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A Tribute to
Late Shri Narendra Singh Kothari

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नवभारत मेमोरियल फाउन्डेशन

परिचय



स्व. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह जी कोठारी

1944
2014

नवभारत मेमोरियल फाउन्डेशन स्वर्गीय श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह जी कोठारी को समर्पित बह संस्थान है जहाँ जरूरतमंद विद्यार्थियों को आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ताकि वे शिक्षित होकर समाज में अपनी एक स्वच्छ छवि बना सकें।

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स्वर्गीय श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह जी कोठारी ने अपना जीवन शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार करने तथा बच्चों को शिक्षित करने में समर्पित कर दिया। उन्होंने सदैव बच्चों को शिक्षित होने तथा अच्छे संस्कार अपनाने की प्रेरणा दी।

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आ नोभद्राः क्रतवो यन्तुविश्वतः

Let noble thoughts come to us from all sides

(*Rigveda, 1.89.1*)

Dear Friends,

Greetings. I would like to welcome all the readers on the occasion of releasing the this issue of **"ASCENT INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS "(A Bi-lingual Multi Disciplinary Peer Reviewed International Quarterly Journal)"** having ISSN No 2455-5967, Registered & Listed by UGC 63514 and Impact Factor (PIF) 2.148, Indexed in I2OR. Successfulness of this journal is the endeavour of our whole team and our prudent contributors. The meaning of ASCENT is to move from downward to upward and touch the new heights. We wish that all the readers and authors may touch the new heights of their career, who are working for advancement of research, development of career, creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship. I am very much glad to present this issue of **"ASCENT INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS "(A Bi-lingual Multi Disciplinary Peer Reviewed International Quarterly Journal)"**. I do believe that you would continue your kind cooperation and support. This journal is going to be presented by Navbharat Memorial Foundation, which is established in the sweet memories of Late Shri Narendra Singh Ji Kothari.

Shri Narendra Singh Ji Kothari, who had devoted his life for education. In his whole life he educated thousands of students. He always motivated to his students to become educated and to adopt good moral. In 2016, Navbharat Memorial Foundation is established to hold the sweet memories of Late Shri Narendra Singh Ji Kothari in the field of education. The basic objective of this foundation is to provide assistance to the needy students in the education sector. Other than that, this foundation has aims to work for education and innovation in the society.

At the end, I would like to convey my thankful gratitude to all contributor scholars for their valuable contributions. I hope that by launching this journal, we will be success to promote creativity, innovation and research activities in the society. I wish you all the best for reading this issue of **"ASCENT INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS "(A Bi-lingual Multi Disciplinary Peer Reviewed International Quarterly Journal)"**. If you have any suggestions, please feel free to send at our email – ijcms2015@gmail.com.

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कोटपूतली तहसील में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए भूमि एवं जल संसाधन का सतत् प्रबन्धन

*राकेश कुमार
**डॉ. नरेश मलिक

भूमिका –

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए भूमि एवं जल संसाधन के सतत् प्रबन्धन के महत्व के अध्ययन के लिए जयपुर जिले की कोटपूतली तहसील को एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन के रूप में चुना गया है। ग्रामीण विकास के लिए भूमि एवं जल संसाधन अति महत्वपूर्ण है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में भूमि एवं जल संसाधन के अनियोजित विदोहन के कारण इनके सतत् प्रबन्धन में विविध समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो रही है। भूमि गुणवत्ता के ह्रास तथा भू जल स्तर के निरन्तर गहरा होने की समस्या घातक होती जा रही है जो ग्रामीण विकास के प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित कर रही है। जल एवं भूमि संसाधन को भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए अक्षुण्य बनाये रखना काफी कठिन है। अतः वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए भूमि एवं जल संसाधन के उपयोग में सतत्ता अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र—

कोटपूतली तहसील जयपुर जिले के उत्तरी भाग के अर्द्धशु क क्षेत्र में स्थित है। इसका अक्षांशीय विस्तार 27°31'उत्तरी अक्षांश से 27°51' उत्तरी अक्षांश तथा देशान्तरीय विस्तार 75°58' पूर्वी देशान्तर से 76°17'पूर्वी देशान्तर है। यह तहसील तोरावाटी क्षेत्र का एक भाग है। इसका भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 814.34 वर्ग किलोमीटर है तथा इसमें रेवन्यू गांवों की कुल संख्या 144 है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार तहसील की कुल जनसंख्या 259157 है। जिसमें ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 81 प्रतिशत तथा शहरी जनसंख्या 19 प्रतिशत है। इसकी अधिकांश जनसंख्या कृषि एवं पशुपालन से सम्बद्ध व्यवसाय से अपनी जीविका प्राप्त करती है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र में शोधकर्ता द्वारा भूमि एवं जल संसाधन के सतत् प्रबन्धन से सम्बन्धित विस्तृत क्षेत्रीय सूचनाओं का एकत्रीकरण एवं उनके विश्लेषण के उपरान्त महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्षों पर पहुंचने का प्रयास किया गया है जो ग्रामीण विकास से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सम्बन्धित है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सतत् विकास के लिए विभिन्न ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के अनुप्रयोग के साथ-साथ भूमि तथा जल संसाधन का प्रबन्धन अति आवश्यक है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में भूमि एवं जल संसाधन की क्या पारिस्थितिकी है? क्या-क्या समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं? भूमि तथा जल के सतत् प्रबन्धन के लिए क्या-क्या प्रभावी उपाय हो सकते हैं ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का सतत् विकास किया जा सके।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र में भूमि तथा जल संसाधन के सतत् प्रबन्धन के लिए निम्न प्रभावी उपाय हो सकते हैं— वर्षा जल संचयन, भू जल पुनर्भरण, भूजल के दोहन से सम्बन्धित कानूनी बाध्यता का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन, शुष्क कृषि पद्धति का विकास, लवणीय व क्षारीय भूमि में सुधार, भू उर्वरता स्तर में सुधार, सामाजिक वानिकी का विकास, आधुनिक सिंचाई विधियों का विकास, जल संरक्षण में जनता की भागीदारी, जल स्रोतों का उचित रखरखाव, कृषि पद्धति एवं फसलों में परिवर्तन आदि। कृषि एवं जल संसाधन का सतत् प्रबन्धन ग्रामीण विकास से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सम्बन्धित है।

भूमि संसाधन—

अध्ययन क्षेत्र में भूमि उपयोग की दृष्टि से पांच भागों में विभाजित किया गया है। भू जल के अति दोहन के कारण सिंचित भूमि के प्रतिशत में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। भूमि उपयोग का सर्वाधिक प्रतिशत सिंचित भूमि के अन्तर्गत है तथा सबसे न्यून कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि के अन्तर्गत है। मिट्टी वितरण की दृष्टि से दोमट मिट्टी तथा बलुई दोमट मिट्टी का प्रतिशत अधिक है।

सारणी : 1
भूमि उपयोग (1981 – 2011)

क्र.सं.	भूमि उपयोग	कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
1.	वन	6.04	4.59	11.92	12.98
2.	सिंचित भूमि	26.76	30.49	37.95	38.28
3.	असिंचित भूमि	39.18	39.26	28.61	25.88
4.	कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि	6.59	5.71	8.46	9.49
5.	कृषि अयोग्य भूमि	21.43	19.95	13.06	13.37
	कुल	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

स्रोत—

1. जनगणना प्रतिवेदन, विलेज डायरेक्ट्री, 2001 पृ.सं. 83–105
2. जनगणना प्रतिवेदन, विलेज डायरेक्ट्री, 2011 पृ.सं. 95–110
3. भू-अभिलेख अनुभाग, कलेक्ट्रेट, जयपुर (राज.)

फसल वितरण

फसल वितरण के संदर्भ में तीनों फसलों (रबी, खरीफ व जायद) का प्रभुत्व है। रबी की फसल के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में दो फसलों (सरसों और गेहूँ) का शस्य संयोजन सर्वोपयुक्त सिद्ध होता है तथा खरीफ फसल के अन्तर्गत केवल बाजरे का शस्य संयोजन सर्वोपयुक्त सिद्ध होता है।

सारणी – 2

रबी फसल में भूमि क्षेत्रफल एवं कृषि भूमि का प्रतिशत (2013–2014)

क्र.सं.	फसल का नाम	फसल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर)	कृषि भूमि का प्रतिशत
1.	सरसों	31941	66.71
2.	गेहूँ	12463	26.02
3.	जौ	1480	3.09
4.	चना	1318	2.75
5.	मेथी	193	0.40
6.	तारामीरा	164	0.34

स्रोत : भू-अभिलेख अनुभाग, कलेक्ट्रेट, जयपुर।

भूमि संसाधन का सतत् प्रबन्धन –

भूमि संसाधन के सतत् प्रबन्धन से तात्पर्य है उपलब्ध भूमि का उचित उपयोग करना और इसे भावी पीढ़ी के लिए संरक्षित रखना है। यह कार्य मिट्टी के उचित प्रबन्धन एवं संरक्षण द्वारा ही सम्भव है। अतः भूमि संसाधन के सतत् प्रबन्धन के लिए निम्न प्रभावी कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं—

- जैविक खेती एक विकल्प।

- जैविक विधि से पोषक तत्व प्रबन्धन।
- जैविक विधि से फसलों की सुरक्षा।
- लवणीय व क्षारीय भूमि में सुधार।
- भू उर्वरता स्तर में सुधार।
- वर्मी कम्पोस्ट, नैडेफ कम्पोस्ट, जीवाणु खाद आदि का प्रयोग।
- कीट प्रबन्ध, खरपतवार प्रबन्ध व बीमारियों का प्रबन्ध।
- मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता की प्रयोगशाला जांच तथा उसी के अनुरूप फसल उत्पादन।
- उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में श्रम एवं भूमि संसाधन का कुशलतम प्रबन्धन।
- औषधीय फसलों की खेती एक विकल्प।
- सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एवं ग्रामीण विकास।
- व्यापारिक फसलों की ओर अग्रसर।
- समाजिक वानिकी का विकास।
- प्रसंविदा कृषि।

जल संसाधन –

अध्ययन क्षेत्र को भूजल धारण क्षमता वाली चट्टानों के निरूपण के अनुसार दो जोनों में विभाजित किया गया है— एलुवियम जोन एवं क्वार्टजाइट जोन। कुल क्षेत्रफल के एलुवियम 77 प्रतिशत तथा क्वार्टजाइट 23 प्रतिशत भाग में है। क्वार्टजाइट चट्टानें अध्ययन क्षेत्र के पश्चिमी भाग में फैली हुई हैं। क्वार्टजाइट जोन की अपेक्षा एलुवियम जोन में जलभृत की संभावना अधिक है। सोता व साबी नदियों का अधिकांश जलग्रहण क्षेत्र एलुवियम जोन में है। सिंचाई साधनों के रूप में कुएँ व ट्यूबवैल प्रमुख हैं।

सारणी –2

विभिन्न साधनों द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्रफल (2003 से 2013–14)

क्र.सं.	सिंचाई साधन	2003–04 हैक्टे.	:	2008–09 है.	:	2013–14 है.	:
1.	कुएँ	16100	51 ^{६६}	11531	27 ^{२९}	12531	24 ^{०३}
2.	ट्यूबवैल (नलकूप)	15062	48 ^{३४}	30722	72 ^{३१}	39608	75 ^{९७}
	कुल	31162	100	42253	100	52139	100

स्रोत – भू अभिलेख अनुभाग, कलेक्ट्रेट, जयपुर।

सिंचाई गहनता –

सिंचाई गहनता एकल सिंचित क्षेत्र व शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्र के अनुपातों का प्रतिशत होती है। सिंचाई गहनता के आधार पर क्षेत्र को पांच वर्ग समूहों में विभाजित किया गया है। तत्पश्चात् 15 प्रतिदर्श गांवों का गहन अध्ययन किया गया है। प्रतिदर्श गांवों का चयन सरल स्तरित यादृच्छिक प्रतिचयन, पञ्चसमैजंजपपिमक त्कवउ उचसपदहद्ध विधि द्वारा किया गया।

सिंचाई गहनता त्र कुल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल ग 100 त्र 23787^{३१} ग 100 त्र 53^{९६}:

कुल कृषि भूमि क्षेत्रफल 44411.91

अध्ययन क्षेत्र में सिंचाई गहनता का प्रतिशत निरन्तर बढ़ रहा है। कृषि उत्पादकता व सिंचाई गहनता में धनात्मक सम्बन्ध पाया गया है। सिंचित भूमि प्रतिशत में निरन्तर वृद्धि तथा असिंचित भूमि में निरन्तर कमी हो रही है जो भूमिगत जल के बढ़ते हुए उपयोग का घोटक है। क्षेत्र में फसल वितरण के सन्दर्भ में तीनों फसलों— रबी, खरीफ व जायद का प्रभुत्व है।

जल संसाधन का सतत् प्रबन्धन —

जल संसाधन के सतत प्रबन्धन से तात्पर्य है उपलब्ध जल का उचित उपयोग करना और उसे भावी पीढ़ी के लिए संरक्षित रखना है।

इस प्रकार न केवल वर्तमान की आवश्यकता पूरी होगी, अपितु भविष्य के लिए भी जल बचा रहेगा। यह कार्य जल के उचित प्रबन्धन एवं संरक्षण द्वारा ही सम्भव है। जल प्रबन्धन हेतु संचालित योजनाओं की सफलता के लिए जल सहयोग तथा तकनीकी तन्त्र का सुदृढीकरण आवश्यक है। सीमित जल संसाधन का उचित उपयोग जल संरक्षण के माध्यम से ही संभव है। जल संसाधन के सतत् प्रबन्धन के लिए निम्न प्रभावी कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं —

- परम्परागत जल संग्रहण विधियाँ
- वर्षा जल संग्रहण एवं भू-जल पुनर्भरण
- जल ग्रहण प्रबन्धन
- आधुनिक सिंचाई विधियाँ
- शुष्क कृषि पद्धति
- जल संरक्षण में जनता की भागीदारी
- जल स्रोतों का उचित रखरखाव
- जल प्रदूषण को रोकना
- जल वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार
- कृषि पद्धति एवं फसलों में परिवर्तन
- कृषि वानिकी का विकास

ग्रामीण विकास —

हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था कृषि प्रधान होने के कारण अधिकांश जनसंख्या गांवों में रहती है। देश के आर्थिक नीति निर्धारकों को शुरु से ही यह मत रहा है कि देश की आत्मा गांवों में बसती है। इसके लिए इसके सुधार के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किये जाने चाहिए। यद्यपि देश का कोई भी क्षेत्र गरीबी एवं बेरोजगारी से अछूता नहीं है। तथापि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह समस्या विकराल स्वरूप धारण किए हुए है। गांवों में तकनीकी ज्ञान एवं पूंजी की कमी के चलने प्राकृतिक एवं मानवीय संसाधनों का पूर्ण विदोहन संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है। ऐसी परिस्थिति वाले क्षेत्र के लिए कृषि विकास के साथ ग्रामीण रोजगार सृजन की अनिवार्यता को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है। रोजगार किसी भी क्षेत्र की अनुपलब्धता, मौसमी बेकारी एवं कृषि योग्य भूमि का निरन्तर ह्रास आदि कारणों से रोजगार की तलाश में बहुत सारे कृषक मजदूर दूसरी जगह पलायन करते हैं और उनका शोशन होता है। सरकारी तंत्र की लालफीताशाही एवं इसमें फैले भ्रष्टाचार साथ ही साथ आम लोगों के बीच जागरूकता की कमी के कारण इसका वास्तविक लाभ ज्यादातर गरीबों को नहीं मिला है।

ग्रामीण विकास में अनेक चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान है जैसे— अशिक्षा, बेरोजगारी, तकनीकी ज्ञान का अभाव, आपराधिक प्रकृति, नशाखोरी, महिलाओं का शोशन, कुपोशन, योजनाओं का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन का अभाव, गांवों से शहरों की ओर पलायन की प्रवृत्ति, आवागमन की समस्या, सम्बद्धता एवं अभिगम्यता का अभाव आदि—आदि।

तहसील में ग्रामीण विकास से सम्बन्धित केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित विभिन्न योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है जैसे— प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना, महात्मा गांधी रा त्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम, प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना, अटल पेंशन योजना, बेटी बचाओ- बेटी पढ़ाओ अभियान, भामाशाह स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना, मुख्यमंत्री निःशुल्क दवा योजना, राजस्थान जननी-शिशु सुरक्षा योजना, मुख्यमंत्री पशुधन निःशुल्क दवा योजना, मुख्यमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना। इन योजनाओं की क्या-क्या उपलब्धियाँ रही हैं? इसके अलावा ग्रामीण विकास से सम्बन्धित क्या क्या प्रभावी कदम हो सकते हैं जैसे – सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एवं ग्रामीण विकास, पशुपालन व सम्बन्धित कुटीर उद्योग, ग्रामीण पर्यटन विकास, योजनाओं का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन आदि।

भारत सरकार द्वारा नरेगा योजना का क्रियान्वयन बेरोजगारों की आंखों में उत्साह की चमक, किसानों के हँसते-मुस्कराते चेहरे, महिलाओं में जागृत स्वाभिमान, विश्वास और गौरव की भावना, जीवन स्तर में वृद्धि आवागमन हेतु ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण, बच्चों में घटती कुपोषण दर आदि के लिए किया गया है।

योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में चुनौतियाँ :-

1. योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में पारदर्शिता एवं उत्तरदायित्व का अभाव।
2. योजनाओं के प्रबन्धन की समस्या।
3. योजनाओं के प्रति सजग जागरूकता का अभाव।
4. असामाजिक तत्वों का हस्तक्षेप।
5. अशिक्षा एवं बेरोजगारी।

उपसंहार –

ग्रामीण विकास में भूमि एवं जल संसाधन एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है क्योंकि ये दोनों की ग्रामीण विकास के मूल तत्व हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में भू-गुणवत्ता में निरन्तर ह्रास होता जा रहा है और साथ ही भू जल गुणवत्ता में भी कमी होती जा रही है। भूमि की उर्वरता स्तर को सुरक्षित बनाये रखने, टिकाऊ एवं सतत कृषि विकास की दर को बनाये रखते हुए ग्रामीण विकास संभव है।

अतः ग्रामीण विकास हेतु उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का निस्तारण करते हुए विभिन्न योजनाओं का सतत क्रियान्वयन अत्यावश्यक है और साथ ही इसके लिए आमजन को भी जागरूक करना होगा।

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दौसा जिले में शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की दशा और दिशा: सामयिक परिदृश्य के आलोक में एक विश्लेषण

*मानसिंह मीना

**डॉ. धर्मेन्द्र सिंह चौहान

प्रस्तावना—

आज वैश्वीकरण के समय में उच्च तकनीकी, उच्च शिक्षा एवं समकालिन शोध की आवश्यकता दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। बढ़ता हुआ जनसंख्या दबाव घटती हुई कृषि भूमि, पर्यावरण, प्रदूषण एवं उच्च स्तर का बढ़ता हुआ भौतिकवाद के कारण उच्च संस्थाओं की महती जरूरत है।

शिक्षा मानव के व्यक्तित्व, चारित्रिक एवं व्यावसायिक जीवनयापन के लिए उपयुक्त साधन है इसके लिए पर्याप्त शिक्षण संस्थाओं की आवश्यकता है। भारत में साक्षरता की दर बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके साथ ही शिक्षण संस्थाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है राजस्थानके पूर्वी मैदानी प्रदेश में स्थित शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की संख्या और उनके गुणात्मक स्तर के विश्लेषण करने के लिए इस शीर्षक को चुना है।

अतः वर्तमान समय की मांग है कि शिक्षा का गुणात्मक स्तर की हो एवं शिक्षा व्यावसायिक होनी चाहिए।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र का परिचय

दौसा कस्बा 26°54'उत्तरी अक्षांश एवं 76°21'पूर्वी देशान्तर के प्रतिच्छेदन पर स्थित है। पूर्व में यह जयपुर जिले का उपखण्ड मुख्यालय था परन्तु 1991 से यह जिला मुख्यालय है। दौसा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-11 पर जयपुर से 54 कि.मी. तथा रेलमार्ग द्वारा 61 कि.मी. दूर स्थित है। दौसा, आगरा, जयपुर, बांदीकुई, सिकन्दरा, लालसोट व सैंथल से सड़क द्वारा भली-भांति जुड़ा हुआ है।



उद्देश्य—

1. शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के भौगोलिक वितरण का अध्ययन करना।
2. शिक्षण संस्थाओं में शिक्षा के गुणात्मक स्तर का परीक्षण करना।

परिकल्पना—

1. शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की संख्या में वृद्धि से साक्षरता में वृद्धि हुई है।
2. शिक्षण संस्थानों में दूरी बढ़ने से छात्राओं के पंजियन में गिरावट दर्ज की गई है।

विधि—

इसके अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक आंकड़ों विभिन्न सर्वे एवं स्रोतों से प्राप्त कर उपयोग में लाया गया है। क्षेत्र का आगमनात्मक तथा निगमनात्मक विधि के द्वारा अध्ययन है।

प्राथमिक आंकड़ों के चयन से —

अध्ययन में साक्षात्कार, प्रश्नावली, क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण एवं प्रतिचयन/प्रतिदर्श द्वारा (यादृच्छिक एवं सौदृश्य प्रतिचयन) आदि द्वारा इकट्ठे किये गये हैं।

द्वितीयक आंकड़ों के चयन से —

अध्ययन क्षेत्र में द्वितीयक आँकड़े स्रोत के रूप में प्रारम्भिक निदेशालय, डीईओ कार्यालय, दौसा, माध्यमिक एवं उच्च माध्यमिक निदेशालय, डीईओ, दौसा, कॉलेज निदेशालय, शिक्षा संकुल, जयपुर एवं सांख्यिकी निदेशालय, राजस्थान सरकार, जयपुर से प्राप्त द्वितीयक आंकड़ों के आधार पर चयन किया गया है।

देश में राजस्थान की कुल साक्षरता 66.1 प्रतिशत है जिसमें पुरुषों की 79.2 प्रतिशत है और महिलाओं की 52.1 प्रतिशत है। राजस्थान में दौसा जिले की कुल साक्षरता 68.2 प्रतिशत है। जिसमें पुरुषों की 83 प्रतिशत है महिलाओं की 51.9 प्रतिशत है।

प्राथमिक कक्षाओं का नामांकन

दौसा जिले में कुल प्राथमिक विद्यालय की संख्या 2013–14 में 971 थी जो वर्तमान में 2016–17 में बढ़कर 1845 हो गई जिसमें बांदीकुई ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 2013–14 में 372 तथा 2014–15 में 294 थी जो वर्तमान 2016–17 में बढ़कर 362 हो गई जिसमें प्राथमिक विद्यालय 2013–14 में 220 थी जो 2016–17 में 56 रह गई इन विद्यालयों में कुल विद्यार्थी 2013–14 में 8,430 थे जिसमें बालक 3346 और बालिका 4984 है। 2016–17 में कुल नामांकन 4160 का है जिसमें बालक 1710 और बालिका 2450 है लालसोट ब्लॉक में प्राथमिक विद्यालय 2013–14 में 218 थी जो 2016–17 में 415 हो गई जिसमें कुल नामांकन 5816 है जिसमें बालक 2608 और बालिकाएँ 3208 हैं।

सिकराय ब्लॉक में प्राथमिक विद्यालय 2013–14 में 180 थी जिसमें विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 8556 थी जिसमें बालक 3690 तथा बालिका 4866 हैं। जो 2016–17 में 64 रह गई जिनमें कुल विद्यार्थी 4325 है जिसमें बालक 1848 हैं और बालिकाएँ 2477 हैं। दौसा ब्लॉक में 53 प्राथमिक विद्यालय है जिनमें कुल 4392 विद्यार्थी हैं जिसमें बालक 1844 और बालिका 2448 हैं। लवाण ब्लॉक में कुल 41 प्राथमिक विद्यालय हैं जिसमें कुल विद्यार्थी 3105 हैं जिसमें बालक 1312 बालिका 1793 हैं। महुवा ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 59 है जिनमें कुल विद्यार्थी 5036 है जिसमें बालक 2080 बालिका 2956 हैं। जिले में कुल नामांकन 27585 हैं एवं गैर-सरकारी विद्यालयों में नामांकन 73068 है। जिले में प्राथमिक कक्षाओं का नामांकन का अध्ययन करने से स्पष्ट हुआ है कि 2013–14 प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या अधिक थी और 2016–17 में कम हो गई इसका कारण था कि सरकार द्वारा जिस विद्यालय में विद्यार्थी कम थे उन्हें नजदीकी उच्च प्राथमिक/माध्यमिक में मर्ज कर दिया और नामांकन भी घटा है इसका कारण है कि अभिभावकों की धारणा निजी संस्थानों की ओर अधिक हो गई प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में बालिकाओं का नामांकन अधिक है और बालकों का निजी संस्थानों में इसका कारण यह है कि अभिभावकों का बालकों के प्रति ज्यादा ध्यान देना है। सरकार ने नामांकन सुधार हेतु पोषाहार योजना लागू की जिससे काफी लाभ मिला है।

उच्च प्राथमिक कक्षाओं का नामांकन

बांदीकुई ब्लॉक में उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय 2013-14 में 88 थी जिसमें कुल विद्यार्थी 9427 है जिसमें बालक 3368 और बालिका 6059 हैं जो 2016-17 में कुल विद्यालय 66 हैं। जिसमें कुल विद्यार्थी 5025 है जिसमें बालक 1977 बालिका 3048 हैं।

सिकराय ब्लॉक में उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय 2013-14 में 92 थी जिसमें कुल विद्यार्थी 10965 है जिसमें बालक 4428 बालिका 6537 है 2016-17 में 64 है जिसमें कुल विद्यार्थी 5102 है जिसमें बालक 2111 बालिका 2991 हैं महुवा ब्लॉक में 59 विद्यालय हैं। जिसमें 4619 हैं। जिसमें बालक 1898 बालिका 2721 हैं दौसा ब्लॉक में 53 विद्यालय हैं जिसमें कुल विद्यार्थी 4744 हैं। जिसमें बालक 1955 बालिका 2789 हैं लालसोट ब्लॉक में 79 विद्यालय हैं जिसमें 7294 विद्यार्थी हैं जिसमें बालक 3488 बालिका 3806 हैं। लवाण ब्लॉक में 41 विद्यालय हैं जिसमें 4110 विद्यार्थी हैं व जिसमें बालक 1759 बालिका 2351 हैं जिले में कुल नामांकन 30690 है तथा गैर सरकारी विद्यालयों में 38307 हैं।

जिले में उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या 2013-14 की तुलना में 2016-17 में कम हुई है इसका कारण है कि सरकार द्वारा मर्ज कर दी गई और बालकों की अपेक्षा बालिकाओं का नामांकन सरकारी विद्यालयों में अधिक है इसका कारण अभिभावकों का बालिकाओं के प्रति सामाजिक धारणा बनी हुई है। सिकराय ब्लॉक में नामांकन अधिक है इसका कारण है कि अच्छी खेती, अच्छी आर्थिक स्थिति और जागरूकता का होना है और लवाण ब्लॉक में सबसे कम नामांकन है इसका कारण है कि गिरता जल स्तर जिससे खेती का अभाव और आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी न होना है।

जिले में मिड-डे मील योजना (पोषाहार)

भारत सरकार ने सरकारी विद्यालयों में नामांकन सुधार एवं शिक्षा गुणवत्ता हेतु पोष्टिक पोषाहार योजना प्रारम्भ की थी इसमें दौसा जिले में क्रियान्वयन निम्न है-

खाद्यान्न:-दिनांक 01/04/2017 को समस्त ब्लॉक प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा अधिकारियों के पास गेहूँ 7537.67 क्विंटल, चावल 1951.05 क्विंटल, कुल खाद्यान्न 9488.72 क्विंटल खाद्यान्न का प्रारम्भिक शेष था। माह जुलाई, 2017 तक समस्त बीईईओ को गेहूँ 10193.10 क्विंटल, चावल 1333.10 क्विंटल कुल 14561.50 क्विंटल खाद्यान्न आवंटित किया गया।

उपकाव कर्नवजन-समस्त ब्लॉक प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा अधिकारियों को माह जून, 2017 तक की उपकाव कर्नवजन की राशि हस्तान्तरण करवा दी गई है। प्रथम त्रैमासिक माह अप्रैल, 2017 से जून 2017 तक की राशि हेतु मांग पत्र के आधार पर राशि हस्तान्तरण कर दी गई है।

सभौतिक प्रगति-जिले के 1566 विद्यालयों में पोषाहार कार्यक्रम संचालित किया जा रहा है।

सभौतिक सुविधा की उपलब्धता-जिले के पाँचों ब्लॉकों में 1566 विद्यालय जिनमें पोषाहार दिया जा रहा है। उनमें पेयजल व्यवस्था, खाद्यान्न सामग्री तोलने के लिए तराजू उपलब्ध है।

सुप्रभावी क्रियान्वयन-जिले के 1566 विद्यालय जिनमें पोषाहार दिया जा रहा है उनमें साप्ताहिक मीनू के अनुसार निर्धारित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न सामग्री उपयोग में ली जा रही है। भोजन बनाने वाले व्यक्तियों का मानदेय सूचना पट्ट पर दर्शाया जाता है।

अन्नपूर्णा महिला सहकारी समिति के माध्यम से क्रियान्वयन-जिले के बांदीकुई ब्लॉक के 7 विद्यालय व महुवा ब्लॉक के 13 विद्यालयों के कुल 20 विद्यालयों में 1724 छात्रों को अन्नपूर्णा महिला सहकारी समिति के माध्यम से पोषाहार वितरण किया जा रहा है।

केन्द्रिय रसोईघर-जिले के किसी भी विद्यालय में केन्द्रिय रसोईघर द्वारा पोषाहार नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

माध्यमिक कक्षाओं का नामांकन

जिले में 2016-17 में माध्यमिक कक्षाओं का कुल नामांकन 34,014 है और गैर-सरकारी विद्यालयों का कुल नामांकन 39,943 है।

बांदीकुई ब्लॉक में कुल माध्यमिक विद्यालय 66 है जिनमें नामांकन 5322 है इनमें 1940 बालक तथा 3382 बालिका है। महुवा

ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 59 है जिनमें कुल नामांकन 4766 है इनमें 1904 बालक एवं 2862 बालिका हैं। सिकराय ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 64 हैं। जिनमें कुल नामांकन 6290 हैं। जिसमें 2603 बालक 3687 बालिका हैं। दौसा ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 53 है जिनमें कुल नामांकन 5762 है जिनमें 2461 बालक तथा 3301 बालिका है लालसोट ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 79 है जिसमें कुल नामांकन 8849 है जिसमें 3761 बालक 5088 बालिका है। लवाण ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 41 है जिसमें कुल नामांकन 4729 हैं जिसमें 1986 बालक तथा 2743 बालिका हैं।

जिले में माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में सरकारी प्रधानाध्यापकों की संख्या 109 है जिसमें 97 पुरुष है तथा 12 महिला हैं। गैर-सरकारी विद्यालयों में 246 है जिसमें 222 पुरुष है तथा 24 महिला हैं। सरकारी विद्यालयों में वरिष्ठ अध्यापक 436 हैं जिसमें 360 पुरुष एवं 76 महिला है। गैर-सरकारी विद्यालयों में 1006 हैं जिनमें 798 पुरुष एवं 206 महिला हैं। सरकारी विद्यालयों में तृतीय श्रेणी अध्यापक 503 हैं जिसमें 419 पुरुष एवं 84 महिला हैं। गैर सरकारी विद्यालयों में 1442 है जिसमें 976 पुरुष एवं 466 महिला हैं।

जिले में सरकारी विद्यालयों की अपेक्षा निजी संस्थानों का नामांकन अधिक है सरकारी विद्यालयों का कम होने का कारण है कि अध्यापकों का अभाव, अभिभावकों की गलत धारणा का होना है और बालकों की अपेक्षा बालिकाओं का नामांकन सरकारी संस्थानों में अधिक है इसका कारण है कि अभिभावकों की धारणा है कि जल्दी शादी करनी है अच्छी शिक्षा देके क्या करेंगे और आर्थिक विकास हेतु बालकों की शिक्षा पर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं। सिकराय ब्लॉक में नामांकन अधिक है और बांदीकुई ब्लॉक में भी अधिक है। इसका कारण है कि अच्छी आर्थिक स्थिति का होना है अच्छी फसल की पैदावार का होना है और लोगों में सरकारी नौकरियों की ओर अधिक जोर है तथा लवाण ब्लॉक में कम नामांकन का कारण वहाँ पैदावार अच्छी न होना और कम आर्थिक विकास का होना है।

उच्च माध्यमिक कक्षाओं का नामांकन

जिले में 2016-17 में उच्च माध्यमिक कक्षाओं का कुल नामांकन 24154 हैं और गैर-सरकारी विद्यालयों का कुल नामांकन 35875 हैं। अतः जिले में सरकारी विद्यालयों की अपेक्षा गैर-सरकारी विद्यालयों में नामांकन अधिक है।

बांदीकुई ब्लॉक में कुल उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय 66 हैं जिनमें नामांकन 4333 है। इसमें 1969 बालक है तथा 2364 बालिका हैं दौसा ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 53 है जिसमें कुल नामांकन 4945 है इनमें 2716 बालक तथा 2229 बालिका हैं। लालसोट ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 79 हैं जिसमें कुल नामांकन 6232 है इनमें 2950 बालक तथा 3282 बालिका हैं। लवाण ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 41 है इसमें कुल नामांकन 3048 है इनमें 1311 बालक 1737 बालिका है महुवा ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 59 हैं। जिसमें कुल नामांकन 3390 हैं इसमें 1679 बालक तथा 1711 बालिका हैं। सिकराय ब्लॉक में कुल विद्यालय 64 है जिसमें कुल नामांकन 4266 है इनमें 2020 बालक तथा 2246 बालिका है।

जिले में उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में प्रधानाचार्य की संख्या 220 है जिसमें 192 पुरुष 28 महिला हैं। गैर सरकारी विद्यालयों में 229 है जिसमें 205 पुरुष 24 महिला है। सरकारी विद्यालयों में व्याख्याता 932 है जिसमें 796 पुरुष तथा 136 महिला है गैर सरकारी विद्यालयों में 1522 है जिसमें 1313 पुरुष तथा 209 महिला हैं। सरकारी विद्यालयों में वरिष्ठ अध्यापक 691 है जिसमें 590 पुरुष तथा 101 महिला हैं। गैर-सरकारी विद्यालयों में 983 है जिसमें 800 पुरुष 183 महिला हैं। सरकारी विद्यालयों में अध्यापक 1055 है जिसमें 847 पुरुष 208 महिला हैं। गैर-सरकारी विद्यालयों में 1213 है जिनमें 780 पुरुष 433 महिला हैं।

जिले में सरकारी उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों की अपेक्षा निजी संस्थानों में नामांकन अधिक है। उसका कारण है, कि सरकारी विद्यालयों में स्टॉफ की कमी का होना और निजी संस्थानों में अच्छी गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा का देना है और लालसोट ब्लॉक व दौसा ब्लॉक में नामांकन अधिक है क्योंकि दौसा जिला मुख्यालय है जहाँ पर विद्यार्थी आगे उच्च अध्ययन हेतु यहाँ आ जाते हैं और यहाँ सभी सुविधाएँ मिल जाती हैं और लालसोट जिला मुख्यालय के नजदीक हैं उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में बालिकाओं का नामांकन कम है जिसका कारण है कि इस उम्र में गांवों में विवाह का होना है।

राजकीय आदर्श विद्यालयों में कक्षावार नामांकन

आदर्श माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कक्षा 1-5 तक नामांकन 4295 हैं जिसमें 1922 छात्र तथा 2373 बालिका है तथा कक्षा 6-8 तक नामांकन 4074 है जिसमें 1699 बालक 2375 बालिका हैं कक्षा 9-10 तक नामांकन 3529 है जिसमें 1441 बालक 2088

बालिका हैं।

आदर्श सीनियर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कक्षा 1—5 तक 14875 है जिसमें 6472 बालक तथा 8403 बालिका है कक्षा 6—8 तक नामांकन 17883 है जिसमें 8067 बालक 9816 बालिका है कक्षा 9—12 तक नामांकन 39398 है जिसमें 18350 बालक तथा 21048 बालिका हैं।

जिले में राजकीय आदर्श विद्यालयों का नामांकन अन्य सरकारी विद्यालयों से अच्छा है क्योंकि इनमें सरकार द्वारा सभी भौतिक सुविधा उपलब्ध है तथा स्टॉफ भी अच्छा है और इनमें बालिकाओं का नामांकन भी अधिक है।

जिले में सामाजिक वर्ग आधारित नामांकन

जिले में माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन 8516 है जिसमें 3868 बालक तथा 4648 बालिका है अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन 8920 है जिसमें 3647 बालक 5273 बालिका हैं अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन 7248 है जिसमें 2935 बालक तथा 4313 बालिका है। एसबीसी वर्ग में 1477 है जिसमें 506 बालक 971 बालिका है सामान्य वर्ग में नामांकन 1528 हैं जिसमें 574 बालक तथा 954 बालिका हैं।

गैर राजकीय विद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग का नामांकन 12982 जिसमें 8132 बालक तथा 4850 बालिका हैं। अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग का नामांकन 18882 है जिसमें 11923 बालक तथा 6959 बालिका हैं अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग का नामांकन 20813 है जिसमें 12526 बालक तथा 8267 बालिका हैं। एस.बी.सी. वर्ग का नामांकन 8868 है जिसमें 5570 बालक तथा 3298 बालिका है सामान्य वर्ग का नामांकन 12246 है तथा 7128 बालक 5118 बालिका है। जिले में उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग का नामांकन 27176 है जिसमें 13724 बालक तथा 13452 बालिका हैं। अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग का नामांकन 25826 है जिसमें 10529 बालक तथा 15297 बालिका हैं। ओबीसी वर्ग का नामांकन 22135 है जिसमें 9860 बालक तथा 12275 बालिका हैं। एसबीसी वर्ग का नामांकन 6698 है जिसमें 2271 बालक 4427 बालिका हैं। सामान्य वर्ग का नामांकन 19254 हैं जिसमें 11215 बालक तथा 8039 बालिका हैं।

गैर-राजकीय विद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग का नामांकन 18600 है जिसमें 11736 बालक तथा 6864 बालिका है। अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग का नामांकन 29679 है जिसमें 19700 बालक तथा 9979 बालिका हैं। ओबीसी वर्ग का नामांकन 32020 है जिसमें 19691 बालक तथा 12329 बालिका है सामान्य वर्ग का नामांकन 19254 है जिसमें 11215 बालक तथा 8039 बालिका है।

जिले में वर्ग आधारित नामांकन का अध्ययन करने से स्पष्ट हुआ है कि सरकारी माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में अन्य वर्गों की अपेक्षा सामान्य वर्ग में नामांकन कम है और बालिकाओं का नामांकन सरकारी विद्यालयों में अधिक है। गैर सरकारी विद्यालयों में सभी वर्गों का नामांकन अधिक हैं तथा बालक नामांकन अधिक है बालिकाओं से और उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में बालिकाओं का नामांकन अधिक हैं तथा गैर सरकारी में बालक नामांकन अधिक है तथा ओबीसी वर्ग का नामांकन भी अधिक है।

जिले में कॉलेज स्तर पर नामांकन

जिले में कुल महाविद्यालय 60 है जिसमें सरकारी कॉलेजों की संख्या 8 है जिसमें 2 बालिका महाविद्यालय हैं और सभी निजी महाविद्यालय है और एक स्ववित्तपोषी महाविद्यालय हैं जिनमें कुल नामांकन 31816 हैं जिसमें 16010 छात्र और 15806 छात्राएँ हैं। 31816 कुल नामांकन में से अनुसूचित जाति का नामांकन 3227 छात्र एवं 2625 छात्राओं का नामांकन हैं तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति 4987 छात्र एवं 5817 छात्राओं का नामांकन है ओबीसी का नामांकन 5238 छात्र एवं 4336 छात्राओं का नामांकन है अल्पसंख्यक नामांकन 168 छात्र तथा 159 छात्राओं का हैं सामान्य वर्ग का नामांकन 2390 छात्र तथा 2869 छात्राओं का है।

राजकीय महाविद्यालय दौसा में नामांकन बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष में 2784 है तथा द्वितीय वर्ष में 1720 तथा तृतीय वर्ष में 1615 है और स्नातकोत्तर अर्थशास्त्र 40, इतिहास 40, अंग्रेजी 40 हैं और गर्ल्स महाविद्यालय दौसा में बी.ए. प्रथम वर्ष में कुल नामांकन 560 है तथा बीकॉम में 80 हैं और बीएससी जीव विज्ञान में 35 और बीएससी गणित में 35 हैं और राजकीय महाविद्यालय लालसोट में बीए प्रथम वर्ष में 400 तथा बीकॉम में 55, बीएससी जीव विज्ञान में 70 और गणित में 70 हैं, और सिकराय कॉलेज में 415 है तथा

बांदीकुई कॉलेज में 684 हैं।

वर्ग आधारित नामांकन का अध्ययन करने से स्पष्ट हुआ है कि अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग और सामान्य वर्ग के लड़कों की अपेक्षा बालिकाओं का नामांकन अधिक है राजकीय महाविद्यालयों में अन्य वर्ग की अपेक्षा और बालिकाओं का नामांकन स्नातक स्तर पर कम है क्योंकि इस स्तर पर आने तक विवाह हो जाता है जो कई कारणों से अध्ययन छोड़ देती है।

निष्कर्ष एवं सुझाव

निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की संख्या में वृद्धि से साक्षरता में वृद्धि तो हुई है। लेकिन भौतिक सुविधाओं की कमी से निजी संस्थानों में नामांकन अधिक है और संस्थानों की दूरी बढ़ने से बालिका नामांकन में गिरावट दर्ज की गई अतः सुझाव निम्न हैं—

सरकारी विद्यालयों में सभी भौतिक सुविधा उपलब्ध हो जिससे नामांकन में वृद्धि हो।

बालिकाओं हेतु कम दूरी पर विद्यालय हो जिससे बालिकाओं के नामांकन में वृद्धि हो।

बालिकाओं का विवाह निर्धारित आयु में ही हो जिससे नामांकन में कमी ना हो।

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सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

1. प्रारम्भिक निदेशालय, डीईओ कार्यालय, दौसा।
2. माध्यमिक एवं उच्च माध्यमिक निदेशालय, डीईओ, दौसा।
3. कॉलेज निदेशालय, शिक्षा संकुल, जयपुर।
4. सांख्यिकी निदेशालय, राजस्थान सरकार, जयपुर।

Evaluate the Socio-Economic Substances around Keoladeo National Park Bharatpur: A Geographical Gist

Anoop Dutt Shukla

Abstract

The Keoladeo national park or Keoladeo Ghana formerly known as the Bharatpur bird sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India's famous avifauna sanctuary that plays host to thousands of birds especially during the summer season. It is also a major tourist center with scores of ornithologists arriving here in the hibernal season. It was declared a protected sanctuary in 1971. It is also a declared world heritage site from 1985. Keoladeo Ghana national park is a man-made and man-managed wetland and one of the national parks of India. The reserve protects Bharatpur from frequent floods, provides grazing grounds for village cattle and earlier was primarily used as a waterfowl hunting ground. The need of this topic is based upon the decline natural wealth of KNP by different social and economic activities of surrounded residents that should be managed through study or research and its research study continues on surrounded area, growing pollution problems, increasing urbanization nearby area, excessive population and its pressure on KNP, decreasing wet area and ecosystem, uncertain rainfall and climatic changes and the lack of proper action plan for reconstruction of its ecological environment i.e. the effect of socio economic substances around KNP.

