁱ Apart from these ancient texts, the laws of succession of the Hindu family were, most importantly, governed by the two schools of law, the *Mitakshara* and the *Dayabhaga*. The *Mitakshara*, composed by Vijanesvara, is a legal commentary on the *Yajnavalkya Smriti* and the *Dayabhaga*, written by Jimutavahana, is a similar legal treatise emphasizing on the inheritance rights. The inheritance laws laid down in these various ancient scriptures, rarely granted women the absolute right of succession and ownership in family property. This "Hindu joint family structure based on male coparcenary was the institution through which sexual control was effected by denying women the right to property."ⁱⁱ

The Belief behind Patrilineal Succession of Property

It must be pondered upon why this patrilineal succession of property was after all needed? What was the belief behind not permitting women the right to inherit property? Patrilineal succession to property was considered very crucial and legitimate for the maintenance of patriarchal social organization which was more or less brought by the Aryans in the Indian subcontinent. Followed by their settlement, the Brahmins extended their territorial possessions to far areas by encroaching on the *dasyas* and securing for the Brahmin class an acknowledged superiority over the races conquered by them.ⁱⁱⁱ This social and territorial expansion with male supremacy gradually led to further caste divisions and it was this caste division which led to increased women subordination in the society by subjecting her to greater restrictions. Control over women's sexuality was very much essential, according to them, for the enlargement of the patriarchal caste

hierarchy, both for the maintenance of the caste and for the legitimation and control of inheritance.^{iv}

Greater the restrictions on women, higher was the caste hierarchy in society, thereby playing a crucial role in maturing the caste system. Increased control over women was one of the major factors that defined the purity of the caste because it was believed that the male seed which women received should be the best. So it was important to guard the sexuality of women to secure one's hierarchy in caste since it was presumed to be the greatest threat to the purity of caste. One of the major aspect that this control over women involved was her disinheritance from immovable property in the form of land and their exclusion from the productive economy, involving removal from public domain and confining to the domestic sphere within the four walls of house.^v It has been rightly argued by Joanna Liddle and Rama Joshi that "the development of the gender division, based on the control of female sexuality, was integral to the formation of the social structure, based on the control of economic sources, revealing the crucial link between women's sexuality and the economic position of the community."^{vi} This way the caste structure so formed was preserved. The purity of the institution of the caste was highly protected as it was one of the prime institution for the installation of the Hindu society.

The caste hierarchy and gender hierarchy were the organizing principles of the brahmanical social order and to prevent any contingency, women's sexual subordination was institutionalized in the brahmanical law codes and enforced by the power of the state.^{vii} Moreover, it is visible that the women's life stood at the assemblage point of caste and class inequality, particularly since the elucidation and management of female sexuality and gender division were greatly involved in the maintenance and propagation of social inequality.

Intra-cultural variations in Inheritance laws and existence of matrilineal social organisation

Women's inheritance rights over property was placed outside the purview of legislation both in the Dayabhaga and the Mitakshara schools. Although we know that the Hindu Law is the oldest pedigree of any of the known social apparatus of jurisprudence,

there existed various local laws and customs which governed their own communities through their own laws. Patriarchal social system was the basis of social organization in the Hindu family. Parallel to the patrilineal succession of property, a number of matrilineal communities also existed simultaneously in ancient India.

The well-entrenched matrilineal system of Malabar was followed by the Nayar community of the peninsular India. The Nayars were governed by the Marumakkathayam law, where the family was headed by the *therawads* (the matrilineal clan). No property was alienated without the permission of women. The property was passed on to the female agnates of the family. As per the matrilineal system of Malabar "all the members of *therawads* were coparceners (co-heirs and co-owners) of all the family property even that which was inherited or acquired by the efforts of the individual members."^{viii} The Marumakkathayam law also governed the Mapilla and Tiyya communities of the region. A likewise matrilineal system with strikingly familiar features was governed by Aliyasanthana law and prevailed among diverse communities, chiefly, the Bants of South Kanara.^{ix} Apart from this, matriliney existed in parts of Travancore and Cochin also. Khasi and Garo social communities in north eastern India are also one of the oldest matrilineal societies living in India. Moreover traces are also found of a matrilineal system in Mahishmati in central India^x where women enjoyed a greater sense of independence.

Similarly, contrary to the accepted notion that women had no rights over property in the Hindu social community, evidences reflect that women's rights were accepted in many cases in Tamil Nadu. It has a long history of women owning, controlling and disposing of personal property, while there is also a distinctive tradition of land passing from mother to daughter in a female line of descent.^{xi} Landed property was handed over to the daughter at the time of her marriage which was called as *katnam*. Moreover, studies also show property ownership rights of women in the virasaiva communities and lingayat communities, where again property was inherited from mother and passed on to the female agnates in the line of descent. Thus, it was a matter of everyday experience

that, where there existed a local usage opposed to the recognized law- books, it was unhesitatingly set up and readily accepted.^{xii} When glanced into the local customs and the customary rights prevailing in different corners of the Indian subcontinent, we find a great deal of intra-cultural variations that existed in matters of laws governing the property ownership rights of women, contrary to the accepted fact of patrilineal succession. The views of the law- givers of ancient India, which were thereby compiled in the law treatises were influenced by the changes that crept in the social and political realms from time to time.^{xiii} The laws defined in the Hindu shastric laws provided a great deal of flexibility in the local customs. The laws were moulded according to the customary needs from time to time and from situation to situation. The obedience to these brahmanical laws were based on the belief that they were made for one's "good" in practice. If so many customary laws prevailed then the question arises as to who is a Hindu? If communities practiced such diverse norms then which norm was to be provided legitimacy for the administration of the society?

Advent of Colonial rule in India and the changing judicial structure

The dawn of the British colonial rule saw formation of a more uniform and centralized judicial structure to rule over the natives. The non-state arbitration fora were transformed into state-regulated and state-controlled adjudicative systems in the newly established Presidencies.^{xiv}

The moulding of the diverse customary laws into a single codified law and its regulation through the state machinery was believed to be necessary for 'good governance'. The two Presidencies of Bombay and Calcutta adopted two separate models of adjudication under the administration of Elphinstone and Warren Hastings respectively (Bombay Presidency adopted the English model of King's Law and Common Law which had greater scope for validating customary law while Calcutta Presidency accepted Roman model of differentiating between the Canon and Civil law^{xv}). The Roman model of Bengal Presidency was gradually, with time, centralized in Colonial India. As a result, the property rights of women which were followed in different parts of India according to the customary laws were curtailed. This

happened because such laws didn't have a textual base. Thus, with the homogenization of the pluralistic communities into a single category as 'Hindu', many women were devoid of their ownership rights in landed property. Since the britishers did not have the knowledge of socio-legal structures which regulated the life of the Indian people, britishers depended on the local qazis for delivering justice initially. Slowly and gradually, to provide legal validity to these interventions and to legally validate their rule over the Indian subcontinent, a number of charters were passed by the British Parliament. "On December 31, 1600, Queen Elizabeth I granted them a charter empowering the governor and the company to make reasonable laws for the good government of the company."^{xvi} The Charter Act of 1661 of Charles II vested the imperialists with judicial powers in India enforced due to the difficulties and exigencies aforesaid.^{xvii} Similarly Mayor's courts were authorized in 1726 by the Charter of George I. Also Civil and Criminal courts were established in each districts by 1772 with the Plan of Warren Hastings. These colonial measures were taken to get a firm control of the jurisdiction over inhabitants. In 1774, the Mayor's court of Calcutta was converted into a Supreme Court and by 1781, it was granted full jurisdiction over the natives although it laid down that in matters of inheritance, succession etc. the customary laws would be applicable.^{xviii}

The colonialists divided their 'subjects' on the grounds of religion and believed that the Indian communities were ruled according to their ancient legal scriptures. This legal fiction that the dividing line between the natives of Indian Subcontinent is solely their religion overlooked other determinants such as caste system, diverse language, regionality, occupation etc. As a consequence, the validity of customary laws without a textual base were overridden. Therefore, the change in judicial structure and sharp characterization of people on the basis of religion during this period by homogenizing diverse social groups, was done by imperialists for 'good governance'. "They deemed it crucially important that an image of British moral and racial superiority always be preserved in the Indian subjects' eyes; otherwise, they feared, Indian loyalty and tacit support might be endangered."^{xix}

Even the land settlements and other forest laws initiated in British India were a major means to establish colonial hegemony based on commodification of land.^{xx} These land settlements, which broke the long rooted tradition of community ownership of land also fabricated gender related transformations. Women, already having subordinate relations with men, were furthermore marginalized when the property rights were vested in the hands of individual men. Here “there was both a continuation and a reinforcement of the exclusion of women from ownership or control of the means of production prevalent in the pre-colonial agrarian structure; where matrilineal systems did exist they were slowly transformed to patrilineal patterns of succession.”^{xxi}

Reconstruction of Ancient Scriptures and Subversion of Women Property Rights

Eventually after accepting the ancient scriptures as the original and the only valid source of the family laws for Hindus, the imperialists set in motion the process of reconstruction and brahmanisation of ancient legal texts as an essential precondition for good governance.

With the gradual development of changed judicial structure, the local arbitration systems created more difficulties for the British administration due to the confusion caused. Factors such as delays in judgments, confused verdicts and lack of regularity in procedures also contributed to the same. Due to the antithetical opinions of the pundits and lack of textual base, the validity of the plurality of customs met with disappropriation of the britishers. As a consequence, the British administrators decided on translating the ancient legal scriptures. Thus, the process of brahmanisation of ancient scriptures began upshot along with the homogenization of the different plural communities of Indian subcontinent into ‘Hindus’ and ‘non-Hindus’. The pursuit of translating ancient texts began in 1772 with Warren Hastings. With the aim of taking upon themselves this task, Hastings engaged a group of eleven pundits for compiling a digest of Hindu Law. This digest, with a heavy Anglo-Brahmanical bias in it, was published in 1776 under the title ‘A Code of Gentoo Law’ or Ordinations of Pundits.^{xxii} The two ancient most favoured

law books, Mitakshara and Dayabhaga were translated by H. T. Colebrook and these two sources of hindu law became the most referred ones in court judgement for women property right cases.

The translated legal texts which were authorized by the British imperial courts began homogenizing the diverse Indian communities. “In their attempt to make the shastric injunctions precise and definite, to suit the structure of the Anglicized courts, the British forced it towards a straight jacketed mould which led to a loss of complexities and localized contents and also provided the scope for the biases of the English scholars to creep into the translated texts.”^{xxiii} Contrary to the situation in Bengal, the Bombay Presidency Regulation of 1799 disapproved the legal scheme of Bengal fabricated by Warren Hastings.

The newly reconstructed and restructured laws which transformed the usages of local customs and traditions in unforeseen directions was meant to make the adjudication unquestionable and convenient. But the bitter truth lying behind the reconstructed laws was the furthermore subversion and curtailment of the property rights of women. Taking into consideration a part of the civilizing mission, the changing legal structure continued to intervene and tamper the long embedded local customs in spite of the policy of non-interference. The British interpretation of ancient legal texts made the property rights binding and uniform for all. “This clear marker of modernity was welcomed by the newly evolving English educated middle class of Bengal and provided the British a moral justification for ruling India as harbingers of enlightenment.”^{xxiv} It was believed that the cruel hindu social evil customs which degraded the society could be eradicated through their interventions.

Patriarchy further overpowered the societies and gained a strong foothold with the advent of British colonialists even in the areas where the family was governed through matrilineal system. For example, the introduction of british rule in the Malabar region upsidated many traditions of the matrilineal family resulting in the further deterioration of the succession rights of women over property. Firstly, the drastic transformation of agrarian structure created a new class of absolute owners janmis and capacitated

concentration of land in the hands of few rent receiving intermediaries. “Secondly, the expanding British colonial bureaucracy employed a disproportionately high number of educated Nayar men, who through their services outside the tarawad, managed to accumulate a certain amount of property.”^{xxv} The changes cherished new aspirations among these men for earning and educating their children. “These fundamental economic changes intersected with shifting ideologies of marriage and family, and female sexuality: namely; the growing recognition of matriliney as “unnatural” in a subcontinent that was predominantly patriarchal and patrilineal.”^{xxvi} This new ideology advocating change spread like fire through discussions, articles and letters etc. in the area throughout the nineteenth century by which women were totally marginalized. By Malabar Marriage Act of 1896 and by the codification of Aliyasanthana law through the Madras Aliyasanthana Act (no. IX of 1949) eventually, the intestate succession rights of women of the Nayar families were more or less dissolved. This was done by disapproving the institution of *sambandham*. These legislations reversed the system and the nationalist patriarchy overpowered by homogenizing the plurality of the cultural practices. Patriarchal forces named it by the term reform and for “safeguarding” the family from imperialist influences.

The misapprehension is also found in history writing in not interfering in legislating personal laws. “The Charter of 1833 conferred extensive powers of legislation on the newly created Legislative Council as it could repeal, amend or alter any laws and regulations in force in any part of the territory.”^{xxvii} Even after the proclamation of British Crown in 1858 on taking direct control of India, the legislative powers were not restricted although the Indians were given assurance of protection of their ancient rights, customs and laws.

Legislation in matters of succession rights for women in property of the family has been extensively discussed by Flavia Agnes in her book “*Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women’s Rights in India*” (1999). She has highlighted a significant number of cases to prove how the changed and altered laws gave a lethal blow to the local laws and rights of succession for women in property of the family. The court even ruled out women’s

right over *stridhan*. As Flavia Agnes has brought into light, cases such as *Srinath v Sarbamangala Debi* (1868), *Goonda Kooer v Kooer Gody Singh* (1874), *Sheo Shankar v Debi Sahai* (1803) etc. during this period of changing judicial trend provide proof of the distortion of smriti laws as well as its implementation in diverse communities.^{xxviii} Moreover, during the corresponding period, even women in Britain were agitating for their civil right of property ownership and succession rights over property. Stuck in a similar situation, English law denied rights of succession and property ownership to women in England.

Conclusion

In a society which was so heterogeneous, the precise meaning of the term “Hindu” was itself not defined. As Derrett argued “The Hindus are as diverse in race, psychology, habitat, employment and way of life as any collection of human being that might be gathered from the ends of earth.”^{xxix} It is thus necessary to highlight that Hindu was and continues to be an amorphous society. Thus, analysis of the above situation in the early phase of British rule divulges that with the profuse brahmanical influence aided with the subversion of property rights of women in England, an overpowering rigid patriarchy took a strong foothold in India.

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About Climate Change

Sk Mustak Hossain

Raja Rammohun Roy Mahavidyalaya

Netaji subhas open university

Corresponding Author- Sk Mustak Hossain

Email- mustakhossain31@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Global warming and long-term changes in weather conditions are called climate change. As a result of this climate change, people as well as the world's living things are facing various problems. The main causes of this climate change are air pollution, deforestation, population growth, global warming etc.

Keywords: Air pollution, deforestation, population Growth, Global warming, loss of biodiversity, Rising sea level

Introduction:

Air pollution: Air pollution is the main cause of global climate change. This air pollution is due to some man-made and natural causes. Man-made causes are air pollution caused by the use of fridges, refrigerators etc. Also forests fires are causing air pollution, lightning strikes and various nuclear explosions, as well as emissions from large factories are polluting our air.

Deforestation: Another cause of climate change is deforestation. As civilization has progressed, human greed has increased along with it. For extra money people and poachers are illegally selling valuable forest trees and unknowingly causing damage to our environment and species which is causing climate change and this world is becoming uninhabitable day by day for future generations.

Population growth: One of the causes of climate change is population growth. In the countries of Asia such as India, Bangladesh, China, etc., the population is increasing at a rate that is keeping pace with the population growth; people are cutting forests to live and closing many water bodies to make habitable houses there. As a result, the forests and vegetation are decreasing day by day. As a result of which the balance of the earth's climate is lost.

Global warming: The temperature of the earth is increasing day by day. For some man-made and natural reasons. As a result

of which people's living in this world is becoming a struggle day by day. Green house gases especially Carbon Dioxide; CFC, Methane etc. are increasing in nature. As a result, the average temperature of the earth is increasing. An increase in the average temperature of the earth is called global warming.

Loss of biodiversity: As the average temperature of the earth increases, many species are disappearing from the earth. Those who are not able to adapt themselves to the increase in the average temperature of the earth, they are disappearing from nature. As a result, the biodiversity of our world is facing problems. Day by day many valuable animals and birds are disappearing from our world due to this climate change.

Rising sea level: As a result of global warming, the ice caps of the North Pole and North Pole have started to melt. The sea level is rising day by day, which is terrible news for the world. Scientists fear that if the sea level rises in the next few years, many countries in the Asian subcontinent including Bangladesh and India may go under water. In fact, people are facing such problems today due to the increase in people's excessive greed and lust. If the people of the world are not careful at the rate at which the sea level is rising, the people of the world will have to pay the price.

Conclusion:

In this way, if the climate of the world continues to change and if people are not

careful, then this world will become uninhabitable day by day for future generations. People of the world should be aware and take various initiatives. Schools, Colleges, Universities, Villages, Villages, Towns, Cities should make people aware of climate change by making different camps and show them the man made causes and ask them to refrain from it. Plantation should be increased, if one tree is cut, ten should be used instead. In the area, greening should be arranged under the administrative supervision of the area. Trees should be planted in the fields. Trees should be planted on the road. Plant trees by doing different gardening. Then we can save this world from destruction and make this world livable for future generations.

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Instructional model for Constructivist Approach in Promoting Values and Life Skills through Pedagogy of Biological Science

B. Sai Soujanya Kumari,¹, Dr. P. Lavanya,²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning

²Associate Professor & Head, Department of Education, Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning

Corresponding Author- B. Sai Soujanya Kumari

Email- saisoujanya2007@gmail.com

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Abstract: The constructivist approach is a pedagogical model that emphasizes the role of the learner in constructing their own understanding of the subject rather than being passive recipients of information. NEP 2020 highlights to be given more importance to the critical thinking, problem-solving and life skills are need of hour. As there is a less scope for enhancing these skills through conventional mode, now we need to think of adopting child-centric pedagogy. In the context of biological science, this approach can be particularly effective in promoting student's engagement with complex and abstract concept as well as their ability to apply the knowledge in practical settings. In this paper an instructional model for the constructive is approach in the pedagogy of biological science is presented. The model emphasises importance of student instruction and the use of multiple modes of representation. Also discussed the benefits and challenges of using the constructivist approach in the teaching of science and provide recommendation for further practice.

Keywords: Constructivist Approach, Lesson Planning, Biological Science

Introduction:

Lesson planning is a vital step in order to structure individual lesson outcomes such that they support one another and the overall course goals. The organisation of instructional objectives and the activities linked to them is aided by lesson plans. Preparing weekly classes is the culmination of a lengthy process that also involves creating annual, term, and unit plans. The way in which students will advance towards achieving particular goals is outlined in a daily lesson plan. The manner of teaching that will lead to student learning is described. The lesson plan is a comprehensive outline of the instructor's plan of instruction for a specific lesson, meant to assist students in achieving a certain learning objective. It is used by teachers as a planning tool. Lesson plans assist teachers in planning content, resources, time, instructional tactics, and assistance in the classroom. They also communicate to students what they will learn and how it will be tested. As per NCFTE (2009), the teacher role is no longer

to be a knowledge transmitter, to be a facilitator. Especially in developing scientific skills a teacher needs to be planned out strategies where students can be an active participant mere passive recipient. In the current paper, an effort is made to comprehend the planning processes for a constructivist approach in biological science classrooms, as well as the advantages it has for teaching morals, life skills, and a variety of other cognitive abilities.

Traditional versus Constructivist Pedagogy

Conventional and constructive pedagogies are two different approaches to teaching and learning. Conventional pedagogy, also known as teacher-centered or didactic pedagogy, places an emphasis on the teacher's responsibility for transferring knowledge to pupils via lectures, textbooks, and other formal teaching strategies. Contrarily, constructive pedagogy, also referred to as student-centered or experiential pedagogy, places a strong emphasis on getting students involved in active learning through

collaborative problem-solving and inquiry-based learning strategies.

Some of the key differences between the two approaches:

Role of the teacher: The instructor has a dominant position in the classroom according to conventional pedagogy. They are in charge of giving lectures and giving out assignments because they are regarded as the experts. Whereas in learning in constructive pedagogy, instead than being the only source of knowledge, the teacher is viewed as a facilitator who guides students'.

Learning environment: Conventional pedagogy is frequently connected to a regimented learning environment where pupils are required to follow a predetermined curriculum and keep to a rigid schedule. Contrarily, constructive pedagogy encourages students to choose what they learn and how they acquire it in a more flexible learning environment.

Student engagement: Conventional pedagogy frequently uses lectures and readings as passive learning methods, which can result in low levels of student participation. Contrarily, constructive pedagogy places a strong emphasis on active learning, which motivates students to become more involved in their education.

Assessment: Standardized tests and exams are frequently employed in conventional schooling to assess students' knowledge and comprehension of the subject matter. Constructive philosophy emphasises more formative evaluation that gauges student growth over time rather than just how well they did on a single test.

Objectives:

- To present an instructional model for the constructivist approach in the teaching of biological science based on the principles of 5E model of constructivist approach.
- To analyse the content in line with constructivist approach
- To identify and integrate morals and life skills through pedagogy

Reviews of Literature:

Bybee, a forerunner in the BSCS curriculum, explained that education should foster children's innate curiosity by letting them investigate their surroundings. This interest can then be augmented by the use of technology, enabling students to make educated decisions in their personal and social life. The 5 E teaching model was used

as the instructional framework to accomplish the broad goals of this theory, which were based around the three overarching themes of knowing, doing, and acting. The success of Marta AK and Novak's (2004) constructivist method of knowledge exchange was attributed to the enhancement of students' attitudes, interactivity, cognitive gains, retention, class preparation, and improved study habits in biology. They did this by combining the best features of traditional classroom instruction and web-based learning. Cooperative learning strategies have been demonstrated to be crucial for students' acquisition and application of scientific knowledge in biology (Hanadi Chatila, Fatima Al Husseiny, 2017). Constructivism can undoubtedly improve academic accomplishment, as demonstrated by Ayaz M. F. and Sekeru M.'s (2015) meta-analysis study, which found that 50 out of 53 studies had a favourable impact on academic achievement. In addition to enhancing academic achievement in biology, the constructivist 5 E approach also fosters a favourable attitude towards science (Mehak G.M. (2016), (Pelech, 2016), (Sickel J.A, Witzig B.S). Together with the 5E model, the 3E and 7E models developed by Shaheer.K. and Kayani.M.M. (2015) are also effective at boosting academic achievement. Moreover, constructivism can support the development of morals and cooperative work abilities (Hellaliaghdam et al., 2010). Rajan (2008) carried the research for one thousand adolescent girls, and concluded that a carefully planned life skills program can help develop positive mental health.

Model Lesson Plan Of Value Integrated Constructivist Approach

Topic 1: Microorganisms Friend and Foe,

Class: 8th (CBSE) Duration: 40 minutes

TLM: Textbook/ Reference Material, Activities

Mode of instruction: 5E instructional model/ Jigsaw Method

Learning Points:

- Introduction to Micro-organisms
- Classification of Micro-organisms
- Viruses and their functions/activities
- Bacteria their functions/ activities

Learning Outcomes

- Recalls the term micro-organisms.
- Lists the different types of micro-organisms

- Differentiates the different kinds of micro-organisms
- Applies the acquired knowledge in leading a healthy (disease-free life).
- Evaluates her/his actions and acts in a community responsive way

Management of Learners

5 groups of 5 students each are formed. One student is chosen to serve as the group leader. Students are given instructions regarding the tasks they must complete. The group leader records the observations the group made.

Learning Resources:

- Textbooks/ Reference Books
- Internet resources, activities

Evidence for Learning

- quiz and paper-pencil test conducted at the end of the session
- continuous monitoring of learning through Questions answered by the students at each stage
- Observation by the teacher

Values highlighted:

Health and Hygiene, Responsibility, Love and compassion, good and bad exists everywhere, discrimination, appreciating the god's creation, discrimination between need and greed.

Life Skills Dealt:

Self-awareness, Critical Thinking, Decision Making, Problem Solving, Empathy

Engage: Good morning children

T: In today's class we will be discussing about the organism which is extremely useful to us

Explore: The class is divided into five groups each comprising of 6 students. The 5 topics mentioned here under are distributed to the students of each group

but we are unaware. It is even so harmful that that you cannot make out. It can help in the growth of plants at the same time it can also damage the plant by causing various diseases. At one end it can help make bread, curd, idly, dosa and at the other hand it also affects human health with its demonic side effects like typhoid, cholera, pneumonia, COVID etc.

Values highlighted: Good and bad exists everywhere; we need to discriminate before choosing the path. Human beings are the only ones in god's creation can use discrimination, so use your discrimination for selecting right things.

And these are the reason why you had the biggest break in the school life ever.

Can you tell me what it is? who am I?

S: Madam microorganisms, Diseases

T: Can you tell me some names of microorganisms you know

S: Salmonella typhi, coronavirus, E. coli, algae, bacteria, virus, fungi

T: Good

T: Can you classify the major groups of microorganisms

S: Yes, mam. Bacteria, fungi, protozoa

T: Do you know on what basis they are classified into these things

S: No mam

T: So in today's class we will be discussing how the microorganisms are grouped into different categories. Let us now delve into the world of microorganisms.

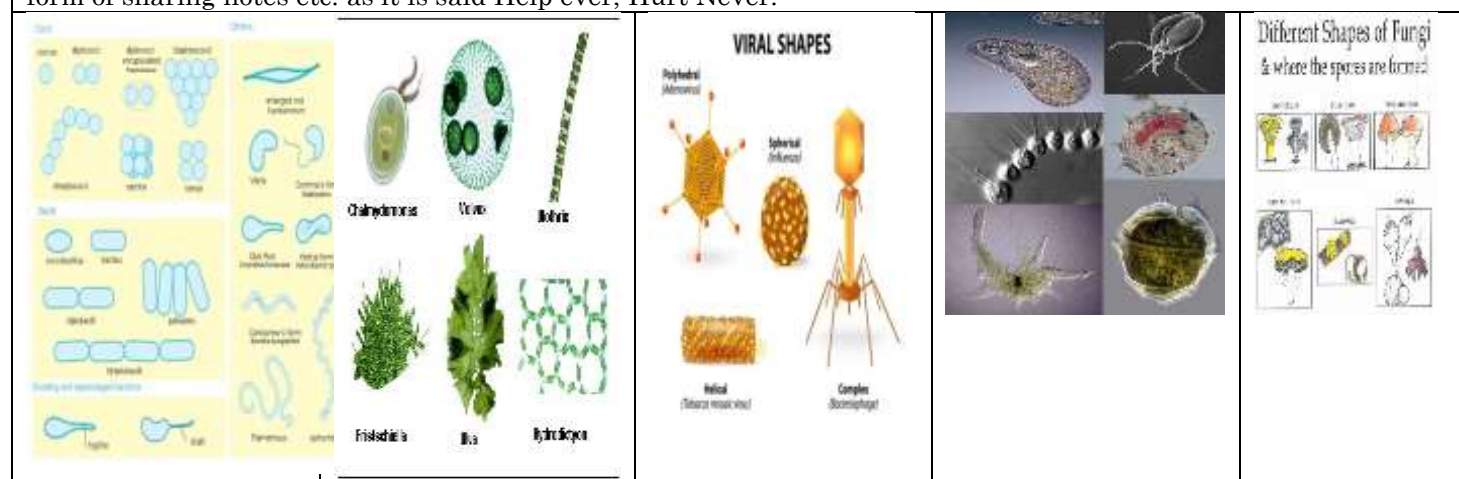
Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Bacteria	Algae	Virus	Protozoa	Fungi
These are Small Organisms, Single Celled	These are large group of plant like organisms.	These are the smallest micro-organisms	Single celled micro-organisms which are classified as animals	Fungi are a large group of micro-organisms who do not have chlorophyll and so do not photosynthesize
They have cell walls but no organized nucleus	They contain a nucleus, which makes them slightly more complex than bacteria.	They do not show characteristics of living things	They contain a nucleus	They contain a nucleus, which makes them slightly more complex
They can feed, move, respire and reproduce on their own	They can feed, move, respire and reproduce on their own	They do not respire, feed, grow, excrete or move on their own	They can feed, move, respire and reproduce on their own	They are mostly saprophytes

				and feed on dead and decaying organic matter
Bacteria are of three shapes: Spherical Rod Shaped Spiral	Algae have a great range of shapes and sizes, from spherical cells with 0.5 μm diameter to 60 m long multicellular thalli.	Viruses are of various shapes	Occur in various shapes	They can exist in the form of threads or balls and accordingly classified as yeasts, moulds and mushrooms
Most Common Useful bacteria are: Rhizobium and Lactobacillus	Most Common Unicellular algae are: Chlamydomonas, Diatoms Multicellular: Spirogyra, Blue Green Algae	Viruses are only harmful	Most protozoa living in the environment are not harmful except a few.	Most common useful fungi are: yeast, mushrooms, penicillium, aspergillus

Value Highlighted: Many people think just by the name micro-organisms that they are disease causing organisms and cruel to us but when we study deeply we understand that there are many more useful bacteria than the harmful ones similarly when we judge people without knowing them fully, it is wrong. “Do not ever judge a book just by its cover”.

Diseases Caused by bacteria are Cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis(TB), diphtheria, whooping cough and food poisoning.	blue-green algal toxins in drinking water which may cause severe damage or be tumor promoters	Most common viruses are: Common cold, measles, chicken pox, polio, HIV	Common diseases caused by protozoa are: Amoebic dysentery, malaria	Diseases caused by fungi are: Athletes foot, ring worm, black fungus etc.
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Value Highlighted: 1. As the environment is replete with various disease causing micro-organisms we must always perform yoga, eat a balanced diet, exercise and keep your environment clean by doing so your immunity would improve and allowing us to fight the diseases in appropriate manner.
2. Despite many of our efforts we may still fall sick, so in case your friend falls sick give your help in the form of sharing notes etc. as it is said Help ever, Hurt Never.



Value Highlighted: Its only through bad water diseases like malaria, typhoid, amoebic dysentery etc. are caused so always remember to keep your surroundings neat and clean as its aptly quoted “Cleanliness is next to Godliness”.

There are other things which you can do to keep yourself healthy and safe like:

- Eat balanced diet to keep diseases at bay.
- Sanitization kills 99.9% bacteria so keep sanitizer with you.
- Always wash your fruits and vegetables before eating
- Do not pick up things fallen on ground and eat without washing it.

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- After we go to washroom we need to wash the hands, feet, nails and genitals properly with soap.
- Perform yoga for the overall health of the body.
- Eat a balanced diet for overall health.
- Drink lots of water to flush out toxins from the body.
- Educate people for avoiding open defaecation
- Do not litter here and there

Explain:

Student explains the structure, functions as well as the diseases caused by algae, fungi, bacteria, viruses and protozoa.

Elaborate:

After the thorough explanation teacher will be asking the following higher order questions to test their understanding level of concept, and giving in depth explanation wherever necessary.

1. 'Viruses are considered the dangerous of all'- give reasons
2. What is the peculiar feature of virus?
3. Suggest any health tip you want to give a better longevity
4. What is your responsibility in the maintenance of health in the community?
5. If you see your friend suffering from any disease, how will you offer your help?

Evaluation

Teacher conducts the evaluation to see the efficacy of the method which has been employed. For this topic, Quiz/ paper pencil test is used for evaluation.

I. Answer the following questions in one or two statements.

1. Enlist the major groups of microorganisms.
2. name any two human diseases caused by each of the category of microorganism.
3. Name the microorganism used for curdling
5. Name two antibiotics obtained from microorganisms

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer

1. Cholera is caused by
2. Is spread by female Aedes mosquito
3. and are single celled algae

III. Home assignment

1. Draw the different structures of microorganisms
2. How are the five categories of microorganisms structurally different from one another?

3. Draw the concept map of microorganisms
4. What are the values you have learnt from the current topic.

Conclusion:

The constructivist approach is a pedagogical model that emphasises active role of the learner in constructing their own understanding of a subject. In the context of biological science education, this approach has been shown to be particularly effective and promoting deeper understanding of complex and abstract concepts as well as higher levels of engagement among students. Research has demonstrated that strategies such as concept mapping and collaborative learning can be highly effective in facilitating the learning process of students, and promoting the transfer of knowledge to new contexts. However, there are several challenges associated with the implementation of this approach that includes the need of careful scaffolding of learning activities. Constructivist approach has great potential for promoting more engaging and effective learning experience for students in the context of biological science education. It is important for teachers and curriculum designers to carefully consider the design and implementation of learning activities in order to ensure the successful instructional model.

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Significant value insights and theoretical assimilation on career opportunities in physical education and sports in current context

Dr. Jagadish S Gasti

Physical Education Director

Sangolli Rayanna First Grade Constituent College, Belagavi – 590016

Affiliated to rani Chennamma University, Belagavi

Corresponding Author- Dr. Jagadish S Gasti

Email: jagadishsgasti@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Physical education is a crucial component of the educational system and aids in a person's overall personality development. Professional sports and physical education programs were launched with all of this in mind. Young people were inspired to pursue careers in physical education and sports by the great number of talented and professional athletes who competed in and won big sporting events, as well as by awards, endorsements, and government services. There are many different job options in physical education and sports that one can pursue. This essay outlines the several employment options available and provides information on physical education and sports programs offered in India. Sports and physical education as a vocation offer a wide range of job prospects in several industries. Physical education and sports degrees, diplomas, and certificates are useful for students who have taken these courses in a variety of fields (Gulhane, 2014). A career in this field can lead to a variety of career options, including joining the chosen sports, health clubs, sports goods manufacturers, sports marketing, commentating on sports, writing about sports, training, working in the teaching or coaching fields, publishing, and many other related jobs in the public and private sectors (Adling, 2016). This essay focuses on India's professional physical education and sports curricula.

Keywords: Educational system, sports programs, endorsements, government services, professional athletes

Introduction:

From ancient times, physical education and sports have been regarded as essential components of our educational system for a child's all-around personality development. In our culture, there were several traditional games that were played to promote healthy physical, social, mental, emotional, and neuromuscular development. Experts in the industry created professional programs in physical education and sports with this in mind in order to produce highly qualified leaders for society. There were not many institutions in India that provided instruction in physical education and sports prior to the country's independence, but this has changed dramatically, indicating that our nation has advanced in this area. Successes in sports like hockey, badminton, football, and cricket throughout the year inspire many young people to pursue careers in physical education and sports. The

importance of media interest and attention, individuals with potential and talent, and the increasing amount of money flowing into sports can now sincerely consider a career in professional sports. The possibilities for a career in sports and physical education have been improved by accolades, rankings, prize money, sponsorship, contracts, scholarships, endorsements, and revenue from television broadcasts. The creation and expansion of sports leagues has furthered this trend by attracting media attention to the sport as a whole as well as the latent ability of lesser-known athletes while also giving athletes a second source of revenue. When it comes to pursuing a career in physical education and sports, there are numerous options available. What began with the IPL and T-20 has since expanded to include football in the Indian Super League, badminton in the Indian Badminton League, hockey in the Indian Hockey League, pro-kabaddi league, and

many more sports leagues. Later, this profession was viewed as a hobby, particularly in India, but it is now taken seriously as a career possibility. Physical education & sports occupations have come into attention thanks to recent sporting successes of athletes at both national and international competitions. The Indian government and other sporting organizations encourage those who are interested in physical education and sports to hone their natural skills (Mann, J., & Sharma, K.). This field's job options will grow and become increasingly entwined with those of other fields. This industry aids people in achieving popularity, financial security, and physical and mental fitness. A job in sports marketing, coaching, sports administration, sports medicine, or sports promotion is an option for athletes and physical educators. They can work in both the private and public sectors (Adling, 2016). Moreover, the military and government agencies have unique recruitment campaigns for exceptional athletes. Those who are interested in sports and physical education can start their own company to make sports equipment after getting experience in this industry. Both the public and private sectors pay well in this subject. In the fields of physical education and sports, expertise is important, but so is a person's ability to consistently give exceptional performance. A unique job path is in sports and physical education. It is a career where a student or player may make a good living while also maintaining their physical fitness. Sports and physical education have the potential to develop character in addition to being a vocation. Through sports tournaments, participants can learn and improve their self control, teamwork, sacrifice, and fair play skills.

Career of teaching:

Physical education and sports instructors are needed for elementary, middle, high, senior, and secondary schools. In colleges and universities, you can work as an assistant professor, associate professor, or professor.

Career in administration:

You can work as an assistant director, district sports officer, principal, registrar, sports officer, and assistant education officer (Sports).

Career in coaching:

You can work as a coach for various sports at an academy, school, club, college, institute,

university, district stadium, state, national, and international level competitions, as well as at Sports Authority of India (SAI) and its regional centers located all throughout India. You can work as an official in the following capacities: (a) organizing (broadcasting) sporting events (b) referee, umpire, timekeeper, lineman, recorder, scorer, etc. In addition to this, you can get employment in the railways, airlines (including Indian Air Lines), banking (SBI), clubs (like Mohanbagan), and industries (including SAIL, TATA, and JCT).

Career as a professional athlete:

You can be hired as a professional athlete by the central and state police, the CRPF, the BSF, the navy, the army, the air force, the territorial army, advertisements (recognized corporations), and you can also become a brand ambassador like Rahul Dravid, Saina Nehwal, and Saina Mirja.

Health and human performance related career:

Gym fitness trainers are experts who train various age groups according to their needs. They make a positive difference in people's lives by assisting them in developing their physiological components, enhancing their appearance, or becoming healthier individuals, and they inspire the general public to participate in fitness programs for instance, Golds Gym, VLCC, and the Gym.

Aerobics instructor:

In order to cover all joint and muscle motions, aerobics instructors create exercise moves and develop the program utilizing a few exercises set to popular country or swing music beats. Exercise improves how one feels, eats, and sleeps, for example Reebok fitness classes.

Massage therapist:

Massage therapy is the therapeutic manipulation of soft tissue. In addition to relaxing the muscles, rehabilitating injuries, minimizing discomfort, and promoting general health and wellness, massage treatment can aid in lowering tension and anxiety. They exert pressure on the body using a variety of techniques, frequently using their hands, fingers, elbows, knees, forearms, feet, or advice. The primary goals of massage therapy are typically pain relief and stress reduction.

Dietitian nutritionist:

He is a dietician who specializes in human nutrition and diet control. Dietitians who

specialize in this field of practice may work in places like community health clinics, gyms, workplace wellness initiatives, or home health agencies.

Naturopathist:

A health professional that uses natural remedies is called a naturopath. uses an alternative medical system based on the idea that things like air, water, and plants may all be used to treat or prevent ailments without the need of medicines.

Chiropractor:

They lack a medical degree yet are registered practitioners. A healthcare expert that

specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of neuromuscular problems with a focus on spinal manipulation. They emphasize the close connection between the nervous system and the spine, which explains how biomechanical and structural changes to the spine can affect the nervous system. Chiropractors can help by restoring the spine's structural integrity, relieving pressure on the body's delicate neurological tissues, and ultimately enhancing a person's health. As a result, chiropractic is regarded as supplementary or alternative medicine (drug-free method).



Above image showing changing trends and career in physical education

Geriatric fitness specialist:

He combines the roles of a physical therapist and fitness professional. They have received specialized training in working with seniors to encourage physical fitness while accommodating their medical conditions.

Career in media & communication:

People with good communication skills, such as Navjot Singh Sidhu and Ravi Shastri, can work in sports journalism, on television, in newspapers, or in magazines with sports columns. Publishers of sports books, P.E., sports photography, and sports journalism. Writing sports, physical education, and sports broadcasting books.

Career in sports tourism:

There are many career options in sports tourism, including those in adventure sports, amusement parks, and water sports (paragliding, hot air balloon, river rafting,

kayaking and canoeing, rock climbing, and bungee jumping). White water rafting in Rishikesh, skiing in Auli, hang gliding in Kasauli, trekking in Ladakh, ice climbing in Gulmarg, scuba diving in the Andamans, skydiving in Mysore, and other adventure sports are all popular in India (Bungee Jumping).

Career in sports law:

Sports lawyers offer professional legal guidance on any issue relating to sports. The appropriate legal documents will be provided to you in accordance with your needs. It addresses all of your legal concerns and covers everything from business contracts to sports club incorporation, custom policy creation, and more. Concerns range from selection disputes, incorporation of sports clubs, doping tests, and social media comments to privacy issues. As a result, it is necessary to have attorneys who specialize in these particular sports-related legal issues.

Career in sports management:

You can work in the manufacturing, marketing, sales promotion, and event management sectors of the sports industries. Sports facility management includes, among other things, the operation of gyms, fitness centers, stadiums, sports arenas, and swimming pools. (b) Industrial Recreation: MNCs and National Businesses offer their employees recreational and sporting facilities.

Career in sports physiotherapy:

Exercise and Sports At all ages and skill levels, physiotherapists are involved in the prevention and treatment of injuries brought on by participation in sport and exercise. In addition to their own clinics, physiotherapists can find employment in both public and private hospitals.

Aroma therapist:

Natural plant extracts are used in aromatherapy, a holistic medical procedure, to promote good health and wellbeing. It occasionally goes by the name of essential oil therapy. Aromatherapy uses aromatic essential oils medicinally to promote better physical, mental, and spiritual health. It improves mental and emotional health.

Conclusion:

All of the aforementioned represent promising career opportunities for young athletes in India. Students can choose based on their interests. Additionally, although policies have been outlined here, they must be properly implemented in order to raise the country's level of physical education and sports, support the sports culture, and offer career opportunities for athletes and physical education specialists. One may choose to pursue a career in physical education and sports after earning a professional degree, diploma, certificate, and training from a variety of sports and physical education academies, colleges, institutions, and universities. People are looking for professionals in the P.E. and sports fields today, but as the saying goes, "the sky is the limit for those who dare wins." You should be passionate about P.E. and sports.

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A Review Paper On Automation In Construction

Salman Khan ¹ , Jaydeep Pipaliya ²

¹Research Scholar, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Parul Institute of Engineering and Technology, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

²Assistant Professor, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Parul Institute of Engineering and Technology, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Corresponding Author- Jaydeep Pipaliya

Email- skhan101128@gmail.com

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Abstract

As there is rapid advancements in technology that allow to do complex tasks, automated machines are going to move from factories and the manufacturing sector to the building and construction sector in this modern world. The construction business is dealing with problems like declining profits, low construction worker productivity, a high number of accidents, poor quality, inadequate building site control, etc. Automation and robotics are the solutions to these problems. The findings demonstrated that automation has a positive impact on lowering costs, saving time, enhancing quality and raising productivity in the construction industry. In order to reduce dangers at work sites, increase quality, and lower building costs, this study makes an effort to use robots in the construction industry. To demonstrate the suitability of robots in the construction industry, a contextual research has been taken into consideration.

Keywords : Automation, robotics, construction, quality, cost, time.

Introduction

Concrete is widely recognized as the fundamental material for construction, with over 15 billion tons of it being produced worldwide on an annual basis. As a result, automating concrete work is crucial in order to reduce expenses and enhance the quality and efficiency of the work. When it comes to building construction, key operations such as erecting and assembling the building skeleton, compacting concrete, laying bricks, and finishing the interior can all benefit from automation, which can lower costs, save time, and increase quality and productivity.

The implementation of automation in construction can be seen in the areas like Road and runway construction, Structure building, Building construction, Port development, Tunnel excavation, Factory and industrial operation. These self-driving machines can transport materials and haul heavy items without endangering workers. Robotic technology solutions and sensors can be installed on equipment like forklifts, diggers, and trucks, allowing them to operate without driver inside the cabin. The machines can be programmed with relevant paths and GPS capabilities, enabling remote

operation by construction site workers and facilitating more efficient processes. Advantages of implementing automation in the construction industry are numerous. Automated processes ensure consistent quality and precision in the work. They also contribute to reducing the project timeline, improving productivity, and increasing the overall quality of output. The implementation of automation can also lead to a reduction in the project cost, resulting in economic benefits.

Drawbacks of automation in construction include the following:

It can contribute to a rise in unemployment rates.

It may lead to a loss of skilled workers from the country.

Operating the machines requires a high level of skill.

There is a significant investment and maintenance cost associated with automation.

Reprogramming the machines can be time-consuming.

Methodology review

Project research topic is Impact of Automation in Construction of Residential

and Commercial Building. In order to get a comprehensive overview, the initial database results contained journal articles, conference papers, and industry reports. The research's methodology highlights the successes of automation in construction through insightful literature reviews. Twelve items of literature were initially gathered and carefully reviewed. With the knowledge learned from the literature, the project research has been carried out.

Literature review

IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering 1091 012036 by Akula Prakash et al 2021 : To demonstrate the suitability of robots and machines in the field of construction industry, a contextual research was taken into consideration. In order to reduce dangers at work sites, increase quality, and lower building costs, this study makes an effort to use robots and automatic machines in construction industry. The purpose of the situation are existing robots and machines are not universally adopted in building construction; concerns with the regularly scheduled structure; difficulty in financially legitimizing robot company; and administrative challenges. The construction industry demands a beneficial increase which can not be met by the approaches to conventional procedures that have already reached the limits of their framework and can't further enhance viability.

2021 IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering 1107 012011 O I Akinradewo et al 2021: The review of literature item was conducted methodically, and journal items were sourced from the Website of Science and Scopus . These include enhancing accuracy of components' dimensions by using lasers for dimension analysis, facilitating the adherence to design specifications through computer-aided design, improving construction product quality by ensuring that specifications are satisfied, achieving economic efficiency by providing worth the money invested, reducing wastage of the material through precise estimates of necessary materials, minimizing construction accidents by employing machines for hazardous construction activities, improving working conditions by providing workers with greater security and safety, and reducing labor costs

by deploying machines for construction activities.

(ITcon)Journal of Information Technology in Construction, Volume 27, page 441-460, (DOI: 10.36680/j.itcon.2022.021) : This study provides a comprehensive review of the current state of digitalization and automation across various phases of construction projects. The objective is to identify their origins and current levels of interoperability. The study indicate that there are great difference in the digitalization and automation levels across different phases of construction project life cycle. It is discovered that the initiation phase has limited automation and digitalization, while the design and planning phase has increased automation but limited digitalization. The execution phase has less automation, but a higher degree of digitalization.

(<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.autcon.2021.103642>) Published by Elsevier B.V march 2021 : The report continues by recommending areas of further research to assure the feasibility of this technology, including developing standards for 3D printing, automating other construction processes, and doing environmental effect and economic life-cycle evaluations. With sustained research and development funding, 3D printing may become a more practical and popular building technique, revolutionizing the way the industry is run in off-the-grid, isolated, and expeditionary settings.

(<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssci.2022.105925>) Published by Elsevier 14 September 2022 : The concept and implementation of a VR module for safety training in the roofing industry are briefly discussed in this study. The VR application was totally created and built utilizing a flow of experts with industry-based knowledge. The results were analyzed using a quantitative method, and many facets of the VR module were looked into. The findings indicated that the VR module has a favorable effect on roofing professionals' opinions of the viability of VR apps as additional teaching aids. Future design and development of VR-based safety applications can take into account the relevant aspects found in this study.

(<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.autcon.2022.104591>) : The research's three primary contributions are as follows: (1) a quantitative macro-level presentation and discussion of the current

publication situation for robotics in construction; (2) a qualitative identification and discussion of the main areas of robotics in construction research; and (3) a probable future research direction for robotics in construction. Overall, the study summarizes recent developments in robotics in construction research, providing a useful review for the academic and corporate bodies to comprehend the condition now and investigate potential new creative research directions and execution in the future.

IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environment Science 385 012063 by Ayodeji Oke et al 2019 : The study objective is to review the benefit gained from the automation and modern robotics in construction field of South Africa. The quantitative analysis was done for collecting data and information from the responder in South Africa. The replier were the construction manager, Supervisor, Architects, project managers and Quantity Surveyors Engineer. The information and data was analysed by the use of Standard Deviation method and Mean Item Score method. The research discovered and determined that the use of recent robotics and automatic machines in construction leads to improved construction quality by enhancing the precision of construction components, supporting design requirements, reducing project completion time, and allowing for compliance with standards.

Conclusion

The research has successfully demonstrated that incorporating automation in the construction can enhance quality of the projects by improving the accuracy of construction components, adhering to design specifications, reducing project delivery time, and facilitating compliance with industry standards. Therefore, the study suggests that stakeholder and active participants in construction must be willing to assume the financial risks to adopt automation and robotics in order to benefit from these advantages. In order to boost efficiency and improve the quality of work, infrastructure project and construction companies nowadays must implement automated and advanced robotics technology. In way to stimulate the adoption of cutting-edge technology in the field of construction industries, awareness of and promotion of the automation are required. Further more and more research

can be done to examine several additional aspects of utilizing automation and robotics in the field of construction of residential and commercial structures.

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Break The Stereotype – Racism Through Anthropomorphic Media

K. Shanmugapriya ¹, Dr. G. Christopher ²

¹Internal Full-time Research Scholar, Department of English, School of Social Sciences, and languages, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore,

²Assistant Professor Senior, Department of English, School of Social Science and Languages, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore,

Corresponding Author- K. Shanmugapriya

Email-shanmugapriya.k2020@vitstudent.ac.in

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7820688

Abstract: Children are born with a neutral perspective, their environment, from the people they live with to those they see on television, begins to shape their worldview. a visual medium that communicates across ages and languages. Each artefact, like strokes, colours and gestures, has its specific meaning that highlights human behaviour. The personalities and narratives that youngsters view as they grow up contribute to the formation of their self and other-perspective. According to the research on this phenomenon, exposure to anthropomorphic media may improve children's anthropocentric representations of animals.

Keywords : Media, Jungle book, Kung fu panda, racism, discrimination,

Objective: Generally, researchers point out the negative portrayals of characters based on colour but in this research, the main objective is to identify anthropomorphism in media that will teach the truth about colour neutrality.

Methodology: This research adopted a qualitative research method to analyse the select animated moves of Jungle book and kung fu panda. To analyse animals Tiger, Snake, Peacock, Monkey, Panther, etc.

Result: My research analyses how youngsters view who should serve as protagonists and villains based purely on visual characteristics to examine the correlation and patterns of their media consumption decisions. I hope to get insight into how viewers and content creators might notice and address racial messages encoded in the media through this research.

Introduction

According to *Nelson Mandela* "No one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin, or his background or his religion. People must learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite" ("Famous Quotes About Colors. QuotesGram"). Generally, Children are born with a neutral perspective, their environment, from the people they live with to those they see on television, begins to

shape their worldview. a visual medium that communicates across ages and languages. Each artefact, like strokes, colours and gestures, has its specific meaning that highlights human behaviour. The personalities and narratives that youngsters view as they grow up contribute to the formation of their self and other-perspective. "That skin color and race has been a recurring theme of monographs and edited volumes for more than a half century" (Jablonski). If individuals of color are always shown as the criminal or as helping the white hero, kids start to think that these roles are true in real life. Even though it's not true, the cultivation theory says that the media has long-term effects on how people see reality (Lopez and Díaz). The term stereotype is derived from the Greek word's 'stereos', meaning firm, and 'typos', meaning impression. Stereotypes are closely involved in modern media. The role of the media in stereotype transmission has been extensively examined. Film is today's most popular media, which is why it has been the subject of numerous research. Researchers think that how racial stereotypes are shown in the media is a very important issue because previous research has shown that how and what roles minorities play in the media can have a big effect on kids' self-esteem and change how play groups work. "Movies and

television are one of children's first windows to the outside world. In fact, studies have concluded that children are unable to discriminate between television and the real world until they are about three or four years old" (Kirkorian et al.). According to researchers *Klein & Shiffman* stated that "animated cartoons also help to crystallize young people's race-related beliefs and attitudes, while helping to shape relevant behaviors through the repeated and consistent race-related messages they provide" (Klein and Shiffman).

Research Questions

This work addresses two fundamental research questions. First, how frequent is content relating to race in animated films? The second question is whether this prevalence has changed over time.

Methodology

This research adopted a qualitative research method to investigate the types of information from animated films convey about members of racial groups through content analysis. This study majorly focuses on an animated films *The Jungle Book* and *Kung Fu Panda*. In order to collect data for this study, it was necessary to view the films included *The Jungle Book* and *Kung Fu Panda*. To analyse animals Tiger, Deer, Peacock, Panther, etc.

Objective:

Generally, researchers point out the negative portrayals of characters based on colour but in this research, the main objective is to identify anthropomorphism in media that will teach the truth about colour neutrality.