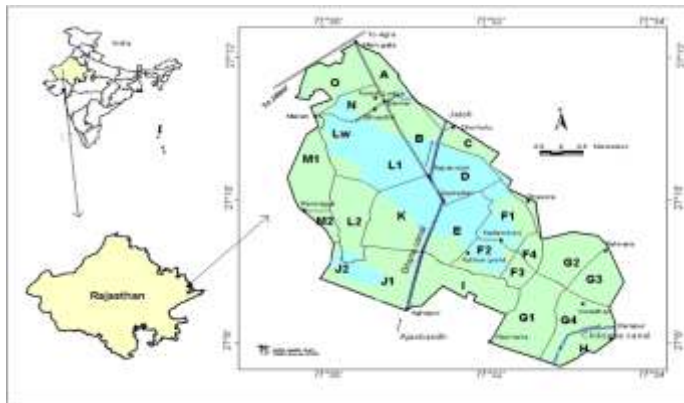
Keywords: Elicit, Demography, Prevention, Emancipation, Temporal changes

Methodology

This present study has been developed using a range of different techniques. Firstly, a comprehensive literature review in the broad fields of biodiversity conservation, ecotourism and ecological economics was carried out. Secondly, a number of grey literature reports such as policy documents, NGO reports, student's dissertations, tourism publications, internet publications and the like about the area of study were carefully examined. Thirdly, a combination of qualitative and quantitative primary data were collected through structured and semi-structured interviews with stakeholders who could be considered as having first-hand experience of the situation in the Bharatpur. In each village, the household survey was conducted from February to July 2016 using a detailed questionnaire rather an interview schedule, designed to elicit the details in a historical and geographic perspective. Sample surveys on visitors were

conducted during peak and off season to gather details on tourist profiles and attitudes towards the environment of Bharatpur. The secondary data has been collected from published as well as unpublished sources. The published data includes information from various publications of Central and State Governments, books, journals and newspapers. The unpublished data has been collected from different offices as Bharatpur Nagar Nigam, Census dept.

Location map of KNP-



The Socio-Economic Substances

Keoladeo National Park though being a small site yet has a very large interface with the village communities. Being a very important visitor destination a number of stakeholders have a direct interest in park management. Traditionally, the villages around the park were involved animal husbandry. The park provided for the fodder requirements and also the grazing ground for the domestic buffalo population. When the area was designated as a 'National Park', grazing was banned under the legal provisions and thus villagers came in conflict with the management. As it is imperative for maintenance of ecological characteristics of the area, PA management extracts extra biomass from the wetland that in turn meets the fodder requirement of the villagers. The villagers thus form an important group of stakeholders who help with the management of the World Heritage Site. Guides and Rickshaw Pullers are the group of stakeholders who are actively involved with management of visitors and their movement within the park. The rickshaw-pullers have been trained by the PA management in the art of communication and bird identification, which is a unique feature of this park. This group is thus heavily dependent on the park for their livelihood support. During off-season, they also volunteer for habitat management activities. The tourism sector is well

organized and sustains the economy of the Bharatpur town as a whole. A large number of people get employment in this sector and are actively involved in ecotourism activities. Scientific research organizations have played and continue to play an important part in study of various aspects of wetland ecology and management. NGOs have played an important role in conservation education and building of trust with the local people. NGOs have also volunteer assistance in habitat management activities.

Protecting the environment is everyone's responsibility. There is an increased awareness among the people towards the conservation of ecologically sensitive areas. There are many conservation movements and initiative in India, which have saved the precious natural resources. Despite all threats, diversity of the species and diversity within the species still continue to survive. Their continued existence is due to farmers and other communities living within the forest. Their cultural practices and knowledge systems have helped nurture biodiversity. Local communities have been involved in the removal of the invasive species, *Prosopis juliflora*; in some prevention of offences; education; and grassland management.

Data on demography, literacy, water sources, crops, livestock and land-use were collected from the line departments (irrigation, agriculture, and forest) of the Government of Rajasthan and the Census of India (2011). Aspects covered in the questionnaire during the household survey as background information, income and occupations, households, agriculture, livestock, health, fuel and fodder, water and sanitation facilities, irrigation, environment and natural resources and opinions and suggestions etc. To understand the current linkages and state of resource dependency between the neighboring human settlements and the Park, data on various aspects related to socio-economic status and natural resources dependency was subjected to comparative trend analyses, taking off from an earlier study (Azeez et al., 1992 and research article of Mohd. Zeeshan, B. Anjan Kumar Prusty) that examined issues relating to the dependency of the human settlements on KNP.

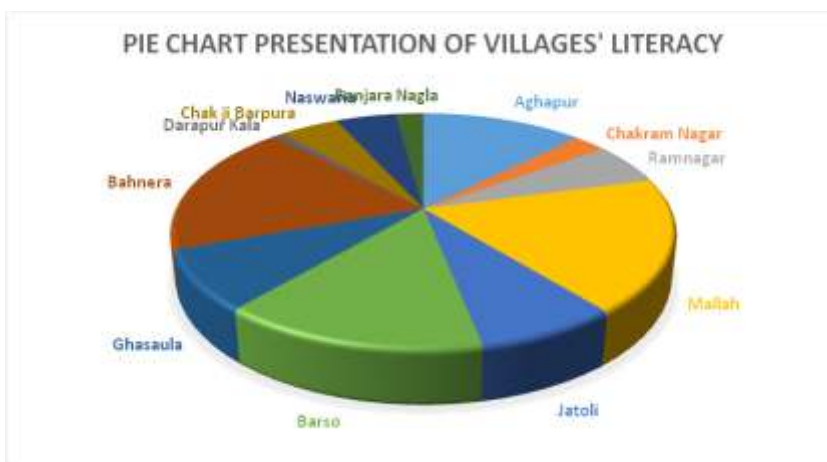
Table- 01

Name of villages	Population			Literacy		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Villages						
Aghapur	1121 (65.8)	1097 (93.4)	2218 (78.4)	780 (221)	552 (1126.7)	1332 (362.5)
Chakram Nagar	341 (78.5)	292 (79.1)	633 (78.8)	201 (240.7)	77 (1825)	278 (341.3)
Ramnagar	549 (42.9)	513 (48.6)	1062 (45.7)	383 (190.2)	236 (2045.5)	619 (332.9)

Mallah	1840 (-17.6)	1644 (-9.7)	3484 (-14.1)	1286 (59.4)	678 (1440.9)	1964 (130.8)
Jatoli	693 (18.6)	682 (32.6)	1375 (25.2)	538 (96.4)	294 (740)	832 (169.3)
Barso	1221 (43.4)	1201 (71)	2422 (56)	921 (102)	622 (615)	1543 (178)
Ghasaula	798 (3.2)	696 (9.9)	1494 (6.3)	566 (68)	316 (2157.1)	882 (151.3)
Bahnera	1621 (44.7)	1409 (51.6)	3030 (47.9)	1207 (81.2)	760 (322.2)	1967 (132.5)
Darapur Kala	69 (53.3)	63 (46.5)	132 (50)	61 (144)	29 (480)	90 (200)
Chak Ji Barpura	544 (58.6)	471 (71.2)	1015 (64.2)	343 (NA)	138 (NA)	481 (NA)
Naswaria	398 (7.8)	349 (26.9)	747 (16.2)	330 (43.5)	172 (212.7)	502 (76.1)
Banjara Nagla	286 (NA)	264 (NA)	550 (NA)	167 (NA)	63 (NA)	230 (NA)

For comparison, the same parameters that were considered earlier and the same methodology for data collection was adopted here. Three villages (Chakram Nagar, Barso, and Chak Ji Barpura) that were not covered earlier were included in the present study. Furthermore, change in population from 1991 to 2011 in Darapur Khurd and Banjara Nagla, and literacy rate in Chak Ji Barpura could not be considered in the present analyses as the earlier details for those villages were not available. To ascertain the differences in the mean over time, we used rank test for literacy rate, source of income and fuel use in 2 years (1991 and 2011) households and population in 3 years (1991, 2001 and 2011). The study explores the changes in the state of the villages after the eventful ban of primarily grazing and fuel wood collection inside the KNP. It aims to elicit the changes in dependency of the villagers on the KNP subsequent to the ban basing on the parameters that are indicators of socio-economic changes. These parameters include population, literacy rate, households, income sources, fuel usage, water availability, agro inputs and local traditional vocations. Population, literacy from 1991 to 2011 given in percentage in parenthesis, based on Census of India, (Male, Female, Total) and Graphical presentation-

Pie chart presentation of literacy of villages around KNP-



As the table-01 shown that Mallah is more populated than other villages and it contains 19.78% population of total population of the studied villages and it has an important part for sustaining the female population in first position and the Bahnera is second one. Average literacy rate in the villages significantly increased (169%, $P < 0.05$), 94% for males and 67.8% for females (Table) during the last two decades. Bahnera is more literate (18.34%) than other villages which are included in the study. The village Mallah has the second position (18.33%) in literacy rate whereas Darapur Kala has the minimum literacy rate (0.84%) than others. We found no significant change in income from the major occupations - salary, agriculture and livestock ($P > 0.05$) from 1991 to 2011. The average income of a family unit in the villages during the survey was Rs 3000/- per month (44.41 USD), four times higher than that before 1992 (Azeez, 1992), yet lesser than the national average Rs 5729 (84.80 USD) per month during 2012 - 2013 (Press Trust of India, 2013).

The villages around the park have seen notable increase in the population. The population increase in the villages would have put pressure on natural resources, from rising demands especially for land, water, fuel and grains. Lands around the park are mostly agricultural (irrigated and un-irrigated) and privately owned. Human population growth has a direct bearing on the agricultural land and the number of houses in each village. Consequent to increasing number of people the per-capita parcel of land under agriculture has reduced. Rising population hikes the demand for quarters, as the joint families are giving way to the nuclear families, and increasingly family units (Husband, wife and kids) move out from the traditional joint family households. At earlier times, in the joint family system the male siblings, their wives, and children continued living in the same households. In the male-dominated families, the womenfolk rarely interact with elder males, even close relatives, covering their faces with their sari (a common apparel in India) while in public. The houses, based on construction and structure, are of three types. Kutcha houses made of mud, wood, straw, and leaves belong to poorer segments of the society. Pucca houses are strongly built with bricks, cement, steel, and wood, and are owned by middle to upper-class people. Semi-pucca houses are those houses built partially pucca and such houses belong to the lower middle class people. Of all the villages, Ramnagar has 100% pucca houses while Chak Ji Barpura has 100% semi-pucca houses. Almost all the pucca houses in the villages were built during the past two decades. The proportion of the pucca houses reflects better economic and social status of the villagers.

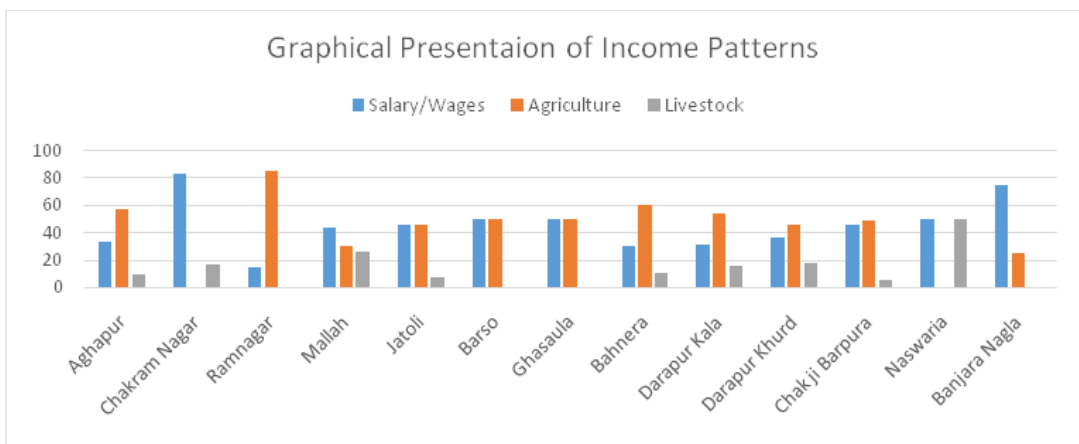
The high rate of increase in literacy among males actually reflects a continuing trend of education being recognized as need for better life-quality and the females reflect the socio-economic emancipation and mainstreaming (getting into salaried employment and other socio-economic activities rather than being restricted to household conventional chores) of the girl child happening in the villages. People are inclined to and can now afford to send children to schools rather than engaging them in cattle grazing, agriculture and other rustic chores, as was the practice earlier. Literacy and further education make the people cognizant of alternative livelihoods and better lifestyles with lesser direct dependency on the KNP ecosystem, their nearest common property, for resources.

Table- 02

Percentage of the villagers depending on salary/wages, livestock, and agriculture as source of income

Village	Salary/wages	Agriculture	Livestock
Aghapur	33.33	57.14	9.53

Chakram Nagar	83.33	0	16.67
Ramnagar	14.3	85.7	0
Mallah	43.47	30.43	26.1
Jatoli	46.15	46.15	7.7
Barso	50	50	0
Ghasaula	50	50	0
Bahnera	30	60	10
Darapur Kala	30.76	53.84	15.4
Darapur Khurd	36.36	45.45	18.19
Chak Ji Barpura	46	49	5
Naswaria	50	0	50
Banjara Nagla	75	25	0



Literacy, education and exposure incites people to change from being 'ecosystem people' to 'biosphere people' lesser reliant on the local ecosystem for their needs or the 'omnivores' of Gadgil & Guha (1995) who categorized Indian population into 'omnivores, ecosystem people and ecological refugees'. The education system in schools plays a vital role towards environmental awareness (Barthwal, & Mathur, 2012), although, the influence of the current curricula in India to make younger generation people

convinced about the need for long-term environment protection remains doubtful.

The major sources of income, during the present survey, were agriculture (45.3%), salary or wages (40.9%), and livestock (13.7%). As per the earlier study, the order in the source of income was salary/wages (42.8%), agriculture (42.05%) and livestock (15.2%). The growing awareness among the people about industrial, private and government employment opportunities shape their desire to switch occupations. They also realize that depending entirely on agriculture is risky because of the associated uncertainties. Nevertheless, in several villages, agriculture still is the main source of income; in Ramnagar, the highest number of people are engaged in agriculture (85.7%), while in Naswaria none is engaged in that sector.

It reflects that some of the livestock-rearing villages have stuck to their conventional occupation, while those with traditionally lesser livestock or agriculture have moved out of the profession relatively more. Of the 10 villages covered during the earlier study, the source of income for five villages has shifted from salary/wages to other occupations while in the rest of the villages the shift was towards salary/wages (table- 02). Traditionally, livestock has been an important source of livelihood in most of the villages. The villagers used to leave their cattle and buffaloes in the KNP for weeks and months. Since the entry of livestock into KNP for grazing was banned in the early 1980s, villagers were forced to take cattle to grazing lands in neighboring Dholpur district, a long journey that has increasingly become difficult. The inaccessibility to grazing lands and fodder being a major factor, conjointly with other developments in the area such as increasing tourism, education, and exposure, there has been a paradigm shift in the preference of villagers towards other means of income than their traditional ones. Agriculture is an important source of income and at times, villagers suffer loss due to erratic, low rainfall and power deficit for ground water irrigation. With the increasing cost for lifting ground water, the price yielded from crops is short to cover the expenses. Some environmental issues can be discussed through recent images as-



Figure Jatoli Ghana image 2009 by United States geological survey (USGS)



Figure Jatoli Ghana image 2016 by United States geological survey (USGS)

There are image of Jatoli Ghana that is situated in the north of KNP between the $77^{\circ}31'11.04''$ longitude and $27^{\circ}11'28.93''$ latitude and this is taken in 2009, 2016 by USGS. At a proper time interval i.e. by the use of 7 years, I have use the pictures of satellite images of that surveyed village area for showing the real situation of the ecosystem and biodiversity which is sustained or not in that region in a time scale or for knowing the temporal changes I used here two images of 2009 and 2016. For examine the situation I take some points as –invaded infrastructure, encroachment to border, unsettled urbanization, deforestation or lack of natural greenery, scattered rural settlements. The images which are presented here, are very expressive in their nature for knowing the temporal changes in the research area i.e. in the surveyed villages. The things which are easily seen in the images around the KNP, the villages are as the example of the unclassified and scattered settlement and that is increased between 2009 and 2016 years.

Results

Improvement in people's livelihood in the periphery of PAs remains debatable. A recent study concludes that job opportunities due to PAs are not always fairly distributed among the locals, with several factors coming into play. In the case of KNP, we found that priorities to ensure protection and conservation have forced a general change in the source of income of people living in the surroundings rather than directly improving their economic status. It is noteworthy that seriousness behind colonization near the area Keoladeo National Park is not seen so deeply that's why there are so many unsettled urban area has developed and effect of all these urban activities is really so harmful to the environment of this wetland area. There are so many activities of fast growing urban people nearby area of KNP which affect the normal routine of the migratory birds, other creatures, and its biodiversity.

Protection and conservation strategies played a vital role in biodiversity conservation of the KNP. It attracts researchers, nature enthusiasts and tourists from across the globe, which in turn, has helped the economy of the Bharatpur city. Several locals are engaged as tourist/nature guides, cycle-rickshaw operators, the field assistants and in hospitality services for tourists and others. There should be always done the geographical surveys or researches for the better results for sustaining the future.

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Need of Judicial Accountability in Globalized India

Dr. Neelam Sharma

For the successful functioning of democracy, people are provided with the fundamental rights and also a written constitution so that to check the autocratic actions of the government. Judiciary has been made the guardian of the Constitution as well as fundamental rights of the citizens. In the absence of an independent judiciary, there would be no guarantee of the fundamental rights of the people and even no utility of the Constitution.

Being the world's largest democracy, India deserves 'democratic policing' as well as Justice. In this era of globalization, the foreign investors in India must be truly assured by the government that the Indian courts are as fast as the courts in the most developed countries of the world; and that there would be no more long delays in the judicial process.

On the occasion of the Constitution day, i.e. on 26th November, 2017, Prime Minister Narendra Modi waded into the controversy over judicial activism and said the government and judiciary must set their differences aside and work towards serving the people. The Prime Minister said that at this juncture, India's constitutional bodies are faced with a crucial question..... He said that every decision taken by the country's judiciary, legislature and the executive arm affects millions of people and all institutions need to work in tandem for the welfare of the populace.....both the judiciary and the executive need to work together to achieve the vision of New India by 2022.¹

The then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh stated² that the judiciary in India is dynamic and completely independent and we take pride in this. Amazingly innovative legal doctrines and precepts have been the gift of the Indian legal system to the world. The 'basic structure doctrine' and 'public interest litigation' are two examples..... The elimination of vast number of pending cases in the Indian courts is the biggest challenge before the judiciary. He called upon the judiciary and the executive to work together to make the Indian Judicial System an arrear free. He emphasized that in this war on arrears, the entire legal system and each part of it has to function as a seamless web and an indivisible whole.

Globalization is the most dominant and driving force in this 21st century. It is shaping a new era of interaction and interdependence among nations, economies and people. "The attractive mantras of globalization and liberalization are fast becoming the *raison d'être* of the judicial process and impression has been created that the constitutional courts are no longer sympathetic to the plight of industrial and unorganized workers³ - says Prakash Singh.

"In this era of globalization, cooperation between the judiciary of countries becomes important. Issues such as terrorism, international trade, corporate corruption and crime are not restricted to a particular geographical boundary."⁴

Need of Judicial Reforms

This is beyond doubt that the Indian Judicial System, despite its glorious past, is today suffering from serious ailments, in the form of huge arrears of pending cases, long delays, costly procedures and

processes, the tentacles of corruption etc. We all know the famous saying 'Justice delayed is Justice denied, but at the same time, one must also remember that, 'Justice hurried is Justice buried'.

The Law Commission of India⁵ headed by Justice H.R. Khanna observed, "The problem of delay in the disposal of cases is not a recent phenomenon". Innumerable litigations have over-crowded the court's docket for a period of five or more years.⁶ "The parties adopt delaying tactics."⁷ Corruption in jurisprudence is also responsible for the delay in the judicial process.⁸ One can enumerate several reasons for this delay in justice viz. the biggest problem- the inadequate number of judges, lengthy arguments, voluminous thesis like judgments, poor infrastructure in courts, lack of proper training institutions for the judiciary.

The Supreme Court is the protector of rights, the only institution that balances other organs of state, the final arbiter of the Constitution, the protector of the rights of our citizens against the might of the state, where the highest profile, most controversial and most political cases are decided.

Corruption in Judiciary is perhaps the gravest problem which has negatively affected its efficiency. One can easily identify the reasons for corruption in judiciary such as low pay scales, frequent transfers, increased cost of living, dissatisfactory service conditions etc. former Chief Justice of India R.C. Lahoti had warned⁹.

Need of Judicial Accountability

Judicial independence is essential for the smooth running of any democracy and with it judicial accountability too is needed. To begin with a very famous quote of Bryce, "There is no better test of the excellence of a government than the efficiency of its judicial system, for, nothing more nearly touches the welfare and security of the average citizen than his knowledge that he can rely on the certain and prompt administration of justice". In India, independence and impartiality have always been considered to be the fundamental qualities of a judge. This is the spirit why the founding fathers of the Constitution have intended to uphold the principle of accountability of courts in India which is evident from the Third Schedule which imposes in the judge a duty to preserve the sovereignty and national integrity. The Constitution of India has brilliantly adopted the via media between the American system of Judicial Supremacy and the British theory of Parliamentary Supremacy.

To define Accountability, it is the obligation of an individual or organization to account for its activities, accept responsibility for them, and to disclose the results in a transparent manner. It also includes the responsibility for money or other entrusted property. The word 'accountable' as defined in the Oxford Dictionary, means responsible for your own decisions or actions and expected to explain them when you are asked. No public institution or public functionary is exempt from accountability although the manner of enforcing accountability may vary depending upon the nature of the office and the functions discharged by the office holder. Accountability is the sine qua non of democracy. Transparency facilitates accountability. The judiciary, an essential wing of the State, is also accountable. Judicial accountability lies in scrutiny of judgments by the appellate courts. Judgments can also be subject to critical analysis and constructive informed criticism by the legal profession, academicians, media and the members of the public including parliamentarians.

Judicial Accountability includes the issues of quality of judgments, consequent delay in judicial proceedings which results in pendency of cases, inequalities in accessing justice and the ineffectiveness of mechanisms to deal with the grave problem of judicial corruption. Though people do not elect the judges, ultimately in a democracy, they are inevitably answerable and accountable to the public.

"No doubt, there is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the judicial system to save it from judges who

show tendencies of committing judicial suicide. The first step in this regard is to put in place an accountability system as proposed in the bill introduced in the Parliament a few years ago.....However, no measure of judicial reforms will succeed unless a similar reform of the bar is attempted.....The mechanism for ensuring competence, professionalism and accountability of legal practitioners must be strengthened without impairing the autonomy of the profession.¹⁰

The question for the judiciary is accountability to whom and for what. Broadly speaking, the judiciary must be accountable to the law, in the sense that the decisions made are in accordance with the law and are not arbitrary.

Significance: The concept of judicial accountability refers to make the judges answerable, responsible and accountable for their functions. Justice imparted by the judiciary should not only be done, but also seem to be done to the individuals and the community as well. The Constitution makers entrusted the judiciary with the very significant task of imparting justice to the people; and this is the reason that the judges have gained a dignified place in the society and the nation. This respectful position demands a high degree of responsibility and accountability on the part of the judiciary so that they proceed on the right path while performing their functions. As everything in this world is subject to analysis and evaluation; judiciary is also no exception to this fact. Judiciary is expected to be accountable, in particular to the law; and in general to the public it serves. The judiciary is enjoying enormous public confidence and trust, and hence advocates and judges must conduct themselves in a befitting manner. As the courts in India enjoy great powers, it is vital that judges of the judiciary be accountable for their performance and their conduct – whether for corruption or for disrespect of the constitutional values and the citizens' rights. The conduct of the judges determines the image of the courts and creditability of the whole judicial system.

The Constitutional provisions provide that there should be an impartial and independent judicial body to adjudicate upon the issues and to operate as the interpreter and guardian of the Constitution. It is also a well settled principle of modern day governance that an authority deriving its existence from same source cannot claim to be absolute and unaccountable. It must be accountable either to the source of its origin, to the institution and more importantly to the people. Several countries in their constitutions have already provided for ensuring accountability of judiciary. This is to prevent the concentration of power in the hands of a single organ of the state especially in countries where judicial activism interferes with and invades into the domain of other organs. But at the same time judicial independence is a pre-requisite for every judge whose oath of office requires him to act without fear or favour and to uphold the Constitution and laws of the country. Thus, here arises a tension between Judicial Independence and Judicial Accountability.

Another facet of judicial accountability is that judges, if they misconduct themselves, are subject to strict discipline by the mechanisms provided under the Constitution and the law. The mechanisms should be transparent and effective whose primary aim should be to enforce accountability without impairing judicial independence. These are the basic parameters of judicial accountability.

Tension between Judicial Accountability and Independence of Judiciary

The judiciary needs to be independent of outside influence, particularly of political and economic entities such as government agencies or industry associations. But judicial independence does not mean that judges and court officials should have free rein to behave as they please. Indeed, judicial independence is founded on public trust and, to maintain it, judges must uphold the highest standards of integrity and be

held accountable to them. Where judges or court personnel are suspected of breaching the public's trust, fair measures must be in place to detect, investigate and sanction corrupt practices.

Need of judicial independence is not for the judges, but for the people. However, independence of judiciary is not absolute, it should not be construed in the manner to confer immunity from the demands of justice for misdeeds or to protect a judge from investigation for a valid charge. The advocates of independence observe the judges should not be held accountable for following the rule of law. This canvasses a picture of conflict between judicial independence and judicial accountability but they are inseparable and in fact, they nourish each other.

In the past, there have been examples of Impeachment proceedings on a Supreme Court Judge Justice V. Ramaswami, Judge of Calcutta High court Soumitra Sen and in the recent times, serious allegations on a few High Court Judges on the grounds of inefficiency or corruption. Most recently, on January 12, 2018, the four senior-most judges of the nation- Justices JastiChelameswar, Ranjan Gogoi, Madan B. Lokur and Kurian Joseph- in a press conference, charged the Chief Justice of India Dipak Misra, with abuse of power and court traditions. Further they, in an open letter, wrote that India's highest court was 'not in order' and it could be a danger to our democracy. With a number of Commissions and Committees appointed for the purpose including the Law Commission 230th Report (2009), it is the National Mission on Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms (2009-12) which has laid down a time-bound blueprint for strategic action. It recognized that the two goals of judicial reforms are:

- (a) Increasing access by reducing delay and arrears in the judicial system.
- (b) Enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities.

Suggestions

1. To undertake a thorough study of the Constitution of India, that what are the provisions that speak about the Judicial Accountability and how the goal of Judicial Accountability can be achieved without disturbing the basic structure of the Constitution and its spirit.
2. To understand the concept of judicial independence and the principle of judicial accountability.
3. There should be serious effort from the government's end to ensure judicial accountability by taking judiciary into confidence that the principle of judicial independence is taken care of.
4. It is to recognize that for implementing Judicial Accountability, it is necessary that there should be a code of conduct engulfing both the levels, the Higher Judiciary and the Subordinate Judiciary.

To conclude, one can say that today, judicial accountability is an increasingly global issue, being one critical to the attainment of international human rights and to the maintenance of the global economy. A code of judicial conduct serves as a guide to and measure of judicial conduct, and should be developed and implemented by the judiciary. Breaches of the code must be investigated and sanctioned by a judicial body; this code may include that the judges must be honest; disciplined; fair; must not fear to administer justice, come what may; should avoid too much of activity and participation in the social functions and gatherings.

Ultimately, our political system has to find a way out where both the judicial independence and the judicial accountability are ensured in a constitutional manner. The policy makers should keep in mind Winston Churchill's statement, "The judges are at the same time 'privileged' and 'restricted'. We can afford to lose a war but we can't afford to lose a Judiciary."

To repair the odds, one of the ways could be administrative improvements. The Supreme Court which has a sanctioned strength of 31 judges (as on January, 2018), is working with just 25 judges. 24 High Courts are presently functioning with the 672 judges while there are still 407 vacancies (As on January, 2018).

On October 16, 2015; after a marathon 31-day hearing, five judges of the Supreme Court- Justices J.S. Khehar, J. Chelameshwar, Madan B. Lokur, Kurian Joseph and A.K. Goel- had declared unconstitutional and void The Constitution (99th Amendment) Act, 2014 and The National Judicial Appointments Commission, 2014. It is worth mentioning here that The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014 which established the National Judicial Appointments Commission, was held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India on 16th October, 2015. The Collegium System will thus be continued to be followed for the appointment of Supreme Court and High Court judges.. The basic structure must be preserved, and no act of the Constitution can amend, nor nullify this basic structure. The Court has interpreted that the appointment of judges by the Collegium system, preserves the independence of the judiciary, and is a part of the basic structure.

The said Act appoints a Commission consisting of members from the judiciary, executive and the public. Since it changes the structure of appointment of judges, has thus violated the basic structure of the Constitution, thus it is unconstitutional. The power of Appointment of judges is inherently connected with the independence of the judiciary. The framers of the Constitution thus excluded this power to appoint, from the Executive.

To conclude, "this is a time for well-meaning judicial reform- whether administrative, procedure or power."¹¹

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आवास समस्याओं के समाधान में नीतिगत कमजोरियाँ विश्लेषण और समाधान

डॉ. सुरेन्द्र यादव

देश की आवास समस्याओं के समाधान तथा बस्तियों एवं आधिवासों के नियोजित विकास की ओर केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों ने कभी स्वेच्छा से ध्यान दिया हो ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता, राष्ट्रीय आवास नीति – 1994 को 1992 में हुए रीओ पृथ्वी सम्मेलन के तहत स्वीकृत सतत विकास की रणनीति तथा एजेण्डा – 21 सम्बन्धी वैश्वीक दायित्वों के निर्वहन में लाया गया तो राष्ट्रीय आवास एवं आधिवास नीति – 1998 को 1996 में हुए “सिटी सम्मीट” हेबीटेट – ८ की बाध्यताओं से मजबूर होकर घोषित किया गया। यद्यपि आज तक जिनने भी नीतिगत प्रयास इस क्षेत्र में हुए हैं उनमें से अधिकांश केन्द्र सरकार की पहल से हुए हैं। परन्तु इनमें कई गम्भीर नीतिगत एवं संघवादात्मक दोष स्पष्ट परीक्षित होते हैं जो निम्नांकित हैं :—

1. केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों के क्षेत्र में हस्तक्षेप –

केन्द्र सरकार ने अन्तरराष्ट्रीय बाध्यताओं के वसीभूत अनेक नीतियों का निर्माण तो कर दिया परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार यह भूल गयी कि भारतीय भासन भारतीय संविधान के प्रावधानों से संचालित होता है। और संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची ८ की मद संख्या 18, 49, 63 में यह स्पष्ट उल्लेख है कि भूमि, भवन तथा भूमि स्टाम्प भुल्क से सम्बन्धित समस्त मामले एवं कार्य राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। अतः केन्द्र सरकार ने इन विभिन्न नीतियों की घोषणा करके राज्य सरकारों की स्वायत्ता में हस्तक्षेप ही किया है।

2. नीतियां पुण्यात्माओं की महत्वाकांक्षा मात्र –

चूकी आवास सम्बन्धी मामलों पर केन्द्र सरकार को कोई संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं है। अतः इन नीतियों को व्यवहार में लागू करना अत्यन्त कठिन होगा और इन लागू का होना राज्यों की सहमती पर ही निर्भर करेगा। बहुत हद तक सम्भावना है कि ये नीतियाँ मात्र केन्द्र की महत्वाकांक्षाएं एवं पवित्र उपदेश बनकर ही रह जायेंगी।

3. निर्धनों की उपेक्षा –

उदारीकरण एवं निजिकरण की आर्थिक नीतियाँ अपनाने के पश्चात से घोषित समस्त आवास सम्बन्धी नीतियों में सरकार निर्धन तबके की समस्याओं से दूर भागती प्रतीत हो रही है। पश्चिमी मानकों एवं नीतियों को अपनाकर देश में आवास समस्या का समाधान नहीं खोजा जा सकता है। भारत में अभी भी 26.1 प्रतिशत लोग निर्धनता की रेखा से नीचे जीवन जी रहे हैं वे सरकार को आज सुविधादाता नहीं प्रदाता के रूप में ही देख रहे हैं। तथा सरकार को भी चाहिए की वह सामाजिक क्षेत्र से हाथ न खींचे तथा इन निर्धनों के लिए प्रदाता ही बनी रहे।

4. निजी क्षेत्र पर जरूरत से ज्यादा विश्वास :-

सरकार दिन ब दिन निजी क्षेत्र को व्यापक भूमिका प्रदान करती जा रही है। जो किसी भी दृष्टिसे सही प्रतीत नहीं होता। राष्ट्रीय आवास एवं अधिवास नीति 1998 में यह दावा किया गया कि निजी क्षेत्र ज्यादा कुशल होता है। अत्यन्त हास्यास्पद प्रतीत होता है। ऐसा दावा करने वालों को साम्यवादी राष्ट्रों की तीव्र विकास दरों को सदैव ध्यान में रखना चाहिए, तथा यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि निजी क्षेत्र वर्ग भोषण एवं मुनाफे पर आधारित होता है। इस क्षेत्र से कभी भी निर्धनों के कल्याण अथवा सामाजिक क्षेत्र में निवेश की अपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है।

5. विध्यमान केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य की आवास योजनाओं के सशक्तिकरण पर ध्यान नहीं :-

केन्द्र तथा राज्यों की सरकारों ने भाहरी एवं ग्रामीण दोनों ही क्षेत्रों के निर्धनों को आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं को चला रखा है। ये योजनाएं वित्त अभाव तथा प्रशासनिक अकुशलता से भयकर रूप से ग्रसित हैं। परन्तु इस ओर

आज तक किसी भी आवास योजना में समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। जबकि आज इन योजनाओं के सशक्तिकरण पर सर्वाधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

6. राज्य सरकारों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर कुप्रभाव –

भू-राजस्व तथा स्टाम्प भुल्क राज्य सरकारों की आय के प्रमुख स्रोतों में से हैं। राष्ट्रीय आवास एवं पर्यावास नीति – 1998 स्पष्टतः आय के इन स्रोतों पर प्रहार करती है। नीति जहां एक ओर निजी क्षेत्र को रियायती दर पर भूमि उपलब्ध करावाने की बात करती है वहीं यह स्टाम्प भुल्क में 2 से 3 प्रतिशत की कमी की भी बात करती है। जिससे निश्चित ही राज्य सरकारों के राजस्व पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

7. नक्शे पास करने की प्रक्रिया में अनुचित उदारीकरण –

राष्ट्रीय आवास एवं पर्यावास नीति – 1998 आवासों, भवनों के नक्शे पास करने की प्रक्रिया को अत्यन्त उदार बना देती है। इसके अन्तर्गत निजी वास्तुकारों को नक्शे पास करने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है। जो सर्वथा अनुचित है, इस उदारीकरण से जहां मध्यम एवं निम्न वर्ग का आर्थिक भोषण बढ़ेगा वहीं बस्तियों के नियोजित विकास के प्रयास भी प्रभावित होंगे।

8. ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा –

अब तक घोषित समस्त नीतियां यद्यपि अपने साथ राष्ट्रीय भाव को जोड़े रखती हैं परन्तु यह सही अर्थों में राष्ट्रीय नहीं हैं क्योंकि यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की समस्याओं पर अपेक्षित ध्यान नहीं दे पाती हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ग्रामीण परीदृश्य को सम्पूर्णता में समझते हुए इस विशाल क्षेत्र के लिए पृथक से एक नीति लायी जाये।

9. परम्परागत आवासों के महत्व की अनदेखी –

विभिन्न आवास नीतियों में नवीन तकनीकी एवं प्रौद्योगिकी पर सर्वाधिक बल दिया गया है। जबकि हमारी हजारों साल की विरासत जो पर्यावरण के अधिक समीप एवं सतत् विकास की अवधारणा के अनुरूप आवासों के निर्माण की प्रौद्योगिकियों से परीपूर्ण है का लगातार अवमूल्यन किया जा रहा है। जबकि आज मूल प्रयत्न की पर्यावरण को संजोए रखने का है।

उपयुक्त सुझाव –

1. सदैव हमें अच्छी बातों को आत्मसात् करने को उद्यत रहना चाहिए, चाहे वे बातें हम अपनों से सीखे या बाहरी लोगो से।

आवास और पर्यावास के क्षेत्र में पहला अन्तरराष्ट्रीय प्रयास तब हुआ जब 1976 में वेन्कुवर में पर्यावास पर प्रथम अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया। इसके पश्चात 1992 में रियो-डी-जेनेरो में पृथ्वी सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया, अन्ततः 1996 में इस्तान्बुल भाहर में हेबिटेट सम्मेलन का आयोजन हुआ जिसे सामान्यतः “सिटी सम्मीट” के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। भारत की सरकारों को चाहियें कि वह इन विभिन्न सम्मेलनों से निकल कर आये अच्छे निष्कर्षों पर भारत के बुद्धिजीवियों में बहस करावें तथा भारत की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल बातों को व्यवहार में परिणित करने का प्रयास करें।

2. राज्य सरकारें मुखर होकर आगे आयें –

चूँकि आवास भूमि तथा इसके सम्बन्धित समस्त कार्यकलाप राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं, इस लिए राज्य सरकारों को चाहिए कि वे अपने प्रदेशों की भौगोलिक एवं विकास जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वयं नीतियों का निर्माण करे उन्हें इस सन्दर्भ में केन्द्र सरकारों पर अपनी निर्भरता समाप्त करनी चाहिए, कि केन्द्र सरकार नीति बनाकर उन्हें देगी।

3. जनता का उचित आधार पर वर्गीकरण किया जाये –

सरकार को चाहिए कि वह लोगों के आय स्तर तथा सामाजिक जरूरतों के अनुसार वर्गीकरण करे तथा इसी आधार पर उन्हें आवास प्रदान करवाने के प्रयास करे। उदाहरणार्थ हम आय के आधार पर लोगों के निम्न मध्य तथा उच्च वर्ग में विभक्त कर सकते हैं। इस आधार के अनुसार सरकार को निम्न वर्ग को अनुदान जैसे उपायों से तथा मध्यम वर्ग को ऋण सहायता जैसे प्रयासों से मदद देनी चाहिए।

4. निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (C.S.R) को कठोरता से लागू करवाना –

भारत में आवास की समस्या बहुत हद तक बाहरीकरण एवं औद्योगिकरण से जुड़ी हुई है। उद्योगों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से पलायन करके आते हैं। तथा बाहरों में मलीन बस्तियों में बस जाते हैं। जो स्वयं श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक हैं अपितु स्वच्छ पर्यावास एवं पर्यावरण में भी बाधक हैं। अतः सरकार को चाहिए कि वह उद्योगों तथा कारपोरेट क्षेत्र के उद्यमियों पर इस बात के लिए दबाव डाले कि वे अपने श्रमिक की सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा आवास सुविधा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने लाभों का एक निश्चित हिस्सा व्यय करें।

5. वित्त की पूर्ति सुलभ बनानी होगी :-

आवास तथा निर्माण क्षेत्र का तेजी से विकास करने के लिए अत्याधिक मात्रा में निवेश की आवश्यकता होगी। रिजर्व बैंक को अपनी मौद्रिक नीति में इस प्रकार के प्रावधान करने चाहिए कि वित्त एवं बैंकिंग संस्थाओं के पास ऋण योग्य तरलताओं में वृद्धि हो साथ ही आवास व निर्माण क्षेत्र को रियायती दर पर ऋण प्राप्त हो सके।

6. सीमेन्ट एवं लोह इस्पात उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन :-

सीमेन्ट तथा लोहा निर्माण उद्योग की महत्वपूर्ण आगतें हैं। अब तक इनकी पूर्ति में कमी ने भी भारतीय निर्माण क्षेत्र के विकास की दर को रोक रखा है। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह विभिन्न राजकोषीय एवं मौद्रिक प्रयासों द्वारा इस क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन दे ताकि निर्माण क्षेत्र के लिए आगतों की निर्बाध पूर्ति सुनिश्चित हो सके।

व्याख्याता,

एस एस जैन सुबोध पी जी महाविद्यालय

संदर्भिका

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लोक परम्परा एक अभूतपूर्व ऐतिहासिक थाती : हाड़ौती अंचल

डॉ. ज्योत्सना श्रीवास्तव

सर्वप्रथम जानना होगा कि यह लोकपरम्परा है क्या है? साधारण शब्दों में Language of Land जन-जन की बोली से उपजी भाषा जो लोकसाहित्य का अभिन्न हिस्सा बन जाती है। अर्थात् उसी बोली में संस्कृति पकड़ने की क्षमता का भाव जो कालांतर में लोकसाहित्य का अमिट सत्य बनने की क्षमता रखता है। भारत में कर्नाटक के बाद राजस्थान द्वितीय स्थान पर है, जहां सर्वाधिक वांडमय लोकसाहित्य सामग्री निरक्षर कंट के ऊपर विराजमान है। असल में शास्त्र भाषा को परिमार्जित कर अपना मार्ग बनाता है। अतः शास्त्र की नींव लोकभाषा, बोली परम्परा में ही सन्निहित है। इसी कड़ी में हाड़ौती संभाग भी अपनी विशिष्ट पहचान रखता है। अतः मुहावरों व लोकोक्तियों की लोक परम्परा से जीवन शैली से जुड़ी अनेकानेक बातें हमारे समक्ष उभर कर आती हैं। जिन्हें प्रस्तुत शोध लेख में रेखांकित करना आवश्यक है।

लोकसाहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं का विस्तृत अध्ययन सदा प्रासंगिक है। लोकसाहित्य से सामाजिक जीवन स्वाभाविक रूप से उजागर होता है। गौरवपूर्ण लोकसाहित्य, लोकगीत, लोककथा, लोककहावतें, पहेलियां, लोकोक्तियां, मुहावरों आदि से समाज की यथार्थ छवि प्रस्तुत होती है। यदि इनको दायरे दर्जे का समझा गया तब ये मौखिक साहित्य भी अन्यथा बेजुबान होकर अंचल के किसी सूक्ष्म दायरे तक ही सिमट कर रह जाएंगे। अतः इसकी प्रस्तुति से सामाजिक सृजनशीलता में बेजोड़ आयाम स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं। लोक शब्द अपनी अर्थवत्ता में इतना अधिक व्यापक और गंभीर है कि उसके अन्तर्गत सामान्य जनसमुदाय से लेकर सम्पूर्ण विश्व अथवा चराचर लोक की अखिल सृष्टि समाविष्ट हो जाती है। उसके साथ साहित्य शब्द का समायोजन करने में लोकसाहित्य पद निष्पन्न होता है जिसका अर्थ है लोकमानस की परम्परा से विरचित यह साहित्य जो जन-जन की वाणी से मुखरित होता है तथा जिसमें जीवन की सहज संवेदनाओं की अकृत्रिम अभिव्यक्ति होती है। जो स्वभावतः सत्य होती है। हाड़ौती का लोकसाहित्य भी इसी भांति यत्र-तत्र सर्वत्र हाड़ौती संभाग में बिखरा पड़ा है जिसे समेटकर एक रचनात्मक समाज का सच्चा आइना पेश किया जा सकता है, इसमें मुहावरों की महत्ता सदा प्रासंगिक रहेगी।

लोकसाहित्य के अन्तर्गत लोकगीत, प्रहेलिकाएं, लोकगाथाएं, लोकसमीक्षण आदि का विस्तृत अध्ययन कर समाज के विभिन्न पहलुओं खानपान, रहन-सहन, वस्त्राभूषण, तीज त्यौहार, मनोविज्ञान, विवाह, नीति संदेश आदि की निष्पक्ष-वस्तुनिष्ठ तस्वीर प्रस्तुत होती है। लोक परम्परा में मुहावरों से समाज को प्रगट करने का उद्देश्य यह भी है कि अंग्रेजी की सुगन्ध से कुछ दूर रहकर लोकसाहित्य पर पड़े पर्दे को हटाकर यथार्थ सामाजिक जीवन को समाज के समक्ष ला सकें। अतः मौखिक साहित्य को पूर्ण मुखरित एवं जीवत, जीवंत, सजीव, सहज एवं उपयोगी रूप देना शीर्षक अध्ययन का मूल उद्देश्य है। लोक परम्परा विशेषकर जिसमें मुहावरों में कहीं भी आडम्बर नहीं होता है।

अतः यह अतीत से लोक जिह्वा पर बैठी है। ये किसी जाति या वर्ग विशेष की थाती नहीं है। इनके लिये पूर्वाभ्यास की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता होती है। इनके मनोरंजन से बुद्धि विकास का आभास दृष्टिगत होता है। ये हाड़ौती अंचल के धार्मिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियों के स्रोत हैं। यह बोली तत्कालीन और आज तक की साहित्यिक रुचि की झलक को स्पष्ट करती है तथा सामाजिक रीति-रिवाज जानने का एक सबल माध्यम है। यहां यह उल्लेखनीय है कि आमजन यदि उपाधिधारी या शिक्षित न भी था परन्तु व्यावहारिक ज्ञान एवं साहित्यिक पुट की उसमें कोई कमी नहीं थी। हाड़ौती लोक भाषा में "ओरोबो" नामक क्रिया चक्कर में डालने के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होती है जिसमें से अनिर्वचनीय आनंदानुभूति होती है। हाड़ौती पहेलियों के काव्य सौंदर्य का अनुशीलन इस तरह किया गया है—

“डोड हात की नागणी, कान पकड़ताई
दूर राख्यां सूं छानी-मूनी, हात लगाताई बोले।।

“सारंगी” नाम के वाद्ययंत्र के लिये इस पहेली का प्रयोग किया गया है।

“भूरी भैंस भराड़ों माथो पकड़यो सींग—करयो अड्डाटो।” अर्थात् भूरी भैंस है, जिसका चौड़ा सिर है, उसका सींग पकड़ते ही यह अर्थाट करने लगती है। यह आटा पीसने की चक्की है।

दीपक पर पहेली इस प्रकार कही जाती है—

पैलो पपय्यों पेली चोंच को, गटल गटल रस लेया”

इस गटलको न मलै, चोंच वाला पपीहा कहा गया हैं, जो धीरे—धीरे तेलरूपी रस का पान करता है। यदि उसे रस की एक चुटकी भी न मिले तो वह तुरन्त प्राण छोड़ देता है।

इस भांति एक और पहेली जो प्रकृति से सम्बद्ध है—

“रंग भूरो बदन सांवलों, रही पानां की लार,

ग्यारा देवर छोड़गी, गई जेठ की लारा”

जिसका रंग भूरा है और बदन मुख सांवला है जो पत्तों के साथ रही। ग्यारह देवों को छोड़कर जो जेठ के साथ गयी। (नीम की निमोली)।

निमोली जेठमास की समाप्ति पर उतर जाती है। वह अन्य ग्यारह महीनों को छोड़कर जेठमास के साथ समाप्त होती है। इस पहेली से कृषि की महत्ता एवं आश्रय का ज्ञान होता है। भौगोलिक पर्यावरण की धुरी संस्कृति व साहित्य को भी निर्धारित करती है।

आम के प्रति आर्कषण—

“हीरा रंग, पीला रंग ओर रंग टपकता है।

हे गोरी। तेरा पीहर में मन भटकता है।” (आम)

“काली—का—काली बल्ली, लाल, लाल बच्चे

चालबा लागी बल्ली, हालवा लाग्या बच्चा।”

काली—काली बिल्ली है, जिसके लाल लाल—लाल बच्चे हैं। बिल्ली चलने लगी तो उसके बच्चे हिलने लगे। भावार्थ यह है कि राजस्थान के हाड़ौती अंचल का लोक साहित्य सरस, मधुर और कर्णप्रिय है। यहां के लोकगीत, लोकनृत्य, लोक कथाएं, लोककहावतें आदि इस क्षेत्र की थाती हैं। महिलाओं की कण्ठहार पहेलियां लोकजीवन की अनुभूतियों और संस्कृति को साक्षात् अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान करती हैं। ज्ञानावृद्धि के साथ बुद्धिविलास के सुहावने प्रयोग से श्रोता का मन निश्चित रूप से आह्लादित हो जाता है। “फडै फारसी बेचे तेल, यो देखों करता को खेल”, “कहो न बिवाई म्होंकी फारसी, यांको अस्थ बताये।”

पहेलियों का काव्य की दृष्टि से विशेष महत्व नहीं है। उत्तम काव्य न सही, पहेलियां अधम काव्य से आनन्दवर्द्धन की “काव्यानुकृति” के अन्तर्गत तो अवश्य आएंगी। ह्यूडसन के अनुसार सामान्य रुचि के आधार पर ठहरा ज्ञान अपनी प्रतिपादन शैली से भी साहित्य के अन्तर्गत आ जाता है। अतः पहेलियों का अध्ययन ह्यूडसन के अनुसार "Literature is composed of those books and of those books only, which, in the first place, by reason of the subject matter and their mode of treaty, are of general human interest, and in which, in the second place, the element of form and the pleasure which form gives are to be regarded an essential." काव्यानुकृति से ऊपर लोक परम्परा की थाती अत्यावश्यक ठहरायी जा सकती है।

मौखिक साहित्य को पूर्ण मुखरित एवं जीवट और जीवंत, सजीव, सहज एवं उपयोगी रूप देना शीर्षक अध्ययन का मूल उद्देश्य है। लोकपरम्परा विशेषकर जिसमें मुहावरों में कहीं भी आडम्बर नहीं होता है चूंकि आवरण की चूंकि कोई गुंजाइश नहीं होती है। अतः लोक परम्परा जो अतीत की बेबाक बयानबाजी करता है उसे इतिहास में निर्विवाद प्राथमिक स्थान दिया जाना चाहिये।

ये विरले मुहावरे, पहेलियां, लिखित-अखिलित साहित्य समाज व देश को नैतिक रूप से भी प्रेरित कर सकते हैं। लोक परम्परा से शैक्षणिक जगत में नव्य आयाम स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं। लोकसाहित्य से समाज को प्रगट कर शिक्षा के महत्व को नवीन विधान के रूप में भी पेश कर जन की जड़ों से जोड़ा जा सकता है। फलस्वरूप इसकी महत्ता दर्शन जगत से भी स्थापित हो सकती है। अतः प्रहेलिकाओं से हाड़ौती अंचल ही नहीं सर्वत्र लोकसाहित्यिक समाज विषयक शैक्षणिक महत्ता का समावेश होगा। लोकसाहित्य परम्परा के प्रवाह में सदा जीवित व अमर रहेगा। दृष्टव्य यह भी है कि लोकपरम्पराएं लोकस्मृति में साधारण नाम ही समाविष्ट होते हैं। निःसंकोच स्मृतियों में साधारण नाम याद रखे जाते हैं। जैसे लोकपरम्परा में संग्राम सिंह का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है लेकिन राणासांगा को सभी जानते हैं। अतः स्मृतियों में पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी लोककथाएं व परम्पराएं बोलियों के रूप में स्थायी होती हैं। उल्लेखनीय सत्य यह भी है कि लोकसाहित्य, परम्परा व बोली को प्रमाणिकता के जामे की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

पद्मश्री श्री चन्द्रप्रकाश देवल ने राजस्थान अध्ययन केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशाला में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि 1857 के प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के इस विद्रोह की चर्चा तत्कालीन व कालान्तर के लोकसाहित्य में अधिक उपलब्ध होती है। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने सावरकर की सम्बन्धित किताब (भारत का प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम) जो जन-जन की आवाज का आह्वान करते हुये देश की पूर्ण आजादी का बिगुल बजा रही थी, देश से बाहर भेज दिया था। तथापि लोकवाणी ने मंगल पांडे हो या तांत्या टोपे अथवा रानी लक्ष्मी बाई किसी के बलिदान को कभी व्यर्थ नहीं जाने दिया। मंगल पांडे को अंग्रेजों ने विद्रोही आतंकवादी ठहराकर फांसी के फन्दे से लटकाया, ब्रिटिश दस्तावेजों में उसी मंगल पांडे को भले ही शूरवीर क्रांतिकारी न माना हों परन्तु लोकवाणी ने इतिहास में उनके बलिदान को अपने उद्गार से अजर अमर बना दिया। अतः लोकसाहित्य में एवं अन्य स्रोतों में देश की आजादी के प्रतीक मंगल पांडे की विस्तृत गाथा यत्र तत्र सर्वत्र अमोघ स्तम्भ के रूप में खड़ी है। अतः स्वनामधन्य लोक परम्परा (लोकसाहित्य) को किसी के प्रमाणिकता के जामे की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

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Profit, Investment And Financing Behavior of Indian Power Sector (A Comparative Analysis of Public And Private Sector Companies)

Dr. Geeta Chauhan

Abstract

The Indian Power Industry is one of the largest and most important industries in India as it fulfils the energy requirements of various other industries. It is one of the most critical components of infrastructure that affects economic growth and the well-being of our nation.

India has the world's 5th largest electricity generation capacity and it is the 6th largest energy consumer accounting for 3.4% of global energy consumption. Due to the fast-paced growth of the Indian economy, the country's energy demand has grown at an average of 3.6% p.a. over the past 30 years. In India, power is generated by state utilities, central utilities and private players. Looking at the companies with a diversified portfolio of power, NTPC is the largest company (on Net Sales) and performing well in every aspect followed by NHPC. Among the private players, reliance power's performance has not been considered very well because of the high portion of non-operating income and its reliability on the restricted financing and investment policies.

Since the power sector is a heavy capital intensive industry full of potential of yielding profit, it attracts both types of investors whether related to private sector or public sector. But the present study has proved that the performance of public sector is greater than the private sector in all respects viz. profitability, efficiency in making an optimum use of resources and keeping the investors' interest protected. In this study, it has been suggested that the Government should encourage the public sector for a better future of power sector and also should take the initiative through making various policies which attracts the private players to take interest in the core business of power sector.

Keywords: Power Sector Companies, Profitability, Investment, Finance, Ratio Analysis, t-test, F-test

I. Introduction

Profitability is the profit earning capacity which is very important factor for the survival of the firms, it implies that the existence of the firms depends on the profit earning capacity of the firm, which is also considered to be the main factor which influence the goodwill of the firm in the market. Profitability consists of two words, profit and ability and it is necessary to differentiate between profit and profitability. Therefore, profitability may be defined as "the ability of a given investment to earn a return from its use", (Bion 2009). Profitability analysis enables evaluation of different market segments such as products, customers, orders etc. or strategic business units like sales organization or business areas. Ho and Zhu (2004) have reported that the evaluation of a company's performance has been focusing the operational effectiveness and efficiency, which might influence the company's survival directly.

Raghunathan and Das (1999) have observed that poor corporate performance (i.e., profitability, liquidity, leverage and solvency) has led to an economic slowdown and not the other way round. Sharma (1985) and Sandhya (1990) have mentioned various techniques for analyzing the financial statements but ratio analysis is the most popular technique of analyzing the performance of a company. Also ratios when

analyzed in multi-variate context, they are likely to yield valuable results.

Business revolves around the investment of funds available with the firm efficiently for profit to be earned in future. It implies that investment is the purchase of an asset or item which will generate income or appreciate in the future and be sold at the higher price. The most famous and successful investor of all time is Warren Buffett. In March 2013, Forbes magazine had ranked Warren Buffett as number 2 in their list of 400 Forbes. Buffett (2008) has advised in numerous articles and interviews that a good investment strategy is long term and choosing the right assets to invest in requires due diligence. Thorp (April,2010) was a very successful 'Hedge Funds' manager in the 1970s and 1980s that spoke of a similar approach. Another thing they both have in common is a similar approach to managing investment money. No matter how successful the fundamental pick is, without a proper money management strategy, full potential of the asset cannot be reached. Both investors have been shown to use principles from the Kelly criterion for money management (Thorp 2010). Further Gopinathan (2009) has presented that the financial ratios analysis can spot better investment options for investors as the ratio analysis measures various aspects of the performance and analyzes fundamentals of a company or an institution.

Finance deals with the sources of fund and capital structure of a firm and the time value of money is the very important aspect in finance. Financial analysis deals with the allocation of assets and liabilities over a period of time and the actions that managers take to increase the value of the firm and to the shareholders. Vishnani &Shah (2006) and Erasmus (2010) have long been argued that efficient working capital management should contribute to the profit generating process and creation of shareholder value. It involves the examination of the financial data of the firm to get the idea about the current and future financial position of the firm. It helps the managers with the information they require to take the critical decisions. Nelgadde (2010) has argued that learning about credit management and debt recovery can prove vital for entrepreneurs.

Apart from above discussed work, number of studies have been done for Indian power sector, viz., Krishnan(2010); Shahi; Remme, Trudeau, Graczyk & Taylor (2011); Dasaraju & Murthy (2011); Singh (2007); and Sareen (2000). But all the researchers have only covered the government initiatives, private participation, long run economic growth, technical challenges, reasons for constant widening of the gap between power generation and demand for power and measures for improving efficiency of power companies. But the aspect of profitability, financial structure, investing aspects, operational working has not been touched in that detail, in particular to Indian Power Sector.

II. Statement of The Problem

Power sector in India is run by Central and State Governments. The share of private sector in power generation has risen substantially over the past few years, but State Electricity Boards (SEB) continues to own nearly 95% of the distribution network. Thus, the power sector in India is dominated by the State Owned Companies. Over the period of time, SEBs has become unprofitable due to heavy accumulated losses and liabilities. Also, Inefficient planning, lack of investments, inadequate maintenance, low plant load factor, high transmission and distribution losses, and erratic supply to consumers resulted in poor services and lower output level which results in financial losses. Further, one more issue with the power distribution companies is the mismatch between tariffs and cost of generating power.

Due to high losses the financial health of State Electricity Boards is in a distressed state. The high losses affect revenue, insufficient or no revision in tariff is another major factor that has affected the

performance of the power companies and because of that power companies are not able to pay their debts. So, alarm bells cautioned the banking sector and most lenders became very cautious in extending loans to the power sector as a whole.

III. Objective Of The Study

The main objective of the study is to examine the growth of Power Sector companies from the view point of investment activities, financing activities, risk and profitability.

IV. Sources Of Data And Tools Used For Analysis

The study is based on secondary data. To examine the above said objectives annual reports and accounts have been used. Official Directory of Stock Exchange has also been the other source of data for this work.

Various facets of Power Sector of India form the core of the present study. The study is an empirical one and it covers a period of five year, viz 2010-11 and 2014-15. The following Power Sector Companies (public and private sector) have been included in the present study:

Public Sector Companies

NTPC Ltd

NHPC Ltd

Private Sector Companies

Reliance Power Limited

Tata Power Co. Limited

The present study is based on various tools and techniques listed below:

·Financial Tools: Comparative Analysis, Ratio Analysis.

·Statistical Tools: Average, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variation, t-test and F-test.

After making detailed interpretation and inter-firm comparison, conclusions have been drawn and accordingly, suggestions have been given to the management of the companies to improve their overall performance.

V. Analysis And Interpretations

This part deals with the analysis of selected financial variables performance during the study period. Firstly the collected data was classified and tabulated under various heads and the financial statements of the companies under study were recasted in condensed form and this was followed by applying the various financial and statistical tools to analyze the performance of the power companies under study.

Table 1: Profitability Analysis

	Average Values (2010-11 to 2014-15)	NTPC	NHPC	Public Sector (Combined)	Tata Power	Reliance Power	Private Sector (Combined)
Operational Efficiency							
ROI	Average (%)	7.96	5.23	6.60	6.30	1.75	4.03
	Standard Deviation	0.93	0.83	0.60	0.30	0.76	0.46

	Coefficient of Variation (%)	11.68	15.87	9.09	4.76	43.43	11.41
ROE	Average (%)	13.41	7.80	10.61	7.38	1.43	4.41
	Standard Deviation	1.18	2.25	1.34	1.07	1.08	0.99
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	8.80	28.82	12.63	14.49	75.52	22.45
EPS	Average (Rs.)	12.66	1.75	7.21	41.92	0.84	6.09
	Standard Deviation	1.56	0.46	0.75	4.13	0.64	7.13
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	12.32	26.28	10.40	9.85	76.19	117.08
Net Profit	Average (%)	15.97	38.89	27.43	12.15	1116.80	564.47
	Standard Deviation	1.80	12.59	6.69	1.28	1533.38	801.90
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	11.27	32.35	24.38	10.53	137.30	142.06
Market Test							
Price Earnings Ratio (PER)	Average (Times)	13.10	13.95	13.52	10.15	297.77	153.96
	Standard Deviation	2.98	4.19	2.54	11.49	285.88	141.58
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	22.74	30.03	18.78	113.20	96.00	91.96
Dividend yield Ratio (DYR)	Average (Times)	0.027	0.024	0.025	0.09	0	0.045
	Standard Deviation	0.009	0.005	0.004	0.06	-	0.030
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	33.33	20.83	16.00	66.67	-	66.67

Source: Annual Reports and Accounts of the Power Sector Companies under study from

2010-11 to 2014-15.

It is clear from the analysis that among the four companies NTPC shows the highest return on investment throughout the study. However within the private sector Tata Power gives the better result and overall result of public sector is better as compared to private sector with 6.60% average return on investment.

Analysis shows that except NTPC the return on equity was not satisfactory for all the remaining companies especially the Reliance Power. Overall result of the public sector companies was satisfactory than that of

the private sector companies.

Results of earnings per share among all the power sector companies reveal that Tata Power and NTPC were performing well during the study period and they should maintain the present trend of EPS in future.

In case of net profit margin ratio, Reliance Power shows the highest average ratio but it is not relevant because the net income of reliance power includes the huge amount of non-operating income. Among the other three power sector companies NHPC has a very good ratio but for others the ratio was satisfactory. Because of the inclusion of very huge amount of non-operating income in the private sector, sector wise comparison is not feasible.

Findings of price earnings ratio shows that the private sector is working efficiently than the public sector. But both the highest and the lowest ratio belong to the private sector. However in case of dividend yield ratio, the result showed that all the power companies were following the policy of retaining profits for the future reemployment in the business. Non-declaration of dividend or lower dividend payment for a long period is a clear indication of the unsound health of a company from investor's point of view.

Financial Behavior Analysis:

Table 2: Financial Behavior Analysis

	Average Values (2010-11 to 2014-15)	NTPC	NHPC	Public Sector (Combined)	Tata Power	Reliance Power	Private Sector (Combined)
Liquidity Analysis							
Current Ratio (CR)	Average (Times)	1.89	1.61	1.75	0.82	13.77	7.30
	Standard Deviation	0.48	0.45	0.16	0.29	21.08	10.68
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	25.40	27.95	9.14	36.59	153.09	146.30
Quick Ratio (QR)	Average (Times)	1.63	1.33	1.47	0.45	3.90	2.18
	Standard Deviation	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.13	4.52	2.32
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	14.72	23.31	18.37	28.89	115.89	106.42
Solvency Analysis							
Debt Equity Ratio (DER)	Average (Times)	0.78	0.74	0.76	0.61	0.03	0.32
	Standard Deviation	0.14	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.03
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	17.95	8.11	11.84	8.20	133.33	9.38
.....	Average (Times)	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.62	0.97	0.80

Total Equity (OE/TE)	Standard Deviation	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	7.02	3.51	5.28	3.23	3.09	2.50
Dividend and Internal Funds							
Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR)	Average (%)	34.19	32.34	33.27	30.77	0	15.39
	Standard Deviation	7.68	1.35	4.21	4.12	-	2.06
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	22.46	4.17	12.65	13.38	-	13.38
Earnings Retention Ratio (ERR)	Average (%)	65.81	67.65	66.73	69.22	100	84.61
	Standard Deviation	7.69	1.35	4.21	4.12	-	2.06
	Coefficient of	11.68	2.00	6.31	5.95	-	2.43

Source: Annual Reports and Accounts of the Power Sector Companies under study from 2010-11 to 2014-15.

It is clear from the table that on an average, both NTPC and NHPC had a current ratio of less than the norm of 2:1. It shows that the public sector companies enjoyed a comfortable liquidity position. However the position of the current ratio of the private sector power companies cannot be considered as satisfactory. For Tata Power the current ratio was less than one and for the Reliance Power the ratio was very high which cannot be considered as normal.

The acid-test ratio or quick ratio has also given a better rating to the NTPC and NHPC i.e., overall public sector. Both the private sector companies have yielded poor quick ratio suggesting their relatively lower ability to meet their current obligations.

It was observed on the basis of debt-equity ratio that all companies under study have made use of debt financing though not aggressively except Reliance Power, who have remained dependent on the owner's funds, which cannot be considered as a favorable policy in long run. Even ratios of owner's equity to total equity bear out the same and are testimony to the same result.

On the basis of dividend payout ratio, it was observed that all the companies except Reliance Power following the policy of paying dividend out of profits, which is considered as a good policy from the investors' view point. On the other hand Reliance power was following no dividend policy.

Investment Portfolio Analysis

Table 3: Investment Portfolio Analysis

	Average Values (2010-11 to 2014-15)	NTPC	NHPC	Public Sector (Combined)	Tata Power	Reliance Power	Private Sector (Combined)
Inventory turnover	Average (Times)	14.28	101.24	57.76	6.60	0	3.30

Ratio(ITR)	Standard Deviation	2.46	21.87	11.78	0.68	-	0.34
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	17.22	21.60	20.39	10.30	-	10.30
Av.Days Supply of Inventory (Av. DSI)	Average (No. of Days)	26.49	3.77	15.13	55.92	0	27.96
	Standard Deviation	5.47	0.78	2.84	6.01	-	3.01
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	20.64	20.68	18.78	10.75	-	10.75
Receivable Turnover Ratio(RTR)	Average (Times)	13.49	3.83	8.66	7.00	8.11	7.56
	Standard Deviation	2.01	1.26	1.46	1.55	9.80	4.84
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	14.89	32.89	16.85	22.14	120.83	64.10
Av. Age of Receivables (Av. AR)	Average (No. of Days)	27.61	105.06	66.34	54.84	124.17	89.51
	Standard Deviation	3.77	30.53	16.55	12.39	104.14	50.55
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	13.65	29.05	24.95	22.59	83.14	56.48
Assets Turnover Ratio (ATR)	Average (Times)	0.43	0.10	0.27	0.32	0	0.16
	Standard Deviation	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	-	0.02
	Coefficient of Variation (%)	6.89	10.00	3.70	9.38	-	12.50

Source: Annual Reports and Accounts of the Power Sector Companies under study from 2010-11 to 2014-15.

In table 3, I have examined the speed of inflows and outflows of funds in the selected power sector companies through computation of inventory turnover, average days' supply of inventory, debtor turnover, average age of debtors and asset turnover reflecting on the state of activity in the power sector in

India. It has been observed that compared with NTPC and NHPC which were showing inefficient inventory management, inventory turnover for Tata Power was quite reasonable. Position of Reliance Power was worst as the company did not keep any stock of inventory.

With respect to the inventory holding period only NTPC was doing good and Reliance was doing worst because of nil inventory. NHPC and Tata Power were also not doing well because both stands at the extreme ends, while NHPC with low ratio and Tata Power with high ratio cannot be considered as following efficient inventory management.

Analysis of debtor turnover reveals that only NTPC was following good credit policy and prompt collection from the debtors. For all the other power companies' policy followed by the management was not considered effective.

With respect to the asset turnover the analysis concludes that the management of NTPC was effectively utilizing the total assets towards the sales followed by the Tata Power. But management of NHPC was not efficiently utilizing the assets and the condition of the Reliance Power was the worst. The management of these companies should be cautious enough towards the use of the total assets.

Test of Significance (t-test)

The t-test is applied in the case of small variables to test the difference of the average of two samples. For these purpose groups of 2 companies have been made and t-test has been applied to test the following hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant difference in the respective ratios of the Power Sector Companies under study.

The critical value of 't' at 5% level of significance with 8 degree of freedom is 2.306.

The result of the computed value of t-test and the acceptance (A) and rejection (R) of hypothesis has been presented in the following table:

Table 4: t-test Analysis

Groups of Companies	NTPC & NHPC	H ₀	NTPC & Tata Power	H ₀	NTPC & Reliance Power	H ₀	NHP C & Tata Power	H ₀	NHPC & Reliance Power	H ₀	Tata Power & Reliance Power	H ₀	Public Sector & Private Sector	H ₀
Profitability Analysis														
ROI	5.51	R	4.29	R	13.01	R	3.03	R	7.73	R	13.92	R	8.50	R
ROE	5.52	R	9.46	R	18.72	R	0.42	A	6.38	R	9.78	R	9.30	R
EPS	16.76	R	16.57	R	17.52	R	24.17	A	2.89	R	24.57	R	0.39	A
Net Profit	4.50	R	4.32	R	1.79	A	5.28	R	1.76	A	1.80	A	1.67	A

PER	0.41	A	0.62	A	2.49	R	0.78	A	2.48	R	2.49	R	2.47	R
DYR	0.73	A	2.47	R	7.50	R	2.88	R	11.99	R	3.75	R	1.25	A
Financial Behavior Analysis														
CR	1.06	A	4.73	R	1.41	A	3.65	R	1.44	A	1.54	A	1.30	A
QR	11.80	R	10.99	R	1.25	A	14.44	R	1.37	A	1.91	A	0.70	A
DER	0.66	A	2.86	R	12.88	R	4.16	R	24.61	R	22.65	R	11.60	R
OE/TE	0.00	A	2.80	R	20.00	R	4.42	R	27.74	R	24.27	R	15.95	R
DPR	0.59	A	0.98	A	11.12	R	0.91	A	59.86	R	18.66	R	9.53	R
ERR	0.59	A	0.98	A	11.12	R	0.91	A	59.91	R	18.63	R	9.54	R
Investment Portfolio Analysis														
ITR	9.87	R	7.52	R	14.51	R	10.81	R	11.57	R	24.26	R	11.54	R
Av. DSI	10.28	R	9.05	R	12.10	R	21.51	R	12.08	R	23.26	R	7.55	R
DTR	10.18	R	6.39	R	1.34	A	3.97	R	1.08	A	0.28	A	0.55	A
Av. AR	6.29	R	5.25	R	2.32	R	3.81	R	0.44	A	1.65	A	1.09	A
ATR	26.09	R	6.48	R	35.83	R	17.39	R	25.00	R	26.67	R	21.50	R

Source: Computed

The table 4 shows that in more than 70% of the various combinations of groups of companies and ratios, the calculated value of t is more than the critical value. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected at the mentioned levels and it is concluded that the difference between the companies at these mentioned levels is significant.

Test of Significance (F-test)

Inter and intra firm comparison test has been carried out by applying the F-test and following hypothesis have been set to test:

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significance difference in the respected ratios of the companies under study (Inter Firm).

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significance difference in the year wise respected ratios of the power sector companies under study (Intra Firm).

Table 5: F-test Analysis

Groups of Companies	Between Companies	H₀	Within Companies	H₀
Ratios	(V₁ = 3 & V₂ = 12)		(V₁ = 4 & V₂ = 12)	
	F Value at 5% Level of Significance = 3.49		F Value at 5% Level of Significance = 3.26	
Profitability Analysis				
ROI	71.83	R	2.73	A
ROE`	75.77	R	3.93	R

EPS	75.77	R	1.56	A
Net Profit	1.87	A	1.01	A
PER	3.85	R	1.05	A
DYR	12.50	R	3.13	A
Financial Behavior Analysis				
CR	1.40	A	1.07	A
QR	1.71	A	1.14	A
DER	75.37	R	1.14	A
OE/TE	145.54	R	2.17	A
DPR	54.60	R	1.02	A
ERR	54.60	R	1.02	A
Investment Portfolio Analysis				
ITR	79.70	R	1.28	A
Av. DSI	227.04	R	2.73	A
DTR	2.43	A	1.08	A
Av. AR	2.76	A	1.17	A
ATR	320.50	R	1.50	A

Source: Computed

Inference (Inter Companies): Since the computed value of F is more than the critical value of F (3.49) at 5% level of significance, hence the null hypothesis is rejected in case of most of the ratios and it is concluded that the difference in the ratios of the companies under study is significant.

Decision (Intra Companies): The null hypothesis is accepted because the computed value of F in case of most of the ratios is less than the table value (3.26) at 5% level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be inferred that the intra firm difference in the various ratios of the companies under study is not significant.

VI. Conclusion

Although, the Indian power sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world and energy availability has increased by around 40% in the past 5 years, the demand for power outstrips its supply. Nearly 60 crore Indians do not have access to electricity. The energy and peaking deficits have been hovering around double digits for the past 3 years and condition might worsen in the coming years considering the huge demand of power from India's rising population and rapid industrialization and urbanization. Hence there is no slowing down of demand for power, thus offering ample scope for rapid capacity expansion. The government is investing in this industry through various development schemes like Rajeev Gandhi Rural Electrification Program, 'Power for all by 2012' and ARDRP, Ultra Mega Power Projects etc. It has also been encouraging participation of private players in the sector. Renewable energy sources are also being encouraged considering the growing environmental concerns.

From this background the present study deals with selected power companies in India. From the analysis there was found a large difference between operational growths of different power companies. Some

companies showing consistency but they not have satisfactory operational growth and others showed fluctuating trend of operational growth. The study further depicts that profitability, financial efficiency and investment behavior of inter power companies differs significantly, hence it is recommended to the management of the power companies to concentrate on the effective utilization of the firm's resources so that performance of the power sector improves.

It has also been suggested that the Government should encourage the public sector for a better future of power sector and also should take the initiative through making various policies which attracts the private players to take interest in the core business of power sector in India.

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Impact of Dyeing and Printing industry on employment in Pali (Rajasthan)

Priyanka Inani Milak

Abstract:

Textile processing is one of the important industries related to textile manufacturing operations. Textile Processing is a general term that covers right from singeing to finishing. Indian textile industry is the one of the leading industry in the world. Despite the fact that it was primarily unorganized industry but the scenario started changing after the economic liberalization. **At present the Indian textile industry contributed 14% to industrial production of the country. It also contributes around 4% to GDP of the country and in addition to this 12% to the country's export earnings in 2011¹** Rajasthan is also famous for its textile industry. Textile industry is mainly spread in Pali, Barmer, Jaipur, Bhilwara, Nathdwara, Sanganer in Rajasthan. The present paper is analysis the impact of dyeing and printing industry on employment in Pali. For this, Correlation, Multiple Regression is used.

Introduction-Pali is the administrative block of Pali District, situated at the banks of Bandi river, about 72 from southeast of Jodhpur. There are 3422 industrial units in Pali district. The industries established in Pali are based on agriculture, mineral-chemical processing, constructions material and leather. Major identified units however are tie and die, textile.²

Pali is well known for trade centre since ancient time. It is known as the Cloth Market in Western India. Modern industrial development started when Maharaja Shree Umed Mills was established by Bangur family with the help of Jodhpur king Shree Umed Singh in 1941. It started their production in 1942. Currently around 10000 workers have been employed in the mill.

Pali has lot of dyeing and printing industries on small scale. The foundation was laid in 1964 with the establishment of Manjur dyeing company and Lodha fabrics. Earlier the business was done by local Rangrej and Chippa community which got transferred from generation to generation. The heavy import of gray, cotton, color-chemical and major export of gray printed saree from Pali shows the importance of dyeing and printing industry in Pali. The paper will highlight the impact of dyeing and printing industry on employment in Pali.

Methodology-

Data collection-To study the impact of dyeing and printing industry on employment in Pali, data were collected from RIICO,Pali.

Analysis- using statistical analysis- as a statistical part, as a scientific discipline it aims to discover what is permanent in stochastic processes variation and to measure the influence that determines the change in time and space, in the qualitative point of view.³

In this paper correlation, multiple regressions, ANOVA, analysis is done for study.

Correlation analysis is statistical tool we can use to describe the degree to which one variable is linearly related to another. Often, correlation analysis is used in conjunction with regression analysis to measure how well the regression lone explains the variation of the dependent variable.⁴

To identify the relationship between employment, investment and number of unit correlation method is used.

Multiple regression method is considered an explanatory one for explaining the change of a complex phenomenon analyzed based on the variation of the variables considered independent or exogenous.⁵

Multiple regression method will be used to analyze the effect of investment and number of units on employment.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \mu$$

Where -

Y = employment

α = intercept

β_1, β_2 = Slope of coefficient

X_1 = no of unit

X_2 = Investment

μ = Error

To investigate the difference between employment and estimated employment the model above study has chosen the residual statistics for inferences.

$$\mu = Y - \hat{Y}$$

Where -

μ = Residual

Y = Actual employment

\hat{Y} = Estimated employment

Case study- Although there are about 1500 units in Pali but there is variance in Number of registered units in Govt. organization. We are analyzing the impact of dyeing and printing industry on employment according to the data collected by RIICO, Pali:

Table 1.1

Dyeing & Printing Industry (Pali)			
Year	No. of Unit	Employment	Investment(in Lac)
1995-96	580	7865	1346.07
2001-02	620	8470	2172.28
2005-06	704	9553	3267.71
2011-12	810	10990	4699.65
2015-16	932	12650	5407.5

Source: RIICO, Pali

Table 1.2 Correlations

		Employment	Units	Investment
Pearson Correlation	Employment	1.000	1.000	.983
	Units	1.000	1.000	.983
	Investment	.983	.983	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Employment	0	0	.001
	Units	.000	0	.001
	Investment	.001	.001	0
N	Employment	5	5	5
	Units	5	5	5
	Investment	5	5	5

Table 1.3 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	1.000 ^a	1.000	1.000	34.53181	1.000	6312.483	2	2	.000	2.894

a. Predictors: (Constant), investment, units
 b. Dependent Variable: employment

Table 1.4 ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	15054592.308	2	7527296.154	6312.483	.000 ^b
Residual	2384.892	2	1192.446		
Total	15056977.200	4			

a. Dependent Variable: employment
 b. Predictors: (Constant), investment, units

Table 1.5 Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF	
1 (Constant)	99.960	298.001			.335	.769	-1182.234	1382.153		
Units	13.405	.661	.992	20.289	.002	10.562	16.248		.033	30.193
investment	.009	.056	.008	.162	.886	-.232	.250		.033	30.193

a. Dependent Variable: employment

This section presents the relationship between no. of unit, investment and employment. With reference to equation $Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \mu$, following result have been made by the study-

$$Y = 99.960 + 13.405X_1 + .009X_2$$

$$R^2 = 1$$

This study show higher value of R2 and highly significant result of ANOVA at 5% level of significance. Correlation matrix shows that employment is highly related with no. of unit and investment both. But

when further this study show that employment is significantly related with no. of units. So for higher growth of employment government should promote no. of unit more.

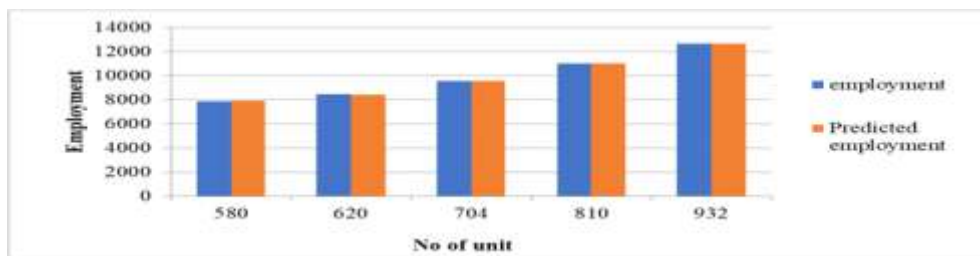
With the refer to equation $\mu = Y - \hat{Y}$ following result have been made-

Table 1.6 Case Wise Diagnostic

<i>Observation</i>	<i>Predicted employment</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Residuals</i>	<i>Standard Residuals</i>
1	7887.08068	7865	-22.0806802	-0.904337272
2	8430.806444	8470	39.19355612	1.605212941
3	9566.791715	9553	-13.79171476	-0.564854053
4	11000.74983	10990	-10.74982879	-0.440270443
5	12642.57133	12650	7.428667638	0.304248826

Dependent Variable Employment

$$\hat{Y}_{2015-16} = 99.960 + 13.405 (932) + .009 (5047.2) = 12642.57$$



Thus the given value of employment was forecasted (12642.57). The actual value of employment in 2015-16 was 12650. The estimated model hence over predicated the actual employment by about 7.428667638. It means forecast error is about 7.42866738, which is 0.058 percent of actual value of 2015-16.

Conculsion- In Pali, Dyeing and Printing industry is the main source of employment. Also investment in this sector is highly effect employment. But comparably number of unit is more significantly affect employment so government should increase number of unit to increase employment. As these studies suggest, an estimated model may be used for increase employment. By appropriate policy of textile industry government can achieve the level of target variable Y (Employment).

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Shoot Apical Organization in *Ipomoea pentaphylla* and *Ipomoea pulchella*

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Abstract:

The vegetative apices have tunica- corpus organisation and no cytohistological zonation. The corpus is divided into central mother cell (CMZ), peripheral zone (PZ) and pith meristem (PM) based on analysis of cell net. The tunica is two layered. The clarity of the layers, depending on the plastochronic stage. The CMZ shows a decrease in depth from the minimal to maximal stage of the plastochron. The inflorescence and floret apices show a mantle - core organisation. In the young reproductive apex the axial cells of the mantle are lightly stained, the complete inflorescence apex is used up in the production of bracts and florets.

Keywords: Plastochron, Meristems, Florets, Primordial and shoot apex.

Introduction

The past few decades witnessed significant advances in our knowledge of the origin, organisation and behaviour of apical meristems (Cross, 1939; Gifford, 1943; Hara, 1963; Smith, 1963; England & Tolbert, 1964; Agarwal & Puri, 1977; Swamy & Krishnamurthy, 1978; Kavathekar & Pillai, 1980 and Pillai & Chacko, 1980). This work represents a report on seasonal study of the shoot apical organisation in *Ipomoea pentaphylla* and *Ipomoea pulchella*.

Materials and Methods

The shoot apices were collected from mature plants which were developed in the botanical garden, Department of Botany, U.O.R. Jaipur. The collected material for experimental work was fixed in Formalin-Acetic Acid-Alcohol (FAA) consisting of formalin, acetic acid and 70% ethanol in a proportion of 1: 1: 18. For about 48 hours and preserved in 70% ethyl alcohol till required for further processing. Specimens were washed thoroughly in 70% alcohol, dehydrated through tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA) series and embedded in paraffin. Serial longitudinal sections were cut at 7-8 μ m. Sections were then stained with Tannic Acid-Ferric Chloride, saffranin and light green combinations. (Johansen, 1940).

Observations

The vegetative shoot apex at three plastochronic stages viz., minimal, mid and maximal stages and reproductive apex at inflorescence and floral stages are reported in the plants studied here. The apex during vegetative phase showed a tunica-corporis organization with (a faint) or without cytohistological zonation. In both the species the apex is a low to high dome depending upon the plastochron and size of dome also increases during the plastochron. The axillary buds becoming reproductive shoots (inflorescence or flower) showed an enlarged apex with mantle-core organization and a high and squared dome. The floral apex is a low dome with decreased size. (Figs. 1, 2, 3 & 4)

The Minimal Stage

In *Ipomoea pulchella* the axially located cells are slightly lesser cytoplasmic as compared to the peripheral ones (Fig. 6). The corpus can be demarcated into peripheral, central mother cells and pith meristem zones based on pattern of divisions and their functions. Subjacent to the axial tunica is present an irregular

group of lighter stained cells. It constitutes the central mother cells zone (Fig. 6). A group of broader and lightly cytoplasmic cell just below the central mother cells zone represents the pith meristem. It contributes cells to differentiating pith proximally procambial cells arranged in longitudinal cell file are seen closer to the leaf primordia (Fig. 6).

The Mid Stage

In *Ipomoea pentaphylla* the apex height and diameter are increased with the increase in height of leaf primordia. The tunica is two layered and contributes anticlinally dividing rectangular cells (Fig. 1&2). The peripheral zone becomes clear on either sides (in L.S) and is represented by 3-4 regularly arranged and densely stained cells (Fig. 1). Subjacent to the central mother cell zone is present the small group of cells, the pith meristems. Proximal derivatives of this zone contribute cells to the pith (Fig. 1).

The Maximal Stage

The maximal stage was established in *Ipomoea pentaphylla* the size of apex is increased further. The youngest leaf primordium reaches to its highest height (Fig. 3). The two layered tunica and pith meristem showed similar features as those at mid stage. 1-2 cells in the peripheral region of second tunica layer on the side opposite to the youngest leaf primordium showed periclinal division indicating the site of new leaf primordium. These divisions also disturb the regularity of the peripheral zone on this side. The corpus including central mother cells zone becomes more regularly arranged.

The Reproductive Apex

The axillary buds during flowering phase change to single flower or simple cymose inflorescence. The inflorescence as well as floral apex showed a mantle-core organization (Fig.8). The axillary bud meristem destined to form a reproductive apex acquires a squared shape with layered superficial meristem covering a comparatively lesser organized group of cells. Both the meristematic regions are uniformly densely stained with the onset of bract or floral organ primordia initiation, the meristem becomes organized into a mantle, the superficial 4-5 layered densely stained zone, and a lighter stained subjacent core. This produces floral organs in an acropetal order. The reproductive apex produces cymes form a terminal flower and axillant meristem than form lateral flowers. The whole meristem is consumed in flowers or floral organs (Figs. 5,6,7,8&9).

DISCUSSION

The vegetative apex is a low to high and broad dome in both the species under investigation. Earlier Ramji (1960), Tucker (1962), Pillai and Sharma (1983), Pathak (2001) and Negi (2002) also found this type of vegetative apex in some shrub and tree species. The size of apex is increased during a plastochron. This may be attributed to the changes in the apical meristem prior to new leaf primordium formation as the size is decreased with the formation of new primordium and reaches to maximum prior to initiation of new primordium.

Apart from the size, structure of the apex also changes during a plastochron. The two layered tunica is simulated during the plastochron due to stratification of the corpus. The peripheral zone is seen only on the side opposite to the youngest leaf primordium. The data are in agreement with Shah and Jani (1964) and Pillai and Sharma (1982) who also reported fluctuations in the number of tunica layers and peripheral and central meristem during a plastochron.

The vegetative apex showed a tunica-corpus organization with a faint cytohistological zonation having

lesser cytoplasmic cells at axial tunica and distal central mother cells and this demarcation of staining behaviour between different zones persists throughout the plastochron. Gifford (1950), Tolbert and Johnson (1966), Agarwal and Puri (1977) and others also reported cytohistological zonation pattern in vegetative shoot apices. Though reports denying cytohistological zonation are also present. It seems presence or absence of cytohistological zonation is species specific. Buvat (1950a,b&1951a,b), Camefort (1956) and Lance (1952, 1953&1957) were of the opinion that the central lightly stained region of apex, the meristem d'attente has no organogenetic or hitogenic role during vegetative growth. This region however becomes active during reproductive phase. The data seems to support the view that the lateral meristem or anneau initial region is the most active region of the apex as indicated by most densely stained cells in it (Sharma, 1981; Sharma and Pillai, 1985).

The tunica-carpus organization of vegetative apex changes to mantle-core organization in the reproductive apex. The faint cytohistological zonation disappears and the mantle becomes uniformly densely stained in the axial as well as peripheral regions. This is in agreement with the observations of Gifford (1954), Pillai and Sharma (1983) and Sharma and Sharma (1988) that during transition to reproductive phase the entire apex becomes active and a mantle-core organization is established. Plantefol (1947) also related the presence or absence of zonation in inflorescence apices bearing a terminal flower or not. The species reported here had a cymose pattern of inflorescence with a terminal flower or a single axillary flower and the reproductive apex is without cytohistological zonation.

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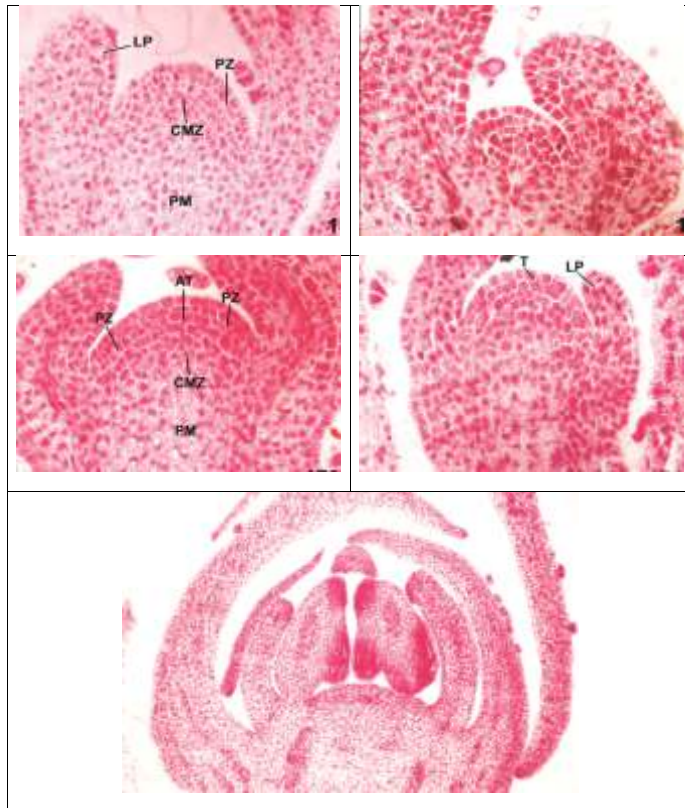
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FIGURES : 1-5

Ipomoea pentaphylla – Median longitudinal sections of the vegetative and floret apices.

Fig. 1 : At mid stage X 400.

Fig. 2 : Mid stage of the plastochron X 400.

Fig. 3 : Maximal stage of the plastochron showing central mother cell zone and broader cells of axial tunica X 400.