Discussions

Rudyard Kipling's novel *The Jungle Book* is such an adventure story around a man-cub called Mowgli. Shere Khan, a terrible tiger, pursues Mowgli. Mowgli attempts to live in harmony with other people, but he is too wild for them and too human for the wolves. Mowgli eventually finds a place in the wild with his own group. Mowgli, a young kid, would become a part of the Seeonee Pack Of wolves. Shere Khan, a ruthless tiger, plans against Mowgli and Akela, the alpha of his pack. When Mowgli reaches adulthood, he understands he must return the ranks of men. Mowgli wanders away from his area one day. After being assaulted by Shere Khan, he is saved by Father Wolf, who requests that Akela, the

wolf pack's leader, welcome Mowgli as a part of the pack. Mowgli briefly goes to the realm of man, but quits after discovering Shere Khan's scheme against Akela. He beats the tiger, but he knows he will return to the man-pack eventually. A python named Kaa leads Mowgli to the Cold Lairs, where he grabs an ankus. He throws away the ankus, terrified of its lethal curse. Six men are killed as a result of this. Following this occurrence, Mowgli grows dissatisfied and progressively wanders toward the realm of men. In the year 2016, an American action-adventure drama film directed and produced by Jon Favreau, written by Justin Marks, and produced by Walt Disney Pictures. The film is a live-action/CGI version of the 1967 Walt Disney animated picture of the same name. This film received number of awards, they are Academy Award for Best Visual Effects, BAFTA Award for Best Special Visual Effects, PETA Innovation in Film Award and so on ("Watch The Jungle Book") and (*The Jungle Book*).

The plot of "*Kung Fu Panda*" is almost entirely revealed by its title. The impossibility of seeing a large, furry panda engaging in martial-arts battles suggests that the panda is part of a formula that ensures his success. the character Po, voiced by Jack Black, is so obese that he can hardly get out of bed throughout the film. He works for his father, Mr. Ping (James Hong), in a noodle business that serves the famed Ping's Secret Ingredient. How Ping, evidently a stork or other billed member of the bird family, fathered a panda is a mystery, even to Po, but the film is full with diverse creatures who don't appear to care much about their distinctions. In the magnificent Valley of Peace, an ancient temple towers overhead, on zillions of steps that Po can hardly ascend. But he climbs them, pulling a noodle wagon, for the valley's residents have assembled to choose the Dragon Warrior, who will fight Tai Lung (Ian McShane). The "Furious Five" are Monkey (Jackie Chan), Tigress (Angelina Jolie), Mantis (Seth Rogen), Viper (Lucy Liu), and Crane (David Cross). Tigress may be dangerous, but the others are weak. Mantis weighs one ounce at most. Shifu, voiced by Dustin Hoffman, has trained all five for virtually forever. The old turtle temple master Oogway (Randall Duk Kim) chooses the unfortunate and overweight Po. The plot then becomes mostly a series of

action scenes, which are made less interesting by the fact that the fighters do not seem to get hurt, even when they drop from heights and break open stones with their heads. There is a long fight with Tai Lung on a bridge that is falling apart, hand-to-hand-to-tail fighting between Po and Tai Lung, and, to top it all off, a fierce fight over a single dumpling (► *Kung Fu Panda - The Movie | All Cutsenes (Full Walkthrough HD)*).

According to the research on this phenomenon, exposure to anthropomorphic media may improve children's anthropocentric representations of animals. Children can perceive racial differences as early as birth, especially if they grow up in an environment influenced by the media. By the age of ten, children can recognize abstract characteristics and traits among racial groups. By the age of four, children can identify distinct physical characteristics between races.

The word villain means "a [cruelly malicious](#) person who is involved in or devoted to [wickedness](#) or [crime](#); scoundrel; or a character in a [play](#), [novel](#), or the like, who constitutes an important [evil agency](#) in the plot" ("Villain"). In famous Hollywood movies also portrayed black peoples as villains (Xehanort from Kingdom Hearts, Venom from Marvel, Darth Vader from Star War, Black Adam from DC, Black Manta from Aquaman, Erik Killmonger from Black Panther and on the other hand portrayed

white people as successful heroes (McAvoy, Christopher Michael, Christopher Hemsworth, Chris Pine, Christopher Robert Evans, Hugh Michael Horace Dancy, Joseph Morgan, Tyler Lee Hoechlin).

But through Anthropomorphism directors *Jon Favreau in Jungle book* and *Mark Osborne in Kung fu panda* had totally changed the stereotypes. Instead of playing white hero roles he gave it to black coloured characters like black Panther named Bagheera (mentors and protector of Mowgli) Bagheera locates Mowgli as a baby and takes him to a pack of wolves to make sure he stays alive. He does this because he knows Mowgli will have to go back to the human world at some point. Bagheera offers to take Mowgli to a nearby human village to keep him safe when Shere Khan comes back to the jungle. Bagheera and Baloo disagree about Mowgli, but Bagheera tells Baloo about Shere Khan and gets him to help him. Bagheera tries to get Hathi and his herd of elephants to help him find Mowgli when he runs away from Baloo. Bagheera comforts Mowgli when he thinks Baloo died trying to protect him from Shere Khan, but Baloo wakes up, making Bagheera angry because he thought Baloo was dead. When Mowgli follows Shanti, a human girl, into the village, Bagheera reassures Baloo that Mowgli is safe and cheers him up. As the movie ends, he and Baloo walk away singing "The Bare Necessities."



A dark coloured bear named Baloo (*Mowgli's friend*) Baloo is ticklish but patient and strong. Baloo wants to nurture Mowgli as a son and opposes taking him to Man Village. However, when Bagheera emphasizes that Mowgli is easy prey for Shere Khan the tiger and that he is not secured in the jungle even with Baloo's attentive protection, Baloo recognizes he has



a point and agrees to give Mowgli the hard truth. Baloo and Bagheera look for Mowgli after he attacks Baloo and runs away. Baloo does not appear again until Mowgli prepares to fight Shere Khan at the film's end. Baloo fights the tiger but nearly dies. Baloo is upset when Mowgli pursues a girl into the village and stays, but he is relieved that he is secure. Then a Grey brother an Indian wolf he oldest

of Father Wolf and Raksha's cubs who support Mowgli A man Cub.

White Villains

Mark Osborne in Kung fu panda also break the stereotype he created white colour animal characters in the film as villain

Lord Shen is the principal adversary in Kung Fu Panda 2 He was the successor to the throne of Gong men City and the child of



White tiger is the primary nemesis of Kung Fu Panda, Tai Lung. He is a strong snow leopard who used to be Shifu's student, adopted son, and worst enemy. He is also Tigress's adopted older brother and Peng's uncle. At first, Shifu trained him so he could become the Dragon Warrior. But when Oogway told him he could not have the Dragon Scroll, Tai Lung destroyed the Valley of Peace. He was then defeated and sent to prison until he could face the real Dragon Warrior.

Conclusion

Media influences kids throughout their lives. Audiences can learn about social biases from media portrayals of race. In children's media, problematic racial portrayals mix with positive and negative emotions. Instead of ignoring the underlying societal concerns or condemning the beloved films and television programs, individuals must learn how to tackle the inherent racist messages in order to avoid their transmission to future generations. Through anthropomorphized animal characters, the selected film's directors will subvert preconceptions by casting black characters as heroes and white characters as antagonists. This Young Adult can comprehend the concept of colours irrespectively, but only characters. So, my research analysed how youngsters view who should serve as protagonists and villains based purely on visual characteristics to examine the correlation and patterns of their media consumption decisions. I hope to get insight into how viewers and content creators might notice and address racial messages encoded in the media through this research.

the royal Peacock family. Shen planned his revenge for more than thirty years, and in the end, he made a cannon that could not be stopped. Even though his army and weapon could have given him power for a short time in Gong men City, the Soothsayer's prediction came true when he was defeated by Po, who was indeed the black-and-white warrior who had been told about.



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Web Based Library Services

Mr. Lalit Jagannath Sonawane¹, Dr. Anil Mahadu Chaudhari²

¹Research scholar KBCNMU Jalgaon

²Research Guide KBCNMU Jalgaon

Corresponding Author- Mr. Lalit Jagannath Sonawane

Email- lalitlibrarian@gmail.com

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Abstract:

The Internet and the World Wide Web (WWW) are new platforms that transmit information with higher efficiency and speed than any other platform available today. By using the Internet and Web technologies, libraries can better store, store and transmit information. As more and more libraries commit to providing services in the digital environment, the ease of access to remote libraries makes using electronic information as a service delivery tool realistic and attractive to users. This article examines these Web services and why they are so popular. Several websites have expanded. Future discussion and conclusions are also included at the end of the article.

Keywords: Web Based Services, Need & Future of Web Services.

Introduction:

Web base information and communication Technologies (ICT) and globalization of networks and exponential rise of new information and the use of traditional tools in information management have been reduced and automation of information centre has become imperative. Web based library services refer to facilities, which are provided by a library for the use of books and dissemination of information for the need and information Seeker. The well known existing library services are cataloguing, classification, circulation services, CAS ,SDI, new arrivals, current content inter library loan, externally purchased database, Internally published newsletters, reports and journal, bibliographic services and so on.

World Wide Web:

You can access the World Wide Web as part of the Internet. An Internet browser is a way to access web pages with interesting information over an Internet connection. On the World Wide Web, data connections can be accessed locally and remotely from a network of Internet servers. The Internet provides computer users with a wide variety of information on a variety of topics through a global network of computer reader networks. Information may be provided in a variety of ways, including the use of text, hypertext, images, audio, and Internet media. Internet Explorer, Firefox etc. User programs

required to access information on the web. Internet uses http protocol to send data. Links to other websites can be found on each web page of the website. Hypertext is a method of linking words and information on a page by specifying one or more elements on the page.

Web Based Library Services:

WEB is the most popular term for the World Wide Web, Internet, and online. There are many ways of communication such as the Internet and WWW. In addition to information, each page will contain links to other pages. On these pages, different words or related phrases are expanded along with other related information. Hypertext is a service that connects one thing to another and provides links between them. To display a new page, the browser connects to the web server where the connection is located, requests a new page and displays it. WWW can represent a communication medium and unwritten and information transfer. In the early stages of the development of the environment, its dynamics are not yet fully defined. Today, due to the huge increase in information and changes in user behavior, the Web has become the best medium for transmitting information.

Need of Web Based Library Service:

Web-Based Library Services: Web-Based Library Services require many of the same qualities as traditional library services:

accuracy, time, patience, and knowledge of knowledge. Apart from providing convenience, it saves users time and travel costs and helps them answer their questions in their own time. Therefore, these services can be provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week without being limited to normal working hours. Using e-library services may have some disadvantages such as the lack of face-to-face communication options, but there are many advantages as well, the biggest of which is that many people can be profitable.

Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 Tools for Library and Information Services:

Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 Technologies play an important role in libraries today. This technology allows anyone to create and share information or documents they create online. Web 3.0 is referred to as the "semantic" web, where machines read web pages and provide accurate information to users, just like humans. Web 3.0 technologies organize the information on the Internet logically and provide specially prepared information to the users. These technologies allow people to create, share, collaborate and communicate information without requiring special skills to create, publish or participate. Because of their simplicity and ease of use, these technologies are popular with people of all ages. An important aspect of this technology is that it allows communication with a specific group of people or a wider audience. Libraries can use these tools to communicate with students, staff, and the wider academic community. This technology is a great way of interaction and communication between students, researchers, professionals and teachers. Bring 2.0 there are many types of apps, including wikis, blogs, social networks, micro blogging, hash tags, podcasts, content hosting services, and more. Popular sites include Face book, YouTube, Twitter, Wikipedia, MySpace, Instagram and more. Libraries use Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 tools for many purposes, such as promotion, information provision, user interaction, and performance improvement.

Web OPAC:

Web OPAC is a library catalog available online. The URL of the Web OPAC will allow users to access the necessary information at anytime from anywhere in the world. Users can use this tool to access detailed information about a particular library. It is organized as the content of a specific library

called code. The Web OPAC offers a variety of services, including library catalogs, search tools for all materials, and restricted access to users and visitors.

Electronic Selective Distribution of Information:

Using Electronic SDI services, faculty and staff receive current interests directly on their desktops. The service searches EDB for new Research Interest Profiles (RIPs) in a monthly batch mode and emails the results to faculty and staff. In addition to providing new information, the service has had a major impact on access to information, resource sharing and copying from libraries. Library users can monitor different projects by providing E-SDI services on the network from existing libraries through the hyper-navigation function. The general definition of E-SDI is that it deals with the user profile for the device, informs the user about the feedback it provides and updates the user profile accordingly. The next few links provide details about the submission process, answers to frequently asked questions, feedback from users, service statistics, and graphs of the process.

Ask-A-Librarian:

Web-based Ask the Librarian service is a question and answer service. Users can submit questions via the service's website or email address. When the service reads the question, the expert answers the question and provides a list of factual information or resources to answer the question. Users can get answers via email or by checking the Internet so they can access the answers after a while.

Web Based User Education:

Tutorials and teaching tools can be found all over the Web because they are easy to edit, access, and print. Users benefit from high levels of interaction and flexibility when expressing themselves on the web. Using web-based learning, the library's website will educate users in the following areas: Library Information; Use the OPAC/Web OPAC Library to find Books, Textbooks, and Other Library Materials; Descriptions of hardware stores, online databases, and other electronic resources How to Search; and Searching the Internet via search engines and using Boolean operators are discussed in academic research.

Virtual Library tour:

The Virtual Library Guide available on the library's website provides information about the library's collections, services and infrastructure. Used with Maps and Floor Plans, Section Maps, Photo and Video to show the library tour.

Electronic Journals:

Libraries that offer web services have electronic journals that constitute a significant part of their assets. There are many electronic journals available today - some are full text, while others contain only the title and abstract of the book. The advantage of electronic journals is that they are constantly updated and easy to access, while the disadvantage is that the law can be easily violated. Many file formats are available, including Bitmap, PostScript, PDF, ASCII, SGML and HTML. CD Rom, e-mail and web pages can be used to provide lending services to users. There are many international institutions and organizations that provide access to all their publications through their own digital libraries. Applicants can access services from any community or organization.

The Future of Web Based Services:

The Web services of the library will continue to grow with more journals and directories providing full content. Those that do not have the full content will link to other sites. The full text is more easily accessible by searching the book, catalogue, database or vendor. There will be many websites where users can provide feedback, and virtual libraries will be able to interact with users in live chat or video chat. There is an incentive to share or provide more information to users, save on credits, and provide convenience to users through distance learning. Buying materials through creative partnerships will be popular. Modules and tutorials designed specifically for user education to encourage independent search in libraries and on the web. To prevent Word users from saving documents printed as XML, someone should know how to project the document to the web, not fill in the blanks when saving the printed paper. Using XML as a way to control the look and behavior of the page will be accepted by everyone, but it will take some time for people to understand how to use it and we need to be alert to any new trends that may emerge.

Conclusion:

The primary role of the library is to provide quality information so that users' needs are met at the right time with the right information. There are differences for web library services. No matter how we change our programs, our library's main goal is the same: helping users find, evaluate, and use quality information. Libraries can help solve these problems by better serving technology users with web-based services. Librarians play an important role in the learning community, both as partners and educators, helping students find the information they need, teaching them how to search effectively, and helping them make good and useful decisions based on the information.

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Analyses of Profile of the Teachers in Primary Schools in Karnataka:

Dr.Sharanappagouda L Patil

Associate Professor of English

Government First Grade Residential College, Hadalageri

Tq: Muddebihal, Dist: Bagalkot.

Corresponding Author- Dr.Sharanappagouda L Patil

Email - sonupatil.2007@gmail.com

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Abstract:

In the year 2007, the Government of Karnataka implemented the English as a second language from the first standard in Non-English Medium schools. Here, I try to analyze the opinions of the stakeholders such as teachers, parents, learners, inspecting authorities and administrators in this article. The opinions of the stake holders that I sketch here are based on the data that I have collected through the questionnaires and ethnographic interviews. My intention here is to test whether the opinions of the stakeholders meet the objectives set by the Government and policy makers or not. The Government has already declared that it had passed the order after the serious discussions relating to the implementation of the policy of teaching English from the first standard on the public demand, and it has quoted the findings of surveys in the field of English language teaching. But some of the intellectuals blamed the Government's action and complained that it was an act to secure vote bank and it did it to please capitalists. So, here I want to know the mindset of public/stakeholders towards English language and correlate it with the official objectives.

Key Words - Language, Teaching, Public.

Introduction

Here, in this paper I analyze the opinions of the teachers as provided by them in the questionnaire and during the interview. Here, I try to compare and contrast what is expected from the teachers by the policy and the opinions of the teachers as spelt out by them in the questionnaire.

Analysis of the personal profile of the teachers

Here, I analyze the personal profile based on the personal information about the teachers by looking at factors like gender, age, educational qualifications, experience, income, hobbies and training. An overview of my respondents is as follows: 50 male and 50 female teachers responded to the questionnaire in my survey; in terms of age 20% of the teachers were below 25 years, 18% were between 25 and 30 years, 20% were between 30 and 40 years, 21% were between 40 and 50 years and 21% were above 50 years; the data relating to the educational qualification of the teachers shows that 33% of the teachers have only the minimum qualification, 37% of the teachers are degree

holders, 28% of the teachers are post-graduates and 2% of the teachers are working towards their research degrees. The above analysis is also reflected in the performance and proficiency of learners in English from class 1 to 7. The proficiency level of the learners in South and East-Karnataka are more than the other regions and it could be ascribed to the general level of teacher's qualification, which seems to be higher if we go by the data collected from the sample of the survey. 71% of the teachers have received the in-service training in the English language teaching; while 29% of the teachers haven't received any English language training. If we look at their teaching experience the data more or less correlates with the data of the age of the teachers, 27% of the teachers have about 5 to 10 years of teaching experience, 23% have less than 5 years, 25% have about 10-20 years and 25% have more than 20 years of experience. When it comes to their economic position that is income, it is commensurate with the data about the experience of the teachers- 23% of the teachers have an income

of Rs.30000 and 18% have an income of Rs.60,000. 19% have an income of Rs.80,000 and 40% have an income of more than Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

Analysis of the hobbies of the teachers

With regard to the teachers' hobbies, the questionnaire had items to check whether teachers read anything in English, watch anything in English and listen to anything in English. Most of the teachers, that is 93% of them, read in the regional language that is Kannada and 57% of teachers claim that they read the newspapers and magazines in English. 15% read in Hindi, 07% in Marathi, 08% in Telugu. 45% of teachers in North-Karnataka read in English, in South-Karnataka the same is 75%, while in Middle-Karnataka it is 40%, in West-Karnataka it is 45% and in East-Karnataka it is 80%. All the teachers listen to radio and watch television in regional language. But, 55% of teachers in North-Karnataka listen to radio and watch television in English, while the percentage on the same issue in South-Karnataka, in Middle-Karnataka, in West-Karnataka and in East-Karnataka is 65, 45, 40, and 60 respectively. Overall, reading habit seems to be more common in teachers than listening and watching.

Here, the regional language seems to have a very big influence on the reading habit. The reading habit in English seems to have some effect on teaching levels and competency of the teacher. Teachers, who read more in English, seem to be more aware of the issues and are capable of doing justice to the plan. The same influence is there in listening and watching also.

Analysis of the opinions on resource books

The next item for which data was collected is the opinion of teachers about the resource books. After the implementation of the policy of English language teaching from the first standard in Karnataka, every teacher has to refer to two kinds of booklets, that is 'Teachers' Resource Book' and 'Student Activity Book' for each class.

In Karnataka, 21% of the teachers felt that the teaching materials are 'easy', 31% felt that it is 'average', and 48% find it 'difficult'. Resource books in all the regions have not found favour with the teachers. Most of them felt that they are dense, lengthy, and difficult to teach. They opined that resource books needs to be improved. The interview of the

teachers is recorded on the video tape. They felt the same opinion as in the questionnaire that the resource books were difficult and average to teach. Their complaint was that the resource books were tough with regard to teaching the stories because the pictures and content were not appropriate. They were not appropriate to the age of children. They urged that the number of stories must be reduced.

One of the Resource Persons shared his experiences like this: "Regarding resource books, the stories are difficult and are not from Indian culture. So, teachers feel difficult to narrate such stories. In the course of time, after two to three years of experience, teachers may get command over teaching English language successfully". One of the teachers expressed his dissatisfaction over the resource books and told that local stories should be included, then only can the learners grasp English easily otherwise it would be difficult. Another teacher tells that resource books seem to be difficult when you are using it for the first time but after two to three years, we, the teachers, find it easy. A teacher from a private institution speaks:

Our resource books are very rigid which include only pictures. So, my Headmaster told us to refer CBSE books. From it, we teach vowels, consonants and grammatical items. So, our students can read and write independently in English. In Government's resource books, there are no words. They have to provide the content in words before every lesson.

A teacher from the border area opines, "Narrating stories is very difficult for us. Learners cannot understand even Kannada stories. The resource books are designed in Bangalore keeping mind may be the children of Bangalore. Those are not suitable for us. Here, we have the influence of Marathi, Urdu and Telugu". A teacher from the urban area speaks, "It is very tough for me to teach the stories because the pictures and content are not appropriate in the resource books". A teacher from Camp area opines, "The resource books are very difficult. There is a poem, *Colour Song*, which is very difficult to teach. Even degree college students cannot understand it. So, we use CBSE textbooks more than the state syllabus". One of the Headmistresses opines like this: "Our children speak Kannada, Tulu and Konkani. So, we see different ways of pronunciations in

speaking. Children are very interested in the learning process, especially learning English. But the resource books are difficult and pictures are not clear". The teacher of the same school opines, "The resource books are not appropriate to the age of children. But, it is in the hands of teacher to make it easy". One of the teachers from Bangalore city opined that the resource books were difficult especially stories. So, private books are better than those prescribed by the Government.

Thus, at the initial stages, the teachers seem to be expressing their dissatisfaction with regard to the resource books which is reflected in the data also. But, most of the teachers are already acquainted with those materials as they have received the in-service trainings during the summer vacation. Before the beginning of the academic year, they have prepared mentally. But, other stakeholders like parents, learners and others were unaware of those facts. When they saw the resource books, they felt dissatisfaction. S.G. Kusugal, a reader wrote in *Vijaya Karnataka* on 7th July 2007 in "Vaachakara Vaani" (Readers' Voice) under the title 'Prathamika English Pathyakrama Kabbinada Kadale' (Primary English Curriculum is like Iron Gram):

Resource books are very difficult. 50 stories, 50 rhymes and 50 dialogues for 1st and 2nd standard are in syllabus. The language is very difficult for the teachers to teach. So, cancel the present texts and reframe the syllabus with experienced teachers who are in primary and secondary schools. Otherwise, the beginners will feel the burden and will leave the schools (Kusugal S.G., 2007: 05).

Other reader G. Pankaj, wrote in *Prajavani* on 30th June 2007 under the title "Niriliyada Gantalalli..." (The throat which finds it difficult to swallow water...)

I welcome the decision of teaching English from the first standard. But, I felt very strange that the text books are designed by the resource persons who learnt *hai-fai* English. Most of them are lecturers. There is no one from the primary cadre in the textbook committee. The language used in the textbook is like British English. Stories are very lengthy. Our teachers find it difficult to teach. And if possible, appoint the special teachers for teaching English. Otherwise, the policy will be a failure (Pankaj G., 2007: 06).

Arvind Navada, a reader wrote in *Samyukta Karnataka* on 17th June 2007 under the title

Kabbinada Kadaleyagiruva English Pathya (English Activity Book is like Iron Gram):

This resource book has undone the will and wish of the Government's decision. Stories, pictures, content, examples make English very unfamiliar to the teachers who are unfamiliar to English language and also to the students. The learners who come to the government's primary schools would not have had the pre-primary education. 'The Trouble Baby', 'The Musicians of Brayman', 'Henry Hippopotomos', 'Tinku the Monkey....', all these stories which are not related to our culture, taste and environment. The printing is worst in terms of quality (Navada, Arvind, 2007: 09).

Thus, they complained against the resource books and activity books. The main reasons which made them feel dissatisfied were the use of the language in the resource books, length of the stories, unfamiliar stories, pictures, content and the quality of printing. Thus, the stakeholders commented on the resource and activity books on the basis of its physical and internal quality. Then the Director of Regional Institute of English South India, M.D. Gayatridevi Datta responded to the objections like this (As per letter no: 2116/RIE/ELT/2007-08, dated 09.11.2007): "Confusions are common for innovative programmes. Syllabus was designed with the help of experts, educationists of national and international repute. Those confusions and difficulties will disappear after the Radio-Programmes, Tele-conferences and In-service trainings" (Datta, 2007).

Thus, after facing the opposition from teachers and the stakeholders, the Government of Karnataka decided to change the resource books for the academic year 2009-10. In my second phase of survey, I came to know that the teachers felt happy about the recent textbooks.

One of the teachers opined on the new versions of resource books like this:

The recent resource books are good and are modified. They have given more exercises for the learners. But, the activities are more in number in the resource books. Last time, the resource books were difficult. But, this year they have made it easier. For us, the stories are difficult to understand. So, English medium textbooks are very useful and we refer them to teach. The pictures of those books are visible and dark. The stories are

very short. They provide more learning exercises

Teachers of private schools opined that their resource books are very rigid which included only pictures. So, their Headmaster told them to refer CBSE books. From them, they teach vowels, consonants, and grammatical elements. So, their students could read and write independently in English. So, they use other textbooks upon the advice of the Management. Teachers from the urban area expressed dissatisfaction about the resource books and told that local stories could be included. Teachers from rural areas expressed that the resource books were designed in Bangalore for Bangalore children and these are not suitable for us as we live in the context and influence of Marathi, Urdu and Telugu languages. Kannada medium teachers complained like this: “The officials do not give the resource books to the private schools”. One of the teachers in Urdu medium told that for them the stories were difficult to understand. So, English medium textbooks were very useful and they used to refer them to teach. The pictures of those books were visible and dark. The stories were very short. They provided more learning exercises.

One of the teachers from the government school, located at the Lambani tanda opines like this:

Resource books should be made easier than they are at present. It should include only pictures and rhymes. It should start from the teaching alphabet, then words and next sentences. For instance, ‘A’ for apple.... Teaching English through stories is very difficult task because learners do not have more vocabulary. Sometimes, we get confused about how to teach the same story to two different classes. For example, the story ‘Pied Piper’ is given for the first and seventh standard respectively. In order to know these problems, the resource book committee should have the teachers from rural areas as representatives.