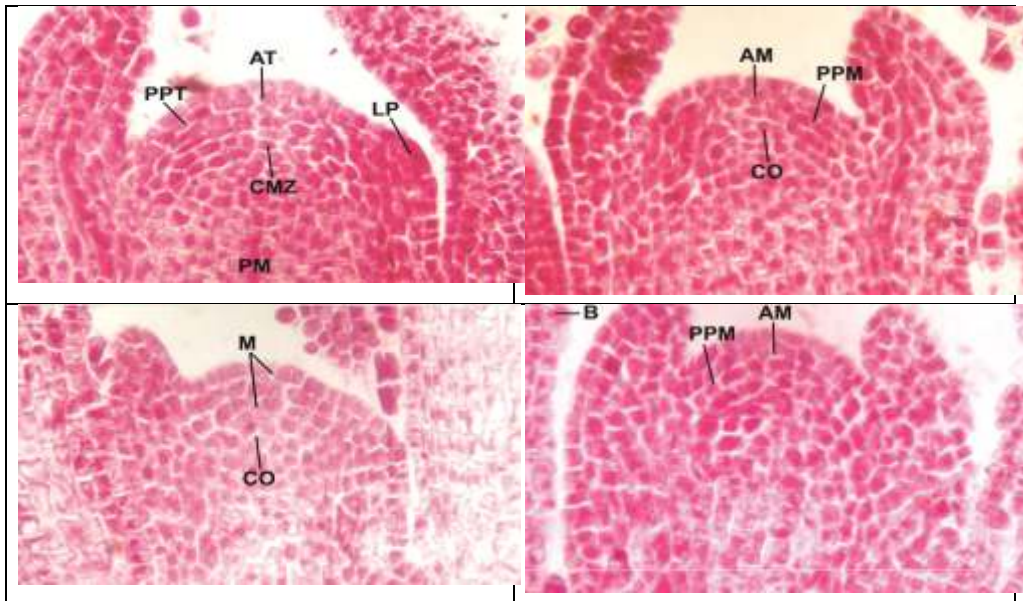
Fig. 4 : The apex showing leaf primordium initiating from near the base of the dome X 400.

Fig. 5 : The floret apex X 100.

AT –Axial tunica, CMZ –Central mother cell zone, LP–Leaf primordial, PM–Pith meristem, PZ –Peripheralzone, T– Tunica.

Shoot Apical Organization in *Ipomoea pentaphylla* and *Ipomoea pulchella*

ItiShri Bhati, Rajendrasaini and Shiv Kumar Singh



FIGURES: 6-9

Ipomoea pulchella – Median longitudinal sections of the vegetative and reproductive shoot apex.

Fig. 6 : At minimal stage, axial tunica layer is lighter stained X 400.

Fig. 7 : Showing a floral apex X 400.

Fig. 8 : A floral apex showing mantle-core organisation X 400.

Fig. 9 : A floret apex with axial mantle cells broader and darker stained X 400.

AM –Axial mantle, **AT** –Axial tunica, **CMZ** –Central mother cell zone, **CO** –Core, **LP**–Leaf primordial, **M**–Mantle, **PM**–Pith

meristem, **PPM**–Peripheral mantle, **PPT** – Peripheral tunica.

Understanding the role of Cinema in creating and portraying the Modern Girl to create inputs for relevant Advertizing: A study in Japan and India

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Abstract

Advertising can be said to be effective if it reaches out successfully to the Target audience and is able to successfully convey the message so as to not only catch the attention of the target audience but also to convert this attention into a buy decision. It is therefore very important for the creative team involved in preparing the creative copy to recognize and follow the changes taking place in society. In this paper it is attempted to show how the portrayal of social life and roles in Cinema and television reflects the on-going changes and therefore can be a very useful source in the input required to create advertising copy. The portrayal of women in the visual media, specifically, Cinema and Television has been chosen to be studied to understand how advertisements that are in consonance with the portrayed will be received by audiences better as they will relate to them. The research undertaken studies the portrayal of women in India and Japan to show that this is a universal phenomenon and equally applicable to advertisements created in any part of the world.

Key words/ phrases: Advertising effectiveness, Content Analysis, Visual Media, Advertising Copy

“The tall, sveltefigure stylishly sat in the drivers seat with one hand resting casually on the steering wheel of a brand new car. Her dress was new and chic, and her make-up freshly painted on her light skin, as she drove to meet her friends at the cinema hall and watch a movie with them that evening.”

A far cry from the notion of the delicate, kimono-wearing Japaneseshufu (主婦/housewife), or the ideal sari-clad Indian bahu (daughter-in-law), the 'Moga' in Japan or 'Mem' in India were both viewed as anomalies and outliers in the context of the ideal traditional women of society. It is interesting to note that in both the Japanese and Indian contexts, this Modern Girl essentially represented the process of 'westernization' due to outside influences. The evolution of the Modern Girl is thus often the subject of discussion for it is one of the most interesting products of *capitalization, modernization and globalization* in the Eastern world.

This essay is an attempt to analyze the conditions which created the persona of the Modern Girl and to trace the evolution of the 'Moga' in Japan and 'Mem' in India through their portrayal in cinema. Through this essay, I wish to discuss the impact of movies on the Modern Girl's identity as well as throw light on how the Modern Girl impacted the course that movies took in terms of the numerous kinds of roles essayed and the narrative importance of women in cinema. The essay is divided into three main parts. The first part will aim at gaining an understanding of the Modern Girl in greater detail and will examine the historical background in which the concept took birth. The second part will examine the role of cinema and theatre as a means of *depicting, propagating* and surprisingly, somewhat *normalizing* the image of the Modern Girl in both societies as well as explore the classification between the types of Modern Girls that I propose to make. The third part will be a comparative analysis of India and Japan and their representation and acceptance of the Modern Girl as depicted by cinema in the inter-war and post-war period and its effect on traditional society. In this section I also propose to explore the cinematic shift of the Modern Girl

to a more maternal '*Modern Woman*' who was a product of the post-war and post-independence period and took over the concept of '*Maternal love*'.

The role of women in movies was initially neither appreciated, visible or clearly defined. In fact, it is interesting to note that this distaste of women's participation in films and *Kabuki* theatre was apparent in the common practice for men to enact women's roles on screen in both India and Japan (女形). However, with the rise of 'family dramas', there was a demand for female actresses to star in the movies which was facilitated by the increase of women in the urban workforce post World War I who as audience wanted to see relatable characters on screen. With Western influences becoming stronger in both societies, advertising and media gave birth to the Modern Girl- one who was free, independent and who has adopted a certain '*modern lifestyle*' which permitted her to engage in leisurely activities such as going to the cinema and buying beauty products. Perhaps one of the key identified characteristics of the Modern girls was her adoption of a completely Western lifestyle which was evident in her representation in movies of that time. Hanabusa Yuriko's depiction of rich and modern Yuko in the silent movie '*Souls on the Road*' and actress Sulochna's role in the movie '*Typist Girl*' were both products of this Modern Girl imagery. Interestingly, the Indian actress Sulochna was actually discovered as a regular girl working as a typist before being cast in movies. This suggests that while modern cinema developed as a result of the changing profile and preferences of the audience and to cater to the audience that identified itself with 'modern girls', the real representation of women was changed when modern girls themselves started entering films and further solidified their screen presence.

Although many women now began to act in movies, they tended to appear in roles of mothers, wives, vamps, whores or damsels in distress- all of which perpetuated the idea of a male-dominated society. In this period, a common theme while depicting women was the distinctive identity of the traditional woman and the modern girl which aimed at reinforcing the 'idealness of the traditional woman' and 'negative associations with the modern girl'. This is quite evident in 1929 Japanese film, '*Undying Pearl*' (*Fue No Shiratama*) directed by Hiroshi Shimizu where in the end the '*Moga*' is left by the male lead for her elder, more socially conforming and traditional sister despite the attraction between the '*Moga*' and the male lead. This dichotomy of the Modern as bad and Traditional as good is quite evident in films of this period which depicted the '*Moga*'.

The depiction of the Modern Girl can be categorized into two distinct categories- the '**Good Modern Girl**' and the '**Negative Modern Girl**'. The '**Good Modern Girl**' was depicted as the 'ideal' heroine who listened to her parents, family, was hard-working and educated and if at all worked, went into a noble profession such as being a teacher or nurse. She was selfless and caring, and performed household duties with great adeptness while perfectly balancing her work life. She was the Modern Girl who was promoted precisely due to her *harmony between the modern and traditional*. On the other hand, there was the '**Negative Modern Girl**'- the one who smoked cigarettes, drank alcohol and was more likely a spinster or seductress with loose morals and who worked as a cabaret dancer or bar maid. She was shown as the vamp, house-wrecker or villain in the movie. With the intention of catering to the neo-liberal market demand, there was an apparent sexualization of women in movies. However, this was also dealt with by assigning these roles to the Negative Modern Girl. So while the movies dealt with more risqué topics, they managed to gain viewership without compromising on the idealization of the Good Modern Girl. This presented the audience with the idea that being a modern girl was *acceptable* and even *normal*; however, being rooted to traditional thought and values was equally important. In India, the 'Good Modern Girl' became increasingly

popular and idealized on screen and thus also became the target consumer for many cosmetic companies in reality for young Indian girls who all aspired to be the modern girls they watched in movies. In this way, the Modern Girl was not entirely a Western product but rather became more relatable as she became localized.

It was in the inter-war years that one could feel the shift from purely modernization to a prevalent sense of 'nationalism' in the representation of the Modern Girl in Japan. This was a time period in Japan wherein movies promoted the '*nationalism*' and emphasized on the distinction between a '*home-identity*' and that of '*foreignness*'. Around this time, while there had been numerous movie productions in India, they were mostly concerned with fantasy and mythological movies and strictly controlled by the Colonial power, thus not permitting much freedom in the choice of movies being produced. Nevertheless, one could sense the growing nationalist thought in India where the struggle of independence from the British was now apparent. This period was marked with an increase of foreign cosmetics advertisements, however modified to appeal to the traditional society. However, the Modern Girl and her consumer habits were soon sidelined and the depiction of the Good Modern Woman or Mother in Japanese and Indian cinema grew extensively in the post-war period in Japan and post-independence period in India. 'Mother' (*Okaasan*) by Miki Naruse (1952) and 'Mother India' by Mehboob Khan (1957) are two such movies that follow a similar theme of family, wherein a single mother facing tough times after the death of her husband assumes the role of the head of the family. Interestingly, the actresses in both the movies - Kinuyo Tanaka and Nargis Dutt were the quintessential modern girls in their earlier movies. Thus, a common trend in both societies is a shift to a depiction of 'Motherly love' which changed the 'Modern Girl'. Claiming that this was the end of strong women in cinema is rather far-fetched, yet one can agree that this was the transition of the 'Modern Girl' on screen to the 'Modern Mother' due to the increasing spirit of Nationalism.

Movies in both Japan and India have always been associated with modernity and western technology. It is thus not a surprise that cinema has been one of the major influences in the creation and depiction of the '*Moga*'. While it can be argued that the process began as somewhat to *stereotype* the Modern Girl and perhaps even to discourage girls by propagating the negative image associated to her, the representation of the '*Moga*' actually became a means of promoting her cultural identity and role in the fast transforming society of Japan to an audience where many were already enamored and in the process of emulating the developed West. This brings us to a discussion of how advertisements pick up cues from the content of visual media to identify and appeal to their target audience.

In the 80's women were objectified in cigarette ads but recent ads have shown them to be progressive working women who are respected at the work place advertisers' attitudes towards women are changing for the better; These changes reflect how Visual mediums like television and cinema pick up cues from the changes that are taking place in communities and society and in turn provide key input for advertisers.. There are few ads that can highlight the changes and trace how the evolution has impacted advertisements.

Till the 80's, Indian advertising still suffered from British influence and most advertising targeted the elite, pushing western lifestyle. This was also the time when a majority of products took to television advertising. Cigarette brands with women in skimpy clothes hovering around the male model were rampant and one would often hear lines like 'for the pleasure of man'. Additionally advertisements such as the Brooke "Bond Special Tea" commercial featuring Anuradha Patel was popular and while it had all the elements necessary for a good commercial, it promoted the stereotype that women were meant to do

household chores and were identified as successful only when the husband acknowledged and appreciated her efforts. Thus the advertisements till the 90's continued to reflect the position of women in society- they could be black or white characters-either the complete modern girl with all the vices or the demure, housewife. By the year 2000 society was evolving as the post independence generation came of age. This saw some ads that showed an attitude change both in the way women were depicted and in the women themselves. So while a young college girl on a scooter declared, "Why should boys have all the fun?", there was an ad for Femina, where a young girl dressed up for a marriage function walks around and viewers are made to believe that she is the bride, but are delighted to find that the entire scene was set for her widowed mother's remarriage. 2008 saw the HDFC Standard's 'Sar utha ke jiyo' campaign, where a young daughter writes a cheque for her dad's new car with her savings saying, "*Tulika Sharma chahati hai ke uske dad style se travel karein*" and her dad accepts it with a look of pride on his face, after the initial hesitation. A Tanishq commercial is also seen reflecting the breaking the myth of 'only fair is beautiful' and the stigma of remarriage simultaneously, by showing a dusky lady with a child is getting married again in Indian tradition. The ad, released first on the digital platform, was so loved that it garnered almost half a million hits on YouTube in the first week itself and reinforces the belief that when advertisements match the societies aspirations it is better received. In a Bournvita spot a child boxer takes off the helmet to show a little girl, and we are reminded that Modern India has several female sportswomen role models like Mary-com, Sania Mirza and Saina Nehwal.

A study was made to reveal gender portrayal types in Japanese television advertisements through content analysis. Five hundred and thirty-one adult main characters were coded for sex, age, ethnic background, credibility, role, place, dress, background, persuasion type, camera work, camera angle, product type, target, and sex of voice-over. Five types were found by performing quick cluster analysis: "beautiful and wise housewives," "young ladies attracting people's attention," "young celebrities," "middle- and old-aged people enjoying private time," and "middle-aged worker bee." The first three were mainly women and the latter two were mainly men. The results indicated that in Japanese television advertisements men and women are portrayed differently, and the differences corresponded with traditional gender stereotypes.

There are continue to be certain categories like deodorants, washing powders, automobiles, real estate that remain disconnected to the reality of the changes taking place in society but it is being noticed increasingly that the viewer discards them as they no longer reflect the changes taking place in society. One of the most relevant advertisement in recent times is that of the new home loan campaign of Axis Bank have a unique product differentiator, 'Home loans with 12 EMIs off'. The film reflects the changing behaviour of the society perfectly. The film, created by Lowe Lintas breaks the stereotype of the man as a home loan target audience and puts a woman in the centre of the campaign as the key influencer and the decision maker. Lowe Lintas has portrayed an Indian mother as the 'change-maker', by putting her in the 'driver's seat'. Consumer research revealed that home buying discussions are linked to important life events like marriage. Typically Indian moms were infamous for not wanting to let go of their sons, but as society is changing, movies, TV serials and advertisements all show that educated women and emancipated mothers are indeed changing and becoming less clingy and more forward looking. The campaign conceptualised by Lowe Lintas Mumbai and directed by Gauri Shinde showcases actress Revathi and actor Vikrant Massey in conversation with each other while shopping for his wedding. In the film, a mother and her son are shown getting into their car after shopping for the son's wedding. While driving, the mom asks her son to take a home. Dazzled by the request, the son asks if her mom wants him to

stay away from her. To which, the mother replies that it's better to stay a bit far than having troubles at home by balancing relationships between mother and wife.

Indeed Visual medium such as movies and television borrow their underlying values from the real world and in turn impact the advertisements that are such an integral part of the marketing strategy and communication of a company. A good match leads to the success and acceptance of the marketing communication whereas a mis-match usually means that the advertisement is rejected by the target audience that does not identify with it.

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भारतीय विधिक तंत्र में दिव्यांगों को प्रदत्त सवैधानिक अधिकार एवं विधिक संरक्षण के सन्दर्भ में

वैभव भंडारी

हमारे देश में अधिकांश व्यक्ति महिलाओं और दलितों के हितों के नाम पर राजनीति करते हैं, इन सबके बीच में देश में एक वर्ग ऐसा है, जो सदियों से पीड़ित रहा है, भौतिक रूप से, सामाजिक रूप से और यहाँ तक की सरकारी स्तर पर भी वह उपेक्षित ही रहा है। वह वर्ग है—दिव्यांग वर्ग। जिसके बारे में काफी कम ध्यान आर्कशित हुआ। पूरे विश्व में शायद भारत में ही दिव्यांगों की सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षा होती। भारत में भारतीय संविधान में दिव्यांगों के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 (1) में दिव्यांगों को सम्मिलित करते हुए धर्म, जाति, रंग, लिंग व स्थान के आधार में विभेद को प्रतिबंधित किया गया है। एक दिव्यांग का बचपन में स्कूल, कॉलेज से लेकर परिपक्व होने, यहाँ तक की कार्यालय में सहकर्मी भी कहीं न कहीं निःशक्त होने पर उपहास उड़ाते रहते हैं। आज भी लोगों द्वारा इसका अहसास अक्सर दिव्यांगों को कराया जाता है। आखिर कोई भी व्यक्ति अपनी मर्जी से तो दिव्यांग होना नहीं चाहता है, फिर भी उसे क्यों इस बात के लिए उपहास का पात्र बनाया जाता है। आज भी एक दिव्यांग व्यक्ति को आम आदमी की तरह जीवन जीने का कोई हक नहीं है, एक दिव्यांग की शादी नहीं हो सकती है, और अगर शादी करनी है तो किसी दिव्यांग लड़की से ही होगी। एक दिव्यांग अन्य लोगों की तरह खेलकूद नहीं सकता। अगर कोई दिव्यांग व्यक्ति अपनी मेहनत और काबिलियत के चलते कुछ हासिल भी कर लेता है, तो हमारा समाज उसे प्रोत्साहित करने की बजाए दया—करुणाभाव दिखाता है। जैसे— हाल ही में राजस्थान न्यायिक सेवा में एक दिव्यांग व्यक्ति द्वारा मुख्य परीक्षा व साक्षात्कार परीक्षा में उतीर्ण होने के तदुपरान्त भी उसे नियुक्ति नहीं दी गई, जिस पर उसे अपना हक प्राप्त करने के लिये न्यायालय में जाना पड़ा, तब जाकर न्यायिक आदेश पर नियुक्ति पत्र जारी किया गया। वही निःशक्त व्यक्ति अधिकार विधेयक 2016 के अनुसार केन्द्र एवं राज्य के सभी पदों में 4 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिव्यांगजन हेतु आरक्षित किए गए हैं। हमारे संविधान में अगर कोई किसी को जातिसूचक शब्द कहता है तो उसे सजा तक हो सकती है। लेकिन कोई भी दिव्यांग को लंगड़ा, लूला, अँधा, बहरा आदि के संबोधन करता है तो उसे नाम मात्र की सजा के प्रावधान है। समाज के लोगों को अपनी मानसिकता बदलने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि दिव्यांग होना कोई अभिशाप नहीं है। उन्हें किसी की दया की नहीं बल्कि प्रोत्साहन की जरूरत है। इसमें उनका कोई दोष नहीं है, माँ के गर्भ में ही ईश्वरीय प्रकृति या पोषण की कमी या अन्य कारणों से भ्रूण का उपविकास पूर्ण नहीं होने पर उस बच्चे में निःशक्तता आती है, इसमें उसका क्या दोष उसमें भी कुछ कर गुजरने का दम है, दिव्यांग भी किसी मामले में किसी से कम नहीं है, इसके कई प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरणों से दिव्यांगों ने समय—समय इसे साबित करके दिखा दिया है। हाल ही में ओलम्पिक खेलों में जो खिलाड़ी गए उनका परिणाम तथा दिव्यांगों के खेलों के परिणाम अपने आप में सिद्ध करते हैं कि एक दिव्यांग जो भारीरूप से पूर्ण नहीं होने के उपरान्त भी, वह एक पूर्ण खिलाड़ी के रूप में प्रतियोगिता के भाग लेता है। जिसकी बराबरी एक पूर्ण खिलाड़ी भी नहीं कर सकता। शारीरिक अक्षमता होने से, यह जरूरी नहीं की व्यक्ति मानसिक रूप से भी अक्षम है। उन्हें भी समाज में बराबरी से जीवन जीने का अधिकार है। इसी को देखते हुए श्रमिक विधि में दिव्यांगता के आधार पर किसी को नौकरी नहीं देने अथवा अयोग्य घोषित करने को विधि विरुद्ध बताता है।

एक दिव्यांग व्यक्ति, जिसे समाज ने समस्या के तौर पर ही देखा और समझा है। इतिहास में ऐसे बच्चों का नाम उनकी दिव्यांगता के आधार पर दर्ज मिलता है। अब नाम भले दूसरे बच्चों की तरह रखे जाने लगे हों, मगर समाज की जुबान से अपशब्द आज भी गए नहीं हैं। जगह—जगह ऐसी गालियाँ ही उनकी पहचान बन चुकी हैं। रुढ़िवादी विचाराधारा वालों की नजर में जैविक और जन्मजात विकृति के आगे यह कुछ भी नहीं। महज एक रोग, एक अभिशाप। अगर आप भी ऐसा ही सोचते हैं तो कृपया ठहरिए, यह रोग नहीं बल्कि एक स्थिति है। ऐसी स्थिति जो कि सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रह और तरह—तरह की बाधाओं के कारण और जटिल बना दी गई है। जवाबदेही के नाम पर उन्हें और उनके हर सवाल को मेडिकल से जोड़कर देख लिया जाता है। फिर मेडिकल में ही पुर्नवास करने—कराने की दलीलें दे दी जाती हैं। इस सम्पूर्ण घटना चक्र में उनका क्या दोष है?

दिव्यांग लोगों के संपूर्ण पुर्नवास पर आवाज लगाने वालों की तादाद अब भी गिनी-चुनी और अनसुनी है। हो भी क्यों न! क्योंकि वह आर्थिक और राजनैतिक स्तर पर कम और कमजोर है, इसलिए बात चाहे शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य या रोजी-रोटी की हो, उनकी जगह कहीं नहीं हैं। सिर्फ कानूनी स्तर पर सविधान के अनु. 19 के तहत शिक्षा के अधिकार के तहत 18 वर्ष तक के दिव्यांग को शिक्षा का अधिकार प्राप्त है, परन्तु आँकड़े से कुछ और ही दिखाई देता है। अपने यहाँ प्रतिनिधित्व पर आधारित लोकतंत्र का राज है। उनके हिस्से वोट की ताकत तो है, परन्तु अन्य वर्गों की तरह राजनैतिक आरक्षण नहीं। इसलिए इनसे जुड़े विशय किसी चुनावी घोषणापत्र में नहीं। इसलिए योजना या नीति में नहीं। इसलिए प्रशासनिक कार्यप्रणाली की पहुँच से दूर या अक्सर छूटे हुए हैं। मतलब यह कि दिव्यांगजन अब तक समाज की मुख्य धारा से कटे रहे हैं। ऐसा बने रहने के लिए मजबूरी के शिकार हुए हैं। एक तरफ, ऊँची कुर्सी पर बैठे साहब लोग कहते हैं कि विकास में सबका साथ चाहिए। मगर सवाल है कि उन्हें जब मौका देने के पहले ही रोक दिया जाएगा तब वह कैसे समाज में अपनी रचनात्मक भागीदारी निभा पाएंगे? यही एक सरकारी स्तर पर जो धोषणाएँ, योजनाएँ व नीतियाँ घोषित की जाती है। क्या वाकई सरकारी स्तर पर उसे पूर्ण क्रियान्वयन किया जाता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौति है, हमारे प्रशासनिक स्तर पर जिसे करने की आवश्यकता है। हालांकि भारत में भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद् अधिनियम 1992 के माध्यम से पुनर्वास का प्रयास किया गया है। परन्तु यह आज भी जमीनी स्तर पर पहुँच नहीं सका।

दूसरा, यह हताशा से घिरा ऐसा समुदाय है जो अपने प्रति कभी भरोसा कायम ही नहीं कर पाया। उसका कतार में सबसे आखिरी में होना स्वाभाविक है। दरअसल, दिव्यांगता को उसकी व्यापक और वास्तविकता में समझने के लिए एक जमीन चाहिए। ऐसी जमीन जिस पर दिव्यांगता के कारण और उसकी परिस्थितियों पर प्रकाश डाला जा सके। साथ ही उसे यह महसूस हो कि वह भी उस समाज की पिछली पक्ति में खड़ा होने वाला व्यक्ति नहीं बल्कि उस समाज का महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति है। इसलिए आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 88 बी में विकलांग जनों का संबध बनाने एवं सक्षम बनाने के लिए टैक्स में अधिक छूट प्रदान की गई।

सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि दिव्यांगों को बेसहारा और अछूत क्यों समझा जाता है? उनकी भी दो आँखें, दो कान, दो हाथ और दो पैर हैं और अगर इनमें से अगर कोई अंग काम नहीं करता तो इसमें इनकी क्या गलती.. यह तो परिस्थितियों एवं नसीब का खेल है.. इंसान तो यह तब भी कहलायेंगे.. जानवर नहीं.. फिर इनके साथ जानवरों जैसा बर्ताव कब तक चलेगा ? किसी के पास पैसे की कमी है, किसी के पास खुशियों की, किसी के पास काम की तो अगर वैसे ही इनके शारीरिक, मानसिक, ऐन्द्रिक या बौद्धिक विकास में किसी तरह की कमी है तो क्या बड़ी बात है? कमी तो सबमें कुछ न कुछ है ही, कोई भगवान तो है नहीं.. तो इन्हें अलग नजरो से क्यों देखा जाए ?

अगर हम इनकी मदद करने के बारे में सोचें तो हर कोई चैन से साथ रह पायेगा, जैसे की अगर किसी के सुनने की शक्ति कमजोर है तो उसे लिप-रीडिंग यानी होठों को पढ़ने की विद्या, सिखाई जा सकती है.. इनकी आँखों का इस्तेमाल करके इन्हें सशक्त बनाया जा सकता है.. वैसी ही अगर कोई देख नहीं सकता तो उसके सुनने की शक्ति को इतना मजबूत बनाये की वो कानों से ही देखने लगे और नाक से महसूस कर ले... कोई अंग खराब है तो ऐसा पहनावा दें की वो छिप जाए और इंसान पूरे आत्मविश्वास के साथ सर उठाकर चल सके.. ऐसी कई तमाम चीजे है जिससे दिव्यांगता की समस्या को अनदेखा किया जा सकता है और दवा ओर दुआ तो दो ऐसे विकल्प हैं जिन पर यह दुनिया चलती है। आव कता आज इस बात की है, कि सभी स्तरों पर उसे किसी अन्य की दया पर नहीं बल्कि उसे भारत का नागरिक होने के नाते वे सभी सुख सुविधाएँ व अधिकार प्राप्त हो सके। ताकि वह किसी पर बोझ नहीं बल्कि आत्म सम्मान के साथ अपना जीवन यापन करते हुए जीवन में अग्रणी हो सके।

वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में 2.68 करोड़ (2.21 प्रतिशत) दिव्यांगजन हैं, लेकिन कुछ अन्य अनुमानों के अनुसार वास्तविक संख्या इससे ज्यादा हमारी आबादी का 5 प्रतिशत अधिक हो सकती है। हालांकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में दिव्यांगजनों के प्रति दृष्टिकोण में काफी बदलाव आया है। सरकार ने भी अब दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकार आधारित आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। भारत में 1995 के दिव्यांग व्यक्ति अधिनियम (समान अवसर, अधिकारों का संरक्षण और संपूर्ण सहभागिता) लागू होने के साथ ही उनके अधिकार आधारित आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए पहला कदम बढ़ाया गया। भारत का दूसरा कदम दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र समझौता (यू.एन.सी.आर.पी.डी) स्वीकार करना है। साथ

ही निःशक्त व्यक्ति अधिकार विधेयक 2016 को संसद में पारित करवाकर दिव्यांगों के अधिकारों, समान संरक्षण एवं सम्मान हेतु एक नया आयाम स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया गया।

दिव्यांगता का भाब्द की साहित्य समीक्षा

एक स्वस्थ प्राणी शारीरिक, मानसिक व भावनात्मक रूप से रोगमुक्त होता है तथा वह अपने को उपस्थित वातावरण के सापेक्ष समायोजित कर लेता है। स्वास्थ्य एवं बीमारी एक बहुआयामी परिप्रेक्ष्य है जहाँ व्यक्ति अपनी शारीरिक क्षमता के साथ-साथ अपने आस-पास के वातावरण से समायोजित होने का लक्ष्य रखता है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति शारीरिक एवं बौद्धिक रूप से एक दूसरे से अलग होता है। ऐसी दशा में किसी व्यक्ति विशेष की क्षमता अथवा अक्षमता उसके शारीरिक, बौद्धिक एवं केन्द्रिक क्षमताओं पर निर्भर करती है। किसी भी व्यक्ति की रोग, क्षति, अक्षमता एवं निःशक्तता की स्थिति की जानकारी विभिन्न प्रकार के आंकलनों एवं विविध विषयों से संबंधित विशेषज्ञों की मदद से की जा सकती है। इस संबंध में सर्वप्रथम विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा 1980 में एक लाइनर मॉडल दिया गया जिसके अनुसार—

- बीमारी (Disease)
- क्षति (Impairment)
- अक्षमता (Disability)
- विकलांगता (Handicapped)

दिव्यांगता व्यक्ति की वह दशा होती है, जो क्षति एवं अक्षमता के कारण उत्पन्न शारीरिक एवं मानसिक क्रियाओं सम्बन्धी भूमिकाओं को सामान्य व्यक्तियों की तुलना में जीवन निर्वाह करने में बाधक होती है। अतः विकलांगता सामाजिक वातावरणीय स्वरूप को परिलक्षित करती है।

इंटरनेशनल क्लासिफिकेशन ऑफ इम्पैयरमेंट डिसेबिलिटीज एण्ड हैण्डिकैप्ड के अनुसार— “व्यक्ति में उम्र, लिंग, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक कारकों, क्षति एवं अक्षमता के कारण जो नुकसान या पिछड़ापन हो जाता है उसे विकलांगता कहते हैं।”

दिव्यांगता क्या है ?

- अंग क्षति (Impairment)— मानसिक, शारीरिक या दैहिक संरचना में किसी भी अंग का भंग, असामान्य होना, जिसके कारण उसकी कार्यप्रक्रिया में कमी आती हो।
- अशक्तता (Disability)— अंग क्षति का उस स्थिति में होना, जब प्रभावित व्यक्ति किसी भी काम को सामान्य प्रक्रिया में सम्पन्न न कर सके।
- असक्षमता (Handicap)— इसके कारण व्यक्ति समाज में अपनी भूमिका और दायित्वों का निर्वहन (आयु, लिंग, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक कारकों के फलस्वरूप) कर पाने में असक्षम हो जाता है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र समझौता

पूरे विश्व भर में, दिव्यांग लोगों को मानवाधिकारों पर वही पहुँच प्राप्त नहीं है जो अन्य लोगों को है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र का यह समझौता एक विश्वव्यापी स्तर पर दिव्यांगजन को समान मानवाधिकार प्रदान करने हेतु समझौता है। यह दिव्यांग लोगों के मानवाधिकारों को स्पष्ट करता है। यह समझौता दिव्यांग लोगों को नए मानवाधिकार नहीं देता है। यह इस बात को स्पष्ट करता है, कि उनके अधिकार भी वही हैं, जो हर किसी के हैं। यह सरकारों को बताता है कि बाधाओं को किस प्रकार दूर किया जाना चाहिए और किस प्रकार यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि दिव्यांग लोगों को उनके अधिकारों तक पहुँच प्राप्त हो। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की महासभा ने दिसम्बर 2006 में दिव्यांगजन हेतु समझौते को अपनाया था। इसका उद्देश्य सभी दिव्यांग लोगों के लिए समान मानवाधिकारों और स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ावा देना, इनकी सुरक्षा करना और इन्हें सुनिश्चित करना है, और दिव्यांग लोगों की प्रतिष्ठा के लिए सम्मान का प्रचार करना है। न्यूजीलैंड सहित कई सरकारों ने समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं और समझौते की अभिपुष्टि की है (इसका पालन करने की सहमति दी है)। समझौते का लक्ष्य दिव्यांगजन के नागरिक, राजनैतिक, आर्थिक,

सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों की सुरक्षा करना है। समझौते की अभिपुष्टि करने वाली सरकारों को नागरिक एवं राजनैतिक अधिकारों को तुरंत ही लागू करना चाहिए। परंतु आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों को वे, अधिक संसाधन हासिल करने के साथ-साथ, लागू कर सकते हैं। समझौता सरकारों को इस बात पर व्यावहारिक सूचना प्रदान करता है, कि दिव्यांग लोगों के लिए अधिकारों को किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए। इसमें स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, और अन्य सेवाओं को सुलभ बनाने के निदेशन शामिल हैं, जैसे कि गतिशीलता साधन, सहायक प्रौद्योगिकी और 'ईजी रीड (आसानी से पढ़ी जाने वाली)', शिक्षा का अधिकार। इस प्रकार विशेष रूप से नागरिक एवं राजनैतिक अधिकार के क्षेत्र में जिंदगी का अधिकार, खतरों व आपातक स्थितियों में सुरक्षा, कानून के आगे समान पहचान, न्याय तक पहुँच, व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता व सुरक्षा का अधिकार, यातना अथवा क्रूरता से, अमानवीय या अपमानजनक, व्यवहार या दंड से स्वतंत्रता, शोषण, हिंसा एवं दुर्व्यवहार से स्वतंत्रता, व्यक्ति की सत्यनिष्ठा की सुरक्षा, चलन व राष्ट्रीयता की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार, स्वतंत्र रूप से रहने और समुदाय में शामिल किए जाने का अधिकार, व्यक्तिगत गतिशीलता का अधिकार, अभिव्यक्ति व राय की स्वतंत्रता, और सूचना तक पहुँच, गोपनीयता के लिए सम्मान, घर व परिवार के लिए सम्मान, राजनैतिक व सार्वजनिक जीवन में सहभागिता प्रमुख बिन्दु समझौता रहे हैं। वही आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक अधिकार के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पुनर्वास एवं वास, कार्य, रहन-सहन और सामाजिक सुरक्षा का पर्याप्त स्तर, सांस्कृतिक जीवन, मनोरंजन, विश्राम एवं खेलकूद में सहभागिता समझौते के प्रमुख बिन्दु रहे हैं।

निःशक्त व्यक्ति अधिकार विधेयक 2016

भारत में दिव्यांगों को सवैधानिक रूप से विशेष अधिकार प्रदत्त है। जिसके तहत भारत सरकार ने 'दिव्यांगजन के समग्र कल्याण हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा निशक्त व्यक्ति अधिकार अधिनियम 2016 पारित किया गया है, जो कि पुर्व विकलांगता अधिनियम 1995 की जगह नये अधिकारों एवं प्रावधानों के साथ पारित किया गया। जो कि दिनांक 14 दिसम्बर, 2016 को राज्य सभा द्वारा में पारित होने हुआ। इस अधिनियम में कुल 17 अध्याय एवं 102 धारा हैं। समान अवसर देने, उनके अधिकारों के संरक्षण और सहभागिता के लिये, जो व्यक्ति 40 फीसदी या उससे अधिक दिव्यांग है, उसे चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों द्वारा प्रमाणित किया जायेगा। इसमें दृष्टि हीनता, दृष्टिबाध्यता, श्रवण क्षमता में कमी, गति विषयन बाध्यता, बौनापन, सेरेबल पल्सी, मस्तिष्क विमंदता, तेजाब हमला सहित 21 निःशक्ताओं को शामिल किया गया है।

- दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को अविकलांग व्यक्तियों की तरह समान अवसर का अधिकार और कानूनी अधिकारों की सुरक्षा का अधिकार है।
- जीवन के कार्यों में अविकलांग व्यक्तियों के बराबर पूर्ण भागीदारी का अधिकार है।
- दिव्यांग को देखभाल और जीवन की प्रमुख धारा में उन्हें पुनर्वासित किए जाने का अधिकार है।
- दिव्यांगों को सरकारी नौकरियों में 3 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 4 प्रतिशत आरक्षण किया गया।
- अधिनियम में 18 वर्ष तक दिव्यांगजन के लिए निशुल्क शिक्षा का अधिकार प्रदत्त किया गया।
- दिव्यांगजन के अधिकारों का हनन होने पर भीघ्न कानूनी कार्यवाही हेतु प्रत्येक जिला स्तर पर विशेष न्यायालय का प्रावधान किया गया।

भारत में कानूनी रूप से दिव्यांगों के लिए शिक्षा के लिए बनी विधि में, स्वास्थ्य विधि में, पारिवारिक विधि में, श्रमिक विधि में, न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में, आयकर अधिनियम में विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

शोधार्थी

विधि संकाय, कॅरियर पाइंट विश्वविद्यालय, कोटा

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मानवेन्द्र

परिचय

शब्द juvenile (किशोर) जिसका लैटिन में juvenis (ज्यूविसिस) से बना है जिसका मतलब "युवा" से है तथा किशोर न्याय का मुख्य उद्देश्य उन सभी बच्चों की रक्षा व संरक्षण देना है। जिनमें शामिल विधि के साथ संघर्ष और अपराध को अक्सर विनिमय किया जा सकता है बच्चों से जुड़े अपराध की व्याख्या करता है।

विधि का उल्लंघन करने वाले किशोरों और देखरेख और संरक्षण करने के लिए जरूरतमंद बालकों से संबन्धित विधि का, उनके विकास की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हुए उचित देखरेख, संरक्षण और उपचार का उपबंध करते हुए तथा उनसे संबन्धित विषयों का न्यायनिर्णयन और व्ययन करने में बालकों के सर्वोत्तम हित में बालकों के प्रति मैत्रीपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए तथा उनके अंतिम पुनर्वास के लिए समेकन और उससे संबन्धित या उससे आनुषंगिक विषयों का संशोधन करने के लिए अधिनियम को बनाने की जरूरत पड़ी अधिकारों से अभिप्राय "मौलिक अधिकारों एवं स्वतंत्रता" से है जिसके सभी मानव प्राणी हकदार है। अधिकारों एवं स्वतंत्रताओं के उदाहरण के रूप में जिनकी गणना की जाती है, उनमें नागरिक और राजनीतिक अधिकारों, नागरिक और राजनैतिक अधिकार, अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और कानून के सामने समानता एवं आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों के साथ ही साथ सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेने का अधिकार, भोजन का अधिकार काम करने का अधिकार एवं शिक्षा का अधिकार है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 के खण्ड (3), अनुच्छेद 39 के खण्ड (ड) तथा (च), अनुच्छेद 45 और 47 सहित, अनेक उपबंधों में राज्य पर यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्राथमिक दायित्व अधिरोपित किया गया है कि बालकों की सभी आवश्यकताएं पूरी की जा सकें और उनके बुनियादी मानवीय अधिकारों का पूर्ण रूप से संरक्षण किया जा सकें। और भारत सरकार ने 11 दिसम्बर, 1992 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आम सभा द्वारा अंगीकृत बालक के अधिकारों पर अभिसमय को स्वीकृत प्रदान की। जिसमें बालक के सर्वोत्तम हित को सुरक्षित करने में सभी राज्य पक्षकारों द्वारा पालन किये जाने वाले मानकों के समूहों को निर्धारित किया गया। और यह समीचीन है कि उन बालकों, के लिए जिनका विधि का उल्लंघन करना अभिकथित है और पाया जाता है तथा देखरेख और संरक्षण की आवश्यकताओं रखने वाले बालकों के लिए, बालक के अधिकारों पर अभिसमय, किशोर न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानक न्यूनतम नियम, 1985 (बीजिंग नियम), अपनी स्वतंत्रता से वंचित किशोरों के संरक्षण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र नियम 1990, अन्तर-देशीय दत्तक ग्रहण के सम्बन्ध में बालकों के संरक्षण और सहयोग के लिए हेग अभिसमय 1993 और अन्य संबन्धित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लिखतों के लिए व्यापक प्रावधानों को बनाने के लिए किशोर न्याय बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण अधिनियम 2000 को पुनः अधिनियमित किया गया है। हमें सामाजिक दृष्टि से बच्चों के अधिकारों को सही ढंग से पहचानना होगा और जरूरत के आधार पर सही दिशा देनी होगी।

हमारे पास सशक्त संविधान होने के बावजूद जिसमें विभिन्न प्रकार के नागरिक अधिकार एवं बाल केन्द्रित संवाओं की गारंटी प्रदान करता है तथा उपबंध करता है फिर भी हमारे सामने किशोर न्याय प्रणाली को समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है। कई आधारों पर भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ा। नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के मुताबिक कुल 60,539 किशोर थे जो 2014 के दौरान विभिन्न किशोर बोर्डों के समक्ष गिरफ्तार कर पेश किया गया। स्थानीय विधि (एसएलएल) के अनुसार वर्ष 2014 में 5:95 था, जबकि अनुपात वर्ष 2013 में लगभग 9:91 था। विशेष और स्थानीय कानून (एसएलएल) अपराधों में अधिकतम 12 वर्ष की आयु के किशोर गिरफ्तार किये गये। जबकि 16 साल से कम 11,220 जबकि अधिकतम लड़कियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। 16 साल की कम उम्र के आयु वर्ग में 18 साल से कम 451 किशोर विशेष और स्थानीय विधि (एसएलएल) अपराधों के तहत कुल मिलाकर 48,230 से अधिक किशोरों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। भारत में ज्यादातर 16 से 18 साल के आयु वर्ग के पास है, जिन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया है। 2014 में यौन उत्पीड़न और हत्या जैसी गंभीर अपराधों के लिए किशोरों द्वारा यौन शोषण के

बढ़ते मामलों का पता चलता है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा 2001 में 399 मामलों की तुलना में 2011 में 149 मामलों दर्ज किए गए थे। यहां पर यह उल्लेख करने के लिए प्रासंगिक है दिल्ली पुलिस ने एक किशोर को गिरफ्तार किया और 16 दिसम्बर 2012 को राजधानी में एक 23 वर्षीय लड़की को बेरहमी से बलात्कार और हमले में लिए पांच अन्य को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इस पीड़िता की मौत हो गयी थी। ऐसे मामले किशोरों द्वारा हत्या पिछले दस वर्षों में वृद्धि देखी गई। इसके अनुसार वर्ष 2011 आकड़ों पर नजर डाले तो महाराष्ट्र में 6770 किशोरों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। मध्यप्रदेश में 5794, छत्तीसगढ़ में 2692, राजस्थान में 2541 और गुजरात में 2510 हैं। आंध्रप्रदेश 2083, तमिलनाडु में 1204, उत्तरप्रदेश में 1126 और अन्य राज्यों में 2474 कुल किशोरों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। अगर हम परिवार में पृष्ठभूमि को ध्यान में रखते हुए किशोरों का आंकड़ा से पता चलता है कि 27,577 ने अपराध किया हैं। जिनमें से 1924 किशोर बेघर थे, 4386 जो किशोर अपने माता-पिता के साथ रह रहे थे। उन्हें बुरा व्यक्ति या मानसिकता पर असर या मानसिक रूप से बीमार होना पाया गया। और कुछ किशोर आस पास कि परिस्थितियों से पीड़ित थे। अगर शुरुआती दौर में बच्चों को गंभीर रूप से लिया जायें तो छोटे अपराध करने से रोक दिया जाये तो गंभीर परिणाम नहीं भुगतने होंगे। और उसे दण्डित करने की बजाय अपराध का निवारण करना बेहतर होगा।

किशोर अपराध की समस्या नई नहीं हैं और यह प्रत्येक में प्रचलित है समाज और राष्ट्र जब सामाजिक संबंधों को प्रभावित होते है, तो गंभीर हो जाता हैं व्यक्तियों के समूहों के बीच किशोर की समस्या को जन्म देते है। किशोर अपराध और उपेक्षा का मुद्दा तुलनात्मक रूप से कम है भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में लेकिन समय बीतने के साथ बढ़ रहा हैं राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो रिपोर्ट 2014 के अनुसार देश में दर्ज किए गए कुल अपराधों में अपराध करने वाले ज्यादातर किशोर है जो पिछले चार वर्षों में वृद्धि है जो राष्ट्र के लिए चिंताजनक आकड़े है। विभिन्न सिद्धान्तों और अध्ययनों से पता चला है कि सबसे ज्यादा अपराध और उपेक्षा के जिम्मेदार है जो आम बात है। और परिवार में रिश्तों की मर्यादा तार तार होती, वित्तीय अस्थिरता, परिवार अलगाव, टुटे हुए घरों, शिक्षा की कमी, अस्वास्थ्यकर पर्यावरण की स्थिति, नस्लीय भेदभाव, जातिगत हिंसा, अन्य कारणों से किशोर अपराध की समस्या के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

किशोर कौन है : किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख) और संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2015 के अनुसार धारा 2 (35) के तहत 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के बालक से है। एक ऐसे बच्चों को परिभाषित किया गया है जिसने एक निश्चित आयु प्राप्त नहीं की हो और विधि के अनुसार जो की नाबालिग की श्रेणी में आता है जो भले उसने वयस्क की तरह अपराध का व्यवहार करे लेकिन कानूनी तौर पर किशोर ही माना जायेगा और उसका विचारण किशोर न्याय के अनुरूप किया जायेगा।

किशोर दुर्व्यवहार क्या है : दुर्व्यवहार एक बच्चों के समान्य और असमान्य व्यवहार में परिवर्तन है एक बच्चा आमतौर पर अपराधी अपराध की श्रेणी में तब आता है जब विधि विरुद्ध कार्य करता है। तो उसका व्यवहार दुर्व्यवहार कहलाता है। और सामान्य जीवन रेखा से भटक गया है। जब एक किशोर अपराधी को विभिन्न मानकों में परिभाषित एक आयु ऐसी अवैध और असामाजिक दिखाती है। जो व्यवहार समाज के लिए हानिकारक हो सकता है उसे एक किशोर कहा जा सकता है अपराधी जो किशोर अपराधी है जो कोई अपराध करते है और यह लड़को और लड़कियों दोनों सहित 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के किशोर अपराधी है।

जो युवा किशोर व्यक्ति जो विद्रोही और गैर आज्ञाकारी है अपराध करने में लिप्त रहते है। जो की इस अधिनियम अनुसार है।

1. जो किशोर माता-पिता के साथ नहीं रहते है।
2. वह किशोर जिस पर नियंत्रण न हो जो की नियंत्रण से परे हो असाधारण दुर्व्यवहार।
3. बेकार पॉकेटमार और जुआ खेलने वाले।
4. यौन अपराधों में शामिल हो।
5. बाजार से माल चोरी करने वाले।
6. खराब व असभ्य भाषाओं का प्रयोग करने वालें।
7. मदक तस्करी में लिप्त एवं चोरी आदि।

विधायी विकास :- भारत में किशोर न्याय पर पहला कानून 1850 में पूरे बल के साथ आया था। “अपरेंटिस एक्ट” जिसमें उनके प्रशिक्षण का प्रावधान था। अदालत द्वारा दोषी ठहराए गए बच्चों के लिए पुर्नवास की प्रक्रिया और 10 से 18 वर्ष की उम्र के बीच इस अधिनियम को “सुधारक” कानून नाम दिया गया। जो प्रतिस्थापित किया गया था स्कूल अधिनियम 1897 और फिर बाल अधिनियम 1960 आया, किशोर न्याय अधिनियम 1986, किशोर के लिए प्राथमिक कानूनी रूपरेखा था न्याय और यह समान रूप से पूरे भारत में लागू किया गया था। इसके अनुसार इस अधिनियम को रोकथाम के लिए एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण तैयार किया गया था और किशोर अपराध का उपचार और इसके लिए विशिष्ट दिशानिर्देश भी प्रदान किए गए किशोर न्याय के दायरे में बच्चों के संरक्षण और पुर्नवास के लिए था। फिर नए कानून बाल अधिनियम 1960 की जगह ली। फिर संसद ने 1986 में किशोर पारित किया, जो पूरे देश के लिए किशोर न्याय पर एक समान कानून प्रदान किया। जो की जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य को छोड़कर इस अधिनियम से प्रत्येक राज्य में पारित करने से पहले किशोर कानूनों पर अपने स्वयं के अधिनियम थे। इसलिए अलग अलग राज्यों में किशोरों के इलाज के लिए उपयोग किया जाता था लेकिन पहले अधिनियम से कोई ठोस परिणाम सामने नहीं आया। किशोर न्याय और जिस तरह से किशोरों का इलाज किया जाता था कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ था। सरकार ने किशोरों के लिए विशेष सुधारगृह भी तैयार किये थे। किशोर न्याय के मामले में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सुधार देर से आया था। 1990 के दशक में, फिर से इस मामले को कई बार केन्द्र स्तर पर उठाया गया। और राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर दोनों स्तरों पर एक बहस आयोजित कि किशोर न्याय के संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर साथ साथ काम किया। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर बाल अधिकार के बारे में मंत्रालय द्वारा समिति का गठन किया और सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता के लिए किशोर न्याय के लिए एक नया कानून तैयार करने के लिए किया। जिसके परिणाम किशोर न्याय देखभाल और संरक्षण अधिनियम 2000 भारत सरकार ने प्रमुख कदम उठाया और किशोर न्याय 1986 अधिनियम को रद्द कर दिया गया। फिर 2006 में अधिनियम 2000 को संशोधन के लिए फिर से संशोधन किया गया। और किशोर न्याय को नई जरूरतों को उभरने के लिए और यूएनआरसी के सिद्धान्तों के साथ अच्छे तालमेल करना निम्न उद्देश्य था। किशोर न्याय अधिनियम, 2000 से सम्बंधित विधि में संशोधन करना था। विशेष देखभाल, संरक्षण, उचित देखभाल की आवश्यकता वाले कानून और बच्चों के विकास की आवश्यकताओं का प्रावधान करता है जो निर्णय कर बच्चों के उपचार कर उनके अनुकूल दृष्टिकोण का अपनाने और बच्चों के स्वभाव के मामले में बच्चों के सर्वोत्तम हित और विभिन्न तरीकों से उनके पुर्नवास एवं कल्याण के लिए एक संस्था जो कि समय के साथ बाल कल्याण विकास एवं सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार के द्वारा मार्च 2007 में बाल अधिकार (एनसीपीआर) का गठन किया गया। इसमें सभी नीतियां, कार्यक्रमों और विधि का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बाल विधि के अनुरूप विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और राष्ट्रीय नीतियों अधिकार आधारित अवधारणाएं, साथ में राज्यों और जिलों के विभिन्न अवधारणाओं के साथ विशिष्टता का ध्यान रखना। और पूरे राज्यों में इस आयोग को पुरी शक्ति के साथ उद्देश्य को पूरा करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। और देश के हर बच्चों की सुरक्षा के लिए कार्य करने आवश्यकता है। यह आयोग विभिन्न स्तरों पर बच्चों के लिए जमीनी स्तर से कार्य करने की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करता है।

किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल एवं संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 :

1 जनवरी 2016 से लागू हो गया है। और अधिनियम 2000 निरस्त हो गया है। नया अधिनियम और बेहतर ढंग से बच्चों की देखभाल और उनका संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करेगा। साथ ही कानून के साथ विवाद में भी उनके हितों का ध्यान रखेगा। इसमें कुछ मुख्य प्रावधान निम्न हैं।

अधिनियम में ‘किशोर’ शब्द से जुड़े कई नकारात्मक संकेतार्थ को खत्म करने के लिए ‘किशोर’ शब्द से ‘बच्चे’ शब्द की नामावली में परिवर्तन। अनाथ, परित्यक्त और आत्मसमर्पित बच्चों की नई परिभाषाओं में शामिल किया गया। बच्चों के छोटे, गम्भीर और जघन्य अपराध, किशोर न्याय बोर्ड व बाल कल्याण समिति के अधिकारों और जिम्मेदारियों का स्पष्टीकरण के द्वारा जांच का प्रावधान। धारा 15 के अन्तर्गत 16 से 18 साल की उम्र के बाल अपराधियों के द्वारा किए गए जघन्य अपराधों को लेकर विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं। जिसमें सात साल की सजा का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा इस अधिनियम में गोद लेने की प्रक्रिया तथा पुर्नवास तक निम्न प्रावधान है। जिसमें बच्चों के अधिकारों के साथ संरक्षण प्रदान करता है। जो की संविधान के तहत इनकी रक्षा करता है।

किशोर न्याय प्रणाली की अवधारणा :- किशोर न्याय प्रणाली की अवधारणा किशोर अपराध और असामान्य परिस्थितियों के रूप उभरा है। जो किशोरों की पारम्परिक प्रक्रियाओं के आधार पर समस्याएँ नहीं कह सकते हैं। किशोर न्याय प्रणाली की जरूरतों के आधार पर बनाया गया है। किशोर व्यक्ति के एक अपराध और उनके पुर्नवास के लिए दोषी ठहराया गया है। किशोर सुधार न्याय प्रणाली का मुख्य उद्देश्य बालकों और किशोरों के लिए निवारक विधि गौण रूप से पुर्नवास और बेहतर समाजीकरण व्यवस्था करता है।

अपराध की रोकथाम के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र कांग्रेस के द्वारा उपचार विधि तीन प्रकार से जानी जाती थी। सबसे पहले उचित प्रक्रिया का मॉडल, दुसरा कल्याण और माता पिता का सहयोग, तीसरा किशोर न्याय प्रणाली है सरकार द्वारा इस उठाए गए निवारक कदम जो कि बच्चों के कल्याण और देखभाल के संबंध में भारत का संविधान बच्चों को अनुच्छेद 15 (3) के तहत विशेष मान्यता देता है। जिसमें अनुच्छेद 21 क, 24, 39 (ई), और (एफ), और 45 जो कि किशोर न्याय के तीन मॉडल द्वारा मान्यता देता है। किशोर अपराधियों से निपटने के लिए मौजूदा प्रणाली निम्न है।

1. प्रक्रियात्मक मॉडल
2. सामाजिक कल्याण मॉडल
3. सहभागिता प्रक्रिया मॉडल

न्यायपालिका की सक्रिय भूमिका : विधायिका और कार्यपालिका के कार्यों के व्यापक अधिकार क्षेत्र के साथ भारत की एक स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका है। न्यायिक समीक्षा के सिद्धांत के रूप में परिभाषित किया जा सकता है। जिसके तहत न्यायपालिका द्वारा विधायी और कार्यपालिका के कार्यों की समीक्षा की जाती है। इसे आम तौर पर स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका की बुनियादी संरचना के रूप में जाना जाता है। हालांकि न्यायिक संरचना को विधायी कार्यों की समीक्षा, न्यायिक फैसलों की समीक्षा, और प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही की समीक्षा के रूप में तीन श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। इसलिए शक्तियों के संतुलन को बनाए रखना, मानव अधिकारों, मौलिक अधिकारों और नागरिकों के जीवन और स्वतंत्रता के अधिकारों की रक्षा को सुनिश्चित करना न्यायपालिका का कर्तव्य है।

महत्व : भारत में किशोर अपराध एक बड़ी समस्या है और पुरे विश्व के लिए भी है। तथ्य यह है कि “अगर आज के अपराधी बच्चों का उचित रूप से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो कल यह एक हार्डकोर अपराधी बन जायेगा। आपराधिक व्यवहार या अपराध बच्चों के बीच में इससे पहले की वे समाज के लिए गंभीर खतरा बनने से पहले यह नियंत्रित हो सकते हैं।” समाज और राष्ट्र विभिन्न अधिकारिक एजेंसियों द्वारा आकड़े प्रदान किये जाते हैं। आकड़े समय समय पर किशोरों द्वारा अपराध की घटनाओं की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति का पता चलता है। विभिन्न तथ्यों और कारणों के मुताबिक आवश्यक अपराध अध्ययन भी अपराधी बच्चों की समस्या का जवाब प्रदान करते हैं।

निष्कर्ष : इस प्रकार से विश्लेषण किया गया है जो विधानमंडल के द्वारा इतने सारे बाल अधिकार से संबन्धित बनाई गई विधि है। लेकिन अभी भी इससे बहुत संमस्याओ का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जो की अभी तक जो भी विधियां बनी है। वो भी लाचार साबित होती दिख रही है।

शोधार्थी,

कानून एवं शासन प्रणाली विभाग, करियर पॉइंट यूनिवर्सिटी, कोटा, राजस्थान

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

1. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
2. The Commissioner For Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005
3. The Juvenile Justice (care and Protection of children) Act, 2015
4. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
5. The Inmoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

संविधान प्रदत्त बाल अधिकार : किशोर न्याय (बाल देखरेख एवं संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 के सन्दर्भ में विशेष अध्ययन
मानवेन्द्र

6. The Mental Health Act, 1987
7. The Rehabilitation council of india Act, 1992
8. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) act, 1986
9. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
10. The Apprentices Act, 1961
11. The Right of children to free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009
12. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
13. The Constitution of India, 1949
14. www.Bar Journals.com
15. World Report 2011 : India "Human Rights Watch"
16. The Protection of Children from sexual Offences Act 2012

जयपुर जिले की चौमूं तहसील में जनसंख्या दबाव एवं जल संसाधन

अजय यादव

सारांश

मानव प्रारम्भिक काल से ही जल संसाधन का उपयोग प्राथमिकता से करता आ रहा है। जनसंख्या बढ़ने के साथ-साथ जल संसाधनों के उपयोग में परिवर्तन होने लगा। शोध का अध्ययन क्षेत्र चौमूं तहसील है, जो राजस्थान राज्य के पूर्वी भाग में विस्तृत जयपुर जिले में स्थित तहसील है। चौमूं तहसील में 2001 में कुल जनसंख्या 3,26,488 थी तथा 2011 में जनसंख्या 3,95,009 हो गयी है। जिसका वितरण चौमूं तहसील के सभी गांवों में समान नहीं है क्योंकि जनसंख्या वितरण पर उच्चावच, जलवायु, मिट्टी, धरातल, जलापूर्ति, आर्थिक संसाधन (परिवहन, खनिज), सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक आदि कारक प्रभावित करते हैं। चौमूं तहसील के पूर्वी, दक्षिणी तथा मध्यवर्ती भाग में जनसंख्या का अधिकतम भाग पाया जाता है। चौमूं कस्बे में नगरीय सुविधाओं के कारण सघन जनसंख्या निवास करती है। पश्चिमी भाग में भू-जल स्तर का अधिक गहराई पर पाया जाना तथा कुल मात्रा में कमी, अर्द्धशुष्क जलवायु दशाओं का विस्तार मध्यम उपजाऊ बलुई मिट्टी आदि के कारण कम जनसंख्या पाई जाती है। किसी क्षेत्र विशेष के सन्तुलित विकास के लिये जल संसाधनों का यथोचित उपयोग होना आवश्यक है। चौमूं तहसील में वर्ष 2009 में कुल भूमिगत जल की उपलब्धता 42.27 एम. सी. एम. थी।

संकेत शब्द—संसाधन, उच्चावच, जलवायु, आर्थिक संसाधन, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, अर्द्धशुष्क जलवायु।

चौमूं तहसील राजस्थान राज्य के पूर्वी भाग में विस्तृत जयपुर जिले में स्थित तहसील है। जयपुर जिले के मध्य-उत्तरी भाग में स्थित चौमूं तहसील उत्तर में सीकर जिले के साथ जयपुर-सीकर जिले की सीमा का निर्माण करती है। सीकर जिले की श्रीमाधोपुर तहसील चौमूं तहसील के उत्तर में स्थित है। इस सीमा पर चौमूं के किशनपुरा, सिरसा, नांगल-गोविन्द, खेजरोली आदि गांव अवस्थित हैं। चौमूं तहसील के उत्तर पूर्व में जयपुर जिले की शाहपुरा तहसील स्थित है। चौमूं तहसील के दक्षिण पूर्व भाग में आमेर तहसील स्थित है। इस सीमा पर चौमूं तहसील के जाटावाली, चौथवाडी, अनन्तपुरा, जैतपुरा गांव स्थित हैं। चौमूं के पश्चिमी भाग में जयपुर जिले की सांभर तहसील स्थित है। इस प्रकार जयपुर जिले में चौमूं तहसील की स्थिति अपना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है।

चौमूं तहसील में 2001 में कुल जनसंख्या 3,26,488 थी तथा 2011 में जनसंख्या 3,95,009 हो गयी है। जिसका वितरण चौमूं तहसील के सभी गांवों में समान नहीं है क्योंकि जनसंख्या वितरण पर उच्चावच, जलवायु, मिट्टी, धरातल, जलापूर्ति, आर्थिक संसाधन (परिवहन, खनिज), सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक आदि कारक प्रभावित करते हैं। चौमूं तहसील के पूर्वी, दक्षिणी तथा मध्यवर्ती भाग में जनसंख्या का अधिकतम भाग पाया जाता है। चौमूं कस्बे में नगरीय सुविधाओं के कारण सघन जनसंख्या निवास करती है। पश्चिमी भाग में भू-जल स्तर का अधिक गहराई



जयपुर जिले की चौमूं तहसील में जनसंख्या दबाव एवं जल संसाधन

अजय यादव

चित्र: अध्ययन क्षेत्र अवस्थिति

पर पाया जाना तथा कुल मात्रा में कमी, अर्द्धशुष्क जलवायु दशाओं का विस्तार मध्यम उपजाऊ बलुई मिट्टी आदि के कारण कम जनसंख्या पाई जाती है।

सारणी 1: चौमू तहसील में जनसंख्या वृद्धि (1991-2011)

वर्ष	वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत में)
1991	33.45
2001	29.15
2011	30.8

स्रोत: जनगणना प्रतिवेदन, 1991,2001,2011, राजस्थान।

आरेख 1 : अध्ययन क्षेत्र में जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर

वर्तमान में शिक्षा एक आधारभूत सुविधा है जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति का सर्वांगीण विकास होता है। जिस प्रकार मस्तिस्क के बिना जीवन नहीं उसी प्रकार शिक्षा के बिना शिक्षा के बिना व्यक्ति का वर्तमान युग में कोई महत्व नहीं है। शिक्षा की दृष्टि से चौमू तहसील में विगत दशक में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन आये हैं। 2001 में जहां राजस्थान की साक्षरता 61.03 प्रतिशत थी, वहीं चौमू तहसील की 67.08 प्रतिशत थी लेकिन यह जयपुर की कुल साक्षरता 70.63 प्रतिशत से अभी भी कम ही थी।

सारणी 2: चौमू तहसील में साक्षरता की स्थिति (2001)

	कुल साक्षरता			ग्रामीण साक्षरता			शहरी साक्षरता		
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
जयपुर	83.58	56.18	70.63	79.96	44.42	62.96	87.03	67.89	78.09
चौमू	84.68	57.68	67.08	83.67	47.39	66.24	89.92	59.11	75.30

स्रोत: जनगणना प्रतिवेदन, 2001, राजस्थान।

वर्षा जल

वर्षा जल एक अनमोल प्राकृतिक उपहार है जो प्रतिवर्ष लगभग पूरी पृथ्वी को बिना किसी भेदभाव के मिलता रहता है, परन्तु समुचित प्रबंधन के अभाव में वर्षा जल व्यर्थ में बहता हुआ नदी, नालों में होता हुआ समुद्र के खारे पानी में मिलकर खारा बन जाता है। अतः वर्तमान जल संकट को दूर करने के लिए वर्षा जल संचय ही एकमात्र विकल्प है। यदि वर्षा जल के संग्रहण की समुचित व्यवस्था हो तो न केवल जल संकट से जूझते शहर अपनी तत्कालीन जरूरतों के लिए पानी जुटा पाएंगे बल्कि इससे भूजल भी रिचार्ज हो सकेगा। अतः शहरों के लिए जल प्रबंधन में वर्षा जल ही हर बूंद को सहेजकर रखना जरूरी है। हमारे देश में प्राचीनकाल से ही जल संचय की परम्परा थी तथा वर्षा जल का संग्रहण करने के लिए लोग प्रयास करते थे।

वर्षा जल किसी भी प्रदेश के जल संसाधनों में सर्वोपरी स्थान रखता है। चौमू तहसील में पिछले दशकों में हुई वर्षा के आंकलन से स्पष्ट होता है कि क्षेत्र में वर्षा की अनियमितता है। किसी वर्ष वर्षा का स्तर 500 मिलीमीटर से अधिक तथा किसी वर्ष 500 मिमी. से कम रहा है।

सारणी 3: अध्ययन क्षेत्र में वर्षा जल

वर्ष	वर्षा (मिलीमीटर में)
2001	503.80
2002	214.0
2003	581.0
2004	296.0
2005	306.0

जयपुर जिले की चौमू तहसील में जनसंख्या दबाव एवं जल संसाधन

अजय यादव

2006	209.0
2007	323.0
2008	424.0
2009	268.0
2010	735.0
औसत	385.0

स्रोत: भारतीय मौसम विभाग, नई दिल्ली।

आरेख 2 : अध्ययन क्षेत्र में वर्षा जल

अध्ययन क्षेत्र में पिछले दशक में औसत वर्षा 385.0 मिलीमीटर रही है। जिसमें वर्ष 2001, 2003 और वर्ष 2010 में वर्षा 500 मिलीमीटर से अधिक रही है, शेष वर्षों में वर्षा 500 मिलीमीटर से कम ही रही है। अतः अध्ययन क्षेत्र में वर्षा जल संसाधन की दृष्टि से अधिक कारगर नहीं हैं।

सिंचाई के काम आने वाले जल संसाधन

सिंचाई में जल संरक्षण की उपयोगिता (वर्षा जल) कृषि की कल्पना बिना वर्षा जल के नहीं की जा सकती है, क्योंकि कृषि का आधार ही वर्षा का जल है। जिस समय मानसून सक्रिय नहीं होता है उस समय अकाल की स्थिति स्थापित हो जाती है और वह हमारी कृषि व्यवस्था को प्रभावित करती है। इसी समस्या का निदान करने के लिए वर्षा जल संरक्षण को सरकार द्वारा उसका उपयोग सिंचाई व्यवस्था में किया जा सके।

सारणी 4: अध्ययन क्षेत्र में सिंचाई जल संसाधन

साधन	संख्या
ट्यूब वेल (नलकूप)	15381
पम्पिंग सेट	13634

स्रोत: कार्यालय, जिला कलक्टर, जयपुर।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र चौमूं तहसील में वर्ष 2013-14 में नलकूपों की संख्या 15381 थी तथा दूसरी ओर पम्पिंग सेट की संख्या 13634 थी। ये संसाधन अध्ययन क्षेत्र में सिंचाई के लिये ही उपयोग में लिये जाते हैं।

जयपुर में वाटर इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना:-

जल प्रबन्धन के विभिन्न आयामों के लिए एक जल संस्थान की स्थापना जयपुर में की गई है। भारतीय उद्योग महासंघ व राजस्थान सरकार के संयुक्त प्रयास से स्थापित इस इंस्टीट्यूट में रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग एवं वेस्ट वाटर ट्रीटमेंट आदि कार्य सम्पादित किए जाएंगे।

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प्रतिवेदन जनगणना विभाग 2011, भारत सरकार, जनगणना विभाग, जयपुर

Emerging Paradigm of Brand Equity in Strategic Brand Management: A Theoretical Analysis

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Abstract:

The rapid evolution of technology requires rapid changing product portfolio and continuous analysis of the markets. Fragmentation of mature markets and the emergence of consumer groups with specific needs and requirements impose strategy market segmentation possible only on the basis of detailed information. These changes contributed to the strengthening of strategic marketing in the company, and made possible some operational directions: All aspects of strategic marketing principles must be reflected in overall branding strategy. Strategic brand is of vital importance for the organization. It is a brand that was planned to succeed, and from this point of view will need all the funding from the organization in order to fulfill his role. The present study reflects upon the linkage points between the strategic brand management and brand equity with the emphasis in new developments in brand equity conceptualizations. The study gives a conceptual review of different dimensions with focus on consumer's perspective. The research is conceptual in nature and carried out by intense survey of literature and secondary data. The study concludes that that has been a gradual evolution in development of literature from strategic marketing to new dimensions of brand equity.

Introduction

Strategic marketing is the process of systematic and permanent review of market needs and it helps company to develop new competitive products for specific groups of buyers and exhibit distinctive qualities from those of competitors, thus ensuring a sustainable competitive advantage. It includes functions that logically and chronologically precede production and sales process like: analysis of internal and external environment of the company, setting goals and marketing strategies, target markets, positioning, product design, pricing, establishing distribution channels, establishing a communication strategy and promotion.

Strategic Marketing has the following characteristics: a. The decisions have long-term consequences; b. Environmental monitoring is done (which is considered dynamic and complex) to quickly identify opportunities and unfavorable situations; c. Create synergies between activities that form the value chain; d. Adopt a proactive perspective on the environment; e. Stimulates continuous creativity and innovation in the company; f. Identify strategic areas of attractive activities.

Increasing the role of strategic marketing in the decision making process of the company was driven by a number of environmental changes which include acceleration in the diffusion of technical progress, maturation and fragmentation of markets, increasing the internationalization level of markets The rapid evolution of technology requires rapid changing product portfolio and continuous analysis of the markets. Fragmentation of mature markets and the emergence of consumer groups with specific needs and requirements impose strategy market segmentation possible only on the basis of detailed information. These changes contributed to the strengthening of strategic marketing in the company, and made possible some operational directions: fundamental activities on solid and clear strategic options, developing certain systems for permanent monitoring of the environment and the competition, strengthening the

capacity to adapt to environmental changes, regular renewal of the product portfolio. Strategic marketing has two components: the strategic analysis and the strategic decision. Conceptually, the two notions (branding and strategic) are intrinsically linked, branding is in its essence a strategic decision that follows through its structure to achieve several key objectives. Other considerations to be taken into account when developing a branding strategy and strategic move to implementation stage, as that market structure is always dynamic and not static. From this point of view, establishing a rigid course of action will not allow any organizational or operational flexibility, with disastrous effects on today's markets. If branding strategy does not take into account the strategic adaptation to market requirements and has a rigid trajectory in relation to history and brand standards, then the company can get in a situation where the brand is exceeded or used in relation to the market and beat in relation to other brands. Branding objectives, from strategic marketing perspectives, may focus on these elements:

- Strategic Competitiveness- goal achieved when the company manages to successfully formulate and implement a strategy that creates value
- Sustainable competitive advantage goal achieved when the company develops strategies that main competitors have not developed and have not applied at the same time. These strategies bring current and potential benefits to the company because competitors cannot duplicate them.
- Profitability above average- applying strategic angle of approach to the market, investors will be satisfied as projected turnover and profit rates will range in the optimistic scenario.

All aspects of strategic marketing principles must be reflected in overall branding strategy. Otherwise, it will be very easy to install a feeling of confusion, both visual and concerning other perceptions of the brand. The strategy gives concentration and targeting to the brand, preparing the necessary platform for marketing management in the process of gathering the outcomes from brand's consistency and related activities. Marketing is building a brand in the mind of a consumer. If you can build a strong brand, you have a powerful marketing program. If you cannot, then no advertising, no creative packaging nor all sales promotions and public relations in the world will help you reach your goals. In the brand's portfolio there are many roles that certain brands can play. The most important thing is that the roles are not mutually exclusive. A brand can be both strategic and energizing and after a while it is possible to migrate to the cash cow. Strategic brand is of vital importance for the organization. It is a brand that was planned to succeed, and from this point of view will need all the funding from the organization in order to fulfill his role.

Brands and branding, like every other artful tactics in marketing, have their own function to perform. Allowing the customers to draw on their experiences while making choices for the products they buy, prevents them from unnecessary botheration and therefore strategic approach towards brand making is what are both the requirement and the challenge. Brands perform functions at various levels. Primarily brands act as yardsticks for the offerings that a firm or industry makes. On the end of customers, choice simplification, quality assurance, reduction of risk and fostering of trust is what a brand has to offer. Brands are themselves determinants and the outcomes of the product itself, which encompasses marketing activity, and their reception by customers. Replication of the experience that customers have with products is pertinent of its functions while also playing a part in deciding the strength and quality of marketing efforts such as segmentation, targeting positioning, distribution and advertisement channel placement. Brands are a valuable asset in the financial and non-financial sense. To sum up, brands manifest their impact at three primary levels – customer-market, product-market, and financial-market. Philip Kotler (2000) said *"a seller's promise to deliver a specific set of features, benefits and services,*

consistent to the buyers has become so such a strong force today that hardly anything goes unbranded”

Brand and Commodity: Brands have been defined variously as 'the public image of a business, product or individual', "a reason to choose' the 'intersection of promise and expectation' and even 'love marks'. Similarly, definitions of commodities range from the very simple, 'a raw material that can be bought and sold' to the ideological, 'capital is commodities', to the more complex, 'a good for which there is demand, but which is supplied without qualitative difference across a market'. In this paper we deliberately take a narrow approach to a complex field and confine ourselves to product brands that are proprietary through intellectual property such as trademarks. When discussing commodities, we include agricultural products such as sugar, bananas, cocoa, cotton, beef and milk while excluding manufactured goods with multiple ingredients such as chocolate. In brief, the definitions used here are:

Brand: Intellectual property that distinguishes one product from another.

Commodity: Primary agricultural product typically traded in bulk with minimal processing.

Brand Building Process: Branding is not just glossy advertising. A brand comprises all that distinguishes one product or service from similar competitors — from advertising and packaging to provenance and ethics. For basic commodity products, it may seem unlikely that consumers will recognize such distinctions, but the task is little different from branding many other consumer products. There is no more physical variation between brands of mineral water, for example, than types of sugar or beef. To distinguish one commodity product from another, branding efforts must combine marketing expertise, an efficient supply chain, financial resources and effective organization. Brands should be seen as an integral part of making supply chains sustainable and profitable. This means abandoning a classic mind-set about commodities: upon successful branding, commodities' core value lies not in the physical products but in the brand or intellectual property owned in the country of origin. The case of mineral water is the most obvious example of the potential for adding value to basic commodity products in the developing world.

Literature Review

Brand equity is a concept which measures the value of brand in the marketplace. A brand with high equity means it carries a high value in the marketplace or market space. High brand value refers to the capability of that the brand to create some type of positive differential response in the given marketplace. "Brand equity" is a term to understand and study the relationship between the brands and the customers which has found origin in the marketing literature in early 1980s. Arousing deep interest among business and marketing strategists across a wide variety of industries, it is related with brand loyalty and brand extensions. Like the concepts of brand and added value, it has proliferated into multiple meanings.

Brand equity is defined by accountants differently from marketers, with it being defined both in terms of the relationship between customer and brand (consumer-oriented definitions), or as something that accrues to the brand owner (company-oriented definitions). Keller (1993) while defining the concept, also takes the later approach, that is consumer-based brand strength approach to brand equity, suggesting that brand equity represents a condition in which the consumer has some knowledge of the brand and draws on that familiarity, finding some favorable, strong and unique brand associations. Hence, there is a differential effect of brand knowledge on consumer response to the marketing of a brand. Winters (1991) relates brand equity to added value by suggesting that brand equity involves the value added to a product by consumers' associations and perceptions of a particular brand name. Leuthesser (1988) offers a broad definition of brand equity as *"the set of associations and behavior on the part of a*

brand's customers, channel members that permits the brand to earn greater volume or greater margins than it could without the brand name. When marketers use the term 'brand equity' they tend to mean brand description or brand strength. Brand strength and brand description are sometimes referred to as consumer equity."

New Dimensions in Brand Equity Conceptualization:

There have been new developments in understanding of consumer based brand equity that open a new perspective for the measurement of brand equity. These dimensions have been classified as brand love, brand experience, customer equity and customer brand relationship..

i) Brand relationship: There has been lot of research done to understand the relationship marketing. Social and symbolic value also gives a reason to consumers to buy a brand (Steenkamp and Geyskens 2014). Researchers basically try to find the answer for drivers of the relationship between the brand and consumer. Webster in 1992 made an early attempt to understand this relationship. The significant research pertaining to the consumer's relationship with the brand was done by Belk in 1998 where he focused on the area of self-concept in relation with consumer's perception about the brand. A seminal study was published by Susan Fournier in 1998 to determine the model in understanding the consumer's relationship with their brands. In his study he suggested that a meaningful relationship is served by these brands and this consumer brand relationship are useful for the consumer as well as for the firm. The advantage of this study is that he was able to justify the usefulness of brand loyalty dimension through the consumer relationship perspective (Fournier, 1998). He argues in his research that brand is no just a passive entity but an active partner of this relationship. This acts as a evidence for the significance of brand for marketing actions. His study was based on women from different past histories and demographic background. He used depth interviews to collect his data for observations. It was concluded that the women establish a relationship with the brands they used. It was not just about the physical appearance of the product (kitchenware and wardrobes) but also about the emotional connection they develop with the brand. Fournier then tried to use idiographic technique to establish a connection between the identity of respondents and their relationship with the brand. The result of the study was that it tries to explain how the identity and self-image that consumers have, affects the choice of the brand. Finally a model was developed to understand the consumer brand relationship strength, quality and depth. He used a brand relationship quality model of following constructs: self-connection, love and passion, interdependence, commitment, intimacy and partner-brand quality. The brand relationship quality framework is illustrated in following figure:

Fig 1

ii) Brand Love: The love consumer's show towards their brands was first studied by Ahuvia in 2005. In 2006 Carroll & Ahuvia suggested that brand love allows researchers to understand and predict the desirability of the brand by the consumer and thus helps us to predict the consumer behavior. Further in 2007 Kamat & Parulekar suggested that a bond is formed by a consumer with their brand and the love of consumer towards their brand is the underlying reason for this relationship. The brand love is depicted by brand loyalty. They suggested that this brand love has the symptom like brand loyalty or repeated purchase. Sternberg (1988) suggested a love triangle where they used a scale consisting of twenty four items to measure this brand love. In their conceptualization they argue that this brand love consists of five dimensions which are commitment, admiration, contentment, friendship and yearning. Brand love as defined by Keh *et al.* (2007) as "the intimate, passionate and committed relationship between a customer

and a brand, characterized by its reciprocal, purposive, multiplex and dynamic properties." Their study suggests that unlike brand loyalty that is supposed to be unidirectional, brand love is a relationship in both directions between the brand and the consumer. Similar type of study was done Batra *et al.* (2012) where they stated that the consumers may often genuinely love few brands, but this love is different from that of interpersonal love. Albert *et al.* (2008) considered the self-identity of consumer as the main component in the determination of intensity of brand love. They suggested that this brand love is not just an emotion but a greater degree of relationship between a consumer and brand. They developed a scale composed of seven dimensions for understanding brand love. These dimensions are self-brand integration, passion driven behavior, long term relationship, positive emotional connect, overall attitude valence, certainty or confidence and anticipated separation distress. So finally brand love can be considered as a part of brand customer relationship and an important dimension which needs to be studied in order to understand and measure consumer based brand equity.

iii) Brand Experience:

Holbrook & Hirschman (1982) were the first ones to study brand experience. Later on in 1998 Pine & Gilmore published a book and a paper on the same concept. They suggested that "an experience occurs when a company intentionally uses service as the stage and goods as props to engage individual consumers in a way that creates a memorable event." The role of experience in branding was then studied by many other researchers (Lee *et al.*, 2010, Morrison & Crane 2007). Schmitt in 1999 came out with his study of brand experience where he suggested that the Aaker's (1991) model does not shed much light on brand as a source of affective, rational and sensory associations which are supposed to play an important role in consumer's experience of the brand. He suggested that a consumer can have five types of different experiences which are: the sensory experience which is related to our five senses of touch, taste, sound, smell and vision: experience of act consisting of behavioral experience and physical experience: relative experience consisting of social identity where a consumer relates itself to a group or a section: experience of thought where the consumer has a cognitive experience in which he finds same aspects of brand innovative and creative. Zarantonello *et al.* (2007) defined brand experience as "the consumer experiences with a brand arises when consumers are exposed to brand and pay attention to experimental aspects of brands executions." They suggest that a consumer may have five types of brand experiences which are social experiences, affective experiences, intellectual experiences, sensory experiences and bodily experiences. They used a scale of three dimensions to measure the brand experience. These dimensions consists of think dimension, act dimension and the third dimension consisted of sense, feel and relate dimensions put together into one dimension only. In 2009 Brakus *et al.* explained brand experience as "sensations, feelings, cognitions and behavioral responses evoked by brand related stimuli that are part of a brands design and identity, packing, communication and environment." They used four dimensions to measure brand experiences. These dimensions include intellectual, affective, behavioral and sensory dimensions. Their scale of measurement consists of twelve items. In their study they concluded that consumer satisfaction and brand loyalty is affected directly or indirectly by the brand experience. In 2012, Lee & Kang suggested that to assure brand loyalty and to build a strong brand relationship, brand experiences become a very important factor. Their study establishes a connection between understanding of brand equity and brand association. They suggest that a positive brand experience leads to stronger customer brand relationship and stronger brand attachment.

iii) Customer's Equity:

is defined by Rust *et al.* (2000) as “the total discounted life time values summed over all of the firm's current and potential customers. In 2001 Lemon *et al.* suggested their conceptualization of the customer's equity. They suggested that the customer's equity can be of three types which include brand equity, value equity and relationship equity. The customers brand relationship does not have much relation with relationship equity; however the brand relationship reflects the customer brand relation on the basis of cognitive phenomena. On the other hand the relationship equity is symbolized by customer retention and it takes the customers life time value into the account. Rust *et al.* (2004) argued in his research that at many situations customer equity seems to be more significant for the company than the brand equity itself. Many researchers like Lee & Kang 2012, Chang & Chieng (2006) suggested that there is not much implication of customer brand relationship for the customer equity dimensions.

Conclusion:

All aspects of strategic marketing principles must be reflected in overall branding strategy. Strategic brand is of vital importance for the organization. It is a brand that was planned to succeed, and from this point of view will need all the funding from the organization in order to fulfill his role. The present study reflects upon the linkage points between the strategic brand management and brand equity with the emphasis in new developments in brand equity conceptualizations. The study gives a conceptual review of different dimensions with focus on consumer's perspective. The study concludes that that has been a gradual evolution in development of literature from strategic marketing to new dimensions of brand equity. There have been new developments in understanding of consumer based brand equity that open a new perspective for the measurement of brand equity.. All these dimensions are separated from each other. Though they may show some relevance and correlation in their nature still there is enough research evidence to consider them separate dimensions for understanding brand equity

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Triterpenoids from Aerial parts of *Pluchea lanceolata*

Durga k. Mewara

Abstract:

Stigmasterol, -Sitosterol, Lupeol acetate, Taraxasteryl acetate, Taraxasterol were isolated from the aerial parts of *Pluchea lanceolata*. The structures were elucidated from spectroscopic data.

Introduction:

Pluchea lanceolata C.B. Clarke belongs to the family Compositae (syn. Asteraceae). *Pluchea lanceolata* is commonly known as Rasna. It is a shrub growing in Punjab, upper gangetic plain, Rajasthan and Gujrat[1]. This plant is used for the inflammatory conditions such as arthritis, bronchitis, psoriasis, osteoarthritis, cough and piles. It is a major ingredient of the famous anti-inflammatory ayurvedic decoction "Maharasnadi Qwath".

It is also used as antipyretic, analgesic, laxative and nervine tonic[2]. The decoction of plant is used to prevent the swellings of joints in arthritis, rheumatism and neurological diseases. Leaves are aperients and are used as substitute for Senna [2]. The roots are alexiteric, antipyretic, bitter, laxative and thermogenic and are used for allaying the pain caused by the sting of scorpions. It is highly effective for backaches, muscular strains and joint pains [2]. The plant extract is used as cooling agent in summers[2]. The genus *Pluchea* is rich in triterpenes, sterols[3,4,5,6], flavonoids, glycosides [7]and sesquiterpene[8].

We describe here in the isolation and structure elucidation of Stigmasterol, -Sitosterol, Lupeol acetate , Taraxasteryl acetate , Taraxasterol.

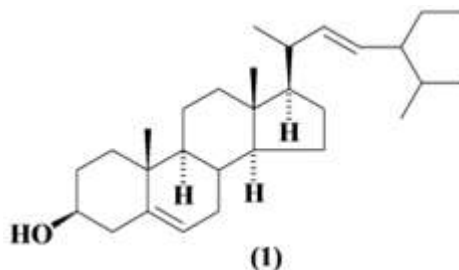
Keywords: *Pluchea lanceolata*; Compositae, triterpenoids, steroids.

Results And Discussion

Stigmasterol (1) was isolated as colourless shining flakes, m.p. 166-167° and displayed single spot on TLC-plate. It responded positive Liebermann-Burchard[9] and Noller tests for sterols. It also gave positive test for unsaturation.

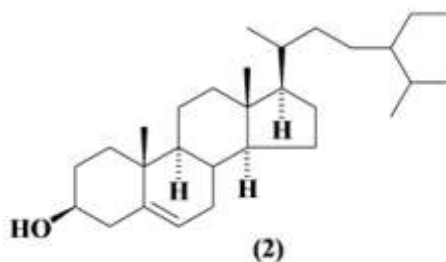
It has one hydroxyl group and two double bonds. The presence of hydroxyl group was ascertained by the appearance of a broad absorption band at 3400-3200 cm⁻¹ in IR-spectrum.

The ¹H NMR spectrum in CDCl₃ displayed a broad triplet at 5.34 for olefinic H-6 proton and a pair of double doublets at 5.04 and 5.12 for H-22 and H-23 olefinic protons respectively. Large coupling constants of order of 16 Hz in double doublets indicated their *trans* geometry. A multiplet centered at 3.52 was explainable to H-3 methine proton under oxygen function. A triplet at 0.81 corresponded to C-29 methyl protons, while a doublet at 0.91 (J = 7 Hz) and singlets at 0.79, 0.88 ppm were due to C-21, C-18 and C-19 methyl protons respectively. A doublet at 1.16 was observed for C-27 methyl protons.



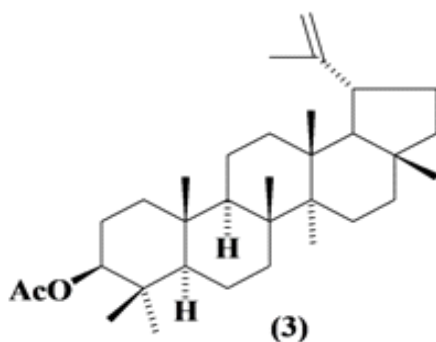
In mass spectrum, molecular ion peak $[M]^+$ was observed at m/z 412 corresponding to its molecular formula $C_{29}H_{48}O$. An intense peak at m/z 397 was due to the loss of methyl radical from 412. The other important peaks were observed at m/z 328, 302, etc.

-Sitosterol(2) was obtained as colourless needles, m.p. $136-37^\circ$ and responded positive Liebermann-Burchard and Noller tests for sterols[10]. From mass spectrum its molecular formula was ascertained as $C_{29}H_{50}O$. Presence of hydroxyl group (3450 cm^{-1}) was confirmed by its infra-red spectrum.



The ^1H NMR spectrum in CDCl_3 displayed the presence of an olefinic proton and hydroxymethine proton by the appearance of a broad triplet at 5.27 and a multiplet at 3.48 respectively. Rest of the protons were appeared in high field region (0.70-2.0 ppm). It formed an acetate, m.p. $127-28^\circ$ when it is refluxed with acetic anhydride and a drop of pyridine over water bath.

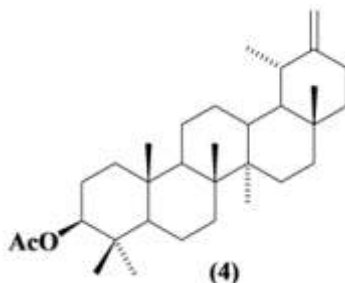
Lupeol acetate(3) was obtained as colourless crystals, m.p. $215-216^\circ$. It belongs to lupane series of triterpenoids. Its molecular formula $C_{32}H_{52}O_2$ was established from mass spectrum. Its IR spectrum clearly showed the presence of an acetoxy group by the appearance of a strong absorption band at 1725 cm^{-1} . An absorption at 1640 cm^{-1} showed the presence of olefinic double bond.



Its ^1H NMR spectrum in CDCl_3 displayed six sharp singlets in upfield region at 0.76, 0.79, 0.83, 0.94, 0.97 and 1.03 for six tertiary methyl groups. A broad singlet at 1.69 showed the presence of methyl group attached to olefinic double bond. Vinylic protons were characterized by their broad singlets at 4.69 and 4.57. Proton under acetoxy function appeared in downfield region at 4.38 as a double doublet. H-19 proton of cyclopentane ring showed a multiplet centered at 2.38. A sharp singlet at 2.10 ppm confirmed the presence of an acetyl group.

A prominent parent ion peak appeared at m/z 468 corresponding to its molecular formula $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}_2$ along with peaks at m/z 453 $[\text{M}-\text{Me}]^+$, 450 $[\text{M}-\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$, 408 $[\text{M}-\text{AcOH}]^+$, 242, 240, 231 and 213 etc. in its mass spectrum.

Taraxasteryl acetate(4) was obtained as colourless crystals, m.p. 256-57°. Its molecular formula $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}_2$ was established on the basis of spectral studies.