A Resource Person who was also the Headmaster of the school shared his experiences like this:

Regarding recent resource books, the number of stories is reduced and the length is also shortened. Most of them are Indian stories. Difficulties are removed and simple vocabulary is enough for narrating stories. So, teachers do not feel that difficult as last

year. As, I am one of the inspecting authorities, I observed the English teaching. Now, teachers are presenting the stories interestingly.

Conclusion

They have improved a lot. Last year, they were of the opinion that they could not handle the English class. But by now, they have gained confidence. The preface is also printed in Kannada and is given to parents because they should also come to know why the teachers are not teaching alphabet, numbers and other such things.

Thus, all the stakeholders felt that the resource books were difficult in the beginning. After getting the revised resource books, they were satisfied to some extent.

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- 4. DVD 4-2008/09- 00:00 to 02:59 hours
- 5. DVD 5-2008/09- 00:00 to 02:52 hours
- 6. DVD 6-2008/09 -00:00 to 02:15 hours
- 7. DVD 1-2009/10-00:00:00 to 00:56:55 minutes
- 8. DVD 2-2009/10-00:00 to 01:13 hours
- 9. DVD 3-2009/10-00:00 to 01:40 hours
- 10. DVD 4-2009/10-00:00 to 01:33 hours



Role Of Ambedkar In Women's Rights

Dr. Suchithra S . R

Assistant professor , Department of Sociology
Government first grade college Kaup.

Corresponding Author- Dr. Suchithra Sr

Email- drsucchisr@rediffmail.com

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Abstract:

When we list our feminist icons here in India, we often overlook Babasaheb Ambedkar. Any mention of Dr Ambedkar and his work is often sought to be confined. He becomes a 'Dalit leader'. While his work in opposing and fighting the caste system is perhaps second to none, such a process of labelling refuses to recognize the other aspects of his work. Aspects of his work which have benefitted every Indian citizen.

And yet sometimes, when he is called *Father of the Indian Constitution*, this becomes an exercise in empty tokenism. There is hardly any acknowledgement of the debt every citizen of this country—regardless of caste, gender, religion—owes him for enshrining equality as a fundamental right. In this article, we will look into how Dr Ambedkar was much more than a dalit leader or the father of the constitution.

Keywords: Women's rights, Women movement ,Feminist, Caste System

I. INTRODUCTION

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was a jurist, social reformer and politician. He is also known as the Father of Indian Constitution. A well-known politician and an eminent jurist, his efforts to eradicate social evils like untouchability and caste restrictions were remarkable. Throughout his life, he fought for the rights of the dalits and other socially backward classes. Ambedkar was appointed as India's first Law Minister in the Cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru. He was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honor, in 1990.

In ancient India, women enjoyed a very high position but gradually their position degenerated into merely objects of pleasure meant to serve certain purpose. They lost their individual identity and even their basic human right. Empowerment is a multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and multi-layered concept. Women's empowerment is a process in which women gain greater share of control over resources material, human and intellectual like knowledge, information, ideas and financial resources like money -

and access to money and control over decision-making in the home, community, society end nation, and to gain 'power'. According to the Country Report of Government of India, "Empowerment means moving from a position of enforced powerlessness to one; of power". But, from time immemorial, the women in this land of ours were treated as a sort of thing.

Ambedkar decided to work towards the cause of women's movement. Let us look into it in more detail in the next topic.

II. Dr. B.R Ambedkar Towards The Empowerment Of Indian Women

The operations of caste both at the systemic level and at the functioning of patriarchy, the growing caste / class divide in feminist political discourse makes Ambedkar's view on women's oppression, social democracy, caste and Hindu social order and philosophy, significant to modern Indian feminist thinking. Although Ambedkar proved, himself to be a genius and was known as a great thinker, philosopher, revolutionary, jurist – par excellence, prolific writer, social activist and critic and strode like a colossus in the Indian sociopolitical scene unto his death, his thoughts never received adequate attention in the generality of Indian society just because he was born as an untouchable.

However, the contemporary social realities warrant close examination of the wide range of his topics, the width of his vision, the depth of his analysis, and the rationality of his outlook and there essential humanity of his suggestions for practical action. Hence, for Indian women's movement Ambedkar provides a powerful source of inspiration to formulate a feminist political agenda which simultaneously addresses the issues of class, caste and gender in the contemporary sociopolitical set up, which still keeps conservative and reactionary values in many respects, particularly on gender relations. The writings and Speeches of Ambedkar show what values India should develop and how they would modernize its social and political institutions. Ambedkar saw women as the victims of the oppressive, caste- based and rigid hierarchical social system.

III. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar The Champion Of Women's Rights

Dr. Ambedkar championed the cause of women as well as the miserable plight of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout his career. He discussed a number of problems of Indian women and sought for their solutions in Bombay Legislative Council, in the Viceroy's Assembly as the chairman of the Drafting Committee and also in the Parliament as the first Law Minister of Independent India.

Dr. Ambedkar was sworn in as a nominated members of the Bombay Legislative Council on 18th Feb., 1927. He advised Indians to participate in the world war on behalf of the British Government. His arguments on the Maternity Benefit Bill and on Birth Critical were quite relevant to recognize the dignity of women. He vehemently supported the Maternity Bill.

IV. Women's response to Ambedkar's visions

Women started participating in satyagrahs and also launched women's associations for untouchable women for spreading education and awareness among them. In the Mahad Satyagraha for temple entry in 1927, even caste Hindues participated. Shandabai Shinde was one such participant. In the Satyagraha it was decided to burn the Manusmriti, which humiliated women, and shudras. In the demonstration after the bonfire of the Manusmriti more than fifty Women participated. Ambedkar addressed the meeting thereafter and advised women to

change their style of wearing saress, wear lightweight ornaments, not to eat meat of dead animals. It was upper caste women like Tipnis who taught them proper way of wearing sarees.

At the All India Depressed Classes Women's Conference held at Nagpur on 20th July, 1940 Dr. Ambedkar emphasized that there could not be any progress without women. He spoke "I am a great believer in women's organization I know that what they can do to improve the condition of the society if they are convinced. They should educate their children and instill high ambition in them.

V. Constitutional provisions made for women's rights.

The Constitution of India contains various provisions, which provide for equal rights and opportunities for both men and women. The salient features are:-

- Article 14 guarantees that the State shall not deny equality before the law and equal protection of the laws;
- Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the ground of sex;
- Article 15 (3) empowers the State to make positive discrimination in favour of women and children;
- Article 16 provides for Equality of Opportunity in matters of public employment;
- Article 23 prohibits trafficking in human beings and forced labour;
- Article 39 (a) and (d) enjoins the State to provide equal means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work;
- Article 42 enjoins upon the State to make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work, and for maternity relief;
- Article 51A(e) imposes a Fundamental Duty on every citizen to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- Article 243D (3) provides that not less than 1/3rd of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women, and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat;
- Article 243T(3) provides that not less than 1/3rd of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality;
- Article 243T(4) provides reservation of offices of Chairperson in Municipalities for

Sc, ST, Women in such manner as the legislature of a State, may by law provide; In pursuance of the above Constitutional provisions, various legislative enactments have been framed to protect, safeguard and promote the interests of women. Many of these legislative enactments have been in the sphere of labour laws to ameliorate the working conditions of women labour

VI. Conclusion

Society is in a continuous process of evolution. It will take several decades for these imbalances to be rectified. Education of both men and women will lead to change in attitudes and perceptions. It is not easy to eradicate deep-seated cultural value, or alter tradition that perpetuate discrimination. Law can only be an instrument of change, that must be effectively used. The absence of effective law enforcement, results in low rates of conviction, which in turn emboldens the feeling that the accused can get away. It is necessary that deterrent punishments are provided in the statute, and are strictly enforced. A beginning has certainly been made in urban areas. Working women continue to remain primarily responsible for taking care of home and child rearing, in addition to their careers. Increased stress has made them more prone to heart and other stress related diseases. Hence, it is necessary to improve the Support System for working women.

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“A Delineate On Quantum Computing”

Smt. Maheshwari. S Hiremath

Assistant Professor , Department of Computer Science
Government First Grade College, Vijayapur, Karnataka.

Corresponding Author- Smt. Maheshwari. S Hiremath

Email - mahemalli.21@gmail.com

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Abstract:

What makes a computer a computer is the processor; size over time. The number of processors is decreasing and the processing speed is steadily increasing current size. The processor is very small, but in the future, it will be the size of an atom. It will not be possible for classic computers to have such a small processor and delivered a huge amount of processing speed. Here the quantum computer takes the lead. On quantum mechanical phenomena like overlap, entanglement, and tunneling, among others, quantum computers are founded. In this report, we're going to talk about quantum computers, quantum computers encryption, quantum teleportation, and quantum communication.

Keywords: Quantum computing, Qubits, teleportation, superposition, entanglement, quanta Encryption.

Introduction:

Quantum physics describes the behavior of elementary particles such as electrons and photons quantum. The computer works by controlling the behavior of these particles, but in a total way is different from ordinary computers. In essence, a quantum computer is a more powerful version of a classical computer. The key to the power of a quantum computer lies in its ability to create and manipulate qubits (quantum bits). Traditional computers employ bits. They are like little switches that can be in a represented state represented by one or by zero when deactivated. Everything we do on our computer is done only with this logic. But every document and every photo is only created from these scraps quantum computers use qubits. These qubits can have a value of one or zero (on or off), as well as a super positional state in which they alternate between being on and off or somewhere in between of these two.

Much research has been done in the field of quantum computing and researchers have arrived with various quantum computer models, including gate quantum matrix, and unidirectional quantum. These include the computer, the topological quantum computer, and the adiabatic quantum computer. Quantum computing opens the door to many

fields of knowledge, such as the development of routers, algorithms. The development of logic gates, and the like. In the coming years, it will be quantum computers. The is intended to replace conventional computers in almost all areas. The following section describes a brief overview of the literature, Section III describes the Quantum calculations and qubits, and Part IV describes various applications of quantum computing. Finally, we discuss the results and the future scope of quantum computing.

Review of Literature:

Jasmeet Singh presented quantum computing, quantum bits, and many algorithms that were derived from quantum computing in this article. They also discussed the history of quantum computing.

Mr. Steffen, in this paper, discussed various proposals to create qubit instances, such as superconducting circuits and Josephson junctions, liquid nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), etc., and finally, their research team decided to design superconducting qubits.

Mikhail Dyakov stated that in the future we may not see working quantum computers, since he stated that a few decades is the maximum lifetime of a large technological and scientific bubble, since over time those who invented this technology will age and will be less eager and In the younger

generation will look for something completely new and maybe they will succeed.

Arun Take, in this article, discussed the postulates of quantum mechanics, polarization, and entanglement, and explained how quantum computing can be used for communication.

Yudong Cao proposed the potential of quantum computers in drug discovery.

Sayantana Gupta demonstrated that an attacker in positional cryptography can breach the overall security of the system, and also proposed and implemented an ideal eavesdropping condition for quantum positional cryptography.

Shaifali Sinhalese in this article, he discussed quantum teleportation, its applications, future aspects of quantum teleportation, and the advantages and disadvantages of quantum teleportation.

Objectives:

- To study the concept of quantum computing.
- To know the utilization of quantum computing.

Research Methodology:

In this paper auxiliary source of data has been adopted. Various journals, e-books, magazines, websites etc has been used for the research paper.

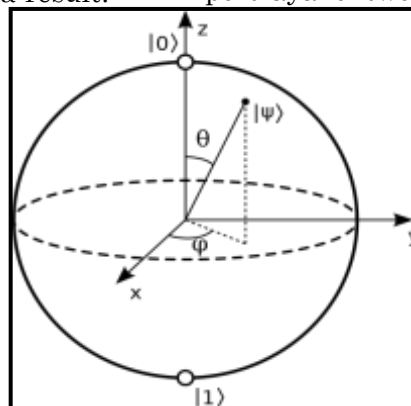
Quantum Computing and Qubits:

Every data is converted into bits, which are zeros and ones in traditional computers. High voltage also, low voltage then go that information through a few entryways called rationale doors. Control these entryways information to come by the outcome. There are a few entryways like AND, OR, NOT, and XOR that can be set in various mixes to handle bits and get a result.

It can execute various tasks, including B. Expansion of all that we do on Computers. Rationale entryways are truly executed utilizing semiconductors. Customary Computers are without a doubt quick, yet there are regions that need more speed. They are great and thrifty, but bad at tackling issues that require outstanding intricacies, such as considering entire numbers. This was demonstrated in 1994 by the American mathematician Peter Shor at the point when he demonstrated the way that quantum Computers can consider numbers polynomial time. A quantum PC is a machine that performs estimations in light of the laws of quantum mechanics.

Quantum mechanics portrays the way of behaving of rudimentary particles like electrons and photons. By impacting the way of behaving of these particles, the quantum PC works, yet it varies on a very basic level from regular Computers in another manner. Fundamentally, a quantum PC is an all the more remarkable standard PC variant. In quantum Computers, the fundamental unit of estimation is the qubit (quantum bit). The qubit is what could be compared to a twofold digit or spot in customary Computers. A qubit shares a few similitudes with a standard piece since it very well may be estimated as nothing or as one. However, the capability of the qubit lies in its quantum mechanical properties like cross-over and trap. A qubit can be in either an invalid state or a solitary state at a time. This is frequently alluded to as quantum superposition. There are typically two ground conditions of a qubit addressed by $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$. The Bloch circle is a mathematical portrayal of two conditions of a qubit.

Bloch Sphere



Two qubit states $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ are addressed by z-pivot and - z-hub. $|0\rangle$ state means up twist of electron and $|1\rangle$ state means descending twist of electron any point $|\psi\rangle$

on this circle is addressed by condition $|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$ where α^2 is likelihood of electron having up turn and β^2 is likelihood of electron having a lower turn as these are

probabilities we can likewise say that $IaI2 + IbI2 = 1$.

Presently the inquiry emerges when might one at any point get a functioning quantum PC? One can presumably never have a functioning quantum PC in their home very much like a PC or a Cell phone. Many examination papers for quantum Computers have been distributed for quite a long time however, most of them are hypothetical, despite the fact that IBM has fostered a functioning quantum PC and one can utilize IBM's quantum PC by means of its site. The justification for why these quantum Computers are taking such a long time to show up is that they are definitely delicate to obstruction. Nearly anything can get a qubit out of its fragile condition of superposition, quantum Computers must be kept secluded from all types of electrical obstruction, and chilled off to near outright zero.

Utilization of Quantum Computing:

There are numerous uses of quantum figuring and we will examine here only not many of them:

- ***Quantum Figuring in Correspondence:*** Today information security is an extremely enormous issue furthermore, to get information the information is encoded and sent over fiber optic links or other channels along with the computerized keys to decode the information at the recipient's end. The information, what's more, keys are sent as traditional pieces and that makes them helpless against assault. Brilliant programmers can peruse and duplicate in the middle between without leaving any followers. Quantum processing anyway exploits the laws of quantum material science to safeguard information. The data or on the other hand information in quantum figuring are sent utilizing qubits. These qubits can be in a condition of superposition that implies they can address various blends of zeroes and one at the same time, in the event that any programmer attempts to get to in the middle of between their very delicate quantum state implodes to possibly one or zero. This implies a programmer can't take information in between without leaving any followers.
- ***Quantum Figuring in Instant transportation*** is the name given by

science fiction journalists to the demonstration of causing an item to break down in one spot while an ideal duplicate shows up elsewhere. This depends on a peculiarity called a quantum trap. Quantum instant transportation works by making trapped sets of photons and then sending one to the beneficiary and the other to the recipient. At the point when the source accepts its ensnared photon, he allows it to communicate with the memory qubit that holds the information he needs to ship off the collector. This association has an impact on the condition of the source's photon, and on the grounds that it is caught with the recipient's photon, its state will likewise be changed in view of this association. In 2014 researchers effectively exhibited quantum instant transportation around 10 feet distance with the immaterial mistake.

Presently the inquiry emerges what is Entrapment? Snare or Quantum ensnarement is a lovely quantum mechanical peculiarity. In this when two particles cooperate and communicate so that their personal states can't be depicted freely and just a quantum state can be given to the framework in general. The fascinating part is that once-trapped particles safeguard the state in any event when they are isolated and separated.

- ***Quantum Registering for Medication Revelation:*** Quantum Computers use qubits that can be halfway zero and mostly one simultaneously. As opposed to working in segregation these qubits become caught and go about collectively, this gives these computers dramatically quicker speed than traditional computers. Demonstrating penicillin on a traditional PC would take 1086 pieces, and it could only 286 qubits on a quantum PC.
- ***Quantum Cryptography*** is the method involved with encoding information, or changing over plain text to code text so just the individual who has the right key to decode the text can understand it. Quantum cryptography utilizes the standards of quantum mechanics to scramble information and communicate information in a manner that can't be hacked. For figuring out how quantum cryptography or quantum encryption

work let's take an illustration of two companions named Alice and Bounce. Alice is the source who needs to send a mystery message to weave. With quantum key conveyance (QKD) Alice sends a progression of enraptured photons over a fiber optic link to Bounce. This fiber optic link needn't bother to be secure on the grounds that the photons have a randomized quantum state. On the off chance that a programmer named eve attempts to furtively peruse the message, she needs to peruse every photon to peruse the message. Then, at that point, she should pass that photon to weave, so accidentally eve changes the quantum condition of the photon, which presents blunders in the quantum key. This cautions Sway and Alice that somebody is perusing their message furthermore, the key has been compromised so they dispose of the key. Alice currently sends another key that isn't compromised so that Weave can peruse the mystery message.

Conclusion:

The field of quantum figuring is becoming quickly a significant number of the main specialized monsters like Google also, IBM has put a great many dollars into this field. In October 2019, Google declared that it had accomplished quantum incomparability, for example, the initial time when a quantum computer has beaten the traditional one, however, we need to embrace this situation that these computers will require a very long time to come into the market while they are still budding. These computers can possibly supplant contemporary computers are pretty much every field. Analysts accept that they can investigate the neglected space by utilizing these computers they can foster more effective batteries, and sun-powered chargers, and could track down remedies for Alzheimer's and so on. So more or less we can close by saying that the fate of quantum registering is very brilliant in the fields like wellbeing, finance, registering, space, guard, and more.

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An Overview Of Cryptography And Network Security

Mrs.Jyotisunilkumar

Assistant Professor ,Department of computer science ,Patel Institute of Science and Management,Bangalore,India

Corresponding Author- Mrs.Jyotisunilkumar

Email : suniljyo1234@gmail.com

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Abstract— Security plays a critical position in preserving information privacy and secrecy. Many encryption strategies are available to protect data during transmission or storage. These encryption methods vary in terms of strength, speed, and resource consumption (CPU usage, memory, and power). This study aims to present the most popular and interesting algorithms currently in use.

Keywords: Cryptography, data security, public key, Private key, Secrete key.

I. Introduction.

Security is an important in protecting data against intruders. One of the most important methods for ensuring data secrecy is cryptography. Cryptography is secret writing for data security protection. Well-hidden data cannot easily be read, modified or fabricated. Cryptography protects crucial data via changing it into unclear data that can only be accessed via authorized receivers, who then converts the uncertain data into the original textual content. The process of changing original text into unclear text (ciphertext)

with a certain key referred to as encryption, and the opposite of encryption process is referred to as decryption process. “Symmetric cryptography,” which entails the usage of the same key to encrypt/ decode information; and “asymmetric cryptography,” which makes use of public and private keys to encrypt/ decode information. Examples of symmetric algorithms are Data Encryption Standard (DES), Triple-DES (3DES), Blowfish, and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). The most well-known asymmetric algorithms are RSA and ELGAMAL Schema.

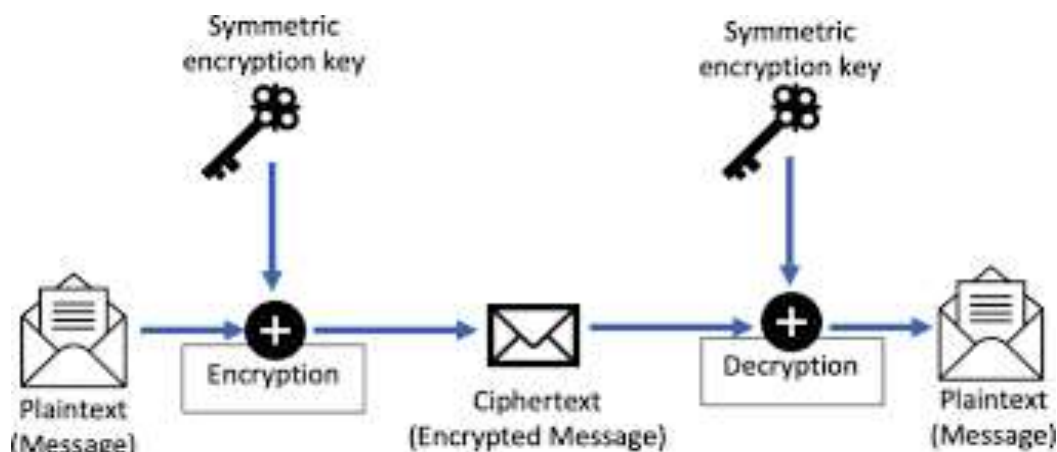


Figure:1 Symmetric cryptosystem

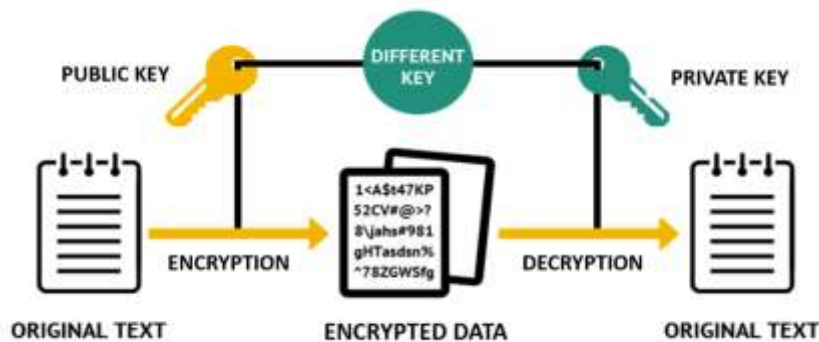


Figure:2 Asymmetric cryptosystem

Ii. Cryptography Concept

The basic concept of a cryptographic system is to cipher information or data in order to achieve confidentiality of the information in a way that an unauthorized person would be unable to derive its meaning. Two of the most common uses of cryptography would be using it to transmit data through an insecure channel, such as the internet, or ensuring that unauthorized people do not understand what they are looking at in a scenario in which they have accessed the information. In cryptography, the concealed information is usually termed "plaintext", and the process of disguising the plaintext.

Iii.Modern Algorithms.

1)Stream ciphers

Stream ciphers operate on pseudorandom bits generated from the key, and the plaintext is encrypted by XOR ing both the plaintext and the pseudorandom bits. Stream ciphers were sometimes avoided in the past, as they were more likely than block ciphers to be broken. Nowadays, however, after years of developing designs, the stream cipher has become more secure and can be trusted and relied on to be used in connections, Bluetooth, communications, mobile 4G, TLS connections, and so on.

2)Block ciphers

This type of cipher consists of both an algorithm for encryption and an algorithm for decryption: a block of plaintext (P), of which C is the product that consists of a ciphertext block. The encryption operation can be expressed as: $C = E(K, P)$. of the previous operation in which the ciphertext is decrypted for the plaintext, P. It can be written as: $P = D(K, C)$

Iv.Digital Signatures

digital signatures did not exist before As computer communications were introduced, the need arose for digital signatures to be discussed, especially in the business environments where multiple parties take place and each must commit to keeping their

declarations and/or proposals. The topic of unforgeable signatures was first discussed centuries ago, except those were handwritten signatures. The idea behind digital signatures was first introduced in a paper by Diffie and Hellman titled "New Directions in Cryptography"

V. Conclusion

Cryptography plays a vital and critical role in achieving the primary aims of security goals, such as authentication, integrity, confidentiality, and no-repudiation. Cryptographic algorithms are developed in order to achieve these goals. Cryptography has the important purpose of providing reliable, strong, and robust network and data security. In this paper, we demonstrated a review of some of the research that has been conducted in the field of cryptography as well as of how the various algorithms used in cryptography for different security purposes work. Cryptography will continue to emerge with IT and business plans in regard to protecting personal, financial, medical, and ecommerce data and providing a respectable level of privacy.

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Mrs.Jyotisunilkumar



The Vision Of Saint Bhima Bhoi: A Contemporary Perspective On Education

Debendra Bhue

Lecturer in Education, Shree Ram College, Rampur (Affiliated to Rajendra University, Balangir) Dist- Subarnapur, Odisha, India

Corresponding Author- Debendra Bhue

E-mail- debendrabhue02@gmail.com

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Abstract

Saint Bhima Bhoi's philosophy is not only based on idealism but also on humanism. Though he was blind by birth¹, he didn't have any formal education but still his feelings, idea, works were for the upliftment of the people, society and for the whole humanity. His signature lines which have been inscribed on the wall of the United Nations Organization (UNO) Hall in various languages that

Praaninka aarata dukkha apramita dekhu dekhu kibaa sahu

Mo jeevana pachhe narke padithaau jagat uddhaara heu

(Witnessing the plethora of plights on earth how one could bear with; let the world get redeemed at my cost) His ideology was not limited to certain cult or area but for the whole universe. The great idea of fraternity, equality, social justice, freedom, love, humanity, purity, non-violence, humility etc. were the core ideas of his philosophy. His visions and deep ideologies have the potential to solve many modern educational problems. Hence this article tries to find out such educational ideology of his philosophy for the betterment of the modern society.

Keywords : Bhima Bhoi, educational philosophy, mahima dharma, sunya, alekha, equality.

Statement of the problem

The Vision of Saint Bhima Bhoi: A Contemporary Perspective on Education

Objectives

1. To highlight the importance of education given by Bhima Bhoi
2. To study the general philosophy of Bhima Bhoi
3. To study the educational philosophy of Bhima Bhoi
4. To study the impact of philosophy of Bhima Bhoi on the different aspects of education
5. To study the importance of educational philosophy of Bhima Bhoi in modern system of education

Method and procedure

This research was focused on the history and philosophy of education, specifically regarding the ideas of Saint Bhima Bhoi. Both primary and secondary resources were utilized by the investigators, and the research was conducted entirely through library work.