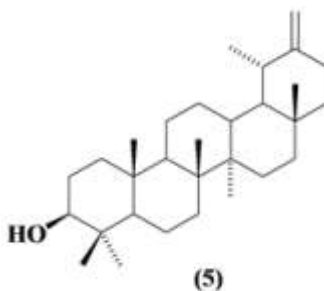
It was found to be an unsaturated compound as evidenced by its positive test with TNM. It gave pinkish violet colour changing to blue green with Liebermann-Burchard reagent, intense red colour with chlorosulphonic acid and positive Salkowski and Noller tests, indicating its triterpenoid nature.

In IR spectrum, an intense peak at 1725 cm^{-1} confirmed the presence of acetate moiety. The other absorption bands were at 3000-2800 (C-H stretch), 1470, 1460 (C-H bend) and 1400 cm^{-1} etc.

Its ^1H NMR spectrum in CDCl_3 revealed the presence of six singlets at 0.90, 0.89, 0.88, 0.87, 0.86, 0.85 and a doublet at 0.84 ($J=7\text{ Hz}$) corresponding to seven methyl groups in a pentacyclic triterpene. A multiplet at 4.60 indicated the presence of exomethylene protons. The appearance of a double doublet at 4.48 ($J=11, 7\text{ Hz}$) corresponded to H-3 proton. A characteristic acetoxy signal appeared at 2.04 ppm.

In the mass spectrum, molecular ion peak appeared at 468 $[\text{M}]^+$ confirmed its molecular composition. The other fragment ion peaks at m/z 453 and 408 were attributed to the loss of methyl radical and an acetic acid moiety from the molecular ion peak respectively.

Taraxasterol (-Lactuceryl)(5) was isolated as colourless crystals, m.p. 225-26°. Its molecular formula $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}$ was established from its mass spectral studies.



It was found to be an unsaturated compound as evidenced by its positive test with TNM. It gave positive Salkowski[11] and Noller tests of triterpenes.

The important absorption bands in its infrared spectrum were observed[12] at 3470 (OH), 2980-2855 (C-H stretch), 1650 (C=C stretch), 1460, 1375 (gem dimethyl groups) and 1050 cm^{-1} (C-O stretch).

Six singlets at 0.88, 0.87, 0.86, 0.85, 0.84, 0.83 and a doublet at 0.82 ($J = 7\text{ Hz}$) were appeared due to the seven methyl groups in its ^1H NMR spectrum (Fig. 5) in CDCl_3 . A multiplet centered at 4.56 corresponded to exomethylene protons. A double doublet at 3.23 ($J = 11,7\text{ Hz}$) assigned to H-3 proton.

The molecular ion peak at m/z 426 [M^+] was observed in its mass spectrum corresponding to its molecular composition $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}$. The other important fragment peaks were observed at m/z 411 [$M-\text{Me}$] $^+$, 408 [$M-\text{H}_2\text{O}$] $^+$, and 203.

Experimental

Melting points were determined in soft glass capillaries in an electrothermal melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. column chromatography (CC): silica gel (Merck 60-120 mesh). Prep.TLC: Merck silica gel 60 F_{254} precoated glass plates, UV spectra: Hitachi U-200 spectrophotometer, IR spectra: FT-IR Nicolet Magna 550 and Shimadzu QP-5000 spectrophotometer. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra: JEOL AL-300 MHz and Bruker Avance DRX 500 FT NMR spectrometers, MS: JEOL JMS-SX 102A and JEOL D-300 spectrometers.

Plant material

The plant material were collected from the surroundings of Jaipur and identification was done with the help of Botany Department, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur India and a voucher specimen was deposited at RUBL Herbarium, Jaipur.

Extraction and Isolation

The air-dried aerial parts (5 kg) of *P. lanceolata* were extracted with petroleum-ether (60-80 $^\circ$) on water bath for 3x12 hours. The extract was concentrated in vacuo and resulting semi solid mass (15 g) was chromatographed over silica gel (Merck 60-120 mesh) to give seven fractions : fraction-1(Petroleum ether), fraction-2(Petroleum ether : chloroform,3:1), fraction-3(Petroleum ether : chloroform,1:1), fraction-4(Petroleum ether : chloroform,1:3), fraction-5 (Chloroform), fraction-6(Chloroform : acetone, 3:1), fraction-7 (Chloroform : acetone, 1:1).

Fractions 1 and 2 were abandoned as they were complex mixture of fatty material. Fraction 3 afforded as stigmasterol colourless needles, 100 mg, m.p. 166-67 $^\circ$. Fraction 4 gave -Sitosterol as colourless bright needles, 180 mg, m.p. 136-137 $^\circ$. . Fraction 5 afforded as Lupeol acetate colourless needles, 55 mg, m.p. 215-16 $^\circ$. Fraction 6 gave Taraxasteryl acetate as white crystals, 65 mg, m.p. 256-57 $^\circ$. Fraction 7 gave Taraxasterol as white crystals, 250 mg, m.p. 25-26 $^\circ$

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Occupational Stress of Academic Staff in Higher Education: A General Observation

Babita Paliwal

Abstract

"Every stress leaves an indelible scar, and the organism pays for its survival after a stressful situation by becoming a little older." Dr.Hans Salye

The education sector continues to experience significant changes. This includes restructuring, use of short-term contracts, external scrutiny and accountability, and major reductions in funding. Occupational stress in higher education institutions have also increased and it is an unavoidable part of our activities at work.

Occupational stress is really the body's reaction to what are called stressors. Under stress the body 'gears up' and response to situations to protect itself. The study is carried out using a stratified random sample of all categories of Academic staff from universities and colleges. The study shows that the most significant source of stress for all higher education staff in job insecurity. In comparison to the normative data, staff also stated significantly higher levels of stress relating to work relationships, control, and resources and communication, and significantly lower levels of commitment both from and to their organization. However, they also described significantly lower levels of stress relating to work-life balance, overload and job overall and lower levels of physical ill- health.

Keywords: Job stress, Academic staff, HR policies, Lists of stress.

Introduction

"And so off I go, into a new career where the workload is probably just as heavy, but where I hope I will not be stressed and will not have to stress anyone else into working."

Stress is difficult to define precisely. The concept of stress was first introduced in the life sciences by Selye Hans in 1936. It was derived from the Latin word 'stringere'; it meant the experience of physical hardship, starvation, torture and pain. Selye Hans, 1936 defined stress as "the nonspecific response of the body to any demand placed upon it". Further, stress was defined as "any external event or internal drive which threatens to upset the organismic equilibrium.

Teaching is no longer merely hard work; it has become a highly stressful profession. The nature and new teaching methodologies are evolving rapidly. This change makes more demanding academic staff roles and responsibilities in an effective way and inherently difficult.

Occupational stress can be defined as the "harmful physical and emotional responses that occur when the requirements if the job do not match the capabilities, resources or need of the worker" (Sauter and Muphy,1999).

Main causes of stress in academic staff are their multiple academic and administrative roles assigned to them. It will not affect the performance of work but also affect health of faculty members in the form of heart attack migraine.(Yahaya, et.al 2010)

The present paper expands reasons of academic occupational stress and suggestions for reducing occupational stress.

Objectives

The following objectives are frame for the study:

- To study the level of occupational stress in academic staff.
- To study causes and impact of occupational stress on academic staff.
- To study remedies to reduce academic staff occupational stress in higher education.

Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data.

- Primary data: The primary data for this research is collected through survey method using a well-structured.
- Secondary data: The secondary data for this research is collected through books, journals, research studies, internet sources, magazines.

Causes and Impact of Occupational Stress on Academic Staff in Higher Education

- **Hectic schedule:** Continuous classes and long administrative work don't allow the faculty members to relax and time for their families. This hectic schedule makes professors frustrated.
- **Non Academic Activities:** Duties apart from academic work are a cause of stress in number of faculty members interviewed higher educational institutions. A professor stated that invigilation duties and similar work hindering their interest in academic work.
- **Job Insecurity:** Several faculty members stated that so many members are kept on contractual basis they always in a fear that when the contract will be completed, Management will renew the contract or not.
- **Poor leadership and management:** Major sources of stress reported by all groups are the lack, or limited nature, of staff consultation by management. Half of the groups expressed the view that decisions made by management are based too heavily on corporate and financial considerations, with little consideration of teaching, research and staff interests and needs. Such decision-making has contributed to staff distrust of senior management.
- **Lack of promotion, reward and recognition:** one of the groups identify that the limited opportunities for promotion and high level of competition within their work- place, as a source of stress. Management doesn't provide better reward for good work by providing proper benefits and remuneration.
- **Unnecessary rules and regulations:** Another important factor for occupational stress found in study is too many rules and regulations for the staff members in higher education and it make them uncomfortable in working hours.
- **Repetitive curriculum:** Most of Academic staff says that repetitive curriculum and no change in course of time make them uninteresting.
- **Non Cooperative Colleagues:** Another factor we found in our study is "non cooperative colleagues". Many members say that when their colleagues are not cooperative they feel exhausted and alone.

- Impact of Work-related occupational Stress on Academic Staff in Higher Education Research is demonstrated that work-related stress can have a wide-ranging negative impact on the individual. Stress is observed at several different levels: colleagues
- Cognitive (e.g. poorer quality decision making, lower levels of creativity, impaired memory); · Behavioral (e.g. absenteeism, poor time management, substance abuse, irritability); · Physical (e.g. headaches, digestive disorders, cardiovascular disease); · Psychological (e.g. depression, anxiety, low self-esteem).

Remedies to Reduce Academic Occupational Stress in Higher Education

- **Increase staff consultation and transparency of management:**-The groups highlighted the need for open and honest consultation of staff by management, particularly in regard to proposed organizational changes. Management should inform staff about the reasons, processes and anticipated benefits of organizational change in a timely manner, and consider the realistic impact of changes on staff. Staff should also support that organizational change processes be designed with the clear aim of facilitating teaching and research. Greater transparency of decision making and general openness of management should be clear. A greater transparency of management should be in decision making. It can reduce academic occupational stress.
- **Improve communication:**- Higher education sector should be develop and improve two-way communication processes between staff and various management departments units. A healthy communication in higher education can develop good relationship between staff and management .It can reduce occupational stress among Academic staff.
- **Develop management skills:**-One-third of all groups say that formal training should in leadership skills, human resources management and communication skills for academic staff. Staff emphasized that management should to provide a stronger direction and vision at both the departmental and university level. Management should be more accountable by introducing regular evaluation of management driven changes and initiatives, and communicating the outcome of such evaluations to staff. Management can improve their management skills by regular training and understanding. It helps Academic staff to reduce their occupational academic stress
- **Provide greater job security:**-One third of the group says that the higher education sector should adopt strategies and processes to provide Academic staff with greater job security. In higher education which members are keep on contract basis they always in fear about job insecurity so management should be renew the contract on time. Contractual basis faculty members will give their high potential in academic activities if they will not in job insecurity.
- **Flexible timing:** Repetitive classes and long working hours of faculty members make them exhausted. If management gives flexible working hours to academic staff they will do their work with more energy. Many leaves are not approved by management A long breaks should be provide by management to academic staff after some point of time so they can spend their time with family members and friends to overcome their academic stress.
- **Better HR Policies:** Change in HR Policies motivates teachers to get energy and use these inputs towards their work. The policies of educational institutional towards a student centric educational model and not on a Bureaucratic or corporate models of education. Better HR policies must be proper planned so that the work load does not come on a single individual. Clear hierarchy and defined roles

must be implemented so that they could perform their duty freely and independently and reduce their occupational stress

- **Career Growth:** If academic staff are not getting promotion and career opportunities they can't happy with their current job and always try to go another job. Career clarity and good career growth plan from management help to faculty members to remain engaged in their work and can reduce their academic -.
- **Rewards:** Reward is another important factor to reduce work stress when academic staff get proper rewards and recognition from the employers, they will not get stress out. Management should provide rewards for good work by providing proper benefits and remuneration they motivate faculty members .Management can provide good facilities which also motivate academic staff.

Conclusion:-

- Stress is very common in day to day life. Now a day's it's become our part of life. We can overcome stress but we cannot avoid stress. The objective of the study is to study the reasons for academic stress. These qualitative results of this research highlight the pertinent need to address the issue of occupational stress within educational sector.
- This study identifies the underlying causes of occupational stress in current teaching –learning milieu in India. The Top management of education Sector must use these inputs to develop a preventive strategy to mitigate the stress level and maximize the teacher's engagement. This paper explores few variables to reduce occupational stress: (a) flexible timing (b) Better HR policies (c) long breaks (d) teaching method.
- This study clearly suggests that occupational stress is having a debilitating impact on the personal and professional. The second quantitative phase of this research provide a prime opportunity for government, higher education sector management, and tertiary education unions to gain a detailed understanding of the causes of occupational stress and Design and implement strategies to reduce occupational stress.

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पुरातात्विक और इतिहास की दृष्टि से सांभर

रिंकू जैन

सांभर प्राचीन काल से वर्तमान तक एक प्रसिद्ध नगर रहा है यहाँ पर स्थित सांभर झील जो विश्व विख्यात प्राप्त नमक की झील है इसकी सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक, कलात्मक एवं साहित्यिक धरोहर दीर्घ अवधि से सुसम्पन्न एवं संवर्धित होती आयी है। इस भूखण्ड की अनेकों परम्पराएँ, रीति – रिवाज, धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक मान्यताएं जीवन का प्रकार एवं पद्धति, जीवन दर्शन एवं चिन्तन अपनी मूलभूत व्यक्तिकता लिए हुए है। इस दृष्टि से भी इस क्षेत्र का अध्ययन प्रांसगिक हो जाता है।¹

सांभर के दक्षिण में नलियासर की खुदाई में मिले कई बहुमूल्य सिक्के, पात्र व मूर्तियाँ जयपुर स्थित राजकीय संग्रहालय में देखी जा सकती है। जयपुर के डॉ. टी. एच. हैन्डली के आदेशानुसार वहाँ खुदाई करने पर पुरातत्व संबंधी अनेक वस्तुएं मिली थीं जो तब जयपुर राज्य के अजायबघर में रखी गयी थी। इसमें मंदिरों के शिखर, पकाई हुयी मिट्टी की मनुष्यों और जानवरों की मूर्तियाँ, ताँबे के सिक्के व अन्य सामग्री भी थी। इसमें प्राप्त पुरातत्व सामग्री के आधार पर सन् 1936 – 38 और 1938 – 39 में तत्कालीन निदेशक, पुरातत्व विभाग, श्री दयाराम साहनी ने इस स्थान को बहुत प्राचीन बताया उनके अनुसार चौहानों के राजवंश की उत्पत्ति से पूर्व अर्थात् ईसा के कुछ शताब्दियों पूर्व और बाद तक नलियासर की सभ्यता पनपी थी। खुदाई में तीसरी व चौथी ईसा पूर्व सदी के मोहनजोदड़ो व हड़प्पा के समकक्ष सभ्यता होने के अवशेष भी मिल चुके हैं।

यह सर्वविदित है कि ईसा के इर्दगिर्द शताब्दियों में आबादी नदी घाटियों और जल के स्थानों के समीप ही बढ़ने और बसने लगी थी यह प्रसिद्ध फ्रांसिसी भूगोलवेत्ता ब्लाश के कथन को स्पष्ट करती है—

"Humanity did not spread like a sheet of oil, but it grew in clumps like corals" Blache.²

यहाँ से मिली पकाई हुयी मिट्टी की मूर्तियों में से एक ऐसी मूर्ति है जिसका एक बड़ा सिर और छः सिर छोटे है तथा यक्षस्तम्भ भी बना है। उनके नीचे ईस्वी सन् पूर्व की दूसरी शताब्दी के आसपास की लिपि में " इंद्रसमय " "इन्द्रशर्मण " लेख है। इससे यह निश्चित है कि मूर्तियाँ आदि ब्राह्मण वैदिक धर्म से संबंध रखती है। यहाँ दसवीं शताब्दी का बना एक वैष्णव मंदिर है। यहाँ से कलात्मक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण काले पत्थर की अनेक सुन्दर मूर्तियाँ भी मिली है जिनमें अधिकतर विष्णु की है। वामन व शिव की मूर्तियाँ भी मिली है। सांभर क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक महत्व के पुराने सिक्के भी मिले हैं। सन् 1930 – 31 में खुदाई होने पर प्रतिहार नरेश भोजदेव की मुद्राएँ मिली थीं। भोजराज की विक्रम संवत् 900 – 936 तक की प्रशस्तियाँ मिली है। इन मुद्राओं पर एक नर वराह की मूर्ति बनी है और दूसरी तरफ श्री वदादि वराह लिखा है। इससे पता चलता है कि दसवीं शताब्दी के आरंभ में सांभर में प्रतिहारों की मुद्रा का प्रचार भी था।

इससे अनुमान होता है कि नलियासर कुषाणों व गुप्तों के शासन काल में एक विकसित स्थल था। यहाँ भू गर्भ से प्राप्त प्राचीन सिक्कों, बर्तनों अनेक कलात्मक वस्तुओं और खण्डहरों से जहाँ कुषाणकालीन सभ्यता एवं सांस्कृतिक पहलु उजागर होते हैं।³

वर्तमान कस्बे के समीप नलियासर में प्राचीन सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति के आज भी साक्षात् दर्शन किये जा सकते हैं। वहीं इस स्थल की प्राचीनता संबंधी तथ्यों का प्रामाणिकरण होता है। नगर योजना वैज्ञानिक रीति से बनाई गयी थी। गलियाँ सीधी थीं और भवन तरतीब से बने हुए थे। भवन बहुमंजिला थे यहाँ मिट्टी के कलात्मक बर्तन, मूर्तियाँ तथा खिलौने आदि बनते थे। शिव, यम, उमा, महेश्वर, दुर्गा एवं यक्ष मूर्तियाँ बड़ी संख्या में प्राप्त हुयी है। कुछ शक मूर्तियाँ भी प्राप्त हुयी है जिनमें पूँछ कटा बंदर, अश्व, लड़ते हुये शेर एवं हाथी शामिल है। सफेद रंग के पात्र भी प्राप्त हुए हैं। यहाँ पर एक बड़े टीले का उत्खनन किया गया जो 2000 फीट 2800 फीट के लगभग का था।

निवास स्थान –

उत्खनन के अन्तर्गत कई खाईयाँ खोदी गई जिसमें 45 धरों के ढाचें प्रकाश में आए। इन मकानों का स्वरूप खुले ऑगन तथा

Assessment of Biodiversity in the Dungra Range, District Banswara

Dr. Ashwani Arya

Abstract

Biodiversity is the term given to the variety of life on Earth and the natural patterns it forms. The biodiversity we see today is the fruit of billions of years of evolution, shaped by natural processes and, increasingly, by the influence of humans. The loss of biodiversity threatens our food supplies, essential ecological functions, opportunities for recreation and tourism, and sources of wood, medicines and energy. In this context this study has tried to bring out an assessment of the biodiversity in the Dungra range, District Banswara

The entire Banswara district supports *Tectona grandis* in fairly good form but presently in various stages of degradation. Along with the *Tectona grandis* other stand top storey varieties are *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Lunnea coromandelica*, *Boswellia serrata* etc. *Butea monosperma* is common in the drainage system and at the base of the hills. The study area also supports *Tectona Grandis* or Teak in fairly good form but presently in various stages of degradation. The study area has 50% of teak in different stands with several other associates in which *Butea monosperma* (20%) is most prominent. The area is subjected to heavy grazing and excessive hacking with the result that vegetation cover has almost removed and severe soil erosion has taken place. In addition, quite a large area has been encroached and put under shifting cultivation by local tribe and other people.

The present study found that the increasing pressure of both human and livestock population is taking a heavy toll on the biodiversity of the area particularly in terms of rapid falling of trees and excessive grazing of livestock. The study suggests both short term and long term measures to conserve the biodiversity of the region as well as to revive the already degraded forests.

Key words: Banswara, Teak, Forest, Rajasthan, Biodiversity.

Introduction

Biodiversity refers to the variety and variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur. The site of occurrence of species is determined by the environment conditions of the site and the range of tolerance of the species. Human population depends on the biodiversity for food and other necessities. The increasing human population is depleting natural resources and causing pollution.

In view of this reality, the biologically rich and unique habitats are being destroyed, fragmented and degraded. The loss of biodiversity prevents evolutionary capacity of biota to cope up with environmental changes. Thus the major challenge to science is to check the loss of species and erosion of gene pool.

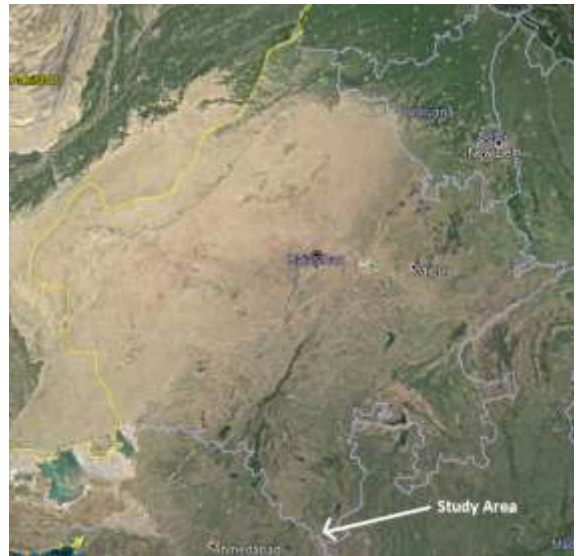
Banswara District has rich flora and fauna. It is also named so because of the bamboos (Bans) which were found in abundance in the forests. The forests include mainly teak. The wildlife includes a large variety of wild animals like leopard, chinkara, etc. Common birds in the region are fowl, partridge, black [HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_drongo"](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_drongo) drongo, grey shrike, green bee-eater, bulbul, parrot etc.

The study area constitute one of the important protected forest areas of the district that imitate the

general condition of biodiversity in the whole district and also exemplifies the degradation of biodiversity which has been set in over the whole district. The general decline in the biodiversity in the region has the common and known reasons as excessive grazing, overdependence of native population on forest resources etc but the repercussions of that are not properly understood as the gradual declining teak population will in long run change the vegetative profile of the region. This is a very important belt of teak forests in the state and therefore it must be preserved and enriched as rapid deforestation is leading to the decline of this resources in the state.

The study suggests both short term and long term measures to first arrest the decline in biodiversity and then to enrich it by involving people directly in the management and conservation of the biodiversity of the area.

Study Area



The study was done in Dungra range (District Banswara) of Rajasthan State. Banswara District has an area of 5,037 km², 1.47% of Rajasthan state. It is bounded on the north by Udaipur District, on the northeast by Pratapgarh District, on the east and southeast by Madhya Pradesh state, on the southwest by Gujarat state, and on the west by Dungarpur District. Banswara is located at 23.55°N 74.45°E.[1] It has an average elevation of 302 metres (990 ft). Banswara is part of the Vagad region of southern Rajasthan, which includes Banswara and Dungarpur districts. The region is mainly inhabited by tribals, predominantly Bhils. Banswara and Dungarpur are collectively called as VAGAR, and in both the places local language is VAGRI.

The District lies in the Mahi River basin. The Mahi flows north through the district from its origin in the Vindhya Range of Madhya Pradesh, entering the district from the southeast and flowing north towards the northern end of the district, where it turns southwest to form the boundary between Banswara and Dungarpur districts before entering Gujarat and emptying into the Gulf of Cambay. It is also known as 'City of Hundred Islands', due to presence of numerous islands in the Mahi River, which flows through Banswara.

The study area as already been described is situated at an altitude of 300 m ,relief of undulated hills of 25 degree slope with varying aspect. Geologically the rocks constitute of Phyllite Quartzite . Soil is Greyish brown, sandy loam 15 cm deep with preponderance of concretionary pebbles.

Methodology

The methodology adopted for the study includes the first step of analysis and assessment of biodiversity in the region through field visits to understand the existing status and causes of degradation of biodiversity. Data pertaining to all related aspects of biodiversity have been collected from books, gazetteers, forest working plans, scientific monographs, journals, research papers and library records. The compilation of collected information has been done by collecting and collating material relevant for the study from diverse sources.

Results and Discussions



Assessment of Biodiversity in the Dungra Range, District Banswara

Dr. Ashwani Arya

Biodiversity forms the web of life of which we are an integral part and upon which we so fully depend. Biological resources are the pillars upon which we build civilizations. Nature's products support such diverse industries as agriculture, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, pulp and paper, horticulture, construction and waste treatment. While the loss of individual species catches our attention, it is the fragmentation, degradation, and outright loss of forests, wetlands, coral reefs, and other ecosystems that poses the gravest threat to biological diversity. While loss of species has always occurred as a natural phenomenon, the pace of extinction has accelerated dramatically as a result of human activity. Ecosystems are being fragmented or eliminated, and innumerable species are in decline or already extinct.

Just like the entire Banswara district the study area also supports *Tectona Grandis* or Teak in fairly good form but presently in various stages of degradation. The study area has 50% of teak in different stands with several other associates in which *Butea monosperma* (20%) is most prominent. The complete classification of the vegetation is presented in tabulation form as follows :

Particulars	Descriptions														
Description of stand top storey	Average height 6 metres , Density 0.5 <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Species</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Percentage of species</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Tectona grandis</i></td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Butea monosperma</i></td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Nyctantes arbor tristis</i></td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i></td> <td>All below 10 percent</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Boswellia serrata</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Sterculia urens</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>On the top of hills, there is hardly two trees per hectare but in the drains, the density is comparatively better.</p>	Species	Percentage of species	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	50	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	20	<i>Nyctantes arbor tristis</i>	10	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	All below 10 percent	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>		<i>Sterculia urens</i>	
Species	Percentage of species														
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	50														
<i>Butea monosperma</i>	20														
<i>Nyctantes arbor tristis</i>	10														
<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	All below 10 percent														
<i>Boswellia serrata</i>															
<i>Sterculia urens</i>															
Under growth	<i>Holarrhena antydysenterica</i> <i>Helicteres isora</i> <i>Flacourtia indica</i>														
Ground flora	Very sparse consisting of <i>Cassia tora</i> , <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> , <i>Tridax procumbens</i> , <i>Borreria articularis</i> . Among grasses, <i>Aristida hystrix</i> and <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> are found.														
Climbers	<i>Cocculus pendulus</i> is found occasionally. On upper reaches <i>Dendrophthoe falcate</i> - <i>Syn loranthus longiforus</i> is parasitizing most of the <i>Boswellia</i> trees.														
Champion's type	4 a C1- dry teak.														
Proposed type	Degraded <i>Tectona grandis</i> series.														

Conclusion

Teak trees are gnarled, crooked, hollow, mature and heavily pollarded. *Sterculia urens* and *Boswellia serrata* are generally found on the upper reaches whereas *Butea monosperma* is found in the lower reaches and foot hills. The area is subjected to heavy grazing and excessive hacking with the result that vegetation cover has almost removed and severe soil erosion has taken place. In addition, quite a large area has been encroached and put under shifting cultivation by local tribe and other people.

Most of the hills of Dungra range support this type of vegetation. Growth of tall grasses is possible where soil is washed away due to erosion, this system can be helpful.

Increasing pressure of both human and livestock population is taking a heavy toll on the biodiversity of the area particularly in terms of rapid falling of trees and excessive grazing of livestock. Soil of hilly and plateau tracks is fragile and has a thin horizon so these areas must be monitored very closely so that the soil erosion due to removal of vegetation cover can be checked by planting of new saplings which can bind the soil in short term and then these areas too can be made viable to support the teak vegetation as they were supporting prior to the deterioration conditions were set in.

People should be made a part of conservation efforts and they can be educated on various practices related to forestry as this type of participatory approach has always yielded good results the world over. Various practices such as Agro forestry, Community forestry and Farm forestry should be encouraged so that the dependence of the local population on the forests for fuel and fodder can be reduced to a large extent and the forests resources which are in a precarious state can be conserved.

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Art of Amalgamating Law With Literature

Suruchi Aswal

Abstract-

Law is a system of rules that creates and enforces social or governmental institutions to regulate behaviour like a human. It also helps to regulate and to ensure that a community show respect and equality amongst themselves from time to time. Laws of any state or country are formed by the constitution of that country; written or tacit, and the rights encoded therein. Its relation with society and therefore, literature is quite ancient as it shapes politics, economics, history and society in various ways and serves as a mediator of people.

And literature is something which is called as a life and society. Its dictionary meaning says “writings having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest” is literature.

My this paper will focus on the interdisciplinary connection between law and literature. This field has roots in two major developments in the intellectual history of law—first, the growing doubt about whether law in isolation is a source of value and meaning, or whether it must be plugged into a large cultural or philosophical or social-science context to give it value and meaning; and, second, the growing focus on the mutability of meaning in all texts, whether literary or legal.

Keywords: Law, Literature, art, democracy, judiciary, history, philosophy, psychology, sociology.

Paper:-

The dictionary meaning defines law as "a binding custom or practice of a community; a rule or mode of conduct or action that is prescribed or formally recognized as binding by a supreme controlling authority or is made obligatory by a sanction (as an edict, decree, prescript, order, ordinance, statute, resolution, rule, judicial decision, or usage) made, recognized, or enforced by the controlling authority". A system of rules of any particular country or community which ultimately recognizes the regulating actions of its members and, thus, enforces on them as imposition of penalties.

While, literature dictionary meaning is any “writing having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest” which off course makes impact on the minds of its readers. In fact it's quite difficult to define literature as George Orwell noted, one of the parameters to judge a literary work is its ability to survive over time and in competition with other works- including cultural products.

Law is very much connected with literature as it shapes and serves as a mediator of relations between people of society. Not only literature, law also provides a scholarly inquiry into legal history, philosophy, economic analysis and sociology and thus, solving important and complex issues concerning equality, fairness, and justice.

The history of law inquires about law of whether it's a growing doubt about law in isolation as a source of value or it is plugged into a large cultural or philosophical or social-science context to give value and

Law and Literature is now a burgeoning field of comparative learning in many academic universities. The curriculum was developed by members of academia and the legal profession who hoped to make law a more humanistic enterprise. The Greek philosopher Plato recognized the relationship between law and literature much earlier by saying "A society's law book should, in right and reason, prove, when we open it, far the best and finest work of its whole literature".

Many literary critics have written about the role of law in literature, especially we can see in the popular works of Franz Kafka's *Der Prozess* (1925; *The Trial*) and Albert Camus's *L'Etranger* (1942; *The Stranger*). These writers have explored fictional works that offer a direct and pointed critique of an aspect of the law—for instance in, E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India* (1924), Charles Dickens's *Bleak House* (1852-53), and Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726). Some popular as well as critically acclaimed literary works by prominent writers like Shakespeare, Kafka, Dickens, Camus, have dealt with the theme of law. These writers were influenced by the legal system of their own time and were aware of its impact on both personal and social level. They many times took law as the subject matter of their novel or play just not only to tell an interesting story but also about the prevailed legal system of the society so that people can be concerned about their rights. Also there are few literary texts which react to the law in literature, ranging in scope from Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* (1850), to the plays of Bertold Brecht, to the contemporary plays of Alice Childress and August Wilson.

The law students and professors used to read themes and techniques of interpretation, crossing multiple boundaries and eliciting comparative discussions of professional ethical commitments as they study *A Bend in the River*, *Atonement*, *Disgrace*, and *Emma*. There are many novels which deal which politics and law as in *Emma*, there is a discussion of British social class and empire and that comes out much more clearly as in *A Bend in the River*, which is concerned directly with imperialism in Africa. We can thus see lot of connections that we could draw from one to another—and all raised ethical issues.

Jane Austen who writes on issues of marriage, which has a lot of political reverberations around feminist issues or the issues of gay rights. We talked about *Disgrace*, which, again, is concerned with Africa and questions of imperialism. Thus, we see, almost every work of literature that has any depth, raises number of themes that intersect at a variety of different points with law. Even in books like *Emma*, which explicitly have only a relatively small legal component, it's very easy to draw the implications for what students have to face in their professional lives.

Another such is *Atonement*, 2001 British metaHYPERLINK "<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metafiction>"HYPERLINK "<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metafiction>"fiction novel written by Ian McEwan concerning the understanding of and responding to the need for personal atonement. The novel cross between a murder mystery and a detective story which according to professors of law feels that a detective story is always something which tries to promote good in a world of evil.

The Stranger or The Outsider, a novel by Albert Camus which depicts the virtues of truth confront the deceits and corruptions of law. Through the novel, the readers also come to know about the justice system of the time and existing loopholes as the trial for the murder of an Arab proceeds. Furthermore, the novel addresses the issue of the inevitable conflict between defective legal proceedings and individual way of thinking.

Franz Kafka's *The Trial* is another novel where the author exposes how law is abused and made to bring enormous suffering into a man's life. The main character, Josef K., awakens one morning and, for reasons

meaning to life. Both areas can be divided into two different but mutually related perspectives as- Law in literature - which understands issues that are explored in great literary texts. It specifically concerned with the way in which legal situations are presented in literature from which literary writers are able to see the law. Lawyers get to learn about human conditions and there how, they take their decisions. Authors like , Albert Camus, Herman Melville, Fyodor Dostoevsky, and Charles Dickens have dealt with law as a subject in their works like the famous Charles Dickens's *The Pickwick Papers*. Through the fictional stories, lawyers' scholars learn that how they can also deal with the political and social situations from the novel, and by the story of an individual they often find themselves before the court. Robert Weisberg, a renowned professor of law and literature, believes that the law in literature offers fertile possibilities. Lawyers, according to him, learn a lot through literature as literary texts instruct them about legal situations and human conditions. James Boyd White, another professor, also sees an intrinsic value in the use of literature as a means of discussing legal topics. He believes that novels cause their students to reach conclusions regarding human understanding. Law itself also regulates certain fundamental aspects of literature, such as through the law of copyright.

Secondly, law as literature which understands legal texts by reference of literary interpretation, analysis, and critique methods. Law has fascinated writers over centuries; many writers have also themselves been lawyers, or trained in law, including famous ones like Sir Walter Scott, Tolstoy, Kafka, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. And nothing could be more dramatic than the setting of a courtroom trial. An adversarial system, foe placed against foe, the slow built-up tension between the parties- all are irresistible to a literary mind with dramatic proclivities. Literature gives an ability of unique insight into any extreme human condition through text with the legal framework that regulates those human experiences in reality.

Combining both gives a much better democratic and moral society. Most of the people also agree that literature serves a purpose that allows for ethical development and growth within the student. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* , teaches its readers how to read into becoming a member of an audience .It defines-into becoming one who understands each shift of tone, who shares the perceptions and judgments the text invites to make, and who feels the sentiments proper to the circumstances. The interpretations of literary works also help us to understand our cultural environment, which in turn helps us to come to a better understanding and interpretation of the law.

Relationship between law and literature is ages old. If we go back to the origins of law, among the ancient Greeks it was aligned with rhetoric, speaking and writing. Rhetoric was originally intended to present arguments in court. As law became more professional, it was closed off from this. Thus, law and literature have taken different ways, literature being more and more concerned with the expression of human emotions and feelings, while law became increasingly concerned with the maintenance of social order. It then again started with a movement in the first half of the twentieth century. James Boyd White is called as the founder of the law and literature movement because of the dedicated research and distinguished publications he has contributed to this rapidly growing field. His most renowned publication, *The Legal Imagination*, published in 1973, emphasizes the relationship of legal texts to literary analysis and literary texts to the legal issues that they explore. With growing popularity of the movement, different ways of enhancing legal studies came into being studies by examining and interpreting legal texts using the techniques of literary critics. Since then , the movement became the leading interdisciplinary law journal directed to law and the arts students, with a specific focus on critical theory and literary expression in its diverse media and forms.

never revealed, is arrested and subjected to the judicial process for an unspecified crime. Some crucial questions of judicial proceedings like a backlog of cases, arresting on suspicion and detaining a person for an uncertain period, absence of proper investigation, and absence of the right to self-defense are brought to our attention as readers. Shakespeare's works contain a remarkable quantity of law terms and they are used very accurately. The use of legal jargon in *Hamlet* is particularly impressive. But it is *The Merchant of Venice*, a controversial tale of a Jewish moneylender that examines themes of justice and the bias of legal systems. Dickens' popular novel *Bleak House* is particularly known for the novelist's blunt attack on the flaws of the British judiciary system. Dickens' experience of working as a law clerk in London came in handy in unearthing and depicting the law's flaws so vividly. The plot concerns a long-running legal battle that takes place between two parties claiming the inheritance of a large property, a battle which in the end costs both parties dearly. Many believe that Dickens's harsh portrayal of the lengthy Chancery system made way for the reforms that took place in the 1870s.

Another novel that blends law and literature is that of Indian writer, Mani Shankar Mukerjee, who wrote under the pseudonym of Shankar, *Kato Ajanare* which centered round his real life experiences as a clerk to barrister Noel Frederick Barwell. The novel brings together true stories (some of them reported judgments) into a fictional space and experiences at Calcutta High court.

From the ancient Greek tragedian Sophocles to Shakespeare, Dickens and modern legal dramatist Grisham, stories about law have fascinated readers and offered an outsider's view of the efficiency of justice system. The law and literature movement which began in the first half of the twentieth century has contributed to the development of the concept of the interdisciplinary connection between law and literature. Now many prominent universities offer literature courses to law students and law courses to literature students. As a result law students and lawyers are better equipped with rhetoric skills, while literature students and writers are gaining more expertise at incorporating law, a very important part of social life, into literature.

Another thing that interrelate law and literature is a term called as 'legal fiction' which means 'any assumption which conceals or tends to conceal the fact that the rule of law has undergone any alteration, its letter remaining unchanged but its operation being modified'. By means of a legal fiction, a child can be adopted from one family to another. Case law is another law based on a fiction that while enacting a particular rule of law, the legislature had a particular intention. Fiction also played an important role as a source of law in ancient times. There was a rule of procedure in Rome by which a non-Roman was allowed to make a false allegation that he was a Roman citizen and thereby a praetor urbanus was able to try his case. The fiction of citizenship was adopted merely for the purpose of extending the Roman law to the non-Romans. All were under the same "lex gentium." In England the Court of Exchequer took jurisdiction over civil cases by means of a legal fiction that the plaintiff was the debtor of the king. These fictions were adopted by the courts as devices to add to the jurisdiction of the courts. The teachings of the most highly qualified of various nations are still considered as a source of international law. Legal fiction and legal presumption, however, are not the same. Legal fiction is a source of law while legal presumption is a rule of law. One fact is recognized by law as sufficient proof of another

The impact of literature on law is far reaching with regard to teaching, legal writing, statutory interpretations and duly submission of petitions before the bench. Many authors have tried to show the human condition and the law's effect on it through their literary works from a neutral point of view.

So far we have talked about law and literature and their relation with each other or interrelation. Now, we

will talk about the benefits of amalgamating law with literature. Firstly, literature is exceptionally capable of probing human psychology and conditions through text. This capacity can be combined with the legal framework which regulates human actions in real life and truly pave the way for a democratic judiciary which is a prerequisite for establishing a just and moral society. Secondly, literature is considered to be a carrier of human will and freedom of expression. This characteristic can be positively incorporated into the judicial system to facilitate more humane legal decisions. Thirdly, literature helps us understand the text's role in defining human experience as used in legal rhetoric. Fourth, by applying literary methods in legal writing, laws can be more readily interpreted and legal decisions can be conveyed more effectively. Fifth, reading and writing literature helps improve clarity of expression which is a must for everybody involved in the legal profession. Moreover, every citizen of a society should also acquire this clarity to enable them to defend themselves in the legal arena. Next, special cases can be accommodated through the application of literary standards to legal documents and thus despotism can be reduced to a great extent. In this regard some proponents of the admixture of law and literature argue that this looks back to and restores the image of the lawyer as a person of letters possessing a broad liberal education and being well versed in languages, rhetoric and literature, who views law as an aspect of the humanities and the public life, not a science or a business. Lastly, one of the skills literature teaches lawyers is the power of the imagination so that lawyers learn to place themselves in the shoes of the client, the opponent, the witnesses, the judge, and the jury in order to anticipate reactions to their pleadings, presentation of evidence, arguments and settlement proposals.

However, one need not think that only law will benefit from this intermingling; rather, it is advantageous for literature as well. Both have benefits of amalgamation. The law has immensely enlarged the area and scope for literature already. The law enriches itself every day and this ever widening sphere of law can be a great source for literature. Until now most literature in which law plays a major role has concerned criminal law, ignoring the many disputes over inheritance, contracts, divorce and real property. These very issues can be presented with more legal focus in literature if the writers are interested in knowing a bit more about law and the legal system. In this context we do very well remember the nineteenth-century British novels which are rich sources of thinking about law and lawyers and offer insight into the legal heritage, mainly because the novelists Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Anthony Trollope and others participated in the debate about the best way to implement legal reform. In this regard more scope will be created to consider human feelings, emotions, and the environment where a person is raised. Then theories of punishment-as there are different theories available, like reformatory, punitive, deterrent, expiation, preventive, and so on-should be analysed thoroughly. This is where literature can open up windows of thought for the reformers. The definition of an offence can be scrutinised even more critically if it is seen through literature. Taking lessons from literature, life can be improved, which can substantially help the law-enforcement agencies to maintain order in society with ease and comfort. Social and communal conflicts are commonplace in every country and they are well-depicted in literature; law can borrow these materials to deal with them. Literature also helps to find ways of dealing with psychological problems which are quite common in human life and have certain effects on society. Again literature tells us how to look at these sensitive issues and therefore may help the law manage them in a more delicate way. As edification is one of the objectives of literature, the blending of law and literature ultimately helps the moral development of anybody concerned with the law. Since literature critiques lawyers and the overall legal system, this intermingling will certainly widen the scope for criticising the different shortcomings of the legal system, such as delays in trial proceedings, imprisonment without trial, torture

on remand or interrogation, lack of sincerity in investigation, corruption, and so on, and will no doubt help to find ways to curb them. In fact, law is not at all a stagnant subject, rather it has undergone huge changes over the ages and literature can very well claim to be the greatest contributor. Different writers in different ages have made the lawmakers think about the loopholes of the prevailing laws through their writings. This is how new interpretations of different laws have come about, and thus the loopholes have been exposed. Similarly, writers have provided us with new ideas about how to define crime and punishment under different circumstances and helped clarify law. Likewise, the discretionary power of the judges and its effects on the justice system can be viewed in a broader literary perspective.

Recently, in the global perspective, law has expanded its sphere and in the process problems like eviction, mass killing, war crimes, arbitrary power, and illegal occupation by foreign armies have come to the fore. All these issues are the themes of many literary works by different writers, which can assist legal experts to find ways to think about and deal with them. Literature also helps in building a better society by illustrating the consequences of committing crimes and the dreadful conditions of a criminal life.

To conclude, the amalgamation of literature with law of law with literature, can give us hope of having a legal system touched by humanity. It may help writers to produce literature with more experience of life and society. At the same time, we need not forget that law is a part of our culture, not a mere technical study and it has a lot to offer to literature as well. As literature is a storehouse of alternative visions of law and society, the more literature comes into the thoughts of a lawyer or a law student, the better is the chance of law in a society paying due regard to human values and emotions, a quality which many people believe law seriously lacks. The literary bent helps lawyers argue better and judges articulate better. Likewise, literature should be more concerned with the everyday problems of life and a true reflection of society in the broad view. The times demand that writers do not just project a series of imaginary pictures playing in their minds, and law can truly help literature meet this demand.

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The Impact of Various Aspects of Stress Influencing Factors of Private Sector Employees

Harsh Kumar

Abstract

The study finds out that everybody in the universe has stress but the level may vary among individual to individual. As far as the present study is concerned, though different issues faced by employees of private companies, personal problems are the most significant one, which lead to have more stress not only at their work place but also in their family. Among the different coping strategies, most of the private employees adopt constructive coping strategies like taking coffee or tea, watching television and listening to music, doing physical exercise and writing stress diary, etc. At the same time, the companies not forget to take care of employees who opt for destructive coping strategies like drinking alcohol and smoking cigarettes. It is worth mentioning that experience, education and numbers of dependents are the major factors that determine stress among the employees. Work family conflict and family work conflict are the two major outcome of stress. Employees who have work family conflict can be managed well, but those who have family work conflict must be treated with care as they adopt destructive coping strategies. When companies implement the suggestions mentioned in this article, and thereby satisfy their employees, then the forthcoming years will be a golden period not only for the employees of private companies, but also for the employees of Public sector.

Keywords : Stress-influencing factors, private sector employees.