Introduction

Bhima Bhoi was a nineteenth century mystic poet of Eastern Odisha. His works are the best examples on literature of reformation and emancipation, and he used them to raise awareness among people against the injustice in society. His writings had the potential to wake the society out of its slumber of indifference. His verses contain the most moving and thought-provoking words about the fight of humanity and injustices that the downtrodden and suffering. His literary canon is extensive. His notable works such as *Stutichintamani*, *Bhajanamala*, *Brahmanirupana Geeta*, *Chautisa Madhuchakra*, *Adianata Geeta*, *Nirvedasadhana*, *Astaka Bihari Geeta*, *Srutinishedha Geeta*, *Brahma Calak Geeta*, *Bangala Atha Bhajana* etc. witnesses his spiritual caliber, devotion, and quest for the ultimate.

Educational philosophy of Saint Bhima Bhoi

During nineteenth century in Odisha Mahima Dharma was one of the revolutionary socio religious movement came into existence against the orthodox

brahmanical system by Mahima Gosain and Bhima Bhoi was one of the earliest follower of him hence most of the philosophical ideas of Bhima Bhoi were the influence of the philosophy of his guru, Mahima Gosain. It is also inferred from the writings of Bhima Bhoi that his writings are also based on the core philosophy of Hinduism.

Metaphysics

Bhima Bhoi was an idealist, a monotheist, who believed in one God, who is Anakara (formless), Alekha (indescribable), Arupananda (ethereal bliss), Sunya Prabhu Para Brahman (the Highest Being). He also stated that the Brahman, who is eternal and has no parts, is the only reality. Brahman should not be divided because there is no other possibility². He used many names like Mahima, Purusa, Alekha, Sunya, Swaami, Brahman etc. for the ultimate. Sometimes he used combined words like Sunya-Purusha, Mahima-Alekha, Sunya-Brahman, Alekha-Purusha etc. In his words

*Oh Formless, Indescribable, colorless,
Omnipresent in the form of Eternal bliss!
(Chautisha Madhuchakra-3/20)*

Bhima Bhoi was against of idol worship. He thought that no one has the capacity to restrict the infinite God in a finite form. According to him, it is just the ignorance of men who try to fit the infinite within the finite that is what the illusion created by Maayaa. Meditation, an ascetic lifestyle and ritual practices are the only ways to approach God. Hence, he writes

*They are idols, they have no life or breathe
How can they grant boons?*

*Without knowing the tricks and
illusions of Vishnu*

In their ignorance are people deluded. (Bhima Bhoi, Verses from the void, 279)

Bhima Bhoi gave the complete theory of creation of this universe in his text Bhajanamala (part-2). He further stated that this world did not emerge from the union of mere atoms and molecules or purusha and prakriti. Rather, it was created by Arupananda, the Supreme Being. He is the origin and cause of all things. As a result, He should be revered as the creator of the universe. In his words-

*Wandering through the eternal universe
The formless and named Brahma exists.
No wave, dust, light, or flame can define
The supreme order of Arupananda's
divine..... (Bhajanamaalaa -part-2)*

One of the notable features of his philosophy was its *Sunya (void) centric* metaphysics. He advocated for absolute monism and believed that there is only one ultimate Absolute, which is *Sunya Brahman* or *Sunya Purusha*. In his view, *Sunya* does not refer to an empty space. It is the absolute truth. It is both the ultimate beginning and end of everything. The finite intellect cannot comprehend the ultimate since it is infinite. He defied categorization in every way. As he writes

Beyond word he is, and beyond thought.

His body is the Void.

Who can find him in the scriptures?

*Who can bind him within thought or form?
(Bhima Bhoi, Verses from the void, 209)*

His philosophy also supported liberation but for that he said that mere chanting the name of the supreme, or any rituals cannot help to get liberation, it is the true bhakti that helps to get such. In his words-

*Uttering mere names of God, will sin be
erased?*

Saying "food, food", will hunger be appeased?

Eating mindfully, the soul will awaken,

*Chanting the holy name, liberation
will be taken. (Brahmanirupana Geeta, 111)*

In consonance with the great Indian tradition, Bhima Bhoi embraces the core concepts of the karma doctrine, which states that "what you sow, so shall you reap." In other words, the offender is punished while the good are rewarded. Action and reaction have a fixed relationship that cannot be changed. He says-

As per our deeds, we shall receive

The fruits of our own labor

*If we commit sin, we shall suffer its
consequences*

*If we accumulate virtue, we shall enjoy its
fruits. (Stutichintamani, 66.18,19)*

Epistemology

Most of the Indian philosophies are based on salvation and as Upanishad says true knowledge is the only mean to achieve it (*Sa vidya ja vikuntaye*) Bhima Bhoi also agreed on this. He also stated that lack of true knowledge leads to ignorance and ignorance leads towards sorrow and sufferings. He always put knowledge above all the material things that is why he says-

*Their minds are steeped in ignorance
And wicked are the high-born*

.....

They recited the scriptures and are confused

Never finding the path of knowledge (Bhima Bhoi, Verses from the void, 127)

Bhima Bhoi showed many ways to attain such knowledge. According to him Alekha, the supreme God is the highest source of such knowledge. Without the grace of Him, jnana or knowledge is not possible, Jnana is a gift from God that cannot be acquired via the study of the scriptures, hence, Bhima Bhoi advises anybody seeking to follow the road of wisdom must pray to God to grant his wishes. Without the assistance of the Alekha, the All-Powerful, it is impossible for the mind to grow steadfast and pure. In his words-

*Oh Lord, cleave my sins
With the sword of wisdom,
As darkness vanishes*

With the rising of the sun! (Bhima Bhoi, Verses from the void, 257)

He then begs the Supreme Being or the Supreme Guru repeatedly for his blessing so that jnana can play a crucial part in ending the cycle of birth and death.

The grace of the teacher cuts the knowledge into pieces

And my heart gets filled with sin every passing day. (Stutichintamani, 72.13)

He further stated that it is the bhakti which is the highest path to get the true knowledge. He further recommended the purest form of bhakti, the niskam bhakti or the Alekha bhakti, and it started with total surrender to God. In his words

O dear! Without bhakti, you can't get true knowledge (Bhajanamala, 16)

Axiology

Guru Mahima swami introduced the Mahima Dharma to free the oppressed and illiterate lower caste common people from the bonds of various superstitions, beliefs, and traditions, ritualistic idolatry, and casteism, as well as to limit the dominance of the priest, rulers, jamidars, and landlords over the common men. However, the main goal is to encourage everyone to practice the worship of Alekha, the Parama Brahman by upholding the moral principles, which will enable them to become ideal human beings who act and think for the benefit of the entire planet and its people. In his words-

*Without realizing the highest Lord
This precious life becomes useless
In ignorance, people worship*

Whichever God is most pleasing to their nature (Bhima Bhoi, Verses from the void, 279)

Humanity

Dharma is a major aspect of most Indian philosophies. It is also said that let the dharma be saved at any cost (dharat pariye dharam na chhodiye) but according to Saint Bhima Bhoi human is the sole base of any religion. He is the Center of everything, without the existence of him religion is meaningless. Hence, human should always be placed above these things. In his words –

Dharma pachhe nindaa heu Dharani mandala rahu

Sunya dharati aakaasha Aakaasha bhaasi na jaau (Chautishaa, 102)

*(Let the religion be defamed
but the earth should remain)*

Equality

The idea of equality has been fervently promoted in the philosophy of Bhima Bhoi. No distinction is made between men and women. They receive equal treatment. He further stated that treat all creatures equal because the supreme God is omnipresent among all, see Him in every creature. He says-

Be they wicked or saintly, servant or master

*Insect or bird, you pervade all
I see you equally in all beings*

Nowhere less than in another (Bhima Bhoi, Verses from the void, 167)

Fraternity

Bhima Bhoi believed in the concept of one God, one family. For him the whole universe is a family, we are all the children of Alekha, the ultimate God. That is why he says

*I suffer every pang as the sorrows
And sufferings of all beings pierce my heart,*

Prostrated at the feet of the Lord

Bhima, the unprotected, prays to save them (Stutichintamani, 26.20)

Casteless society

The sole aim of his philosophy is to create a casteless society in this planet of earth. He also stated that we are all humans; it is the sole identity of ourselves within this universe. Let us see everybody as human without any filter. That is why he says

In the thirty-six royal lineages, the caste of boatmen cannot be named

It is wise to consider water as the only caste within.

In this universe, I only hope for one person and one caste;

It is the Creator who has made everyone from the same earth. (Stutichintamani, 70.12,13)

Humility

Saint Bhima Bhoi stated that a true knowledgeable person should have humility. The more he knows, the more humility he should have. He never wastes his time in arguments nor in gossiping in fact he utilizes his times for the good. In his lines-

Knowledgeable hearts, with humility so pure

They shun conflicts, and disputes obscure

Realizing the Brahma, the eternal whole

They embrace unity, for the ultimate goal. (Stutichintamani, 49.18)

World benevolence

The countless tragedies and sufferings of the common people made Bhima Bhoi restless. He was very much thoughtful not only for various kingdoms like animals, birds, reptiles etc. but also for the entire universe and was willing to make the ultimate sacrifice to ensure the continuation of the cosmos. In his words-

Endless are the agonies of living beings

Who can tolerate to witness

Let my soul be condemned to hell

But let the universe be redeemed (Stutichintamani, 27.07)

Values in family life

Bhima Bhoi highlighted the importance of family life. To get salvation one need not leave the house and go to the forest like a hermit but to stay in the family and live a *gruhasti* life with proper code of conduct. He clearly stated that a *ghuhasti* can also attain it through proper bhakti. In his verses-

In the path of household duty,

If one can tread with sincere beauty,

Then, liberation is not

far.(stutichintamani, 85.01)

Aims of education

The objectives of education are shaped by the principles of educational philosophy. The purpose of education is closely linked to the meaning of life, and the goals of life are influenced by the dominant

ideology. As philosophies and ideologies of life change over time, so does the purpose of education. In ancient times, education was seen as a path to salvation, whereas in modern times, it focuses on the comprehensive growth of the child.

Bhima Bhoi witnessed the plight of the poor and lower castes right from his childhood that is why he used his writings to uplift the society from the ill practices in order to establish equality, fraternity and social justice in the society. According to him, education is the remedy to heal the wounds of society. He further stated that the sole aim of education is to develop the *sadabuddhi jnana*, true knowledge, which helps to create a society free from all vices and deformities.

Curriculum

The knowledge imparted to students is reflected in the curriculum. The curriculum may differ depending on the philosophical foundation of the educational institution. Bhima Bhoi advocated for an equitable curriculum that would advance social equality by giving all students an equal chance. He recommended that the curriculum be tailored to help students lead their best possible lives, considering their unique strengths and interests. Additionally, the curriculum should encourage problem-solving skills development among students.

Method of Teaching

To ensure equal opportunities and promote social equality, Bhima Bhoi emphasized the need to design a curriculum that enables students to live ideal lives. The curriculum, according to him, should cater to the aptitude, potential, and interests of each child, fostering problem-solving skills in the process. He recognized that the curricula of various schools of philosophy differ, and thus recommended a curriculum that aims to give everyone an equal opportunity for growth and development.

Teacher

The role of the teacher or guru is crucial in the teaching of Mahima Dharma. The guru is the only one who can show the way to liberation, and the practice of the dharma is meaningless without him. Bhima Bhoi emphasized the importance of the guru in achieving the transmigration of the soul. The guru guides and leads the student towards the path of realization. Bhima Bhoi acknowledged that without the blessings of the guru, he would not have been able to

realize God. Consequently, Guru held a high standing among the Mahima Panthis. On his words-

Service to the wise and virtuous is the only path to salvation,

Serving anyone other than the guru bears no fruit or liberation.
(*StutiChintamani*, 57.01)

Student

According to Bhima Bhoi a student should be live a life full of discipline. He/she must be obedient to the guru. He/she should serve to the guru dedicated so that the mercy and good wishes of guru makes him/her realize the ultimate.

Discipline

Bhima Bhoi believed that students should lead a disciplined life and show obedience towards their gurus. By serving their gurus with dedication, students can receive their blessings and good wishes, which can ultimately help them realize their true potential.

Modern relevance

Saint Bhima Bhoi believed in equality and favored large classrooms that represent all of humanity. His significant contributions to promoting equality have inspired the current educational system's goal to provide education for everyone, with equal opportunities. Bhima Bhoi advocated for the holistic development of a child's moral, intellectual, social, and spiritual being, which has become the modern educational goal. He fought for unity and fraternity among people from all castes and classes. In the contemporary setting, modern education is following his footsteps to create a society that values the growth of every individual.

The Indian Constitution embodies the ideals of democracy and equality that Bhima Bhoi promoted. He worked to strengthen the willpower of lower-caste and disadvantaged individuals and instill in them passion, courage, resolve, and optimism. Today, teachers can also help students build their willpower so they can contribute to scientific and technological advances and enhance their overall well-being. Bhima Bhoi emphasized reason, imagination, and logic as important facets of growth. Thus, constructing comprehensive evaluation systems requires significant time and effort. Bhima Bhoi's core philosophy was to lead a life of simplicity and high thinking.

Conclusion

Although the modern system of education has achieved significant progress, the accomplishments are still limited to books. To implement the education system successfully in a democratic setting, much work is still needed to eliminate casteism and discrimination. While many rules have been established for women's education, Bhima Bhoi's philosophy for the education system must still be adhered to for the advancement of women in society. Mainstream education has yet to reach the lower and weaker sections. Despite every child in India being entitled to free and compulsory education, regardless of caste, color or creed, under Article 45 of the Indian Constitution, the SSA and other educational policies have not met their objectives. Modern educationists must consider Saint Bhima Bhoi's educational and humanitarian philosophy while creating various education policies.

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Development of the Panchveera cult of the Vrishni heroes : A Review of the Early Brahmi Inscriptions

Dr. Rupali Mokashi

Associate Professor ,Head Post Graduate Department of History
R K Talreja College, Ulhasnagar

Corresponding Author- Dr. Rupali Mokashi

Email- dr.rupalimokashi@gmail.com

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Abstract

Inscriptions are first hand authentic source to understand religious in ancient times. Post Mauryan early Brahmi inscriptions offer wide variety of subjects as compared to the centrally controlled and didactic edicts of Emperor Ashoka. The inscriptions analysed in this research paper will enable us to understand the development of Panchveera cult of the Vrishni heroes in the post Mauryan period.

Key Words: Hathibada - Ghosundi, Naneghat, Besnagar, Vrishni Mora, Pabhosa, Reh, Inscriptions

Introduction

After the death of emperor Ashoka, next fifty years experienced rapid break-up of the Mauryan Empire. Once spread over pan India level, it was now relegated to a very small territory. Shungas, the successor of the Mauryas inherited a small regional Kingdom. This paper will investigate the royal epigraphical records produced during successive centuries after the breakup of the Mauryan empire.

The edicts of emperor Ashok were royal charters addressed to his citizens. Although available on a pan India level, these inscriptions illustrate uniformity in form, character and content as they were issued by the direct royal orders of the emperor. Apart from his own edicts, Dasharatha was the only other Mauryan king and grandson of Ashoka whose inscriptions are available at the earliest rock cut cave at Barabar Hills in Bihar. Donation to the Ajivika sect by Ashoka and Dasharatha has been recorded at this site. He probably deployed expert supervisors to the sites where these inscriptions were carved. The case of scribe Chapada well illustrates this point.

The fragmentary Mahasthan tablet and Sohagura Copper Plate inscriptions cannot be attributed to any particular king. The Piprahwa Relic Casket inscription is a Buddhist funerary inscription. The

Hathigumpha Inscription of King Kharavela is a Prakrit Brahmi inscription that opens with the Namokar Mantra and goes on to delve year by year account of his rule and personal life.

However, the situation soon changed. Large number of donative Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanical Brahmi inscriptions were engraved by the royals as well as lay people. The scope and content of these inscriptions allow us to glean into the social and religious fabric of early ancient India. Shaiva and Vaishnava cults were emerging as popular traditions among the Indians as well as the people of foreign descent such as the Greeks and the Shakas. One of the popular traditions was worship of the five heroes of the Vrishni tribe.

The Vrishnis

The five warriors of the Vrishni clan included Vaasudeva (son of Vasudeva – Krishna), Samkarsana (son of Vasudeva–Balarama), Pradyumna (son of Vaasudeva-Krishna and Rukmini), Samba (son of Vasudeva-Krishna and Jambavati) and Aniruddha (son of Pradyumna and Rukmavati, and the grandson of Krishna and Rukmini). They belonged to the mythological Vrishni family in the Mathura region in some remote antiquity.¹ The Vrishnis were an ancient Vedic Indian clan who were believed to be the descendants of Vrishni. It is believed that Vrishni was the son of Satvata,

a descendant of Yadu, the son of Yayati. He had two wives, Gandhari and Madri. He has a son named Devamidhusa by his wife Madri. Vasudeva, the father of Krishna was the grandson of Devamidhusa. According to the Puranas, the Vrishnis were residents of Dvaraka.

The Vrishnis were known in the later Vedic texts. They are as as Varshna, Varshneya and Varshnya. The Mahabharata narrates them as one of the powerful families. Panini cites Vrishni and Andhaka as kshatriya tribes.ⁱⁱ They soon were worshipped as pentads. Of the five warriors, Sankarshana and Vaasudeva were more popular. Soon the popularity of Vaasudeva as Krishna outnumbered others. Their triad

form included Sankarshana, Vaasudeva and Ekanamsha. She was the daughter of Nanda and Yashoda, who was taken away by Vasudeva. When Kamsa tried to kill her, she transformed into the goddess Yogamaya.

Many artworks as well as numismatic sources elucidate the popularity of this cult in the early centuries of the Christian era. The Tikala rock painting discovered in a rock shelter in Madhya Pradesh is perhaps the earliest known Indian depiction of the Vrishni Triad. It was first recorded by the renowned archaeologist V S Wakankar. The Brahmi inscription dated to 2nd century BCE on the top suggests that it was a contribution of someone named Dambuka.



Rock Painting at Tikala

Epigraphical Review of the Panchveera Cult

The corpus of edicts of Ashoka is very large. However, they are essentially didactic in nature, having a bearing on the Buddhist precepts. They do not allow us to glean into the other contemporary religious traditions. However, soon after the downfall of the Mauryan empire, donative inscriptions ceased to be a royal prerogative. Foreign traditions like Greeks and that of the Shakas, influenced the image worship and construction of temples for the deities. Following early Brahmi inscriptions are crucial to understand these traditions, especially the Panchveera cult.

Hathibada and Ghosundi Inscriptions at Nagari

A set of three Brahmi inscriptions discovered separately in the vicinity of Nagari in Rajasthan exudes multiple significant aspects. It is one of the oldest available Sanskrit inscriptions corroborating the existence of Vaishnavism in the area.

Hathibada Inscription

The Hathibada inscription were found near Nagari village, about 13 kms north of Chittorgarh, Rajasthan. The Ghosundi inscription was found in the well at the village of Ghosundi, 4.8 kms southwest of

Chittorgarh. It is one of the oldest known Sanskrit inscriptions in the Brahmi script dated to the 2nd-1st BCE, the other being Ayodhya inscription of Dhanadeva. Three fragments of this unique inscription were found scattered in the nearby area.ⁱⁱⁱ Similar text has been engraved on both slabs at Hathibada as well as Ghosundi.

Bhandarkar states that a single text was engraved at three different places in the enclosure that we know today as Hathibada. With the passage of time when the structure was out of use and disintegrating, one stone block that contained greater portion of the inscription was removed and stuck up in the well at Ghosundi while the large part of the third inscription is still in situ. It was discovered by the government epigraphist. The best preserved of the three is the Ghosundi version.

According to legend, when Mughal emperor Akbar came to reduce Chittorgarh he encamped at Nagari. He used an enclosure situated here for his elephant stable. It is a parallelogram (93.6 m x 45.90 m) of huge cut blocks of stone. Since then, it was known as Hathibada. Based on the existence of pile of huge, dressed stones, D R Bhandarkar has suggested that the structure could be of pre-Muhammadan antiquity.

Dr. Niranjana Prasad Chakravarti, the Government epigraphist discovered this Brahmi inscription in 1934-35 on a stone block fixed in the north-northeast corner of the wall. The Ghosundi Inscription was discovered and published earlier. Bhandarkar also discovered a fragmentary inscription reading '(te)na Sarvatatena Ashvamedha' in 1915-16.^{iv} Later in 1926-27 Gaurishankar Ojha published two missing fragments, which he believed were a part of the Ghosundi inscription. The first being

'Sarvatatena Ashvamedha' and the second 'sarveshvaabhyam'. According to Bhandarkar he perhaps overlooked its publication earlier. They were lying in situ till 1926-27 and moved to Udaipur Museum thereafter. Bhandarkar also observed that although the letters belonged to the same form, they were written in an entirely different hand. Their size was also slightly different than the Ghosundi inscription. He further states that R R Haldar also overlooked these facts.^v



The Hathibada Enclosure

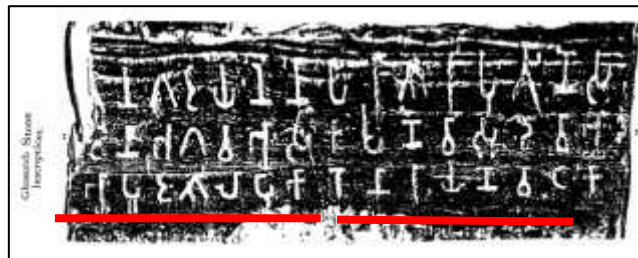
Ghosundi Inscription

The Brahmi inscription was attached to a well at Ghosundi, 6 miles from Nagari. The classical name of Ghosundi is Madhyamika. According to K P Jayswal it was the seat of ancient Shibi clan, known from the discovery of coins in this area. The inscription was first brought to notice by Shyamala Das in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society (Vol-LVI, Part 1, p. 77). It was found attached to a well in the village of Ghosundi. It was removed from its original location within the puja-shila-prakara of the Narayana-vata at the Hathibada enclosure. This inscription is deposited now in the Victoria Hall at Udaipur. Originally it contained three lines while the Hathibada version has two lines and it contains more

words in each of them. Few words mentioned above are all that remains of the third fragmentary inscription.^{vi}

Palaeography of the Letters

According to Bühler, the letters belonged to latter half of 4th and 3rd Century BCE. However, Jayswal correctly identifies them as later than Asoka's time. The top of the letter '𑀧' is not angular '𑀧' and '𑀧' do not have a round base as seen in the edicts of Ashoka. Hathibada can be placed slightly later than the Besnagar inscription that has angular top of the letter '𑀧' as seen in Ashoka's time. Considering these features, the present inscription can be placed in 1st BCE.



**Ghosundi version Fragment A
The Text**

3. \int $\frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

158

huge stone enclosure wall in the Rummendei inscription.

Bhandarkar discovered an inscription attached to this enclosure that was dated to 7th CE. The letters were highly withered. However, he could read 'Shri-Vishnu Padabhyam' which confirmed that the enclosure was a place of Vaishnava worship. This is an important remark and suggests that at that time the footprints of Lord

Vishnu were object of worship and not his image.

Existence and Popularity of Vrishni Cult

A review of contemporary inscriptions suggests that the worship of Vaasudeva and Sankarshana was popular in 1st BCE. The Naneghat inscription of Satavahana queen Naganika opens with obeisance to various states including Yama, Varuna, Indra, Sankarshana and Vaasudeva.



(namo samkamsana-vaasudevanam)

Besnagar Garudadhvaja Inscription

The Besnagar inscription speaks of only Vaasudeva as 'god of gods (devadevasa)'. This inscription was engraved on a pillar that served as a garudadhvaja placed outside Vaasudeva temple that exists no more. It was donated by Heliodorus, an ambassador of the Indo-Greek King Amtalikita (Antialkidas) to the court of King Kashiputra Bhagabhadra. It was the 14th regnal year of Bhagabhadra.

Heliodorus identified himself as Bhagavata. He was son of Dion, and a resident of Takshashila. This is the earliest known example of a follower of Vaasudeva cult by a Greek. The images of Vaasudeva and Sankarshana are engraved on the coins of Indo Greek King Agathocles (c. 180 BCE) further confirming the popularity of this cult in the Takshashila region.

The Text

Line 1. ॐ देवदेवस्य वासुदेवस्य गुरुध्वजस्य

Devadevasa Va[sude]vasa Garudadhvaje ayam

Line 2. ॐ देवदेवस्य वासुदेवस्य गुरुध्वजस्य

karito i[a] Heliodoreṇa bhagavatena

Line 1 This Garuda-standard of Vasudeva, the god of gods

Line 2 was constructed here by Heliodora (Heliodoros), the Bhagavata

Popularity of Vaasudeva Krishna as Narayana

A review of these inscriptions suggests that gradually Vaasudeva Krishna as Narayana gained ascendance and popularity than his elder brother Sankarshana-Balarama. Taking a clue from the above mentioned three inscriptions, the Naneghat inscription can be placed earlier followed by Ghosundi and Besnagar at the last.

The popularity of cult of Krishna can be gleaned through the records left by the Greek ambassador Megasthenes who stayed at the Mauryan court at Pataliputra. He states that Herakles was especially worshipped by the Souraseni, an Indian nation in whose land is two great cities Methora and Kleisobora and through it flows

the navigate to river Jobares.^{vii} The geographical names of Mathura and river Jamuna or Yamuna can be clearly observed.

Epigraphical Evidence of Pratima Worship of Panchveeras at Mathura during Indo-Scythian Northern Satrapa Rule of Shodasa/Shudasa

Mora Well Inscription

Large number of inscriptions have been discovered from Mathura city and its environs.^{viii} In 1982, General Cunningham discovered a large, inscribed slab at Mora, about 11 kms from Mathura. The slab formed the part of the terrace of an ancient well. It was removed to Mathura Museum under the supervision of Dr. Vogel and Pandit Radha Krishna. The inscription contains four lines. However, the text is obliterated at many places. General Cunningham, Dr. Vogel and Heinrich Lüders^{ix} have given their versions of the reading.

Text

1. Mahakshatrapasa Ranjuvulasa putrasa svami ...

2. bhagavatam Vrishnina(m) panchviranam
pratimah shailadevagri(he)
3. ya[s] Toshayaa shailam shrimad griham
atulam udadhasamadhara ...
4. archadesham shailam pancha jvalata iva
paramavapusha ...

Meaning of the Inscription

1. . . . of the son of mahakshatrapa
Ranjuvula, svami . . .

2. the images of the holy panchaviras of the
Vrishnis. . .
3. the stone shrine...whom the magnificent
matchless stone house of Tosha was
erected and maintained...
4. five objects of adoration made of stone,
radiant, as it were with highest beauty...



Mora Well Inscription

Importance of the Inscription

The content of the inscription suggests that it was donative in nature. Originally it must have been attached to a temple which has been lost in the course of time. The inscription belonged to the time of 'son of Mahakshatrapa Ranjuvula' who has been definitely identified as Shaka King Shodasa. He belonged to the northern branch of the Shakas and ruled during late 1st BCE-early 1st CE.

The content of the inscription is extremely important to analyse the popularity of the Vrishni cult in the vicinity of Mathura. The inscription makes an early mention of pratima (murti/image), stone shrine and calls the Panchveeras (five Vrishnis) as bhagavatam. It is an extremely early form of Vaishnavism now called Pancharatra system. The specific mention of the stone temple and the five images

consecrated in it can be considered as an extremely rare and early example of temple architecture in ancient India. The temple is known in the inscription as the 'House of Tosha', Probably the person who built this temple. The earlier examples cited in this paper refer to invocation to the Vrishni Heroes, especially Sankarshana and Vaasudeva, but this is the only inscription that very clearly mentions existence of a temple and image worship.

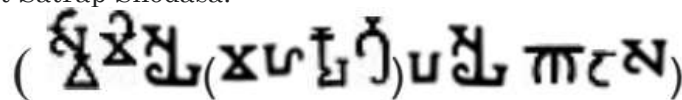
Vasu Door Jamb Inscription of Mathura

As stated earlier this inscription was also one of the several dedicatory inscriptions discovered from Mathura.^x The inscription was found on a temple doorjamb made of red sandstone. It was found dumped in an old well in Mathura. This inscription also belonged to the rule of Indo-Scythian Northern Satrap Shodasa (c.1st BCE).



Shodasa

Fortunately, his name clearly appears in the inscription as Svamisya (Mahakshatra)pasya Shodasa or Lord and Great Satrap Shodasa.



In this twelve-line inscription, many words are obliterated. Someone named Vasu installed this Torana or door jamb in the great temple (mahasthana) of Vaasudeva.



(mahasthana)

The name Vaasudeva appears partially in the inscription, through its last two syllables (--deva:) in line 10.



(--deva:)

It mentions a Vishnu temple, a torana (temple gateway) and a vedika (railing). The palaeography of the inscription is in conformity with the Brahmi of the Kshatrapa period. The language of the inscription is

Sanskrit. Both Mora and Vasu inscriptions suggest popularity and construction of temples of Vaasudeva in the vicinity of Mathura. Mathura is still the most popular centre of worship of Krishna.

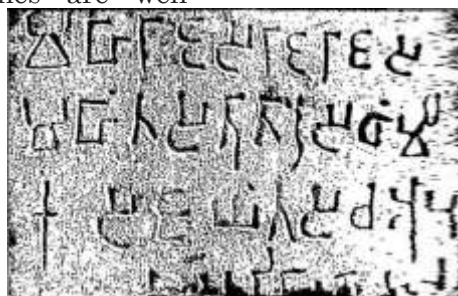


Vasu Door Jamb Inscription of Mathura

Reh Shaiva Inscription

Soon the influence of image worship was becoming popular. The Reh inscription discovered in 1980 by G R Sharma on the bottom of a polished Shiva linga shaft that was at some point cut out from its original location. ^{xi} Three of its lines are well

preserved, the fourth is at the edge of where the linga was cut off and is damaged. Other lines if any below the fourth line are lost. According to palaeography the inscription can be placed in 2nd BCE. This makes it oldest Shaiva inscription.



Reh Inscription

The inscription reads:

Line 1. maharajasa rajarajasa

Line 2. mahamtasa tratarasa dhammi

Line 3. kasa Jayantasa ca apra

Meaning

Of the king of kings, Great Saviour,
Just, Victorious, and Invincible

Conclusion

A review of the epigraphical sources throws light on the existence and popularity of the Panchaveera cult in ancient India. All these inscriptions are essentially undated. However, necessary markers like the contemporary palaeographical styles and references of ruling kings help us to determine the tentative period of the inscriptions. These inscriptions refer to constructions of temples. Unfortunately, none of these temples are extant now. They also indicate the progression of Vaishnavism, from the Panchveera cult to the popularity of Vaasudeva-Krishna.

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Indian Economic Reforms And Their Impact On Agricultural Sector

Dr.Nagaraju R C

Assistant Professor of Commerce,
Dept. of Commerce and Management
University College of Arts, B H Road,
Tumkur University, Tumkur-572103

Corresponding Author- Dr.Nagaraju R C

Email- nagarajurc@gmail.com

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Abstract

Agriculture once known as the backbone of Indian Economy is at present at its worst, thanks to the anti farmer, pro-Industry policy of the various Indian Governments since 1991. India is once considered as the “Ann Data” of the entire world is struggling even to manage the own demand-supply problem of various agricultural commodities. The farmers are committing suicides, are celebrating “Crop Holidays” and are fighting with Govt. for illegal acquisition of land for developing Real estate or other commercially viable projects at the cost of Agriculture..It remains to be one of the largest employers, especially in the rural India, with more than 70% of rural population and 55% population involved in agriculture. It is the mainstay of the rural Indian economy around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations resolve, and any change in its structure is likely to have a corresponding impact on the existing pattern of social equality. No strategy of economic reform can succeed without sustained and broad based agricultural development which is critical for raising living standards, alleviating poverty, assuring food security, generating buoyant market for expansion of industry and services and making sustainable contribution to the national economic growth. As such, the economic reforms of 1991 had a large impact on the Indian agricultural sector. This paper will discuss the impact of Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization on the Indian Agriculture Sector.

Key Words: Indian Agriculture, Economic Liberalization, , Economic Reforms, Globalization, Privatization,

Introduction:

Agriculturists in general and the small and marginal farmers in particular have been the worst sufferers from the onslaught of globalization. With more than 40 percent of agricultural lending even today coming from the non-institutional sources charging anywhere between 30-40 percent interest per annum, the farmers are in an immiserizing situation. They are committing one of the worst human tragedies – suicides. Rural India without them definitely is not shining. And with the woeful lack of infrastructure there is a gloom not a bloom in the countryside. A decline in the share of agriculture in the national income from over 50 per cent during the 50s to less than 20 per cent today may be a sign of structural transformation but the question today is whether Indian agriculture will be able to meet the new demands placed upon it by

Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG).

Before 1991, markets and price mechanism were not the policymakers' tool. On the other hand, governments, both at the Centre and at the States, were serious in intervening markets for agricultural commodities and inputs.

In the early years of planning, agricultural development strategy centered around land reform programmes and in the late 1960s and 1970s, green revolution technology became the dominant policy.

Progress, as a result, became impressive. In fact, planning for agriculture has been an outstanding example of indicative planning in this country since output decisions as well as investment decisions are independently taken by millions of farmers who aim at achieving the public goal of self-sufficiency in food grains. Despite remarkable achievement

in this area, there is no room for complacency.

She imports some food grains occasionally. Though the 'ship-to-mouth' situation on imported wheat from the USA in the late 1950s and early 1960s is still away from that point now, the shadow of food insecurity looms large in the skies of India. Prospects of hunger-free India seem to be grim at the moment.

Meanwhile, structural adjustment programmes and economic reforms were launched in July 1991 in all the sectors, except agriculture. Reforms affected agriculture indirectly. One of the reasons is that unlike industry, Indian agriculture had never been controlled and regulated.

As it is the privately dominated sector, the scope for reforms in this agricultural sector is limited. Still then, reforms in all sectors including agricultural sector are needed as government intervenes in agriculture in various forms.

Above all, export market of Indian agricultural commodities had not been explored before 1991. At this present juncture, Indian agriculture cannot remain insulated from the international market in the midst of growing globalisation and integration of the Indian economy with the global economy.

Current Status:

Agriculture remains to be one of the largest employers, especially in the rural India, with more than 70% of rural population and 55% population involved in agriculture. Despite this, the share of agriculture in the GDP of the country is only 18.3% in 2022-2023. The productivity chart of India is still low as compared to some other developed nations, considering the fact more than 60% of the total land area is under cultivation. It remains the largest contributor towards disguised unemployment in the country. Despite the agriculture ministry providing a high budget towards development of irrigation facilities, most farmers still depend on rainfall for their irrigation needs. Lack of proper education related to markets and unorganized make farmers susceptible towards being cheated. Hoarding, corruption, privatization and unethical practices cause a loss to farmers as they are paid less amount than the MSP, even after strict guidelines from the Government.

Objectives of the Paper:

The objectives of the paper are

1. To understand the concepts of Liberalization, Economic Liberalization, Privatization and Economic Globalization
2. To study reforms in the Indian Agricultural sector
3. To study the impact of economic reforms on Indian Agricultural Sector

Concepts of Liberalization, Economic Liberalization, Privatization and Economic Globalization

Liberalization:

In general, liberalization refers to a relaxation of previous government restrictions, usually in such areas of political, social and economic policy.

Economic Liberalization: It is lessening of government regulations and restrictions in an economy in exchange for greater participation by private entities, the doctrine is associated with classical liberalism. Thus, and liberalization is the removal of controls in order to encourage economic development

Privatization: It is the process of transferring ownership of business enterprise, agency, and public service, or public property from the public sector to the private sector, either to a business that operates for a profit or to a nonprofit organization. It may also mean government outsourcing of services or functions to private firms. It has also been used to describe two unrelated transactions. The first is the buying of all outstanding shares of a public traded company by a single entity, making the company privately owned. This is often described as private equity. The second is a demutualization of a mutual organization or cooperative to form a joint stock company.

Economic Globalization: It is the increasing economic integration and interdependence of national, regional and local economies across the world through an intensification of cross border movement of goods, services technologies and capital. Whereas globalization is a broad set of processes concerning multiple networks of economic, political and cultural interchange. Contemporary economic globalization is propelled by the rapid growing significance of information in all types of productive activities and marketisation and by developments in science and technology. It primarily comprises of the globalization of production and finance, markets and technology, organizational regimes and

institutions, co operations and labour. The crisis of 1990 forced the government to reconsider its economic policy to save the country from economic meltdown and to be declared a defaulter in the international market.

The policy of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization not only affected the largely secondary and tertiary sector of the country but also the primary sector which comprised mainly of the agricultural sector and other agro based sectors and industries

Reforms in The Indian Agricultural Sector:

Recognising the crucial role of agriculture in the Indian economy, a Draft Agricultural Policy Resolution was placed in December 1992. It seeks to dovetail agricultural development and research programmes to meet the challenges in Indian agriculture and seeks to arrest the declining trends in capital formation in agriculture and step-up public investment.

This policy attaches great importance to the problems of unemployment and poverty by employment generating activities through diversification of agriculture and promotion of agro-based industries.

Further, growth of Indian agriculture is hampered due to both domestic and export market restrictions. One often observes restrictions on the movement of commodities not only across states but also even within the states.

Externally, Indian agriculture is not integrated with the world markets. Some domestic restrictions and regulations in the reform era have been removed, while some of them still remain. However, there has been significant trade liberalisation. Again, excessive protection earlier given to the manufacturing sector has been greatly reduced.

Another policy change is the adoption of market-oriented policies. Subsidies on various agricultural inputs have been cut. An epoch-making agricultural reform process has been set in motion in February 2002 to remove licensing and stocking requirements and movement restrictions of agricultural crops, enabling free movement and unrestricted stocking and trading in wheat, rice, coarse grains, edible oils, oilseeds and sugar. It is hoped that this would enable farmers to view the entire country as one single market.

Over the years, globalisation process for agriculture has been strengthened through both domestic and foreign trade deregulation and market orientation. In this connection, we intend to consider some provisions relating to agriculture in the WTO agreements.

These are reduction and removal of various trade barriers, increased market access and reduction in aggregate measure of support (AMS).

Impact of Economics Reforms On Indian Agricultural Sector:

The impact of economic reform on agriculture is a mixed one. She has attained near self-sufficiency in food grains. Both green revolution and liberalisation of India's agriculture have favourable effects on overall as well as agricultural GDP.

But the structural adjustment programme for agriculture has increased the vulnerability of agriculture. Despite good monsoons for the entire decade of 1990s, the rate of growth of food grains is unsatisfactory in the reform era, vis-a-vis the green revolution era.

Plan outlay on agriculture, rural development, special area programme and irrigation and flood control as a proportion of total plan outlay in 1990s has been less than in 1990-91. In the name of reducing fiscal deficit, plan outlay in agriculture as a proportion of total outlay declined from 20.4 p.c. In 1991-92 to 9.9 p.c. In 1997-98.

Such fall in investment in agriculture affects capital formation adversely. It may be pointed out here that trade liberalisation policies and the fast growing middle class families seem to be the two great causes of diversion of cultivated area from food grains to non-food grains and especially high-value horticulture. This, thus, raises the issue of food security.

The attempt to globalize and marketise agriculture has been a serious setback to the food security of the poor and vulnerable people. These people are now being squeezed by rising costs of inputs (e.g., credit, power, etc.), reduction of subsidies, etc.

Per capita availability of food grains has deteriorated in recent years. In the midst of plenty, food crisis has reappeared. A paradoxical situation has emerged—stocked food grains are rotting in godowns while starvation deaths take place. This is a

pointer to continued mismanagement that is now reaching criminal proportions’.

India is now an important player in external trade after joining the WTO. Despite high hopes raised in the early years of 1990s, the evidence is not altogether happy. Here one finds declining growth rates in major agri-business exports from India. Despite level-playing field given to all players, few countries control most of the world markets. WTO is indeed silent in this respect. This has reduced the competitive edge in the prices of India’s agri-exports. An author thus remarks that the external sector—instead of giving strong push in demand for Indian agriculture—seems to have posed further challenges to its existence and growth.

However, one must remember that external liberalisation is not a sufficient condition for the growth of India’s agricultural sector; at best it can be a necessary condition. Thus, what is required is that reform has to be made in domestic Indian agriculture. ‘The world cannot marginalize India but India can marginalize itself.

The impact of economic reforms on the Indian agricultural sector has been summed up as under

The neo –liberal and north centric economic reforms have already devastatingly impacted on the Indian people and society. The new economic policies in India have directly brought about a serious crisis in agriculture. Agricultural growth declined from 3.4% in the 1980’s to 3% in the 2022’s. What is significant is that in the post-reform period it declined from 4.7% of the 8 th plan period to 1.8% in the 9 th plan period.

The regulated markets for distribution of seeds were handed over to private sector. This led to

to a substantial increase in the price of seeds and also an increase in the selling of spurious seeds.

Poor peasants continued to remain outside the fold of the banking system in the post reform period. In fact the growth rate of agricultural credit for small and marginal farmers declined In the 1990’s as compared with the 1980’s

As a result of accumulating debts on small farmers, which drove them into a debt trap many if them committed suicide, with 221 deaths reported in the state of Andhra Pradesh alone in 1993-1994, with nationwide of deaths of close to 1,000

The food crop area and non –food crop area in India were 70.34 and 29.66% respectively in 1981-82. By 1998-99 food crops area got reduced to 65.44% and non-food crops area was enhanced to 34.56%

Lack of loan facilities from commercial banks makes farmers take a loan from moneylenders at high rates. This drives them into a debt trap if they are not able to repay the loans and is the number one cause of farmer suicides in the country, with the figure crossing 1,00,000 in 2023

Conclusion:

It was stated that with the initiation of reforms in 1991–92, the bias against agriculture will be reduced, there will be a shift in the terms of trade in its favour, and price incentives will favour producers to increase production. This would enable the producers to increase the surplus from cultivation of agricultural crops that can be ploughed back to make longterm improvements on land, undertake purchase of machines and farm implements that raise productivity of land. However, contrary to this expectation, the actual performance of the agricultural sector was not impressive in the post-reform period in comparison to the pre-reform period. Growth rates of the agriculture sector as a whole and across major crops cultivated in India have deteriorated, as has the importance of agriculture as an income generating activity. However, the sector remains the main source of employment in India. This implies that disparity in income generation between agriculture and other sectors, particularly services, has increased.

It can be stated that economic liberalization would ensure a favorable shift in the terms of trade for agriculture in India, enabling producers to plough back surplus from cultivation to make long-term improvements on land, and raise agricultural productivity and growth rate. Contrary to expectations, there was no noticeable improvement in the terms of trade for agriculture during the reform period. Moreover, decline in capital formation in agriculture, inadequate expenditure on irrigation and extension services in rural areas, and a dearth of cheap institutional credit, resulted in a slowdown of agricultural growth and heightened livelihood insecurity for a substantial proportion of those dependent on agriculture

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**The Transformative Role Of National Skill Development Corporation (Nsdc)
Training Centre In The Creation Of Better Job Opportunities For Un Skilled And
Semi Skilled Workers In Beauty & Wellness Sector In Hyderabad**

Rev. Fr. Dr. Thumma Fatimareddy¹, Prof. R. Anita²

¹St. Joseph's Degree & PG College Hyderabad - 5000029

²Professor & Controller of Examinations, St. Joseph's Degree & PG College
Hyderabad - 5000029

Corresponding Author- Rev. Fr. Dr. Thumma Fatimareddy

Email- tfreddy23@gmail.com

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Abstract:

The demand for the personal services is increasing due to the change in lifestyle among the urban middle class individuals as the women in India are adopting western culture. According to a KPMG survey report, the beauty and wellness industry in India was estimated to grow at a CAGR of 12% between 2018 and 2023. The beauty and wellness sector in Telangana has been experiencing significant growth in recent years. The state has seen a rise in demand for beauty and wellness services, including hair care, skincare, spa treatments, and fitness. Research of the literature revealed that evaluation of the training centers is required for skilling the trainees effectively in the beauty and wellness sector. Hence the main objective of the study is to evaluate the training process of the beauty and Wellness Sector. This primary research is carried out in Hyderabad in two training centers namely VLCC Institute of Beauty & Nutrition and Hyderabad Loreal Center. 129 Respondents were selected using purposive sampling for the study. Majority of the respondents (89.1%) agreed that the overall training ecosystem is good in the training centers. The main challenge which was mentioned by the training centers is sourcing of the students. It can be concluded that more focused training can be given in soft skills and interpersonal skills so that the training can be more effective and it enhances the employability of the trainee.

Key words: Beauty & Wellness Sector, Training Center, NSDC, Skill.

Introduction

India has a rich dividend of population in the working age group. Unemployment is one of the major challenges that the Indian economy faces and to address this nation's skill gap, India launched the National Skill Development Cooperation. The Indian government has launched several initiatives such as the Skill India program, which aims to provide vocational training to millions of young people across the country and many private organizations are also coming forward to offer training programs to bridge the skill gap and make the workforce more employable. However, the skill gap in India remains a significant challenge that needs to be addressed on a war footing, as it is not

only impacting the employability of the workforce but also hindering the country's economic growth. NSDC acts as a catalyst in skill development by providing funding to companies, enterprises and organizations that provide skill training.

NSDC, which is a not-for-profit public limited company, was set up by the Ministry of Finance as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model on July 31, 2008, under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The Government of India through the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) holds 49% of the share capital of NSDC, while the private sector has the balance 51% of the share capital. Its aim is to create a skilled workforce and its objective is

to contribute about 30% to the overall target of skilling/up-skilling 500 million people in India by 2022. It has identified 41 sectors for skill development and contributes to the country's economic growth and development. These sectors include agriculture, automotive, aviation, beauty and wellness, construction, electronics, healthcare, hospitality, information technology, and many others. The unique NSDC initiative provides sector specific training through training partners at their training centers by skilling youth to cater to the industry needs.

In India, the informal sector employs nearly 90% of the workforce and most of them are either inadequately skilled or unskilled. In this regard, NSDC develops appropriate models to skill the youth by coordinating with the private sector.

This research paper focuses on the beauty and wellness sector.

Beauty And Wellness Industry

The Beauty and Wellness Industry is one of the fastest and emerging sectors in India. has great potential to generate large scale employment opportunities for the country's youth. Grand View Research Report mentions that the global beauty and personal care market size is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.9% from 2021 to 2028.

According to industry reports, the beauty and wellness industry in India is estimated to be worth around \$16 billion, and it is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of around 18% between 2021 and 2026. The industry comprises various segments, including skincare, hair care, makeup, wellness, fragrance, and spa services.

According to a KPMG survey done on behalf of NSDC, their report mentions that India is one among the top five growth markets and the beauty and wellness industry is growing at a CAGR of 18.6%. The industry is driven by various factors such as rising disposable income, increasing awareness about personal grooming, and a growing demand for natural and organic products. The sector depends on affluent and Middle class consumers. Several major players dominate the global beauty and

wellness industry, including companies like L'Oréal, Estée Lauder, Unilever, Procter & Gamble, and Johnson & Johnson.

Research and markets report of 2019 mentions that based on the Indian Beauty & Hygiene Association (IBHA) research, the per capita spending on beauty and personal care products is expected to increase during 2019-2024 period and the industry is expanding at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 18.40% during the 2019-2024 period. According to expert market research the market is projected to grow at a CAGR of 10.8% between 2023 and 2028. Kaur, Kulvinder & Kumar, Pawan. (2020) mentioned in their study that social media like Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, YouTube and LinkedIn can be used for creating awareness among the people. The Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council (B&WSSC) is the sector skill council under the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) responsible for skill development initiatives and create skilled workforce in the beauty and wellness industry in India by enhancing the employability of Indian youth and meet the growing demand of skilled workforce in the industry.

The B & WSSC offers a range of courses and certification programs in areas such as beauty therapy, hair styling, spa therapy, nail art, and makeup artistry to meet the specific skill requirements of different job roles in the beauty and wellness industry, from entry-level jobs to advanced roles. The B & WSSC also works closely with industry stakeholders, training providers, and government agencies to create standards and frameworks for skill development in the beauty and wellness sector.

Need For The Study

From the research studies it is evident that Employment in the beauty sector is expected to grow and though there is an increasing demand among the middle income groups for beauty and wellness services, highly skilled workforce is still unavailable due to lack of training support. Research shows that 70% of the industry is a high unorganized sector by small players with limited training and lack of knowledge of modern techniques and

infrastructure availability is not upto global standards (NSDC - KPMG Survey Report 2022). Hence this study is undertaken in Hyderabad to study the training centers training process and challenges faced by them while offering the services.

Not much literature was found on the training skills of the beauty and wellness sector especially in Telangana. Hence, this research study is undertaken on the specific training centers to fill the gap. This paper discusses two NSDC training centers in Hyderabad which offer training in the beauty and wellness sector.

Objectives Of The Study

1. To study the training process followed by two Beauty & Wellness training centers at Hyderabad
2. To gain understanding about the courses demanded.
3. To study the placement support offered by the training center.

Research Methodology

Research Design: In this study exploratory and descriptive research design is used.

Sample: 129 Respondents were selected by using purposive sampling technique that is from VLCC 50 students were selected and 79 from Hyderabad Loreal Center.

Data Sources: Primary and secondary Data sources are used for the study.

Data Collection Tool: Data from the primary source was collected using a self – administered questionnaire and an interview with the center manager/Trainer. Jayasree Rajaratnam, VLCC Center Manager and Bhavana, Trainer Hyderabad Loreal Center were interviewed.

A Five point likert scale was used to measure the attitudes of respondents. Each question consists of a statement that consists of five possible responses. Strongly Disagree =1, Disagree = 2, Neutral =3, Agree = 4 and strongly agree = 5 for few questions and Highly Unsatisfied =1, Unsatisfied = 2, Neutral =3, Satisfied = 4 and Highly Satisfied = 5 for few questions. Few of the questions were given options for the respondents to choose.

The Secondary Data is collected from e-resources, reports and various websites.

Techniques of Analysis: Tables and percentages are the Statistical Tools used for analysis.

About The Training Institutes

1. Vlcc Institute Of Beauty & Nutrition

Training partner: VLCC Health Care Limited
Vision of VLCC is to empower individuals to achieve their health and beauty goals and to make a positive impact on society by promoting a healthy lifestyle. VLCC is a leader in the Beauty and Wellness training program in such schemes and has trained more than 40000 students in the last three years. The center at Hyderabad trains more than 1000 students. The following courses are offered by the institute at Dilsukhnagar.

1. Professional Certificate in Esthiology and Complete Makeup Artist Program
2. Certificate in Esthiology
3. Comprehensive Program in International Spa
4. Certificate in Western Spa Therapies
5. Professional Course in Weight Management and Slimming Therapies
6. International Certificate in Media Makeup

VLCC, which stands for "Vandana Luthra Curls and Curves," is a well-known beauty and wellness company that has been offering a wide range of skill development programs and training in the beauty and wellness industry for many years. The company has a strong focus on empowering women by providing them with the skills and knowledge to meet the needs of people at all levels of experience. These programs include courses in hairdressing, makeup artistry, nail art, spa therapy, and nutrition, among others.

The company also offers advanced programs for experienced professionals who want to expand their skill set and stay up-to-date with the latest industry trends and techniques in anti-aging treatments, laser treatments etc..

VLCC's skill development programs are led by experienced trainers who are experts in their respective fields. They use a combination of classroom instruction, hands-on practice, and real-world experience to provide students with a comprehensive and practical education.

2. Sambhav – Hyderabad –Loreal Center, Khairatabad

Training Partner: Sambhav Foundation, LabourNet Services India Private Limited

Course: Assistant Beauty Therapist

VISION: To enable livelihood for informal sector

As a training partner, LabourNet Services India Private Limited offers a range of courses in the beauty and wellness industry, including the Assistant Beauty Therapist course. This course is designed to provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to start a career in the beauty and wellness industry as an assistant beauty therapist.

The Assistant Beauty Therapist course covers a range of topics, including skin care, makeup application and hair removal, nail care, and basic spa treatments. The course is delivered through a combination of classroom instruction, hands-on practice, and real-world experience.

LabourNet's trainers are experts in the beauty and wellness industry and use their experience and expertise to provide students with a comprehensive and practical education. Students also have access to modern equipment and tools to ensure that they receive the most up-to-date training possible. Sambhav Foundation, which is a CSR initiative of LabourNet Services India

Private Limited, aims to empower marginalized communities by providing them with access to education and skills training. One of the programs offered by Sambhav Foundation is in the Beauty & Wellness sector, specifically targeted towards women.