1. Introduction

Every human being is stressed at one time or other. Occupation could be a major area of stress creating circumstances. People are constantly pressurized to accomplish more and more works within less facility and less time. Stress occurs when people are faced with events, which they perceive as endangering their physical and psychological well-being. These events are usually referred to as stressors and people reaction to them as stress responses (Mathews, 2005). The way, one reacts will depend upon his/her vulnerability. Employees develop various symptoms of stress that can harm their job performance, as a result of external or internal pressures. External pressures result from deadlines, staffing issues and heavy workloads. Internal pressures may result from unconstructive thinking, unrealistic expectations, inability to delegate and so on (Manimaran and Harisundar, 2006). In the organisations, employee stress is an increasing problem. Work related stress has gained importance because of its implications on employee dissatisfaction, lowered productivity, lowered physical and mental health of employees.

2. Scope of The Study

The scope of this article would be to identify the stress of the private sector employees at different levels, who face in the organisation and to focus how much mentally they are fit to face this kind of stress. To learn the ways the organisation deals to handle the kind of stress the employees face. To know how the organisation gets affected due to the stress faced by the employees.

3. Importance of The Study

This study is significant for the employees of private sector to locating the factors influencing stress among them and after locating the root cause, according to the method of stress they will be guided to identify the suitable stress coping mechanism. If they are deployed suitable stress coping mechanism, then the interrelationships or mutual understanding between them will be improved and they will be working together and the team spirit will be geared-up.

4. Statement of The Problem

The employees of private sector are providing decent employment opportunity to the general public at the same time, the employees those who are employed and engaged in the private companies, they are put under tremendous stress due to various reasons. That is, the employees influenced by various influencers of stress like company issues, occupational issue, work pressure, personal issue and co-workers issue. So it is clearly understood that, the employees of private sectors are having more avenues for loading stress. In fact, they are rendering very important service to the society and that is why they must be treated as an important human asset of the society and they must be safeguarded from all possible threats (stress) to ensure their health, wealth and survival. So, how the employees of private companies are put under stress, the various influencers of stress and stress coping mechanisms are needed to address properly.

5. Objectives of The Study

To identify the impact of various aspects of driving on stress influencing factors.

6. Research Methodology

6.1. Research Design

The study is descriptive nature because certain available secondary data is to be collected and its characteristics are to be described without diluting its originality.

6.2. Analytical Tool

This article is analytical in nature because application of tool becomes necessary. The following tools have been used in this article.

1. t-test
2. Freidman Test
3. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
4. Regression Analysis

6.3. Variables Used In This Study

A brief description about the variables used in this research is given in the following paragraphs.

- i. Company issues
- ii. Occupational related issues
- iii. Work pressure
- iv. Personal issues

7. Review of Literature

Srivastava and Singh (1981) Occupational stress arising from various job dimensions impairs employees' favourable attitude towards job and management and makes the employees to violate the

formal procedures and policies and result in negative job and management attitude. Under participation also results in dissatisfaction with job and management. These results are similar to the findings of a study among blue-collar workers. Excessive and consistent job stress results in job dissatisfaction, anxiety and depression and in some cases, even serious physical and mental disabilities ranging all the way to coronary heart diseases.

Kathryn Tyler (2006), Stress is a subject of interest to researchers across fields because occupational stress is a major problem for both individuals and organisations. Stress has both positive and negative effects. On the positive side, stress motivates individuals to get more work done as in working toward a deadline. On the negative side, Stress causes the feeling of overwhelming and procrastination. Too much stress depresses the immune system and makes the individual sick.

Asim Masood (2013), examined that, the relationship between Job Stress and Employee Retention and consequences of high stress on bank employees of banking sector of Pakistan. The author identified problematic customer relation is caused by creating major stress on employees. They are more focused to avoid stress at their work place, which is directly affects, their performance. If avoided, then turn-over is unusually high in this viable business world of today. Moreover, the ratio of employee and turnover of the organisation must be minimum. The study has suggested finally maintaining an amicable customer relationship to off-load the stress of employees as well as to increase the overall performance of an organisation.

8. Analysis And Interpretation

Anova - Impact Of Hours Of Work In A Day On Company Related Issues, Occupational Related Issues, Work Pressure, And Personal Issues.

TABLE 1

Hours of work in a day		Company related Issues	Occupational related issues	Work Pressure	Personal Issues
Less than 10 hours	Mean	2.258	2.661	3.076	3.061
	SD	0.370	0.488	0.634	0.511
10 to 12 hours	Mean	2.494	2.542	2.644	3.368
	SD	0.539	0.330	0.821	0.537
12 to 14 hours	Mean	2.819	2.832	2.948	3.333
	SD	0.435	0.387	0.782	0.389
More than 14 hours	Mean	3.173	3.271	3.750	3.022
	SD	0.377	0.356	0.710	0.395
	F	42.157	41.312	24.615	8.562
	Sig.	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

The result shows that the hours of work in a day influences all the stress influencing factors namely company related issues ($F = 42.157$; $p < 0.001$), occupational related issues ($F = 41.312$; $p < 0.001$), work pressure ($F = 24.615$; $p < 0.001$), and personal issues ($F = 8.562$; $p < 0.001$).

As far as company related issues are concerned, the respondents who work for more than 14 hours (mean = 3.173; SD = 0.377) are having comparatively more company related issues than the respondents who work for less than 10 hours in a day (mean = 2.258; SD = 0.370).

With regard to occupational related issues the respondents who work for more than 14 hours in a day (mean = 3.271; SD = 0.356) are having high occupational related issues compared to the respondents who work for 10 to 12 hours in a day (mean = 2.542; SD = 0.330).

Similarly, for work pressure, the respondents who work for more than 14 hours in a day (mean = 3.750; SD = 0.710) are having more issues compared to the respondents who work for 10 to 12 hours in a day (mean = 2.644; SD = 0.821).

Regarding personal issues, respondents who work for 10 to 12 hours (mean = 3.368; SD = 0.537) and 12 to 14 hours (mean = 3.333; SD = 0.389) in a day are having comparatively more issues than the respondents who work for less than 10 hours (mean = 3.061; SD = 0.511) and more than 14 hours in a day (mean = 3.022; SD = 0.395).

Hence, it is concluded from the above results that the respondents who work for more hours are prone to have all the stress creating issues namely company related issues, occupation related issues, work pressure, and personal issues.

T-test - Impact of Respondents' Opinion On Wage Fixation On Company Related Issues, Occupational Related Issues, Work Pressure, And Personal Issues

TABLE-2

Wage fixation		Company re- lated Issues	Occupational re- lated issues	Work Pressure	Personal Issues
Yes	Mean	2.750	2.764	3.106	3.242
	SD	0.711	0.426	0.894	0.535
No	Mean	2.935	3.066	3.400	3.120
	SD	0.461	0.470	0.838	0.427
	t	2.061	3.831	2.022	1.590
	Sig.	0.041	0.000	0.044	0.113

The respondents' opinion about wage fixation is given in the above table in terms of mean values with respect to various stress influencing variables called stress influencers. t-test has been performed to find out the mean difference among the respondents who agree that their company fix the wage and the respondents who do not agree for the above statement. On performing the test it is noted that except personal issues (t = 1.590; p = 0.113), all the other stress influencing factors namely company related issues (t = 2.061; p = 0.041), occupational related issues (t = 3.831; p < 0.001), and work pressure (t = 2.022; p = 0.044) are having significant outcome.

As far as company related issues are concerned, the respondents who do not agree that wage fixation (mean = 2.935; SD = 0.461) significantly different from the respondents who agree for the statement (mean = 2.750; SD = 0.711). However, the mean score is not high but it is moderate.

With regard to occupational related issues the respondents who do not agree that wage fixation (mean = 3.066; SD = 0.470) significantly different from the respondents who agree for the statement (mean = 2.764; SD = 0.426). However, here too, the mean score is not high but it is moderate.

Similarly, for work pressure also, the respondents who do not agree that wage fixation (mean = 3.400; SD = 0.838) significantly different from the respondents who agree for the statement (mean = 3.106; SD = 0.894). Hence, it is concluded from the above results that the respondents who accept that their company fix the wage are having low company related issues, occupation related issues, and work pressure.

9. Findings

1. Hours of work in a day, influences all the stress-influencing factors namely company related issues, occupational related issues, work pressure, and personal issues. That is, the respondents who work for more hours are prone to have all the stress creating issues namely company related issues, occupation related issues, work pressure, as well as personal issues.

2. It is found that 78 per cent of the respondents do not accept that they get wage fixation, which shows that the collection is not a main criteria for fixing the wage for private bus drivers.

10. Conclusion

Everybody in the universe has stress but the level may vary among individual to individual. As far as the present study is concerned, though different issues faced by employees of private companies, personal problems are the most significant one, which lead to have more stress not only at their work place but also in their family. Among the different coping strategies, most of the employees adopt constructive coping strategies like taking coffee or tea, watching television and listening to music, doing physical exercise and writing stress diary, etc. At the same time, the companies not forget to take care of employees who opt for destructive coping strategies like drinking alcohol and smoking cigarettes. It is worth mentioning that experience, education and numbers of dependents are the major factors that determine stress among the employees. Work family conflict and family work conflict are the two major outcome of stress. Employees who have work family conflict can be managed well, but those who have family work conflict must be treated with care as they adopt destructive coping strategies. When companies implement the suggestions mentioned in this article, and thereby satisfy their employees, then the forthcoming years will be a golden period not only for the employees of private companies, but also for the employees of Public sector.

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Overall Performance Evaluation Through Economic Value Added

Dr. B.L.Soni

It is a well-known fact of financial management, that profit maximization and wealth maximization are the primary objectives of any organization. However, several renowned economists and subject experts give precedence to wealth maximization over profit maximization. If an organization fails to create wealth then it is not only a burden on the internal resources of the organization but also a burden on the society and there is no reason to keep it running for an indefinite period of time.

Meaning of Economic Value Added

Economic value added (EVA) is a measure of a company's financial performance based on the residual wealth calculated by deducting its cost of capital from its operating profit, adjusted for taxes on a cash basis. EVA can also be referred to as economic profit, and it attempts to capture the true economic profit of a company. This measure was devised by Stern Stewart and Co.

Thus, EVA is the incremental difference in the rate of return over a company's cost of capital. Essentially, it is used to measure the value a company generates from funds invested into it. If a company's EVA is negative, it means the company is not generating value from the funds invested into the business. Conversely, a positive EVA shows a company is producing value from the funds invested in it.

Calculating EVA

The formula for calculating EVA is:

$$\text{EVA} = \text{Net Operating Profit after Taxes (NOPAT)} - [\text{Capital Invested} * \text{Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)}]$$

The equation above shows there are three key components to a company's EVA. NOPAT, the amount of capital invested and the WACC. NOPAT can be calculated manually but is normally listed in a public company's financials. Capital invested is the amount of money used to fund a specific project. WACC is the average rate of return a company expects to pay its investors; the weights are derived as a fraction of each financial source in a company's capital structure. WACC can also be calculated but is normally provided as public record.

The goal of EVA is to quantify the charge, or cost, for investing capital into a certain project, and then assess whether it is generating enough cash to be considered a good investment. The charge represents the minimum return that investors require to make their investment worthwhile. A positive EVA shows a project is generating returns in excess of the required minimum return.

The Benefits of EVA

The purpose of EVA is to assess company and management performance. EVA champions the idea a business is only profitable when it creates wealth and returns for shareholders, and requires performance above a company's cost of capital.

EVA as a performance indicator is very useful. The calculation shows how and where a company created

wealth, through the inclusion of balance sheet items. This forces managers to be aware of assets and expenses when making managerial decisions. However, the EVA calculation relies heavily on the amount of invested capital, and is best used for asset-rich companies that are stable or mature. Companies with intangible assets, such as technology businesses, may not be good candidates for an EVA evaluation.

Economic Value Added (EVA) is important because it is used as an indicator of how profitable company projects are and it therefore serves as a reflection of management performance.

The idea behind EVA is that businesses are only truly profitable when they create wealth for their shareholders, and the measure of this goes beyond calculating net income. Economic value added asserts that businesses should create returns at a rate above their cost of capital

The economic value calculation has many advantages. It succinctly summarizes how much and from where a company created wealth. It includes the balance sheet in the calculation and encourages managers to think about assets as well as expenses in their decisions.

However, the seemingly infinite cash adjustments associated with calculating economic value can be time-consuming. And accrual distortions can still affect the measure, particularly when it comes to depreciation and amortization differences. Also, economic value added only applies to the period measured; it is not predictive of future performance, especially for companies in the midst of reorganization and/or about to make large [capital](#) investments.

The EVA calculation depends heavily on invested capital, and it is therefore most applicable to asset-intensive companies that are generally stable. Thus, EVA is more useful for auto manufacturers, for example, than software companies or service companies with a lot of intangible assets.

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“Integrated Learning in Higher Education- A Core Catalyst of Skill Development Culture in India”

Jitendra Singh

Abstract

This paper is an attempt to highlight much required revolutionary shift of how our pervasive, aged and struggling Higher education institutional setup can complement the current opportunity and need of germinating a culture of skill development in India. If implemented effectively with practical learning orientation and industry integration approach higher education will prove to be a pragmatic tool.

India today stand as the most promising global economy with number of domestic and foreign business opportunities queued up. To cater and take advantage of present economic momentum of growth and development there is an ongoing need of competent manpower. The government of India is committed to facilitate the process by focusing its policy interventions on skill development as its top priority.

At such a promising state of economic development the role of integrating higher education (under graduate and post graduate courses) with industry is imperative for enrichment of large proportion of the human capital, that too at crucial initial stage of higher education in terms of pre-employment learning inputs and outcomes. Specific skill development programs can be more effective if the fundamental and already existing system of higher educational institutions is capitalized in a concrete qualitative manner with special stress on implementation and sustenance of a mutual mechanism which facilitates psychologically instilling learning, through and with industry as ground level active participant bridging the skill gap and talent crunch.

Keywords: Higher education Institutions, Skill development, Integrated Learning

Introduction

Being in a transition phase by joining the league of fastest growing economies of world, India as a nation is stepping towards the developed arena. Throughout the planned development endeavors since independence there have been priority challenges which we identified to be addressed as basic key issues. These core issues have mostly fell under the category of physical resources like food, shelter, medical facilities, basic infrastructure, employment and literacy rate. To some extent planned economic development has been a success in terms of growth but qualitative development is still questionable and carries a lot of potential opportunities.

According to the estimates released by central statistical organization (CSO), Indian economy is expected to grow at a 5-year high of 7.6% and the growth estimate of Indian economy has exceeded china's growth. The size of the economy is projected at Rs.124.9 lakh crore. The share of gross value added (GVA) by service sector at current price stands at 52.60% in year 2014-15. The annual growth rate of service sector in 11th plan period 2007-2012 followed by industry at 7.2% stood at 9.7%. India's services sector covers a wide range of activities such as financing, insurance, trade, hotel, transport, storage and communication, real estate, professional services.

The services sector is the key driver of economic growth in India. Contribution of service sector in Indian

GDP (gross domestic product) is 50.7% followed by industry contribution 31.8%. Service sector attracted maximum flow of FDI at 17.5%, thereby becoming significant foreign exchange recipient and the most striking sector for FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) inflows. India stands at number 8 in terms of services export in the world. The services exports have in 2014 stood at US\$ 155.6 billion, which constitutes 7.5 per cent of the GDP. The sub-sectors covering financial services, real estate and professional services contributed 21.6 per cent to the GDP, and mounted the fastest of other sub-categories at 10.3 per. According to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) the amount of FDI inflows through service sector in the period April 2000-March 2016, amounting to about US\$ 50.79 billion which is about 18 per cent of the total foreign inflows. The employment statistics exhibit an upward movement due to the economic boost. According to sixth Economic census 2013, the number of people employed in country rose to 34.35%. The proportion of women in total workforce increased to 25.56%. India stands at number 2 after china in the global Innovation Efficiency Index-2012 and at number 9 in top 10 economies of world (2014).

National development depends heavily on the quality of efforts made in direction of maximum Enrichment of humans' ability to learn and expansion of creativity. Development of the human minds through proper implementation of educational resources is a national responsibility. Higher education is a vital tool for the purpose of developing requisite skills. Emerging economic state calls for a shift of the focus from quantitative figures of success to qualitative development i.e. development aspect of human resources. Young college students are the significant seeds and fuel to national development. And there learning oriented development holds a pivotal significance in accelerating and sustaining economic momentum. There is a need to germinate a culture of learning and skill development through the active participation of industry in higher education as a collective responsibility mutual collaboration. The issues related to responsibility of mentoring and shaping the learning patterns of UG pursuing college students along with conscious, sensitive & collective efforts in the direction to enrich human resources inventory with skilled minds holds pragmatic significance. There is a need of much required revolutionary shift of how our pervasive, aged and struggling Higher education institutional system can complement the current opportunity and need of germinating a culture of skill development in India. If implemented effectively with practical learning orientation and industry integration approach higher education will prove to be a pragmatic tool.

India today stand as the most promising global economy with number of domestic and foreign business opportunities queued up. To cater and take advantage of present economic momentum of growth and development there is an ongoing need of competent manpower. The government of India is committed to facilitate the process by focusing its policy interventions on skill development as its top priority. At such a promising state of economic development the role of integrating higher education (under graduate and post graduate courses) with industry is imperative for enrichment of large proportion of the human capital, that too at crucial initial stage of higher education in terms of pre-employment learning inputs and outcomes. Specific skill development programs can be more effective if the fundamental and already existing system of higher educational institutions is capitalized in a concrete qualitative manner with special stress on implementation and sustenance of a mutual mechanism which facilitates psychologically instilling learning, through and with industry as ground level active participant bridging the skill gap and talent crunch. The required KSA (Knowledge, Skills and Attitude) set includes (1) Basic practical knowledge of subject concerned and application of Information technology. (2) Basic communication skills, Creative thinking skills, and Comprehension and reasoning skills. (3) Ready to learn confident

mental state, motivation and awareness of self. For the success of startup schemes and make in India campaign, skill development in current scenario is of priority importance. By definition learning connotes to measureable and relative permanent change in behavior through experience, instruction or study. In fact learning itself cannot be measured but its outcomes can be. According to Harvard business school psychologist Chris Argyris learning is detection and correction of error. Where an error means any mismatch between our intentions and what actually happens.

Skill has been defined as an ability and capacity acquired through deliberate, systematic and sustained efforts to smoothly and adaptively carryout complex activities or job functions involving ideas (Cognitive/conceptual skills), things (technical skills) and people (interpersonal skills). Government of has been spending generously on school education but stills higher education has not been given due importance and its lags behind. There is an evident lack of professionally devoted teachers and infrastructure also in few regions.

The Skill Crunch and Education-Industry gap:

Somewhere a gap between Higher-education and industry is clearly evident in India. This particular issue has been discussed and heavily debated in academic conferences, seminars, workshops and widely written and published. The prominent likely reason contributing to the problem of increasing skill and talent crunch is the quality of education and ignorant attitude towards the learning outcomes, which ultimately influence the extent and quality of basic key skills of passing out students through higher education. The higher education set up in reference of majority states has failed to be at par with current skill requirements and in relation with the concrete quality of educational outcomes in an individual student. Institutions are going through their own challenges failing in determination towards value addition to the mental development of students. Industry on the other hand has been the biggest beneficiary of the available skill inventory of country. And there have been needful intellectual contribution from industry's side in form of syllabus contents and discussions. But considering the current state this is the right time to hit the nail by participating actively on a regular basis. As a traditional practice companies usually visit colleges at the end of an academic year for annual campus recruitment drive. And with the increasing demand of suitable skilled candidates companies now find it difficult to get candidates with sufficient skills set. Service sector with rise in job opportunities is experiencing the heat of dearth of skilled manpower.

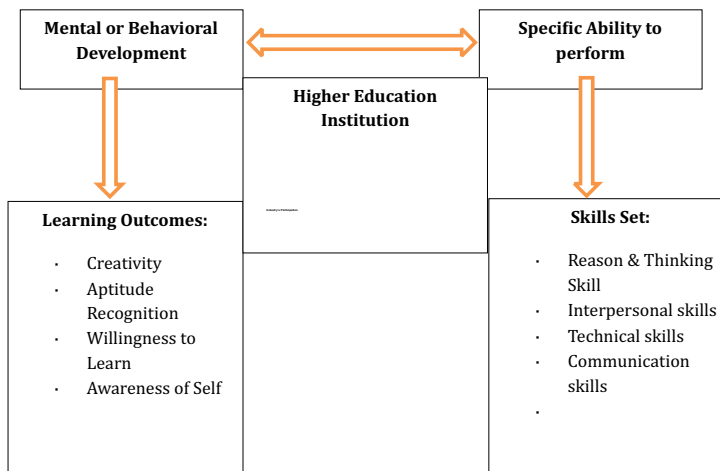
Understanding the need of hour few companies as a remedial corrective measure after diligent contemplations have initiated partnering with few premier higher educational institutions for campus recruitment. Few private employment agencies have come up with an idea of playing the role of agent to fill the gap between colleges and companies in need of human resource. These agencies offer short pre recruitment training to the about to pass out students only. But there is no clue yet in direction of innovative active participation of industry on a regular basis from the beginning of academic session till passing out phase. Companies have not yet joined hands with colleges in enriching the learning motivation and abilities of students in higher education. Skill and talent crunch can be treated with mutual and continuous learning focused efforts of institution and industry by affecting pragmatically the process of how the young minds and specific needed skills should be developed.

Scope and dimensions of Learning Orientation in Contemporary Higher Education:

Having few premier institutions like IITs and IIMs is not enough for an ever growing economy. Mainstream

development can't be restricted to few already bright minds rather it should involve maximum mediocre minds too. Education in India has been labeled as sub-standard in terms of learning orientation and skill-aptitude enrichment. The plight of higher education is patently in a sorry state. Majority of Higher education institutions are going through poverty of innovation and are restrained due to narrow parameters of education and lack of vision for contributing through qualitative change. A revolutionary shift in terms of learning outcomes is imperative in higher education system of India. The basic objectives of higher education are not being met in respect of quality and development of human creativity.

Here learning orientation refers to psychological learning outcomes. Learning as a tool to complement, facilitate and enhance the prospects of skill development. The following diagram exhibits the interrelationship between learning and skills as two sides of same coin:



At such a decisive point of education i.e. the under graduate courses a radical changes are required. Higher education should act like an amplifier magnifying and directing the young minds towards learning. But still the system is dominated by textbooks over self-learning. A skilled workforce is an outcome of combined relevance of curriculum, capable teachers, and supportive system of education. But this is not the sole purpose. Aptitude and knowledge of other type which is not considered relevant in economic terms is ignored and suppressed.

The higher education institutions in the country are a source and medium of national development. A large Proportion of students enroll every year for 3 years degree course in various streams especially in faculty of commerce and management, these three key years of UG course can be utilized inearly level skill development. In present times Indian education system is going through challenges in terms of quality of education, major challenges are enumerated as follows:

- Challenges of working effectively on average mediocre minds which makes a major proportion of students enrolled in higher education
- Lack of trained teaching staff, gap of faith between students and college education
- Failure in continuous and effective evaluation techniques and ignorant attitude resulting in isolation of learning process.

- Innovative student centric and participatory classroom approach is missing, failure in influencing the psychology of students in desired direction and extent
- Lack of required due significance to learning outcomes, failure to inculcate basic skills like application of English language, ability to comprehend, think and reason

As per the inputs provided by Debbi Morrison in article titled “3 Trends that will Influence Teaching in 2016” published on January 10, 2016:

- **Alternative Credentialing**
 - o Focusing on the learning outcomes
 - o Multidimensional credentialing
 - o Encouraging creativity of all kinds
 - o Giving due importance to unique talents
 - o Broadening the purview of education in light of personality
- **Experimenting in new teaching models and learning space**
 - o Inspiring and arousing models of teaching
 - o Effective cognition and higher order of learning
 - o psychological driven Teaching aides
 - o Experiments in pedagogy in direction of Participation of Students
 - o Exploring new techniques and effective methods of their implementation
- **Student-driven personalized learning**
 - o Participatory and Interactive classroom sessions
 - o Problem Identification and solving by students
 - o Based on aptitude & student psychology
 - o Student at the center of Teaching
 - o Empowering emotional and logical attitude

Higher education is in a need to tune itself with present and prospective economic scenario of the nation. And it is no doubt a mutual responsibility but higher education institutions stand at the pinnacle of accountability. Colleges must focus of qualitative aspects of practical learning to create a culture of skill development. And in this direction learning orientation with mutual participation of Industry will play a remarkable and revolutionary role. It is also expected from colleges to invite, facilitate, cooperate and sustain the productive learning and skill development partnership with industry in the interest of students and the nation.

Aptitude recognition and enhancement is only possible when colleges work on uncovering student's inner interests through interactive classroom sessions. Development of mental profess should be the objective of all educational activities in higher education institutions. Developing a will to learning facilitates learning and learning eventually enables honing of skills. Our country is in a need of Model Higher education institutions which work for behavioral development of students through maximum participation at point where a student is most receptive and in need of basic skills with prospects of

expanding his capabilities. Higher education is a pivot of country's human resource development machinery. There remain ample of scope of improvement and it's yet to find the correct path and reach the majority of minds with much needed learning outcomes i.e. the true purpose of their existence.

Innovative and sensitive Academic Leadership:

In order to accelerate a culture of learning orientation the role of academic leadership holds significant place. Leadership is an ability to influence and inspire the behavior of others. And higher education is witnessing continues scarcity of effective leaders who possess the zeal to transform education into a performance driven effort of human development. And leadership too has to be innovative yet sensitive with clear objectives of learning orientation.

Academic leadership by Director or Principal or Head of an institute is significant in terms of Initiating, Developing and Sustaining Learning orientation by following:

- Activating an overall academic environment and sentiment towards significance of pragmatic learning
- Action oriented implementation of outcome focused educational mission statement.
- Encouraging and participating in teaching learning activities centered on students.
- Regular training & development of teachers through guided and directed experience sharing sessions
- Analysis and discussion on learning outcomes and enhancement of teaching-learning methodologies adopted by teachers.
- Analysis and corrective remedies on the basis of students' feedbacks on teaching-learning.
- Experimentation in developing innovative techniques to teach.
- Facilitating and holding regular group and individual interactions between teachers and with the industry.

Integration & Mutuality – Industry's active Participation:

•The required shift and responsibility of Bridging the Gap

In wake of "Make in India" drive Indian Army has initiated an innovative mission to involve college students in science and technology based solutions and indigenization of its infrastructure.

Army has chosen academic resources specially the young bright minds as a means to address its need. Confederation of Indian industries (CII) Coimbatore, Indian Army and higher education institutions in joint collaboration embarked first of its kind initiative. Such innovations are much required to take full advantage of educational system of country.

On 31 August, 2016, Army Design Bureau inaugurated the drive to encourage participation of college for scientific research. Indian army has also resolved to take maximum realistic advantage of IMPRINT (Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology) initiative, launched by president of India on 15th November, 2015. IMPRINT's main objective is to look into the scientific research problems faced by the country. 70 IMPRINT projects have been aligned to cater the current needs of Army.

CII, Coimbatore has also come up with an open competition for students from engineering to all arts colleges to submit their projects aiming fulfillment of the needs of army. The best project idea will be forwarded to Indian Army for further necessary implementation.

·How Industry can contribute and complement higher education:

Service industry including Banking, BPOs, KPOs, Stock market operations, Financial or investment services, FMCG sale and marketing etc. can contribute in following manner:

- o Implementing parallel career skill development courses along with syllabus through effective psychological trainers and use of technology
- o Industry specific Basic skills development workshop certificates
- o Providing training to teachers of private colleges on effective teaching learning methods
- o Adoption of colleges and develop them as model center for development
- o Providing learning ratings to students in terms of skills learnt
- o Utilizing the three crucial years of under graduate courses.
- o Keeping records of learning outcomes and skill inventory
- o Encouraging student centered, participatory, interactive and innovative teaching-learning culture in colleges and Region wise Human development analysis
- o Resource integration, practical industry exposure and small problem solving projects
- o Interest, aptitude and personality recognition and career guidance
- o Laying early foundation in direction of Human resource development before recruitment

Benefits to the Organizations and economy as a whole:

- Assurance of required skill inventory for expanding economic activities
- Creative, motivated, receptive minds as prospective employees for organization
- Lower cost of recruitment, selection and training of human resource
- Efficiently performing manpower as competitive resource
- Retained and loyal Talent for organization

Conclusion:

Industry happens to be the direct beneficiary and always in need of skilled manpower considering the growing economic sphere of India. The need of the hour is to expand and move out from the traditional passive or on papers contributions of industry. It's time to be active participant in shaping up the higher education by refraining from the orthodox practice of visiting the educational institutions only at harvest season of in campus recruitment. Higher education system in India is witnessing challenges specially in respect of learning outcomes and skill development of the most fertile young minds of the nation.

The current economic state of country provides with an opportunity to revolutionize the higher education transforming its approach from degree centered to learning centered. Every year a major proportion of Indian youth get enrolled in colleges for pursuing under graduate courses, but due to the lack of required attention, guidance and effective learning inputs they fail to develop basic soft and technical skills to comprehend, communicate or think and reason.

In absence of qualitative learning orientation majority of college have become examination centers only. The Under graduate degree course has turned to an act of fulfilling minimum formal requirement to get a degree. The probable cost incurred by the industry on enhancing higher education promises much higher

returns in form of skilled, creative, motivated, ready minds for training and loyal army of manpower. By adopting college to be developed not in terms of physical infrastructure rather through culture of qualitative and innovative learning centered inputs industry will help its own growth.

Higher education is the backbone and a source of blooming buds. It's time to capitalize and focus on qualitative aspects and outcomes of higher education. Skill development and higher educational institutions cannot be the sole obligation or concern of government and it also should not be left on chances or on rule of thumb. Pre-employment learning inputs will ultimately serve the performance of industry.

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Concept of Accounting For Local Government: An Overview

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Abstract

The research consisting of a holistic understanding of accounting in public sector and pragmatic view has been taken by studying some case studies. The study also includes evolvement of accounting methods for which modern approach basically being used for the interest of public a large. Since the scope of local self government in multi dimensioned, depending upon them the methods for which have taken various kinds of maturity standards and different kinds of utilization are there to learn for future use. The municipal government plays very important role in the development of countries. Globally government accounting system has some common objectives and assumptions in measuring accounting receipts, expenditures and budgetary control. The case studies have spreads over many countries but UK has been taken for special reference. The aim of the study was to assess the performance of accounting of local government bodies in India. Accounting approaches in municipal corporation, councils and panchayat (as all three level), can be easily understood by the given learning paper.

Keywords: Local government, public administration, politic, and administrative structure, governance, public interest, Local bodies.

Preamble:

Local government is a form of public administration which, in a majority of contexts, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state. Local governments generally act within powers delegated to them by legislation or directives of the higher level of government. In federal states, local government generally comprises the third (or sometimes fourth) tier of government, whereas in unitary states, local government usually occupies the second or third tier of government often with greater powers than higher-level administrative divisions. The question of municipal autonomy is a key question of public administration and governance. The words "local government" (LG) imply a political and administrative structure (or organization) which has the "power" to regulate the affairs of people in a particular province or local territory as part of a larger land mass or nation. It is a case of local people who essentially undertake to govern or regulate local people in the "supposed" interests of all in the community (i.e. the public interest). The institutions of local government vary greatly between countries, and even where similar arrangements exist, the terminology often varies. Common names for local government entities include state, province, region, department, county, prefecture, district, city, township, town borough, parish, municipality, shire, village, and local service district.

Introduction: Accounting in Local Government

On using the phrase "accounting and accountability in local government" in a sentence, an assumption is made that the local governing rulers or officials are obliged to prepare accounting documents and statements, usually imposed by law and which evolved through time, provide an account of some kind to their constituents (e.g. citizens, higher levels of governments, etc.), thereby highlighting the need of regulated administrative structures, where the use of accounting and other financial information is

widespread. The above definitions and assumptions are all useful to enhance an understanding of the nature and scope of the activities of current LGs, as well as to hint at the model of LGs in the past centuries, whose structures varied at a different extent through the centuries and countries. Therein, it is worth noting that pioneering works have sought to highlight the evolution of the structure of LGs in different countries. The study of accounting and accountability in the public sector embraces different types of organizations. The public sector nowadays can, for instance, be divided into four main groups: local government; central government; public organizations with links to central and local government organizations; and public business entities linked with central government but which can also be funded by private capital.

Accounting development in LG and in public organizations with links to LG organizations remains under-investigated. The various published historical accounting research has reflected the traditional approach, where accounting tends to be perceived as a technical practice alone and the State as a non-problematic, regulatory body. The traditional Approach of accounting including the following key themes: accounting and the exercise of power by and within local government organizations; accounting and the interplay between local government and central government; the adoption, use and institutionalization of accounting practices in local government; accounting and the interrelations between local government and other parties such as business people, corporations and banks; and accounting and accountability in community organizations such as hospitals, schools, charity institutions, theatres and prisons that were operated within local government.

There is a need for a rigorous and robust research on the development of systems of accounting and accountability in LG around the globe that recognizes that accounting is also a social practice, with implications for organizational and social functioning, thus necessitating the employment of perspectives drawn from other disciplines, such as sociology, philosophy, psychology and political economy in broad-scope investigations of accounting's past in LG.

Most individuals in the modern era at least are obliged to be members of a LG and, accordingly, to participate in LG affairs, including elections were held, and to pay municipal rates and also other fees and charges for service provision on a user basis. Therefore, LG is an important institution in providing structure and order to our collective lives. It has broadly maintained this role across time and space. Accounting and accountability are, in turn, important in the administration and governance of such organizations and, consequently, in the process of ordering and controlling activities within local communities.

Background of Accounting in Local Government

The development of a system of local government, broadly defined, began in medieval times with the creation of sheriffs to deal with such matters as the collection of taxes, military organization and law and order. As successive Kings became increasingly worried about the power of these sheriffs, local knights were appointed as justices of the peace to administer law and order. Over time these JPs became responsible for what can be loosely described as county-based government. The King also gave Towns limited rights of self-government in exchange for services rendered.

The executive body established to govern the „borough“ was the town council, whose composition and power depended on the terms of the Royal Charter....The process of establishing the present framework for local government began with the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834.

Accounting for Local Self Government

Through the different centuries there have been different meanings, models and structures of local authorities in different countries. The accounting analysis has sought to identify the major trends in this area, in order to highlight extant research, and to pose suggestions for possible directions in conducting future research within historical local government investigation.

The main identified streams of research are:

- The adoption, use and institutionalization of accounting and financial practices in local government;
- Accounting for municipal corporations;
- Accounting and the interplay between local government and central government;
- Accounting and accountability in community organizations that were operated within local government organizations.

The analysis is divided in three major sub-themes, attending to the considerable number of articles within this stream of research and the different focus adopted in the articles, as follows: Accruals, Cost and Budgetary Accounting, Municipal Accounting and Audit Developments, and Medieval Municipal Accounting.

Accruals, Cost and Budgetary Accounting

The evolution of budgetary accounting has been highlighted by Potts (1977) from approximately 1870. Potts (1977) considered that “A distinctive characteristic of governmental accounting is the requirement to demonstrate compliance with legal restrictions concerning control of revenues and expenditures” (p.89). Therefore, the author briefly discussed the highlights of the evolution of budgetary accounting from since the second half of nineteenth century, providing as example the New York's municipal accounting system.

On the other hand, the adoption of the accruals model has been analyzed within local government authorities by Jones (1985b). Jones (1985b) used historical analysis to explain why local authorities in the UK adopted the modified accrual models, within the period from mid 19th to mid 20th centuries. According to Jones (1985b, p.157): Regarding budgetary accounting, Fleischman and Marquette (1987) and Marquette and Fleischman (1992) focused their analysis in the areas of budgeting and cost accounting in US municipalities in a period of 30 years, from 1890 to 1920. Fleischman and Marquette (1987) explored Ohio municipalities since Ohio was the first state to require uniform municipal accounting and one of the first to inaugurate budgeting. According to the authors, municipal research bureaus in major Ohio cities were among the most dynamic in the nation, inspiring important steps forward in cost accounting, budgeting, and the installation of accounting systems. Nonetheless, contributing to this dynamic were accounting professionals. As stated by Fleischman and Marquette (1987, p. 84), “the history of municipal accounting reform in Ohio mirrors the efforts of accountants across the United States as they created systems and organizations designed to end corruption in city government”. Within the same temporal frame and theme Marquette and Fleischman (1992) explored the interactions between American government and business which resulted in important innovations in the areas of budgeting and cost accounting early in the twentieth century. According to the authors, budgeting methods were initially developed by municipal reformers of the Progressive era and were subsequently adapted by business for planning and control purposes. In what regards standard costing and variance analysis, these were

identified as significant cost accounting techniques born to an industrial environment which came to contribute markedly to a continuing improvement of governmental budgeting procedures. In fact, according to Marquette and Fleischman (1992, p.137), the “linkages between business and municipal governance became more pronounced in the second stage of the early history of municipal budgeting. It was not until the later Progressive Era (circa 1914) that urban reformers began to stress in the literature the lessons that could be learned from the private sector”.

Within the stream of research regarding the adoption, use and institutionalization of accounting and financial practices in local government, in the particular case of accruals, cost and budgetary accounting, the focus has been in the 19th and 20th centuries, in the US, where the practices of cost and budgetary accounting have experienced a considerable development with the participation of accounting professionals. A contribution to this sub-theme was made regarding the same period of analysis, but for the UK, where the focus was the adoption by local authorities of the modified accrual models.

Municipal Accounting and Audit Developments

National overviews of municipal accounting and audit developments have been a line of research within accounting and accountability in local government, which include United Kingdom, Sweden, Russia and Germany. Jones (1985a), based on primary evidence gathered mainly from archival sources and contemporary literature, provided a synthesis of the history of accounting in the government of British localities (authorities of the time i.e. parishes, boroughs and counties). The author began by attempting to clarify what was involved in charge/discharge accounting, then discussed accounting in the parishes, boroughs and accounting by county treasurers, finalizing with a synthesis of accounting in the government of localities from the Middle Ages to 1835. According to Jones (1985a, p.208), the conclusion was that “charge/discharge accounting was determined by its originally feudal context but that it persisted down the years and pervaded the economy as a written manifestation of the „obligation to serve imposed by governments of the locality on inhabitants”. Bergevarn and Olson (1989) explored the development of municipal accounting in Sweden in the 1862 to 1980s time span, focusing mainly on the consequences triggered by the Swedish reform. Drawing on the theory of the Myth, the study analyzed single municipalities, federations of municipalities and the parliament. The authors highlighted the fact that “the study perspective is more an organizational than a pure accounting technical one, as we have tried to place the accounting in the context”.

Coombs and Edwards (1990) examined the development of the district audit requirement in UK from medieval times up to 1933, and have also briefly reviewed subsequent developments. By so doing they have showed that the “government's desire to control local authority expenditure originated many centuries ago, that many of the basic principles of the district audit pre-date its introduction in 1844, that the district audit was developed as a principal mechanisms for controlling escalating local expenditure, and that the present objective of greater central control has been a consistent theme” (p.153). Bourmistrov and Mellemvik (1999) have focused on the accounting change in Russian local governments since the social reform triggered by the perestroika, portraying the main elements of the accounting norms in force before 1985 (the old accounting norms) and the norms introduced after 1985 (the new accounting norms). The period of analysis was concentrated in the 1980s and 1990s in Russia. According to the authors, their analysis “illustrates that given big changes in central ideology and local action, Russian local governmental accounting has not changed fast. Slow changes in the accounting norm system, a difficult local financial situation and difficulties in unlearning the old accounting procedures

create barriers to utilize local autonomy in respect to accounting system development” (p.675). Monsen (2002) presented an overview of the historical development of cameral accounting, and thereafter explained the cameral book-keeping method, portraying its use to control public money, mainly, but not only, in Germany, dating from the 1500s. The author ended by arguing that cameral accounting can continue to be applied and that “it is possible to use the same account (i.e., the cameral account structure) both for the core administrative sector (administrative camera lists) and for the publicly owned enterprises (enterprise camera lists)” (p.72). Regarding the sub-theme of municipal accounting and audit developments, it is worth highlight the fact that most of the studies are longitudinal, starting in the Middle Ages until the 20th century, and there is a diverse range of countries object of analysis. Characteristic to all the studies is the demonstration that there was a slow development of municipal accounting, with the basic principles remaining the same through time.

Medieval Municipal Accounting

The contribution to accounting history research of the analysis of primary sources dating from medieval times is quite important to a broader understanding of municipal accounting, although additional difficulties arise when trying to analyze old medieval accounting records. Martinelli (1983) and Thick (1999) have focused on the contents of medieval accounting records, from Genoa and Southampton respectively. Martinelli (1983) examined the content of the oldest Genoese ledgers, the well known Cartularies, in order to enhance an understanding of the origin of Double Entry Bookkeeping, for the years 1340 and 1341. Martinelli (1983) also suggested that “the rapid spread of the use of the system over Northern Italy can be explained by the mathematical controls which the system provides, by the geographic proximity of the key centers in that region, by the frequent communications resulting from trade, and by general cultural borrowing” (p.117). Thick (1999) although studying the 15th century, has focused the analysis on the accounts of the years 1441-1442 and 1492-1493 in the town of Southampton and other towns in the fifteenth century. The analysis was concentrated on the stewards books as part of a late medieval town accounting system whose main purpose was the control of town finances and accountability of its officers through regulation and audit. The author highlighted the “importance of using original sources wherever possible. Few published sources faithfully reproduce the original layout of accounts. As a result, important clues to bookkeeping and accounting practices are lost.

Transcription may ignore marks and variations in handwriting which have a bearing on audit procedures”. (p.286). The reduced number of studies on medieval municipal accounting demonstrates that difficulties arise when trying to analyze old records from distant time periods. Nonetheless, the studies have shown that even in medieval times bookkeeping systems were developed to answer the needs of its users and the importance of using accounting records to exercise control.

Accounting for Municipal Corporations

In what concerns municipal corporations, Livock in 1965 had already developed a longitudinal analysis, from 1532 to 1835, of the accounting system in Bristol Corporation. It mainly focused on two distinct periods, where the years 1785 and 1786 marked the accounting change. Livock (1965, p.101) compared the accounting system of the corporation of Bristol with research conducted in other British cities and concluded that “after 1785 accrual accounting began, but, until the end of the nineteenth century, no balance sheet was produced. Nevertheless, the accounting system in Bristol was well up to contemporary standards and ahead of some other corporate bodies”.

Edwards (1992) has compared and contrasted the development of external reporting regulations and practices in non-regulated companies, public utility companies and municipal corporations, and drawing on the theoretical underpinning of the agency-theory has explored the mechanism for accounting change, regarding the span of time from 1835 to 1933. Edwards (1992) highlighted the following conclusion, findings suggest that companies and municipal corporations displayed a common interest in a wide range of accounting issues, and that, on various occasions, one or the other was at a different point along a developmental path. Whether or not that path led towards an improvement of procedures is a matter of debate, however, since it is by no means clear that the accounting procedures used by companies were, at any point in time, in any respect superior to those employed by municipal corporations, or vice versa. (p.71)

Coombs and Edwards (1992), in their initial work on municipal corporations, have focused on the period of time from 1884 to 1914. The authors examined the evolution of accounting for capital expenditure within municipal corporations, to contrast their capital accounting practices with those employed by companies registered under Companies Act and companies incorporated by private Act of Parliament, and to provide some reference points for evaluating recurring problems, including some of the issues central to the debate of the time on capital accounting in local authorities. The authors concluded that “the debate surrounding the appropriate accounting treatment of capital expenditure by municipal corporations was intense, wide ranging and, in the main, constructive. It involved treasurers, borough accountants, auditors, town councilors, engineers, ratepayers and academics”.(pp.197-198) Coombs and Edwards (1993) also examined the developments in the form and content of financial reports published by municipal corporations in a “stewardship environment”, and the auditing requirements attaching to those reports, for the period between 1835 and 1974.

The analysis showed that “statements published focused on cash inflows and outflows during the previous accounting period but did not include a balance sheet; a state of affairs which was perfectly natural in view of the wording contained in various statutes, and the continued primacy of charge and discharge accounting among local authorities” (p.46). Coombs and Edwards (1994) prosecuted their analysis of municipal corporations by using primary records to examine the transition from the charge/discharge system to the double entry bookkeeping system. The findings were then used as the basis for evaluating general explanations for the adoption of double entry bookkeeping, as interpreted by Jones (1992) in the context of municipal corporations. The analysis of municipal corporations in UK was made for the period after 1835 till the end of the 19th century. Coombs and Edwards (1995) have further investigated the development of the financial reporting practices of British municipal corporations, exploring the relationship between accounting theory and observed accounting practices, and examining both the environmental factors responsible for accounting change and the specific influences that proved crucial at particular points in time. The time period covered in the analysis goes from 1835 to 1933. The evidences showed that “the statutory support provided for the publication of cash-based accounts proved an obstacle to the move towards accruals accounting, but it was one that was overcome. The factors bringing about accounting change were many and varied” (Coombs & Edwards, 1995, p.104)

Finally, Bracken borough (2003) examined the consequences of the increase in public accountability of local authorities in England and Wales in the context of the Newcastle Corporation, the body responsible for collecting and distributing the town's wealth. Therefore different corporations from different towns were analyzed with diverse research interests, such as financial reporting practices, the transition from the charge/discharge system to the double entry bookkeeping or the evolution of accounting for capital

expenditure within municipal corporations.