The Beauty & Wellness program by Sambhav Foundation is designed to provide women with comprehensive training in different aspects of beauty and wellness services, including beauty therapy, hair styling, makeup, and spa therapy. The program is aimed at enabling women to become self-employed or work in the rapidly growing beauty and wellness industry.

The program provides hands-on training and practical experience, as well as theoretical knowledge, to equip women with the necessary skills and expertise to succeed in the industry. Participants also receive guidance and support in setting up their own beauty and wellness businesses, as well as assistance in finding job placements.

By providing women with access to training and opportunities in the Beauty & Wellness sector, Sambhav Foundation aims to enable them to become financially independent and improve their livelihoods. The program also helps to address the gender gap in the industry by promoting the participation of women in the workforce.

Data Analysis And Interpretation

Table 1: Demographic profile of respondents

	Description	Frequency	Percent
AGE	14-25	118	91.5
	25-35	11	8.5
	35-45	0	0.0
	ABOVE 45 YEARS	0	0.0
GENDER	FEMALE	127	98.4
	MALE	2	1.6
SOCIAL CATEGORY	OC	104	80.6
	OBC	14	10.9
	SC	6	4.7
	ST	5	3.9

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS	PRIMARY (UPTO 5)	0	0.0
	UPPER PRIMARY (UPTO 8TH)	7	5.4
	SECONDARY (UPTO TO 10TH)	24	18.6
	INTER	26	20.2
	GRADUATE	72	55.8
	POST GRADUATE	0	0.0
MARITAL STATUS	MARRIED	13	10.1
	UNMARRIED	116	89.9
EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYED	8	6.2
	UNEMPLOYED	121	93.8

[Source: Primary Data]

From the above table it can be analysed that 91.5 % of them are between 14- 25 years of age, 98.4% of the respondents are female, 80.6% are OC with 4.7 % SC and 3.9% ST

category and majority of them are graduates from nearby colleges, 89.9 % are unmarried and 93.8% of them are unemployed.

1.Awareness of the skill training center through:

Awareness of the Course through	No. of respondents	% of respondents
Through door to door campaign	67	51.94
Mobile van campaign	0	0.00
Peer group	35	27.13
Advertisement on print/radio/audio-visual media	9	6.98
From the School/College	10	7.75
Social Media	8	6.20

2. Instrumental reason for participation in skill training

Instrumental reason for joining the course	no. of Respondents	% of the respondents
Interested in the course	19	14.7
Beneficial to get employment	39	30.2
Increase of income level	15	11.6
Utilise the leisure hours	0	0.0
Family members encouraged	5	3.9
In anticipation of stipend	17	13.2
To start own venture	34	26.4

[Source: Primary Data]

Course material

1- HUS- Highly UnSatisfied, 2- US- Unsatisfied, 3 – N- Neutral, 4 – S- Satisfied, 5 – HS- Highly Satisfied

TABLE 2: COURSE MATERIAL

Q. No	Details	% of respondents				
		1= HUS	2=US	3= N	4= S	5= HS
1	Training Kit /Induction kit	0.0	2.3	3.9	32.6	61.2
2	Course content	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	86.8
3	Training aids were of good quality	0.0	3.9	5.4	18.6	72.1
4	Industry partners are encouraged to provide support in curriculum designing	0.0	2.3	3.1	17.8	76.7

[Source: Primary Data]

From the above table it can be interpreted that 93.8% of the respondents are satisfied with the training kit given, 100% are happy with the course content, 90.7 % are satisfied with

the training aids and 94.5% said that the industry partners are encouraged to provide support in the curriculum designing.

TABLE 3: QUALITY OF TRAINING/DELIVERY STRUCTURE

1-SD- Strongly Disagree, 2- D- Disagree, 3- N- Neutral, 4 – A – Agree , 5 – SA – Strongly Agree

Q. No	Details	1= SD	2=D	3= N	4=A	5=SA
I	Orientation Programme					
1	Oriented on Trainer details (Name, experience, qualifications & photo)	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	85.3
2	Oriented on Course	0.0	0.0	4.0	26.0	76.7
3	Orientated on Assessment process	0.0	0.0	22.0	23.0	65.1
II	Delivery Of Training					
4	Lectures were as per schedule	0.0	8.5	3.1	17.1	71.3
5	Receiving of individual attention from trainer	4.7	7.0	6.2	13.2	69.0
6	Trainer is qualified and trained	0.0	1.6	3.1	13.2	82.2
7	Trainer(s) were knowledgeable	0.0	0.0	5.4	7.8	86.8
8	Delivered quality teaching	6.2	8.5	8.5	15.5	61.2

9	Trained on Entrepreneurship skills	0.0	3.1	3.9	17.1	76.0
10	On the Job training	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	82.9
11	Participation of trainees	1.6	3.9	5.4	17.1	72.1
12	Use of the Digital Tool	7.0	6.2	8.5	27.1	51.2
13	Received sufficient training on Soft skills	5.4	11.6	7.0	22.5	53.5
14	Training provided as per Industry alignment / market connect	0.0	3.1	5.4	24.8	66.7
15	Received sufficient training on interpersonal skills	14.7	8.5	13.2	28.7	34.9
16	The practical sessions are conducted	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	75.2
17	Encouraged to frequently access the equipment	0.0	3.1	1.6	24.8	70.5
18	Relevant industry site visits	0.0	2.3	3.1	17.8	76.7
19	The course had enhanced practical knowledge	0.0	2.3	1.6	20.9	75.2
20	Overall Training Ecosystem	1.6	3.9	5.4	20.9	68.2

[Source: Primary Data]

From the above Table 3, it can be interpreted that

1. Majority of the respondents (100%) said that they were Oriented on Trainer details (Name, experience, qualifications & photo), 96% of them said they were oriented on the course and only 78% of them said they were oriented on the assessment process.
2. Majority of the respondents (91.53%) said that Lectures were as per schedule.
3. Majority of the respondents (82.2%) said that they receive individual attention from trainers.
4. Majority of the respondents (95.4%) said that the trainer is qualified/trained and 94.6% said they were knowledgeable.
5. Majority of the respondents (76.7%) said that the trainers deliver quality teaching.
6. Majority of the respondents (93.1%) said the trainees are trained on entrepreneurship skills
7. Majority of the respondents (100%) said the trainees are given on the job training.
8. Majority of the respondents (82.2%) said the trainees are given the opportunity to participate and 78.3% of the respondents said trainers use digital tools.
9. Majority of the respondents (76%) said that they received soft skills training and only 63.6% of them said they received training in interpersonal skills.
10. Majority of the respondents (91.5%) agreed that training is provided as per industry needs.
11. Majority of the respondents (100%) agreed that practical sessions are conducted and 95.3% of the respondents said that they are encouraged to frequently access the equipment.

12. Majority of the respondents (94.5%) agreed that relevant visits to saloons/workshops take place and 96.1% said that the course had enhanced their practical knowledge.
13. Majority of the respondents (89.1%) agreed that the overall training ecosystem is good.

Findings From The Study

The following were the findings from the study:

1. Majority of the respondents said that they were given good orientation on the Trainer details course and on the assessment process.
2. Majority of the respondents agreed that Lectures were arranged as per schedule, they received individual attention from trainers, encouraged them to be involved and provided quality training.
3. Majority of the respondents said that the trainer is qualified/trained, and knowledgeable.
4. Majority of the respondents agreed that the trainees are trained on entrepreneurship skills and soft skills
5. Majority of the respondents agreed that on the job training is provided as per industry needs and practical sessions are conducted and it enhances their practical knowledge.
6. Majority of the respondents agreed that the overall training ecosystem is good.

Based on the Interview with the center Manager the following findings were observed

1. Appointment of center managers through recruitment process from naukri.com
2. The most popular course in the VLCC Institute of beauty & Nutrition is Certificate course in Esthiology which is a 6 months course. Nearly 10 students are enrolled for the 6 courses offered by the center. The Placement cell is well established and places the students in well known companies like Taj, Amway, BBlunt etc...
3. To attract students the center does seminars in various colleges and uses social media platforms.

4. The most popular course in Hyderabad-Loreal Centre is Assistant Beauty Therapist which is a 5 months course and free of cost. For the assessment they charge Rs 500. The center takes 30 - 45 students per batch and two batches run in a day (morning and afternoon).
5. Both the centers have a minimum 2 hrs per day classes and the trainees are trained using 20% theory and 80% practical.
6. The skilling targets are fixed by the Corporate office and the center runs with a vision.
7. Students get 2 months classroom training and 3 months on the job training with Ansoos, L'oreal and Shannaz. The training center has tie - up with the mentioned institutes for on the job training.
8. The assessment test contains viva and practical tests.
9. The Certificate after the assessment is issued within 3 weeks after the assessment is completed by NSDC.
10. The center incharges has mentioned that the Training centers have a challenge in sourcing the candidates.
11. The trainers use English, Hindi and Local language Telugu to teach the trainees.
12. The Minimum eligibility is 8th Class of the courses offered.
13. Nearly 60-70% of the trained people have their own business and the centers also guide the trainees for getting loans. Rest of the trainees gets employed in the organisations.

Suggestions

- There is a lack of awareness regarding the need for training for improving their skills.
- The government should arrange workshops to create awareness about the various courses of Beauty & Wellness Sector.
- Government should align with the private institutes to provide training

Scope For Future Study

The study can be extended to other training centers located in the other regions in the country.

Conclusion

Skill development is rapidly gaining significance in the present scenario. The results of the present study indicate that there is a great demand for skilled workforce in the Beauty and Wellness Sector. The study concludes that the NSDC has a critical role to play in the skill development landscape in India, and recommends the continued strengthening of the organization's partnerships with industry and other stakeholders, as well as greater emphasis on outcomes-based monitoring and evaluation of training programs of Beauty and wellness sector. The findings of the study highlight the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to skill development in the Beauty and Wellness industry, with a focus on improving the quality and relevance of training programs. The study recommends the development of a competency-based training framework, the establishment of industry-academia partnerships, and the adoption of technology-enabled learning methods to improve access and quality of training.

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"Role of Occupational Stress and Happiness in the Mental Health of Indian Army Personnel: A Review "

Manasi Chaudhary¹, Dr. Megha Singh²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, University of Lucknow, U. P., India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology University of Lucknow, U. P., India

Corresponding Author- Manasi Chaudhary

Email : - manasi17@gmail.com

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Introduction

“We Live by Chance, We Love by Choice, We Kill by Profession”- Officer’s Training Academy, Chennai.

The Indian Armed Forces are the military forces of the Republic of India. It consists of three professional uniformed services: the Indian Army, the Indian Navy, and Indian Air Force. Additionally, the Indian Armed Forces are supported by the Indian Coast Guard and paramilitary organizations (Assam Rifles, and Special Frontier Force) and various inter-service commands and institutions such as the Strategic Forces Command, the Andaman and Nicobar Command, and the Integrated Defense Staff. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. The Indian Armed Forces are under the management of the Ministry of Defense (MoD) of the Government of India. With a strength of over 1.4 million active personnel, it is the world's second-largest military force and has the world's largest volunteer army. It also has the third largest defense budget in the world. As per a 2015 Credit Suisse report, the Indian Armed Forces is the world's fifth-most powerful military, whereas the 2020 Global Firepower report lists it as the fourth most-powerful military.

Armed forces workers are exposed to various kinds of stress on account of the unique nature of duties and services that involve extremely harsh working environments being away from family for long durations, being in life-threatening combat situations, and deployment in extreme weather conditions. The stress that takes place from this anxiety has no parallel aspects in civilian life as much threat to life and wellbeing accompanies this job. Globally, the prevalence of a mental muddle has been noticed to be around 45 percent in troops after the operation. The untreated mental health tribulations have an indifferent impact on the happiness and operational effectiveness of the forces in combat situations.

Mental health is a level of psychological well-being or an absence of mental illness. It is the "psychological state of someone who is functioning at a satisfactory level of emotional and behavioral adjustment". From the perspective of positive psychology or holism, mental health may include an individual's ability to enjoy life and create a balance between life activities and efforts to achieve psychological resilience. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), mental health includes "subjective well-being, perceived self-efficacy, autonomy, competence, inter-generational dependence, and self-actualization of one's intellectual and emotional potential, among others.". A widely accepted definition of health by mental health specialists is psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud's definition: the capacity "to work and to love". According to the U.S. surgeon general (1999), mental health is the successful performance of a mental function, resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people, and providing the ability to adapt to change and cope with adversity. Mental health may also be associated with, Personality characteristics like "coping styles"

- competence (including effective coping, environmental mastery, and self-efficacy), positive personality characteristics such as hope, optimism, resilience, and aspiration that are characteristic of a mentally healthy person, who shows interest in the environment, engages in motivational activity and seeks to extend him or her in ways that are personally significant. Thus, mental health is conceptualized not only as a process or outcome variable but also as an independent variable - that is, as a personal characteristic that influences our behavior. Marry (1958) stated that, a person can be considered mentally healthy with the following characteristics such as (a) Positive attitudes toward himself/herself; (b) Realization of own potentialities through action; (c); Unification of personality; (d) Degree of independence of social influences; (e) observations of the world around; and (f) Positive adapts to everyday life. Briefly, it can be said that positive mental health of the person makes able to an individual stand on his own two feet without making undue demands or impositions of others. In this regard, the role of happiness in day-to-day life can make the individual more skilled to fight

different mental disorders. Researchers in the field of positive psychology found that happiness is generally a feeling of satisfaction with life, and it turns out mental stability plays a part in achieving long-term happiness. Happiness is a holistic ideal and a fundamental object of human existence, in this regard, the World Health Organization is increasingly emphasizing happiness as a component of health. Happiness is a pleasurable and satisfying experience or it is a state of well-being characterized by emotions ranging from contentment to intense joy. Happiness may produce a pleasant mood, positive emotions, well-being, and positive attitudes towards self and others.

In 1992 the United Nation identified job stress as a '20th-century epidemic'. The World Health Organization called it a 'worldwide epidemic'. Occupation-related stress comes in many shapes and forms. HSE (2004) defines occupational stress as "The adverse reaction people have to excessive pressures or other types of demand placed on them." Occupational stress may have harmful physiological and psychological effects on workers. Occupational stressors are various job-related stressors that negatively influence the performance and well-being of the employees (Kang, 2005), since they exist in every organization, though their degrees may vary from occupation to occupation and individual to individual (Gignac & Appelbaum, 1997). Among the various dimensions of occupational stress, the most important of them are work characteristics, organizational environment, and psychological/behavioral characteristics of an individual (Zeffane & McLoughlin, 2006). Management style including lack of participation of workers in decision-making, poor communication in the organization, and lack of family-friendly policies contribute to work stress (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 1999). Various studies have shown that workers suffering from stress exhibit decreased productivity, absenteeism, a higher number of accidents, lower morale, and greater interpersonal conflict with colleagues and superiors (Cranwell & Alyssa, 2005; HSE 2004).

Review

Stress is a growing concern for employees and employers. Most people all over the world seem to be experiencing moderate to the high degree of physiological, psychological, and behavioral disturbances in various spheres of their lives, and they suffer from multiple problems and their resultant effects reflected in different forms of stress. A consistently increasing rate of high stress leads to deterioration of physical and psychological health like psychosomatic and psychological disorders and feelings of frustration and dissatisfaction with life. When stress is prolonged, it affects physical, and mental health and impairs the psychological functioning of the individual. Health

professionals have long recognized the negative effects of stress on psychological and physical health. Psychological stress or strain decreases the response of the immune system, especially when the stress is intense or prolonged (Segerstrom & Miller, 2004). Though, there are certain costs associated with the job when individuals are not able to perform efficiently as expected which may lead to negative consequences affecting an individual's psychological well-being. However, there are certain positive personal attributes, such as resilience, optimism, positive affectivity, hope, emotional stability, Happiness and other personality traits, etc., which are identified to buffer the impact of stress and help in maintaining good health. In a study conducted by DIPR (July 2020), the three main operational stressors found were the fear of agony, uncertain environment, and domestic stresses. These stressors are responsible for most of the psychological issues in the armed forces. It was found that middle-rank officers were more stressed as compared to soldiers and Junior Commissioned Officers (JCO). In traumatized troops, mental disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) have been observed, which lead to various somatic symptoms. The magnitude of the problem is downplayed by sounding the plea that the overall psychiatric morbidity in the Armed Forces is less than the nationwide statistics. According to a 2010 opinion poll, there are, just about, 1.4 million soldiers in India (making us one of the world's largest armed forces). Detachment from family, incapability to help in kin suffering, nuptial conflict, joined with poor income, lack of facilities, refutation of leave, and great or unproductive management, are the trigger. Researchers reveal that fear of being stigmatized and lack of trust/confidence in mental health providers are major barriers to seeking help in armed personnel.

The Indian Armed Forces, because of the meticulous values used in the collection, make certain that only in the flesh and emotionally full-bodied are recruited. The armed training imparted ensures that the youthful rare take on approaching as from a varied socio-cultural setting gets distorted into an encounter worthy and regimented combatant. The existence of the Armed Forces rendering the workforce to such an environment which many a time have no equivalent in the occupant like-existence living in an inaccessible post of acute elevated altitude, repeatedly being bare to the life of hostile combat situation. Mental health issue presupposes magnitude in the surroundings of such issue. It has been recognized that 'lack of fun at work' as the strongest stressor, followed by 'role conflict', were the strongest army-specific stressor influencing army occupational stress; and home stress generated average/normal influence on work-related stress framed certain recommendations to

manage stress in the army in order to enhance the welfare of the soldiers and the country in general. The most common word of Mental Health is confined to free of stress, Depression, Anxiety, and other forms of Neurotic and psychotic disorders. Numbers of studies already proved the association between negative emotion, negative affective behavior, and their relationship with different mental disorders. In other words, it can be said that negative emotions and negative affective behavioral components are the main cause of different mental health problems/disorders. the concept of happiness for the people suffering stress is quite unnatural. Stress due to the workplace, family hassles, and increasing day-to-day demands are some of the common reasons which interfere the human happiness. In this regard, Kiecolt-Glaser, Preacher, MacCallum, Malarkey, and Glaser, (2003) stated that those who are physically overwhelmed, mentally overwhelmed, or both by the needs of others do experience a stressful or burden that can have significant negative health consequences such as cardiac disorders, respiratory disorders, and gastrointestinal disorders. It not only affects the person who is suffering stress, it also affects the mental health of the caregivers, and they also suffer similar results of stress that the person suffering. Numbers of studies already proved that happiness could improve both physical and psychological disorders that due to stress. Very few studies and literature established to date to find out the relationship between Happiness with different mental health issues. In other words, few types of research have proved the effects of happiness as an intervention for the treatment of mental disorders.

Conclusion

The meticulous aspect of military life and occupational stress appears to be leading to mental health issues in defense personnel. In India, with limited medical resources, the situation is even darker. We should not only be concerned about the job role of soldiers, with a huge responsibility towards the nation, we as a nation, as the citizens that he is protection day and night without any leave also have responsibilities towards him.

With the increase in mental health issues in Indian Armed Forces, it's a primary need now to establish sufficient, taboo-free, and non-judgmental mental health programs specially designed for them. Majorly the barriers to accessible Mental Health Treatment in the Military can be reduced or dismissed with the logic of accepting the fact that our troops are humans at the end of the day. With the demands of their job, it is very difficult for them to keep up with their mental health. We can try to provide them and their family members with adequate professional psychological counseling sessions, intervention plans, therapies, etc that can

help them to heal not only physically but mentally also.

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The Sensitivity of Investment in Mutual Funds to Fluctuations in Share Market Indexes.

Ajabe Omprakash Ashok¹, Dr. Mohan Kisanrao Choudhari²

¹Research Scholar, Prof. Ramkrishna More Arts, Commerce, And Science College, Akurdi, Pune.

²Head of Department of Economics, Prof. Ramkrishna More Arts, Commerce, And Science College, Akurdi, Pune.

Corresponding Author- Ajabe Omprakash Ashok

Email- omprakashajabe8@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Recently Mutual fund becomes a buzzword in everybody's mouth. Thanks to the falling fixed deposit rates and real estate returns, investors are increasingly looking towards the share market as their only hope is to beat up inflation. New-generation investors are flocking in large numbers toward the stock market in search of higher returns. Mutual funds come in handy to those investors who would like to earn high returns by investing in the share market with professional guidance. The mutual funds not only prove a panacea for all investment-related queries but also significantly contribute towards the development of the Indian capital market. But the share market is inherently unstable, it is an interesting question for analysis whether mutual funds as a close runner with the share market do allow to inherit the legacy of instability from its partners such as Sensex, and Nifty. This paper tries to find out the clues by testing data for net monthly inflows in mutual funds and monthly fluctuations in the NSE index to ascertain the Granger causality between them. It employs F-test for testing the significance of the result. The result of the test finds out no causal relationship between inflows in mutual funds and volatility in the NSE index.

Keywords: (Assets Under Management, SIP, FPI, Granger Causality, DII)

Introduction

When we hear about mutual funds, we have a first impression of the sort that it is a kind of organization that plays the role of an intermediary between investors and the capital market. A mutual fund is a trust that pools the money from the savings of millions of investors together to invest in bonds or the equity market. Hence, the mutual funds do invest either in bonds or in equities or a mix of two i.e., hybrid investment. They create a formal link that helps in the mobilization of households' savings towards productive investment. It manages a large number of accounts, portfolios, and funds on its participants' behalf. They oblige themselves to get the best returns from those managed funds. For that purpose, they run a large organization (Fund Houses) set up with a large number of employees, experts in various fields of finance, and technical staff and employ highly professional managers. These fund managers monitor the capital

market closely with sophisticated and powerful analytical software and do continuous market research. Based on their market analysis, fund managers build smart portfolios which will fetch high returns for their clients by beating the share market indexes. Mutual funds charge minute fees or commissions for their services.

Although the modern mutual fund industry is quite new it mostly developed in the second half of the twentieth century in the world. The concept of mutual funds or an idea of pooling small funds together for buying some large investable assets which are something older. The idea of pulling small investments together into trust has traced its origination to the 16th-century mercantilist era. During those time, the Dutch merchant named Abraham van Ketwisch created the first mutual fund in crude form in the Netherlands in 1774 AD intending to pull the investment capital to own the assets in response to the financial crisis of 1772-1773.

In the 19th century, the Ketwiche idea became a European phenomenon as many European nations started developing their investment trusts or negotiations of the same nature. Even though the idea of a pulled investment trust is nascent older, India's experience with mutual funds had begun only after the establishment of Unit Trust of India in 1963 as a public sector enterprise. UTI maintained the sheer monopoly in the mutual funds business till 1990 when the government allowed the other public sector banks and non-banking institutions to set up their mutual funds. In the 1990s, the government came up with a series of economic and financial reforms, in response with it, government open up the mutual funds' sector for private and foreign financial institutions. The mutual funds industry started picking up only after this so there are 44 Asset Management Companies (AMC) operating in India for now. However, the mutual funds received major contributions from institutional investors and HNIs for a long time with minute participation from retail investors. The mutual fund houses in India used to target their investment in debt markets till the end of 2010. It is only after 2011, that equity schemes started gaining currency in mutual funds' portfolios as preferred investment options.

The mutual Funds Industry has been growing exponentially over the past couple of decades. The AUM of the Indian mutual funds Industry has expanded from ₹ 7.68 trillion as on 31 Oct. 2012 to ₹ 39.50 trillion as on 31 Oct. 2022, a more than 5-fold increase in 10 years. This exponential growth comes with an increase in folios or mutual fund accounts which stood at 139.1 million on 31 Oct. 2022, wherein the maximum number of accounts from the retail segment stood at about 111.2 million.¹ Mutual funds such as Equity, Hybrid, Debt, ETFs, & FoFs are equally finding favor among investors from various backgrounds while they choose the schemes as per their requirements and goals. Average assets under the management of equity-oriented mutual funds have got a real fillip during this period as the AUM of equity-oriented schemes has increased from ₹1.76 lakh crore in 2012 to ₹15.41 lakh crore in 2022. This is an almost 8-fold increment

with an average growth rate of more than 20% per year.²

Systematic Investment Plans or SIP as it is commonly known, have been gaining popularity among retail investors in India. The reason behind its quick popularity is the easy operational mechanism and simple design which is similar to recurring deposits of post offices and smaller banks. SIP investment is a convenient method of investing in mutual funds where you can invest a fixed amount periodically at fixed intervals through standing instructions to debit your bank account every month. Indian mutual funds have currently about 6.28 crore SIP accounts. Average SIP investment stands at ₹13,000 to ₹14,000 crores every month [AMFI]. Contributions to SIP schemes remained undeterred by the market volatility with inflows growing to ₹1.5 crores in 2022. It provides the market additional stability in a time of crisis.

Hence, mutual funds are arising as a new stable source of investment for the stock market in India. Mutual funds investment provides the share market more stability and makes it more inclusive. It also enhances the efficiency and transparency in share market investment as mutual funds' investment decisions are more informed and stable than the individual investor. The rising dominance of mutual funds in the share market will also challenge the capacity of FPIs to influence the market. However, there is another perspective on the issue. What happens if the mutual funds' investment itself becomes highly influenced by share market volatility? And investors in mutual funds learn to increase or decrease their fund investment as per the market signals. If this happens then the whole system will become more unsustainable and leads to an increase in the share market volatility in many folds.

Literature Review

P. K. Mishra, K. B. Das, and B. B. Pradhan (2009) examine the causality relation that appears to run between the growth of mutual funds investment and the development of the capital market in India. In the VAR framework and over the sample period from January 2000 to October 2009, the Granger causality test suggests the unidirectional causality running from the growth of capital

¹ Mutual funds in India data source: research and information, AMFI

² AMFI: Quarterly Database on Mutual Funds Assets in India (2011-2022)

markets to the growth of the mutual funds' industry in India. Thus, policymakers should embark upon the reduction of the volatility of the Indian capital market and surge in the capital market activities. It shows that the Mutual Funds' activity of buying and selling equities in the Indian capital market is influenced by the movements in the stock price index and stock market returns, but the reverse is not necessarily true. Thus, higher stock market returns provide impetus to the flow of mutual fund investments in India.

M. Thenmozhi and Manish Kumar (2009) This study has examined the dynamic interaction between mutual fund flows and security returns and between mutual fund flows and volatility. The results based on the contemporaneous relationship using daily data suggest that a positive relationship exists between stock market returns and mutual fund flows measured as stock purchases and sales. This positive concurrent relationship continues to exist even after controlling for volume. The analysis of the causal relationship between mutual fund flows and market returns shows that mutual fund outflows (sales) are significantly affected by return in the equity market, however, the latter is not significantly influenced by variation in these flows which suggests negative feedback trading behavior in the Indian market.

Kotishwar and P Alekhya (2013) has been examined to measure the secondary market movement impact on Mutual inflow and outflow the bi-variable has been applied to measure the relationship of the secondary market with mutual fund inflow and outflow Granger causality test has been applied to measure the impact of FII and DII flows on mutual funds inflows and outflows and observed that only DII were crossed mutual fund outflow. Both FII and DII flow following to inflows the mutual fund inflow and outflows the analysis from 2006 to 2014 so that financial rotation pre and post-market movement can be captured, this analysis is useful to the investor of mutual funds, retailers, FI's, FII, DII's.

P.K. Mishra (2017) in this article attempt to investigate the dynamics of the relationship between mutual funds investment flow and stock market returns in India for the period January 2000 to May 2010. The application of the Toda and Yamamoto approach to the Granger causality tests provides evidence of

unidirectional causality running from the stock market returns to mutual funds investment flow. This indicates that in India increase in stock market activities attracts mutual funds to the capital market. And, hence, necessary steps should be taken by the government as well as monetary authorities to make the capital market less volatile and more efficient.

Naik, Pramod Kumar, Imlak Shaikh, and Toan Luu Duc Huynh (2022) examine institutional investors' investment activities and the impact of their trading styles on market volatility amidst COVID-19 in India. Specifically, it seeks to offer a comprehensive analysis of foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) and domestic mutual fund managers' (MFs) investments in equity and debt securities. It examines whether their trading activities drive market volatility during the pandemic period. Also, it explores the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian equity market. This study finds that the growth of COVID-19 does not significantly affect the stock market volatility during the study period. Precisely, the findings reveal that the FPI's net selling of equity and their overall trading activities in the debt instruments positively impact the market volatility. Findings also show that the FPI's momentum buys and contrarian sales induce market volatility, whereas the MF's trading style does not significantly influence the volatility. The Granger causality tests indicate that the FPI's net sales of equity instruments cause the return volatility and that the market volatility does not drive the equity net sales. Findings also reveal that mutual-fund managers' trading behavior does not Granger cause market volatility; instead, volatility causes MF's net selling of debt instruments.

Kumari, Madhu, and Prallad Debnath (2022) The study investigates the determinants of the mutual fund (MF) flows with special reference to the Indian stock market using monthly data from January 2012 to December 2020. The analysis has been conducted using the linear and nonlinear autoregressive distributed lag-bounds testing approach. The impact of structural breaks on the model has been incorporated by using dummies. The results reveal that the negative and positive changes in stock returns and volatility have an asymmetric impact on fund flows by MFs. Macroeconomic variables have a significant impact on the

investment decisions made by MFs. The trading patterns of MFs and foreign institutional investors (FIIs) are opposite to each other, that is, purchases by FIIs lead to sales by MFs and vice-versa. The trading pattern of FIIs significantly impacts the direction of MF flows.

Research Methodology

To ascertain the causality between the mutual funds' inflows and share market volatility, the secondary data is collected for periods ranging from 2020-2022. The period has been chosen because this is the most recent period and the share market has remained more volatile during this period. The monthly data has been collected from sources such as AMFI for mutual funds and SEBI for NSE data. The monthly data on NSE is organized in a table with values index of open and close for respective months have been noted down. The monthly data on mutual funds noted the net inflows in mutual funds during the months.

The Granger Causality Test has been used to search for any causal relation between net mutual funds inflows and share markets' ups and downs and vice-versa.

A time series X is said to Granger-cause Y if it can be shown, usually through a series of t-tests and F-tests on lagged values of X (and with lagged values of Y also included), that those X values provide statistically significant information about future values of Y .

Granger defined the causality relationship based on two principles:

1. The cause happens before its effect.
2. The cause has unique information about the future values of its effect.

Let y and x be stationary time series. To test the null hypothesis that x does not Granger-cause y , one first finds the proper lagged values of y to include in a univariate autoregression of y :

$$y_t = a_0 + a_1y_{t-1} + a_2y_{t-2} + \dots + a_my_{t-m} + error_t$$

Next, the autoregression is augmented by including lagged values of x :

$$y_t = a_0 + a_1y_{t-1} + a_2y_{t-2} + \dots + a_my_{t-m} + b_px_{t-p} + \dots + b_qx_{t-q} + error_t$$

One retains in this regression all lagged values of x that are individually significant according to their t-statistics, provided that collectively they add explanatory power to the regression according to an F-test (whose null hypothesis is no explanatory power jointly added by the x 's). In the notation of the above-augmented regression, p is the shortest, and q is the longest, lag length for which the lagged value of x is significant. The null hypothesis that x does not Granger-cause y is accepted if and only if no lagged values of x are retained in the regression.

Hypothesis of Study

H₀ = Null Hypothesis = The NSE volatility does not Granger cause the inflows and outflows in mutual funds.

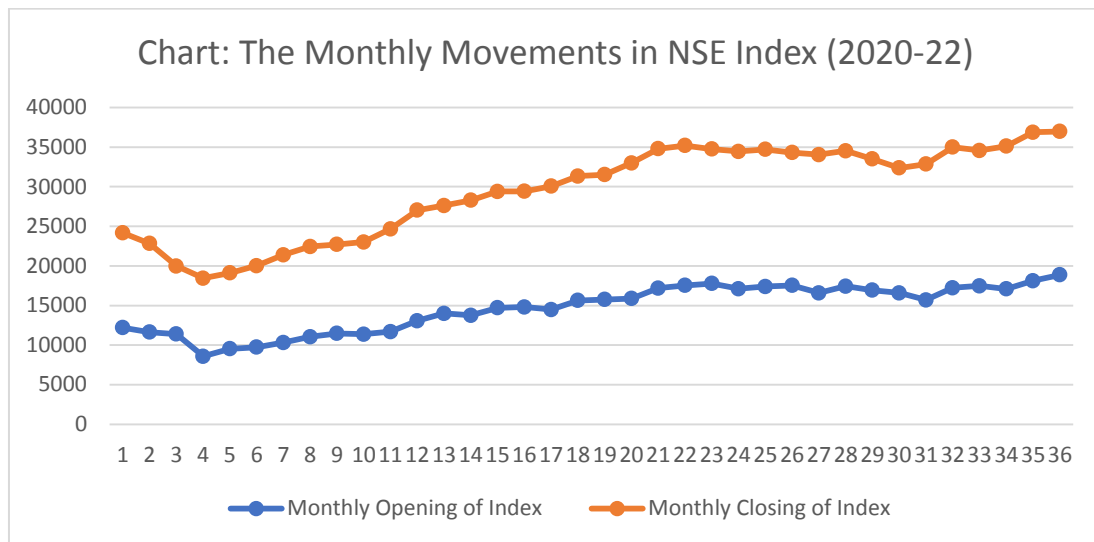
H₀ = Null Hypothesis = The inflows and outflows in mutual funds do not Granger cause the volatility in the NSE index.

Objectives of Study

- To ascertain the causal relationship between the net mutual inflows and the share market fluctuations on monthly basis.
- To analyze the factors affecting the inflows in mutual funds and the movements in stock indices in India.

Sampling Design and Data Analysis

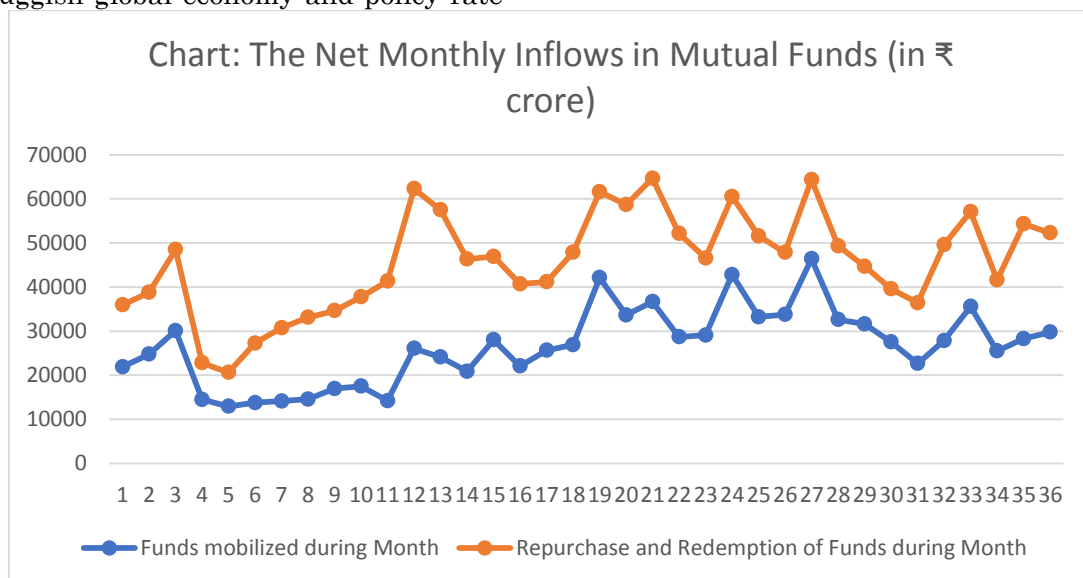
The sample has been taken from the normal population for a period ranging between 2020-22. The sample data is collected from authentic sources such as the data on mutual funds has been taken from the monthly mutual funds' data series of AMFI and the data on the NSE index has been collected from the SEBI database. The data is tabulated and arranged to run the causality test. For this purpose, the percentage changes in the monthly NSE index and the changes in net mutual funds inflows have been calculated for comparative purposes. The sample size is taken as $N=36$. The Granger causality test has been employed to test the causality relations between variables X and Y . For testing of hypothesis, F-test is used and the p-value has been calculated to test the significance of the result at the level of 5% (Critical Value=95%). The results have been analyzed for purpose of extracting the conclusion it.



(Source: NSE/SEBI database)

The NSE index has shown an increase from 12202 points to 18105 points during the period which is 600 points raise since 2020 (5% improvement). The data has exhibited the underperformance of the market during the period despite a large number of retail investors fluxing into the market. The reason behind this lukewarm performance of the market can be traced to external factors such as a sluggish global economy and policy rate

raise in the USA and other developed nations. The average monthly fluctuations in the index are recorded at 5.71% during the period which is quite high. The high volatility in the share market may be attributed to the speculative activity of most retail investors on an increasing scale and the flight of FPI capital in response to rising interest rates in the home nation.



(Source: AMFI)

In the case of mutual funds, the average net monthly funds inflow during the observational period stands at ₹7411 crore. There is a wide range of fluctuations in net inflows in mutual funds during the observed period. For example, we have a 44% increment in net mutual funds inflow which is recorded in Dec. 2021, and a 41% increment in Dec. 2011, Feb. 2022, and May 2022. Whereas we have a 31% decrement in net inflows in Nov. 2020. It is interesting to

see if these fluctuations in net inflow in mutual funds happen to be caused by volatility in share market indices. We have run the Granger causality test to ascertain any such change. We get the results as follows.

Results of Granger Causality Test and Hypothesis Testing

Pairwise Granger Causality Tests

Sample: 2020Month01 to 2022Month12

Sample Size: 36

Lags: 1

Significance Level: 0.05 (5%)

Null Hypothesis	Observations	F-Statistics	Probability
The NSE volatility does not Granger cause inflows and outflows in mutual funds.	35	1.33336	0.2568
The inflows and outflows in mutual funds do not Granger cause volatility in the NSE index.	35	1.47659	0.2332

As the value of p in the first result is calculated as 0.25 which is more than the significance level of 0.05, Hence **we accept the null hypothesis** that the NSE volatility does not Granger cause the inflows and outflows in mutual funds.

As the value of p in the second result is calculated as 0.23 which is more than the significance level of 0.05, Hence **we accept the null hypothesis** that the inflows and outflows in mutual funds do not Granger cause the volatility in the NSE index.

Hence, it has been established from available data analysis that the volatility in the share market does not cause fluctuations in mutual funds inflow. These are significant findings which means that the mutual funds do not follow the speculative market signals and do not add to the existing volatility in the share market. The reason for these results can be explained with the help different list of factors that are affecting the share market and mutual funds as follows:

Factors Affecting the Share Market Rides

The dynamic and uncertain nature of the share market makes it a complex venture to invest in. The frequent fluctuations in the stock market make equity investment a risky choice for work with. But why does the stock market fall prey to speculative activities? Or what impacts the stock market so much that they keep on fluctuating? Here, we have listed some of the factors which cause such volatility in the stock market.

1. New Government Policies may be profitable for the economy or tighten the grips around some sectors; however, they cause the share market fluctuations as investors interpreted them in their ways.
2. The monetary policy of RBI and the Regulatory policies of SEBI can also impact the share markets.
3. The exchange rate changes can be profitable for some firms and non-profitable for others, but they lead to

changes in the prices of those shares in the market.

4. Interest rates and inflation.
5. FPI investment outflows and inflows cause the fluctuations in share market.
6. DII and Mutual Funds investment can also cause the share market boom and groom.
7. Natural Disasters.
8. Economic prospect.
9. Earlier retail investors venture into the stock market and they are taking part in speculative investments such as day trading or swing trading causing major upheavals in every day share prices.

Factors Affecting the Mutual Funds Investment

Mutual Fund investment is telling a different tale than the equity market. Equity mutual funds are among the most preferred investment mechanisms for investors in the volatile market scenario. Here, we have listed some of the factors which have bearing on mutual funds investment as follows;

1. Investors' goals and objectives decide their portfolio choices in mutual funds.
2. Mutual Fund investments do not fluctuate more in response to external shocks as happens in the case of the share market.
3. SIP schemes provide steady investment flows and smoothen out their monthly ups and downs.
4. Mutual funds investment occupies a place in the long investment plans of investors and they see it as a tool for future planning.
5. The factors such as market risks, liquidity preference, uniformity factor, returns offered, funds performance, and research factors affect the inflows in mutual funds.

Conclusion

Though mutual funds invest a large corpus of sum in the equity market, they are largely kept away themselves from engaging in

short-term speculative activities. The factors affecting the mutual funds' inflow and share market are unique and specific, therefore we see the non-causality relation between them. Mutual funds do not only smooth off the short volatilities in the market by supplying steady investment flows but also, reduce the effects of external shocks to the share market. Hence, mutual funds provide additional stability, inclusiveness, transparency, and efficiency to share markets in India.

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Afghanistan's Instability and Political illegitimacy: An Analysis

Dr. Atul Chand¹, Kafil Ahmad²

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of Defence Studies, Government Degree College
Baluwakote(UK)

² Research Scholar, Department of Defence Studies, Government Degree College
Baluwakote(UK)

Corresponding Author- Kafil Ahmad

Email- kafilahmedsaifi@gmail.com

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Introduction

Afghanistan experienced forty consecutive years of peace between 1933 and 1973 during the reign of King Zahir Shah, a period entirely free of foreign wars and internal rebellions. This 40-year era of tranquility was shortly followed by over thirty consecutive years of occupation, civil war, insurgency and political instability, primarily because regimes failed, or are failing, to win the hearts and minds of the Pashtun tribes. The monarchy managed to maintain stability and unity over an acephalous tribal society for forty years but ever since 1973 the state has experienced difficulties in reestablishing legitimacy. Lack of legitimacy has been and continues to be one of the primary drivers of instability in Afghanistan, especially in its tribal areas. This theory will be illustrated by comparing correlations between stability and legitimacy across four regimes: King Zahir Shah's monarchy, the Communist Republic, the Taliban's Islamic Emirate and President Hamid Karzai's administration. The scope of the paper is primarily focused on understanding the phenomenon of how legitimacy affects stability across these distinct eras and is less focused on prescriptive measures but will provide a summary of insights and policy implications applicable to Afghanistan's current challenges.¹

Understanding this phenomenon is critical in light of recent American efforts to broker a power-sharing arrangement between the Afghan government and the Taliban, two groups that have struggled to achieve legitimacy in the eyes of most Afghans. Plus, better understanding why past and present leaders and/or forms of government have been deemed legitimate or illegitimate could assist the international community in crafting more effective political solutions for the future. I expect to find that legitimacy is a major contributing factor to stability and, conversely, that the lack of it plays a decisive role in the demise and/or decline of Afghan regimes. Although there could be stability without legitimacy in certain situations, and authority itself need not necessarily derive from legitimacy, I venture that the research will show the fate of Afghan governments were and are contingent upon the tacit consent of the tribes, whose sanction ultimately allowed the government the right to rule or the ability to rule effectively. Meeting the basic requirements of the tribes has historically been crucial to not only societal stability but regime survival and performance. While the dynamic between tribe and state has been dramatically changed in many ways because of decades of war, the critical importance of legitimacy has remained constant. I also expect to find explanations for why supporting tribalism is desirable at this juncture in Afghanistan's development, which is primarily because it can provide a stable transitional mechanism for assisting the country progress, though the process may not conform to Western conceptions of modernity.

The task of verifying the existence of instability is made easier by the well-documented foreign conflicts, coup d'états, insurgencies and ethno-sectarian civil wars that have plagued Afghanistan for the past thirty plus years. The more difficult task will be determining the legitimacy of each regime and showing how this variable has more explanatory power than other factors. I expect to find that legitimacy, or the lack of it, could be both a cause and effect. In other words, although illegitimacy could cause stability, instability could also cause illegitimacy. But first, we will establish definitions to what we mean by stability in the first place.

What is Stability?

One overriding assumption as one reviews this literature is that the researcher has a general idea of what “stability” means. But what is stability? In fact, many social scientists and political theorists when they study and analyze societies, do use the word stability in the same way as the U.S. and its partners have in Afghanistan during recent state-building efforts – and the definition will hence also serve us well in chapter two. Roughly forty years ago Leon Hurwitz did a rather exhaustive study on the various meanings of the term stability and the problems wrought by its ambiguity. Hurwitz concludes with not a precise definition but summarizes a sort of intuitive sense of what stability looks like. To Hurwitz stability means the absence of violence among groups and/or towards the state and the absence of structural changes in governance, although he concedes that there is more than one definition and approach to this concept.²

What is Legitimacy?

In modern Western states political authority is typically bestowed via popular elections, however, the secret ballot isn't the only method available for instituting a legitimate sovereign. Although prevailing theories of legitimacy contain a fair share of contradictions, certain defining traits consistently emerge. Max Weber's theoretical definitions, widely cited by eminent scholars since they were first introduced, provide a reasonable starting point for investigation. Weber defines legitimacy as both the acceptance of authority and of the need to obey its commands, and identifies three main sources of it: legality, tradition and charisma. The legal perspective is based on trust in the rationality of the rule of law which is most evident in modern democracies. Traditional sources rest on established beliefs in the sanctity of immemorial traditions while charismatic sources rest on exemplary character manifest in certain individuals.³

The literature elucidates an interesting differentiation between the concept of legitimacy and pure authority, which can be exercised through the application of raw power regardless of a population's acceptance. Legitimacy implies a relationship between rulers and ruled that is substantially grounded in consent rather than authority based on coercion.⁴ A government described as “legitimate” rules

primarily with the consent of those governed, while the authority of a more “illegitimate” regime relies mainly or entirely on coercion. Totalitarian regimes have employed forms of non-legitimate domination that may be quite effective for lengthy periods of time including coercion through the violent use of instruments of the state or, more subtly, securing compliance via “prudential” relations, wherein the loyalty of key social groups is purchased by transfer of resources or guarantees of safety.⁵ Although monopoly of force sufficient to check popular resistance may seem like a workable solution, a lack of consent often makes for a precarious state of rule that could be unsustainable, lending credence to Rousseau's maxim that, “The strongest is never strong enough to be always the master, unless he transforms strength into right, and obedience into duty.”⁶ Even dictators like Adolf Hitler understood this reality, employing charisma, nationalism and ideology to win popular support – not just force of arms, albeit these types of governments are short-lived and usually do not survive after the founder's death.⁷ Regimes that lose legitimacy and try to hold on to power via force alone usually get overthrown, typically because of mass defections after losing legitimacy in the eyes of their own soldiers, as illustrated by Hosni Mubarak's downfall in Egypt during the Arab Spring.

Government policies that were most effective respected Afghanistan's tribal and cultural values. The tribes resisted government reforms, whether related to modernization or changes in social norms, that were implemented too quickly from the top down, especially those deemed alien to Afghan tradition and tribal values. The tribes adhere to an ancient code of honor called Pashtunwali, or “the way of the Pashtuns,” a system that pre-dates Islam, has weathered centuries of invasions and places a premium on values and moral traits such as honesty, equality, and justice. Islam played a vital role in the Afghan value system and, although regimes alienated conservative mullahs at their own peril, the type of Islam Afghans adhered to was traditionally less doctrinally rigid than the type practiced by the Taliban.⁸ In the end, Afghan government policies were successful that did not run dramatically contrary to traditional value systems, be they tribal or religious.⁹

The Pashtuns are the country's largest ethnic group accounting for 42% of the population and are primarily found in the south and east of the centrally-located capital of Kabul. The other three main ethnic groups reside in the north including Tajiks 27%, Hazaras 9% and Uzbeks 9%.²⁹ The country is 80% Sunni and 19% Shia, including Shia Hazaras who were persecuted during the Taliban era.¹⁰ Governments had to be quite adept to maintain this very delicate tribal and ethnic balance. Corruption is another trait that can quickly undermine the legitimacy of any leader or regime in Afghanistan, and has proven to undo previously gained legitimacy, because corruption violates both the tribal code and Afghan religious values. In short, when it comes to performance, Afghan regimes survived that were uncorrupt, unifying and could deliver good governance.

International Community in Afghanistan

Undoubtedly it was an optimistic start. As the Northern Alliance backed by United States (US) Special Forces and massive airpower swept through Afghanistan on October 7, 2001 indicating the onset of *Operation Enduring Freedom*, Al Qaeda and its Taliban hosts were not left with many options but to flee to the safe havens of south and east or over the borders into Pakistan tribal areas in disarray. Afghanistan had to be rescued from itself, was the overall sense. While there remained confusion and questions about the nature of post 9/11 configuration of Afghanistan, the general feeling was that of optimism and victory.¹¹

The international community, which had backed the American decision to wage war against "terrorism," acknowledged the need to help build a stable government in Afghanistan, while many wondered how Afghanistan should be ruled once the Taliban were defeated. India, as one of the strong allies in America's "Global War on Terror" (a powerful rhetoric constructed in 2001 and rarely heard now), shared the firm commitment and collective responsibility of the international community to help Afghanistan in its struggle to be a stable state. With the escalation of the number of undesirable events in Afghanistan, India was one of the few countries that tried to convince the West in favour of a "condition-bound" withdrawal from Afghanistan as opposed to

its "time-bound" approach which it was adopting. The April 2012 Spring Offensive by the Taliban gave a preview of a likely scenario that the world can expect beyond 2014 considering the weak central authority in Kabul and rampant corruption visible in every possible sphere of governance. The overall sense today is that Afghanistan has perhaps missed the unexpected opportunity it got to reconnect with the wider world after 2001.¹²

The India Angle

For most of their independent history, India and Afghanistan have shared traditionally friendly relations and have maintained significant cultural and economic links. As some scholars argue, no study of Indo-Afghan relations is complete without a cursory look at the century old common cultural and economic heritage of the people of India, Afghanistan and Central Asia. However issues of terrorism, security, extremism have compelled India to consider Afghanistan from a contemporary viewpoint rather than one from the point of view of our shared history.¹⁶ India has never involved itself militarily in Afghanistan. India was the only South-Asian nation to recognise the Soviet backed Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to provide humanitarian aid to the country. Following Soviet withdrawal, the international community supported the coalition government that took control, but relations hit troubled waters as the Taliban came to power and ultimately India decided to scrap its relations with Afghanistan following the violent assassination of Dr. Najibullah by the Taliban. The Taliban was considered to be an Islamist militia supported by Pakistan, and their coming to power led to the rise of Islamism in Afghanistan and the proliferation of terrorists in the militancy in Indian-administered Kashmir, thereby turning Afghanistan into a security threat for India. India had welcomed the emergence of post 9/11 Afghanistan and appreciated the efforts of international community in helping Afghanistan build itself into a progressive country. India since then has been one of the fore-runners in the reconstruction process, helping Afghanistan in areas where it seeks India's assistance.¹³

Post America Departure

The US completed its withdrawal from Afghanistan, bringing an end to America's

longest war and closing a chapter in military history that will be remembered for colossal failures, unfulfilled promises, and a frantic final exit that claimed the lives of more than 180 Afghans and 13 US service members, some of whom were only a few years old when the war began. President Joe Biden stated that America's 20-year military engagement in Afghanistan had come to an end, hours after the US evacuated all of its troops from the war-torn country.¹⁴

After 20 years of conflict, the Taliban declared "complete independence" for Afghanistan after the final American troops left. According to Mr. Biden, the conflict could have ended ten years ago with the assassination of Osama bin Laden, whose al-Qaida extremist network plotted and carried out the 9/11 attack from an Afghanistan safe haven. Al-Qaida has been severely weakened, preventing it from launching another attack on the United States. The United States' final withdrawal included the withdrawal of its diplomats, though the State Department has left open the possibility of resuming some level of diplomacy with the Taliban depending on how they conduct themselves in establishing a government and adhering to international pleas for human rights protection.¹⁵

As of June 30, 2021, the United States had allocated approximately \$36.29 billion in current dollars for "governance and development assistance" in Afghanistan since FY 2002, representing 25% of total U.S.-provided reconstruction assistance.¹⁶ Such funding has aimed to support a variety of development goals, including expanding education, combating corruption, promoting good governance and civil society, and empowering women and girls. The majority of civilian assistance has been provided by nongovernmental organisations such as multilateral organisations, nonprofit organisations, universities, and private sector actors.¹⁷

Conclusion

This paper explored two critical variables that affect stability in Afghanistan: political legitimacy and state-building, although legitimacy was a common theme that ran through all paper. This paper describes how critical political legitimacy has been to stability in Afghanistan since 1933, it illustrated how state-building efforts failed in Afghanistan because they fueled the

insurgency and undermined government legitimacy. Finally, it showed that Pakistan also understood the importance of political legitimacy in Afghanistan which is why they tried to undermine it to keep the country unstable to progress their own national security agenda. Taliban has come to the power now in Afghanistan, so things will be monitored by international community, many faces yet to reveal by the time.

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