Conclusion

From the above analysis it emerges a prevalence of studies addressed to investigate the adoption, use and institutionalization of accounting and financial practices in local government (i.e. “cost and budgetary accounting, municipal accounting and audit development, as well as medieval municipal accounting”) or accounting for municipal Corporations. This work provided an analysis of a selection of published historical research on accounting and accountability in LG and in public organizations with links to LG organizations. This study contributes to accounting history literature by identifying trends in historical research, the extent of adoption of theoretical perspectives, the archival sources examined, the periods of time reviewed, and the main contributions of published accounting research regarding the accounting's past in LG. major trends identified in the analysis were synthesized in the following clusters: the adoption, use and institutionalization of accounting and financial practices in local government; accounting for municipal corporations; accounting and the interplay between local government and central government; accounting and accountability in community organizations that were operated within local government organizations. The adoption, use and institutionalization of accounting and financial practices in local government and accounting for municipal corporations have, until the moment of writing, captured the attention of accounting history researchers, with a particular focus on UK scenarios, and 19th and 20th centuries. Therefore, the need for a rigorous and robust research on the development of systems of accounting and accountability in LG around the globe is highlighted based on the analysis provided. Future accounting history research on LG needs to recognize that accounting besides being recognized as a technical practice is also a social practice, with implications for organizational and social functioning, thus necessitating the employment of perspectives drawn from other disciplines, such as sociology, philosophy, psychology and political economy. This study has sought to contribute to accounting history research by identifying possible futures avenues of research within accounting and accountability in LG. Besides the potentialities of applying different theoretical perspectives, as explained, the possibilities for historical studies on accounting and accountability in LG are considerable.

Importantly, there is still much to learn about the use of accounting and accountability in local government. Additionally, different observation periods would enrich accounting history research in accounting and accountability in LG and enlarge the focus until now on the 19th and 20th centuries. Promising possibilities of research exist on the interplay between local government and central government, on hospitals and cultural as well as other instrumental LGs institutions as well as relevant bodies which can be operated within local government authorities, such as transports and public utilities, education, water and declamation consortia services, prisons, theatres, as well as charity institutions. Biographical and prosopographical studies are a promising field in accounting history, which can bring to light the work of important individual figures and their influences in the administration of local government entities. The potential of “Comparative International Accounting History” research (Carnegie and Rodrigues, 2007; Carnegie and Napier, 2002), has to be explored as there are no studies which have concurrently analyzed the accounting systems of different Local Governments/Authorities belonging to different countries.

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Consumer Protection under The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA), 2016

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Abstract

Real estate lacks transparency. Real estate is a risky investment. Real estate disputes have remained unsolved for a long period. The Real Estate Regulatory and Development Act ensures to restore the lost trust of the investors in the Indian Real Estate. The authorities will certainly be making the real estate easier for the investors. This act would be putting the pressures on the builders and the buyers can buy the property hassle-free. This is certainly a positive ray in the murk of the real estate in India. The buyers are sure that they will be getting the best of their investment. The initiative would bring the results soon. This Study aims at analyzing the effects of RERA with special reference to consumers in India.

Keywords: RERA Act, Registration, Consumer, Real estate developer, Real Estate Agents, Project, Carpet Area.

Objective of RERA Act:

The Real Estate Act, 2016 aims at protecting the rights and interests of consumers and promotion of uniformity and standardization of business practices and transactions in the real estate sector. It attempts to balance the interests of consumers and promoters by imposing certain responsibilities on both. It seeks to establish symmetry of information between the promoter and purchaser, transparency of contractual conditions, set minimum standards of accountability and a fast-track dispute resolution mechanism.

A brief Introduction to RERA:

Government of India has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 and all the provisions of the Act have come into force with effect from May 1, 2017.

All states and union territories (UTs) must establish state level regulatory authorities, called Real Estate Regulatory Authorities (RERAs) within one year of the Act coming into force. Two or more states or UTs may set up a common RERA. A state or UT may also establish more than one RERA. The Authority shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid having perpetual succession and a common seal. Section 84 of the Act stipulates that "The appropriate Government shall, within a period of six months of the commencement of this Act, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act."

Section 20 of this Act also empowers appropriate Governments to designate any officer preferably Secretary of the Department dealing with Housing, as the interim Regulatory Authority until the establishment of Regulatory Authority under the provisions of the Act.

RERA in Rajasthan:

Under this Act, Government of Rajasthan has notified the Rules namely Rajasthan Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017. The State Government, vide its Order dt.17.02.2017 as designated the Additional Chief Secretary, Urban Development and Housing Department as the Real State Regulatory Authority until the establishment of a Real Estate Regulatory Authority (Rajasthan RERA). Similarly the State Government vide Notification dated 15.05.2017 has designated the Food Safety Appellate Tribunal

as the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal until the establishment of Real Estate Appellate Tribunal under the Act.

The industry was suffering with the following irregularities before RERA came into force:

- The project is not vetted by one single authority, but by different authorities from different angles.
- There is no provisions which compel the builders to utilize the fund raised from a project shall not be diverted to another project.
- The actual areas under sale are not uniform and open for manipulation by the builders.
- Multiplicity of brochures and advertisement material for project which often misguide the purchasers.
- Clearances for constructions are not known to investors/purchasers.
- Lack of efficient and transparency during the construction period.
- Interest of consumer are not secured and they cannot enforce their advance against the property i.e. land during the construction period if the land is mortgaged to Bank/Financial Institutions.
- Multiple laws and regulations which are not known to investors. Common laws are not sufficient to address the grievances of real estate investors or client.
- Non registration of Real Estate Projects and Brokers.

Key Provisions of RERA

Registration mandate for Real Estate Projects

All commercial and residential real estate projects will have to register except in projects where

- area of land proposed to be developed does not exceed five hundred square meters
- number of apartments proposed to be developed does not exceed eight inclusive of all phases
- promoter has received completion certificate for a real estate project prior to commencement of this Act
- for the purpose of renovation or repair or re-development which does not involve marketing, advertising selling or new allotment of any apartment, plot or building, as the case may be, under the real estate project

No promoter shall advertise, market, book, sell or offer for sale, or invite persons to purchase in any manner any plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, in any real estate project or part of it, in any planning area within Rajasthan, without registering the real estate project with the Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority. Promoter of ongoing real estate projects, in which all buildings as per sanctioned plan have not completed, shall also be required to be registered for such phase of the project.

If any promoter fails to register as per Act, he shall be liable to a penalty which may extend up to ten per cent of the estimated cost of the real estate project. On continued violation, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to three years or with fine which may extend up to a further ten per cent of the estimated cost of the real estate project, or with both. Apart from Registration, the promoters shall be required to provide quarterly updates on the status of the project to the Authority.

Real Estate Agents Registration

All Real Estate Agents should register under this Act. No real estate agent shall facilitate the sale or

purchase of or act on behalf of any person to facilitate the sale or purchase of any plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, in a real estate project or part of it, without obtaining registration under this Act. If any real estate agent fails to register, he shall be liable to a penalty of ten thousand rupees for every day during which such default continues, which may cumulatively extend up to five per cent of the cost of plot, apartment or buildings, as the case may be, of the real estate project, for which the sale or purchase has been facilitated.

Duties of the Promoter –

- 70% of the amount collected for the project from buyers must be used only for construction of that project and must be kept in a separate bank account. Also, the deposit of 70% is for both construction cost and land cost, and if the land cost has already been incurred the promoter can withdraw to that extent.
- The promoter shall, upon receiving his Login Id and password from the authority, upload the details of the project online.
- Promoter shall be responsible for making available to the buyer, site and layout plans of the project, the schedule of completion of the project and other documents enumerated in the law.
- A promoter shall not accept a sum more than ten per cent. of the cost of the apartment, plot, or building, as the case may be as an advance payment or an application fee, from a person without first entering into a written agreement for sale with such person.
- In case a buyer incurs a loss because of false advertising, and wishes to withdraw from the project, the promoter must return the amount collected, with interest.
- The promoter shall disclose the size of the apartment based on carpet area even if earlier sold on any other basis such as super area, super built up area, built up area etc. which shall not affect the validity of the agreement entered into between the promoter and the allottee to that extent.
- Currently, if a project is delayed, then the developer does not suffer in any way. Now, the law ensures that any delay in project completion will make the developer liable to pay the same interest as the EMI being paid by the consumer to the bank back to the consumer.
- The developer cannot make any changes to the plan that had been sold without the written consent of the buyer. This puts end to a common and unpopular practice by developers to increase the cost of projects.

Rights and duties of the Buyers –

- The buyer shall be entitled to obtain the information relating to site and layout plans along with the specifications, approved by the competent authority from the Promoter.
- The consumer shall be entitled to know stage-wise time schedule of completion of the project, including the provisions for water, sanitation and electricity.
- The buyer/allottee shall be entitled to have the necessary documents and plans, including that of common areas, after handing over the physical possession of the apartment or plot or building, as the case may be, to the allottee by the promoter.
- The buyer can contact the developer in writing within one year of taking possession to demand after sales service if any deficiency in the project is noticed.

Offenses and Penalties –

- In case the promoter fails to register the property, he may be penalized up to 10% of the estimated cost of the project.
- Failure to register despite orders issued by the RERA will lead to imprisonment for up to three years, and/or an additional fine of 10% of the estimated cost of the project.
- The promoter will have to pay up to 5% of the estimate cost of the project if he violates any other provisions of the Act.
- Real estate agents will have to pay a fine of Rs 10,000 for violating any provisions of the Act, for each day the violation continues.

Problems faced by the Consumers in Real Estate Sector:

RERA seeks to address issues like delays, price, quality of construction, title and other changes. The following issues forced the Indian Government to enact the law:

- Delay in projects is the biggest issue faced by buyers. The reasons include diversion of funds to other projects, changes in regulations by authorities, the environment ministry, national green tribunal etc and other bodies like those involved in infrastructure development and governing transport.
- In many places, land acquisition becomes an issue. Errant builders often sell projects to investors without the approval of plans.
- Unauthorized increase in Floor Area Ratio (FAR), sometimes the builders unscrupulously increase the FAR to sell more flats on the same area crossing the limits of FAR decided by the authorities. This put burden on natural resources and surrounding infrastructure.
- Quality of construction is compromised by the builders and buyers despite paying the hefty amounts do not get quality construction. Sometimes, a home might contain hidden problems one probably won't notice even if a reasonable inspection is done. Some common examples are leak roof, poor furniture, plaster etc.
- Projects stuck in litigation. Another common problem that haunts most home buyers is litigations over newly purchased property. It therefore becomes essential to check if the property meets all the rules before booking.
- Most of the times, customers complain of below par service provided by the brokers/ agents. Customers feel cheated, and often express their discontent at such unprofessional, pseudo agents. This happens primarily because unprofessional, pseudo-agents. Often it so happens that people who are jobless choose to be a broker without proper knowledge of the profession or the market, and act only for their personal interests.

Advantages of RERA to Consumers

- **Timely delivery of flats:** Developers often make false promises about the completion date of the project, but hardly ever deliver. As per the bill, strict regulations will be enforced on builders to ensure that construction runs on time and flats are delivered on schedule to the buyer. If the builder is not able to deliver the flats on time, he/she will have to refund the purchaser with interest.
- **Furnishing of accurate project details:** In the construction stage, builders promote their projects defining the various amenities and features that will be part of the project. But not everything goes as

per plan, with several features missing. As per this bill, there can't be any changes to a plan. And if a builder is found guilty of this, he/she will be penalized 10% of the project costs or face jail time of up to three years.

- **Specifying carpet area:** Generally, builders sell flats on the basis of built-in area, which includes a common passage area, stairs and other spaces which are 20-30% more than the actual flat area. But, not all buyers are aware of the concept of carpet area. With this bill it will become mandatory to declare the actual carpet area.
- **All clearances are mandatory before beginning a project:** Builders often attract buyers with huge discounts and pre-launch offers. And, the buyer, enticed by the offers, does not bother about the clearance. But, due to delays in getting clearance, the buyer does not get the flat on time. This bill ensures that developers get all the clearances before selling flats.
- **Each project should have a separate bank account:** Developers raise funds through pre-launch offers and use them to purchase some other land or invest it in other projects. This bill will make it compulsory that a separate bank account be maintained for each project. Each transaction will have to be recorded, and diversion to another project will not be entertained.
- **After sales service:** As per an interesting clause in the bill, if the buyer finds any structural deficiency in the development of the building, the buyer can contact the builder for after sales service. But, the buyer should approach the builder within a year of purchase to rectify such defects without further charges.

Limitations of the Act

- The requirement to protect 70% of the proceeds received from buyers was a reaction to developers diverting funds attributed to one project to finance another. This practice was thought to cause delays and put purchasers at risk. There is a concern that it will result in an increased reliance on institutional capital which could have a knock on impact on project costs.
- The Act devises a mechanism wherein the RERA can initiate investigations into the affairs of any promoter or real estate agent not only upon receipt of a complaint but also by a *suo moto* action. The Act lacks clarity in relation to the procedure for investigation.
- Moreover, the Act provides for the RERA to give recommendations to the government upon important aspects like environmental concerns, single window clearances, investments and grading of projects. However, the future course of action of such recommendations is not discussed, thereby making it a toothless provision.
- The cases where the land proposed to be developed is less than 500 square meters or the number of apartments proposed to be developed is less than 8 in total have been exempted from such registration. It may be noted that a good chunk of the residential plots would fall under the exemption range thereby rendering small buyers no relief under the Act.

Conclusions and suggestions

It is hardly of any dispute that the Act is a much needed legislation and a welcome change. The Act puts in place various institutions and procedural regulations thereby providing stability, certainty and transparency to the mechanism. However, the efforts in formulating the Act shall be of no significance in the absence of effective implementation. RERA certainly helps in creating greater opportunities for and

attract increased investment in Indian real estate from international private equity, as developers may need to look at funding sources other than from purchasers, the risks involved in property development are lowered, with project timelines being shortened, mandatory insurance meaning that risk is more considered, and online publication of Promoter's details meaning that the risk of investing with errant Promoters is reduced.

To conclude, although it will take some time for the actual change to get visible, still RERA Act has already gained consumer confidence to a significant extent and seemed to bring in a poise to the over-priced real estate market in India. This new legislation, will not only safeguards the interests of the residential and commercial investors, but, it will also result into some non-credible players exiting the sector because of the checks and balances that will come into place.

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Library Automation : Issues and Applications

Dr. P. C. Meena

Abstract

The emergence of new technologies has made information accessible at fingertips. This changed scenario compelled the libraries to embrace automation to cope up with the day-to-day information needs of their user community. Information Technological (IT) is a wonderful gift provided by the present day technological advancements and innovations. Due to the adoption of new technologies the libraries are moving manual to automate for provide better library and information services to the right users in right time at the earliest. Library automation refers to automation of housekeeping functions such as acquisition, cataloguing, circulation and serial control. Automation is necessary to handling of increased volumes, library activities and improved control over the collections of library. The speedy changes in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are creating new challenges for library and information science professionals. Library automation motivates the library staff a lot. Library automation also helps in development of human resources. A well-equipped and manage library in indeed the foundation stone of the modern educational structure. This paper highlights on library automation, objectives of library automation, development of library automation, need & benefit of library automation, use of computer in libraries, requirements of library automation and areas of computer application in libraries.

Keywords: Meaning, objectives, need & benefit, use of computer and housekeeping operations.

•Introduction

The library is the heart and main information resource center of any institution. Library automation means every service work is completed by computer instead of hands, thus it can enhance drastically the work efficiency and improve the serving quality of library. The library automation puts all major functions of the library together including acquisition, cataloguing, periodicals and circulation. The modern age of information explosion poses stiff challenges in providing right information to right users in right time. In such situation Information Technology (Library Automation) comes to rescue of libraries and information centers. Therefore, library automation is important and necessary to handle the vast amount of information and for providing faster, accurate, precise, efficient, and effective information and services as well.

•Meaning of Automation

The term “automation” was first introduced by D. S. Harder in 1936, who was then with the General Motor Company (GMC) in the US. He used the term automation to mean automatic handling of parts between progressive production processes.

According to Webster's Third New International Dictionary of English Language. Automation is, “The technique of making an apparatus, a process or a system operates automatically.”

According to Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, “Automation is the technology concerned

with the design and development of process and system that minimize the necessity of human intervention in operation.”

•Meaning of Library Automation

According to Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, “Library automation is the use of automation and semi-automation data processing machines (computers) to perform such traditional library housekeeping activities as acquisition, cataloguing, and circulation. Although these library activities are not necessarily performed in traditional ways, the activities themselves are those traditionally associated with libraries; library automation may thus be distinguished from related fields such as information retrieval, automatic indexing and abstracting, and automatic textual analysis (Allen Kent, 1977),”

Library automation, stated in single term, is the application of computer and utilization of computer based product and services in the performance of different library operations and functions in provision of various services and production of output products.”

Library Automation: Issues and Applications

Library automation may be defined as the application of computer to perform conventional library housekeeping activities such as acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, and serial control, reference services. Automation is used to reduce the amount of staff time devoted repetitive activities.

Objectives of library Automation

- To full fill needs that cannot be achieved by manual system.
- Sharing of library resources.
- Issue, return and renewal of books can be performed quickly and searching of documents through online public access catalogue (OPAC) which is a powerful tool of library automation.
- Time and human power saving with qualitative services.
- To reduce the repetition in technical processes of housekeeping operations.
- To provide access to information at a faster rate.
- To improve the level of service and quality of output.
- Improvement of human services
- Recording keeping activities of library can be done effectively in automated environment.
- Preparation of repots and correspondence.

Need and Benefits of Library Automation

Need and Benefits of Library Automation are as follows:

- Improved productivity/efficiency;
- Library automation improves the efficiency of library staff;
- Capacity of handle any amount of data and information;
- Avoid duplication of in housekeeping operations;
- Avoid of wastage of time in repetitive jobs;
- To improve the quality, speed, and effectiveness of services;

- Increasing of numbers of users and their needs;
- Availability of information in various formats;
- Overcome geographical and other barriers to communication;
- Library automation improves the efficiency of work;
- Impact to communication technology.

Uses of Computer in Libraries

The capability of computers associated peripheral media and its application in library activities and services led to highly significant quantitative and qualitative improvement especially on online technology. The role of computers and their associated peripheral media are being increasingly used in library and information services for acquisition, storage, manipulating, processing and repackaging, dissemination, transmission an improving the quality of products and services of library and information center. Computer has greatly influenced every moment and walk of life today. Computerization of library system has become need of the hours. Since the inception of the computer, there is on field is left without computer. Major working system of the library, the acquisition, the cataloguing, the periodicals and the circulation are being covered by an integrated automation software package.

Utilization of computer and related techniques make the provision to provide the right information to right reader at the right time in a right form in a personal way. Automation of library activities provides the services very efficiently, rapidly, effectively, adequately and economically.

Requirements of Library Automation

The following are the basic requirement for the automation of libraries:

- **Adequate Collection:** Collection of a library forms the basis for library automation. Larger collection is the more need of automation to increase efficiency of the library services.
- **Adequate Financial Assistance:** Computerization needs money. The expenditure is required to be made at the time of installation, purchase of library software, and training of the staff, entry of library data and also for running the facility as a matter of routing.
- **Computer Hardware:** There are many types and efficiencies of computer available in the market. Moreover, the libraries also have various categories. So, the computer to be purchased for the library should meet all specific need of the library. The technology used in the computers is changing very fast. Therefore, the latest model of the computers with adequate speed and memory should be acquired from the market to be sued for automation in libraries.
- **Library Software:** Library software should be user friendly and according to the need and size of the library. There is such software also which offer management of multimedia collection and also allow remote access not only from the libraries but also to the libraries from one's work place. Although these options are costly and out of reach generally for an average library, but for the medium and big libraries being larger enough may go for them for better result.
- **Training of the Staff:** Library staff need training in handling the computer hardware, software and performs the data entry work. Training of the staff in maintenance of the hardware and software and also in extraction of the required data from the documents is an essential part of the work of database creation.
- **Maintenance and Development:** During the period of using computer, there may be some disorders in

computer hardware, software and databases. For this purpose, professionally trained staffs with computer background are employed in large libraries.

Areas of computer Application in Libraries Acquisition

Acquisition deals with suggestions, selection and approval, checking of duplication of documents, selecting vendor and then ordering. Sending reminders for items not received, checking of the material received and then sending bills for payments. Then document is sent for accessioning.

Acquisition module of computer system should include the following items:

- To receive the list of items to be acquired
- To check the duplication of the stock;
- Printing of the supply orders for vendors;
- To check overdue of order sending reminders;
- To check the supply of orders

Classification System

Cell numbers of the books are assigned manually and relevant call numbers for each book is to be fed in computer through keyboard. Computer can help in alphabetical classification only by taking key word from acquisition module.

Cataloguing System

Cataloguing or the technical process is one of the most important works of the library. In cataloguing the various approaches of users is taken into account for searching of books. Cataloguing module of the library must have the following features:

- Integration with acquisition module;
- Ability to print catalogue cards;
- Able to satisfy the various approaches of the users;
- Ability to solve, save and print search result;
- To directly catalogue a book and integrate the cataloguing information with acquisition module;
- Access to membership directly from circulation program.

Circulation System

Circulation is one of the essential services of the library. It deals with the membership registration, issue & return of the documents, reservation and renewal of the documents. It also deals with the over dues, reminders, collection of fines, maintenance of circulation statistics and other Inter Library Loan (ILL).

Functions of Automated Circulation System

Circulation systems have the following modules:

- Membership registration and renewal;
- Issue & return of the documents;
- Provide detail information of borrower and borrowed document at one instance and renewal of the documents;
- Tracing of documents;
- Maintaining records of reserved document;

- Printing of over dues reminders;
- Providing the daily statistics of circulation.

Serial Control

Serial control involves a collection of many complex jobs from acquisition of periodicals to passing of bills. Sending reminders for the non-receipt of issue. Serial control deals with storing and circulating of the individual issues and binding of complete issues.

Automated Serial Control has the following Modules:

- Ordering the new serials and renewal of old serials;
- Registration of the issues as and when received;
- Sending reminders for missing issues.

Library Catalogue

Catalogue is the mirror of library holdings. The catalogue has show what items are in the library and where they are located. All the library resources can be searched by using the catalogue. These resources can also be accessed from the outside library using the implementation of automation. OPAC enables searching through Author, Title, Key Words, Publisher, and Class Number etc.

Conclusion

The most important factor leading to library automation is information explosion and growth in the collections of libraries. Library automation has helped to provide easy access to collections through the use of computerized library catalogues such as On-line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). Automation saves the efforts, time resources involved in manual operation of libraries. In the present worldwide environment of knowledge, library automation is necessary to gain benefits like increased work speed, accuracy and reliability, budget-saving, and decentralization in access, storage, and retrieval. It is very important for libraries to interact with computer professionals as the library automation at all levels needs good coordination among both these professional.

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Knowledge Towards Agricultural Technology By Farm Women In Bhilwara Region

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Abstract

Agriculture is the basis of rural economy. Agriculture is prime engine of economic growth in developing countries particularly in India. In Indian agriculture, women are the epicenters around which, all our agricultural works rotate. Women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural development and allied fields, women continue to share a number of farm operations with men. Hence, the women contribute in many aspects of rural economy but we take major aspect "Agriculture Technology" in this investigation. Despite multiple roles of women in agricultural operations and allied activities, their work is generally underestimated and undervalued. The status of women in general is much lower. They have been as subordinate and supplementary earner that of their male counter parts, largely because of customary male dominance in society, inherent shyness of farm women and lack of opportunities for educations. The continuance generation of new agricultural technology and its subsequent transmission to farmers are very important requirement for agricultural development. Researchers are expected to develop superior genetic material along with other improved production techniques and turn it over to extension workers for demonstration and ultimate adoption by the farmers. Therefore, this study have been undertaken to find out the extent of the knowledge of the women in agriculture technology. Scope and coverage the present study has been restricted to Bhilwara district.

Key words: - Agriculture Technology, prime engine, farm women, knowledge, extension workers, rural economy

Introduction

Agriculture is the primary occupation of 70 per cent of Indian population. After the green revolution much emphasis was given to agriculture and with the innovations and new techniques. Indian agriculture has made impressive strides in the development of new plant varieties, cultivars, hybrids and production and standardization of plant protection techniques efficient transfer of farm innovations and their practical application to farm and home situation is the key to the economic and social development of India, where the bulk of population depend on agriculture. Extension service in India today has a network of number of large professional extension workers at National, State, District, Block and Village levels. Several programs to help the farmers to adopt the new technologies are in operation through the country. Desired effect in this direction has been achieved but to a limited extent. Technology has become an integral part of Human Resource Development. Any technology module can be effective only when it is able to create suitable behavioural changes in the individual. Such technology strategies and modules are needed in the agricultural sector and export-oriented crops in particular to enhance farm production and export and thereby improve the socio-economic conditions of the farm women.

Technological innovation has been a key element in the growth of agriculture throughout the world. Generally there is a time lag between the origins of a new idea its adoption. In fact several years may elapse before the people try a new idea after discovery, and many more years may be needed between its first trial

and large-scale adoption. It is empirically proved that when an improved practice is introduced in a village its does not meet with equal acceptance by all the farmers. Some of them adopt improved practices more quickly than others.

Technologies in agriculture field today are being generated at an amazing speed and perhaps more. Technologies made in research center, crore rupees invest in new crop production technology like - new HYV variety is low susceptible to pest and disease, they increase their production and get high rate in market. Use of new improved implement was necessary to reduce workload of respondents. To meet out requirement of nutrients of the wheat/maize crops, it is necessary to apply recommended dose of manure and fertilizers at appropriate time in the field. Plant protection is an important activity for successful crop production for controlling various pests and disease. After treated her land they sure from fungus and know about land quality. Soil and seed treatment are equally important to prevent seed borne diseases, to increase germination percentage and to give a good initial growth to the crop. Irrigation facilities, weedicides and others, reduce drudgery of center point users (farm women).

Land and soil constitute nature-gifted resources of vital importance for human sustenance. Rural women possessed good knowledge about urea treated fodder. Urea treatment of fodder was identified as an appropriate technology for solving this problem. This is very easy and feasible technology which can be acceptable even to the marginal and landless farm women.

The rural women acquire necessary skill for various agricultural operations by observing others in the field. However, over year, various new techniques have been introduced to reduce the manual labour and to use different external inputs to enhance the productivity. There are a wide range of agricultural implements used for tilling, weeding, planting, inter-cultivation, pest-control, harvesting, threshing, cleaning, drying etc. With the introduction of any new technology it is mostly the male members who get the opportunity to undertake training and make optimum use, while the women generally have to learn from other users. In fact many societies do not consider women to have any capacity in operating machines or even motorized implements and tools. The time has now come to change this situation. Equal opportunity must be given to women to participate in training and they should be encouraged to make use of all the tools. The scientists and techniques involved in developing new techniques and tools, which can easily be operated by women.

Transfer of technology is sine quo non-for transformation of Indian agriculture to a modernized one. Participation of women in agriculture has been though recently recognized but the 'invisible workers' have yet to be involved in the process of transfer of technology. There is already a big gap between the transferable technologies and transferred to women, though being equal partner from hoe agriculture to most modernized agriculture and from seed sowing to harvesting, is particularly very insignificant. The result is that approximately half of the participants involved in the darkness of ignorance. The access of modern agricultural machinery has been denied to women because of the belief that they cannot handle modern machinery. The world of mechanization is considered the male domain in most societies. It has also been observed that besides increasing the efficiency of farm women, modernization of agriculture creates more work for them due to increased intensity of cultivation. An in-depth understanding of the process of transfer of technology and its impact on farm women will help in formulating appropriate strategy for streamlining the transformation of agriculture to a modernized one.

Even the research system in agriculture has been men oriented. No deliberate efforts have been made to generate women specific home and farm technologies to increase their efficiency and effectiveness and

reduce their drudgery. Efforts have also not been directed towards making them use whatsoever relevant technologies are available. It may be argued that agricultural technologies are gender neutral. But is they/so? The answer is either yes or no. Yes, because farm men and women can use them alike. No, because while both males and females to their advantage could utilize most of the technologies, there are many operations like transplanting, weeding and storage of grain, etc. in which women actively and predominantly participate. Appropriate technologies for those and many other such operations can improve the efficiency and productivity of women and reduce their workload and drudgery. No doubt, some efforts have been made in this direction, but a lot remains to be done. In any case, the technologies that push women out of their traditional income-earning activities should be controlled and/or alternative means of employment should be provided so as to avoid their further marginalization.

Limited efforts have been made in scientific organizations and institutions for creating appropriate technologies for women keeping in view the nature and extent of their involvement in various activities, as also giving due regard to their working culture and milieu. Technologies must be created which make the farm women task easier, more enjoyable, less burdensome, more profitable and more productive without displacing from the labour market.

Technological innovation has been a key element in the growth of agriculture throughout the world. Agricultural technology and technology transfer both terms are center point of development. Technology transfer is closely related to increasing agricultural productivity. Farm women are the grass root of agriculture but she is known about new technology and the result is in fronts of us that only 40 per cent farmer were adopted new technology and take benefit.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Knowledge can be defined, as a body of understood information possessed by an individual. Knowledge is one of the important prerequisites or the convert and over behavior of and individual. It is assumed that if an individual has adequate knowledge. He will develop favorable attitude towards innovations.

Sagwal and Milk (2001) in a study revealed that (55) per cent of the respondents were having high level of knowledge about essential production practices (EPP) and the remaining (45) per cent had medium level of knowledge regarding epps. None of the respondents were found in low level of knowledge.

Singh and Singh (2001) despise that majority the respondent i.e. (76.89 per cent) were found to have fair and good knowledge about improved wheat cultivation technology.

Rathore and Kalla (2002) reported that out of 120 respondent 83. (69.17) Had medium knowledge. While only 17(14.17) were placed under low knowledge group and rest of the respondent (16.66 per cent) belonged to high knowledge group about improved production technology of pumpkin.

Shrivastava *et al.* (2002) revealed that majority of the chilly growers were having overall medium level of knowledge regarding S 49 chilly cultivation technology. In case of practice wise level of knowledge nearly 14 to 24 per cent of the chili growers had high level of knowledge while 14 to 22 present respondent had poor knowledge regarding different agronomic practices of chili cultivation like preparation at land, improved variety of seed, seed rate, seed treatment, time of raising of seeding, time of transplanting, the seedling, spacing, farmyard manure, chemical fertilizers, irrigation and plant protection measures.

Arneja and Khangura (2003) in a study found that the respondents were having high level of knowledge about the type of soil suitable for pea growing, importance of irrigation at the time of flowering, number of hoeing recommended before sowing and phosphorous fertilizer application. However, the majority of pea

growers possessed poor knowledge regarding application of farmyard manure, plant to plant spacing, insecticide and application, treatment of pea seeds with rhizobium culture, recommended time of first plant irrigation and seed rate recommendation for pea crop.

Meena (2003) found that majority of the respondents 74(61.67 per cent) had medium level of knowledge regarding improved practices of guava cultivation whereas, number of respondent found in low and high knowledge category were 24(20.00) and 22 (18.33 per cent), respectively.

Research Methodology

State Rajasthan, District Bhilwara, 5 Panchayat Samities, two village from each PS and 30 women from each village was purposely selected for the purpose of measure the knowledge among farm women towards agriculture technology. Hindi language use for preparation of survey schedules and local dialect was used for Personal interview.

Techniques of Analysis

After collecting data it is necessary to analyze them with the help of statistic to arrive at proper and adequate conclusion. The data were processed; tabulated and analyzed using frequency and percentage and mean percentage score.

Objective of The Study

To find out the knowledge of farm women towards Agriculture technology.

Measurement The Knowledge Of Selected Farm Women About Agricultural Technology

Women are the backbone to the farming system of the villages as they have intrinsic knowledge different farming activities viz., how to make seeds and how to preserve them, how to prepare manure, how/when to sow seeds of different varieties and different crops, qualities of different crop varieties, how to get intra and inter village co-operation and how/when to harvest different crops. This knowledge has so far provided good food security and ecologically sustainable farming.

The maximum obtainable score for the knowledge test was 40, which was further divided into different components and questions within the components on the basis of importance of respective component as well as the question as viewed by judges. The components with the maximum obtainable scores are given in table 1.

Table 1 Component-wise distribution of scores for knowledge measurement

S.No.	Components	Score
1	Improved seed, seed rate and seed treatment	7
2	Soil treatment	3
3	Inter cropping	2
4	Manure and fertilizer	5
5	Chemical weed control	2
6	Plant protection	11
7	Irrigation management	3
8	Improved agriculture implements	2
9	Harvesting and storage	3
	Total Score	40

The total scores obtained by the respondents in different components were converted into MPS for ease of comparison. On the basis of MPS, the respondents were distributed in three knowledge categories, which were formulated by dividing total scores of 40 into three equal class intervals.

Table 2 Distributions of respondents by their overall knowledge

S.No.	Knowledge category	Score range
1	Poor	Less than 14
2	Average	14 - 28
3	Good	Above 28

ANALYSIS THE KNOWLEDGE OF SELECTED FARM WOMEN ABOUT AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

Knowledge is the most important component of behaviours and it plays a major role in the covert and overt behaviours of human beings. The quality and adequacy of performing any tasks depended upon the level of knowledge of an individual. Once knowledge is acquired, it helps to develop favourable attitude to take certain action in accepting an innovation. Nine components have been identified and knowledge of the respondents was judged in light of these.

Knowledge of the Selected Farm Women (respondents) about Improved Cultivation Practices

The results pertaining to this have been presented as under-

Overall knowledge of selected farm women

To know level of knowledge of the respondents about cultivation practices, they were grouped into three categories of knowledge namely poor, average and good on the basis of mean percent scores.

Table 3 Distribution of selected farm women (respondents) by their overall knowledge about cultivation practices

S.No.	Category	Percentage
1	Poor	31.82
2	Average	42.75
3	Good	25.43
Mean percent scores of Knowledge = 45.84		

Perusal of the table reveals that the farm women have average knowledge of improved cultivation practices as overall MPS of knowledge has been found to be 45.83. Distribution of the respondents in different categories of knowledge highlight that majority of them 43.00 per cent were in category of average knowledge whereas, only 25.00 per cent respondent belonged to good knowledge category and

32.00 per cent fell in poor knowledge category.

Component- wise knowledge of selected farm women

Critical examination of the knowledge score highlights that the respondents have very good knowledge about the inter cropping aspect however, respondents scored low in the component plant protection measure 16.5 per cent, followed by soil treatment 29.06 per cent and weed control 2.1 per cent. In depth enquiry into knowledge of the respondents in different components of cultivation was made to find out specific deficiencies in the knowledge and to identify important need items for education and training.

Table 4 Component- wise knowledge of the selected farm women (respondents) about improved cultivation practices

S.No.	Components	Mean per cent scores
1	Improved seed, seed rate and seed treatment	39.44
2	Soil treatment	29.06
3	Inter cropping	29.70
4	Manure and fertilizer	51.33
5	Chemical weed control	02.00
6	Plant protection	15.50
7	Irrigation	87.83
8	Improved agriculture implement	48.67
9	Harvesting and storage	47.33
	Average Mean per cent score	45.84

Improved seed, Seed rate and Seed treatment: The productivity of any crop can be increased upto reasonable level by adoption of improved agronomical practices. In spite of all the efforts, if due attention is not given at the initial stage of selection of seed, seed rate and seed treatment, then the expected results in terms of desired productivity can not be achieved. Hence, the women should have knowledge regarding these aspects.

When knowledge of the respondents was judged in detail about various aspects of improved seed, seed rate and seed treatment. It was found that majority of the respondent about 63 per cent had no knowledge about seed treatment before sowing the seed in the field, it should be pretreated in order to ensure good germination problem and to avoid emergence of soil borne diseases, this fact was know to 27 per cent respondents. However, none of them knew about the name and dose of chemicals used for seed treatment as well as method of seed treatment. On enquiry from the women, it was reported that they did not follow the practice of seed treatment.

Table 5 Distribution of respondents by their knowledge about improved seed, seed rate and seed treatment

S.No.	Item	Percentage
1	Improved seed	97.66
2	Seed rate	94.33
3	Seed treatment	37.34

In seed rate of wheat 40-60 kg is higher recommended for maintaining the required plant population. As shown in table correct 94.33 per cent respondents knew seed rate. 69 percent respondents knew that timely sowing of the crop result in more yields, good crop growth and less insect and pests attack.

Soil Treatment:

For successful production the type of soil and preparation of land is very important as it leads to proper tilth of the soil. It is also important that land is prepared timely. Therefore, farm women should have knowledge about soil treatment with regard to soil borne diseases.

Table 6 Distribution of respondents by their knowledge about soil treatment

S.No.	Item	Percentage
1	Take the sample of soil	7.33
2	Name and quantity of fungicides	49.00
3	Treatment of unutilized land	61.00

Despite that majority of the respondents 61 per cent knew about treatment of unutilized land. It was found that the 49 per cent respondents knew the name and apply quantity of fungicides. This might be due to their experience of working in the field with the male member with regard to take sample of soil only 7.33 per cent respondents know its methods also.

Inter-cropping

Data presented in the table 7 indicate that 99 per cent respondents knew about inter cropping. They knew very well what were growing with crop.

Table 7 Distribution of respondents by their knowledge about inter- cropping

S.No.	Item	Percentage
1	Inter-cropping	99.00

Manure and Fertilizer Application

To meet out requirement of nutrients of the wheat crops, it is necessary to apply recommended dose of manure and fertilizers at appropriate time in the field.

Data presented in the table 8 indicate that 96 per cent knew about the name of different manure and fertilizers viz. Farm yard manure, nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus. Similarly, However, they had poor knowledge about 56 per cent regarding recommended dose of these in the crop. This might be due to the reason that the women were mechanically involved in the activity and the decision regarding quantity of manure and fertilizers to be applied in the crops was generally taken by the male members. Similarly the respondents also have poor knowledge about method of application of manure and fertilizers in the crops.

Table 8 Distribution of respondents by their knowledge about manure and fertilizers application

S.No.	Item	Percentage
1	Manure and fertilizers application	94.00

Plant protection measure and improved implements

Plant protection is an important activity for successful crop production for controlling various pests and disease suitable.

Table 9 Distribution of respondents by their knowledge regarding plant protection measure and improved implements

S.No.	Item	Percentage
1	Plant protection measure	
	(i) Name and dose of insect-pests	34.66
	(ii) Name of plant disease and dose of chemicals used for control of disease	26.66
2	Improved implements	
	(i) Name of agriculture implements and their utilization	77.67
	(ii) Types of irrigation	79.33

Pesticide and fungicides have to be sprayed at number of times. Therefore, the growers should have sufficient knowledge about control measures of pests and diseases.

Table depicts that the respondents have poor knowledge in all the aspects of plant protection measures. When the respondents were asked about the name of common insect-pests and diseases of wheat, only 34.66 per cent respondents could tell the local name, which were verified by the scientist and found that their knowledge about the aspects was correct.

Improved Implements

Regarding improved implement was necessary to reduce workload of respondents, 77.67 per cent respondents know about name and utilization of agriculture implements. All the respondents like that reduce her drudgery and will found good production.

The respondents knowledge about 79.33 per cent types of irrigation but they not apply new irrigation varieties on field because of costing, poor knowledge and management so they adopted only pipe irrigation.

Harvesting and Storage

Regarding harvesting of the crop, it was found that since majority of the respondents 100 per cents were involved in the activity either independently or jointly with family members, they had good knowledge about the recommended time of harvesting of wheat crop.

Table 10 Distribution of respondents by their knowledge regarding harvesting and storage

S.No	Items	Percentage
1	Harvesting time	100.00
2	Storage of grain	88.33
3	Save of storage grain	97.33
4	Name and quantity of fumigants	94.33
5	Name and chemical of rat controlling	33.67
6	Making of poison food for rat controlling	69.67

Perusal of table 10 reveals that the respondents had good knowledge above 88.33 per cents had knowledge about storage in iron dream. A few respondents storage grain in soil and stone dream, save of grain for damaged to use of fumigants about 97.33 per cent use it and name of salphose and 94.33 per cent respondents knew about it. Based on the finding it could be concluded that only 33.67 per cent respondents know about the name of rat controlling chemicals and 69.67 per cent respondents had poor knowledge about prepare the poisoning food for rat.

Major Findings

Knowledge Regarding Improved Agriculture Technology

- (I) All the respondents had either average or poor knowledge about improved crop production technology. Majority of respondents 43.00 per cent were in category of average knowledge whereas, only 25.00 per cent respondent belonged to good knowledge category and 32.00 per cent fell in poor knowledge category. The overall MPS of knowledge was found to be 45.83

- (ii) The knowledge score in different components highlights that the respondents scored highest in component "Irrigation management" with MPS 87.33 however, in rest of the components the mean scores was less than 45 per cent. The respondents scored lowest in the components weed control 2.1 MPS, plant- protection measure 16.5 MPS and followed by soil treatment 29.06 MPS.
- (iii) In the component soil and field preparation, majority of the respondents 7.33 per cent knew about the type of soil and number of ploughing however, they were unaware about the name of soil borne disease and chemicals used for control of the some.
- (iv) In case of seed and sowing 90 per cent respondents knew about improved seed and sowing 35 per cent maturity period. Advantages of HYV were known to nearly half of the respondents. Majority of them had knowledge about importance of seed treatment 37.34 per cent, seed rate 94.33 per cent and spacing for sowing 64 per cent, advantages of timely sowing 69 per cent and recommended time of sowing 77 per cent.
- (v) Regarding manure and fertilizer application majority of the respondents knew about name 62 per cent, advantages and time of application of manure and fertilizer 69 per cent. Recommended dose and method of application of manure and fertilizer was known to only 28 – 38 per cent, respectively.
- (vi) More than 66 per cent respondents knew about time of weeding however, none of them knew about name and dose of weedicides. Regarding irrigation, 79.33 per cent respondents knew about types of irrigation and 58 per cent knew about number of irrigation but only 16 per cent respondents knew time of irrigation.
- (vii) In case of plant – protection measures 34.66 per cent respondents knew the name of insect-pests and diseases however, they were unaware about the name and dose of chemicals used for control of various insect-pests and diseases in the crop. More then 70 per cent respondents had correct knowledge about the time of harvesting.
- (viii) Regarding improved implement was necessary to reduce workload of respondents, 77.67 per cent respondents know about name and utilization of agriculture implements

Suggestion

In this era, the farming concept has touched a new apex with mechanization, perception for precision, timeliness of operations, efficient use of inputs, and improvement in quantity of productivity, and reduction in the loss in produce, safety, comfort and drudgery. Women due to their lack of knowledge and ignorance have consistent inaccessibility to modern technology of cultivation and other facilities available to their counterparts. It was found that machines were not handled by women in any farm operation; side work, which was labour intensive, was assigned to women. There is a need to give training to women about knowledge functions and handling of various farm implements. This will make women labour force more skilled and confident and will relieve them of a drudgery they undertake.

There is a need to increase women access to knowledge regarding new technology, credit and marketing and they should come up from the world of illiteracy and backwardness. The findings of this study further, reveal that the farm women in India are eager to change equally as compared to western, but the facilities and incentives impose limitations. The main reason for their inability to adopt the new technology and not discontinuance is on account of limited possibilities. The farm women have often said that yes, they little

know about the technology, they had used it and they are convinced but because of the lack of adequate finance and high cost of the input in the market forced us to take decision to leave the use of the new farm practices.

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Corporate Social Responsibility And Its Role In Community Development

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Abstract

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to strategies corporations or firms conduct their business in a way that is ethical, society friendly and beneficial to community in terms of development. CSR is a process with the aim to embrace responsibility for the company's actions and encourage a positive impact through its activities on the environment, consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders and all other members of the public sphere who may also be considered as stakeholders. This article analyses the meaning of CSR based on some theories available in literature. It is argued that three theories namely utilitarian, managerial and relational theories of CSR supported by works of other scholars in the area could be used to suggest that CSR becomes an international concern due to globalized nature of business that knows no border. These groups of theories are chosen because they are interdisciplinary in nature covering aspects of economic system, the managerial aspects of the corporation and the beneficiaries. The paper then highlights the role of CSR in community development based on an international perspective due to the heterogeneity of CSR in its understanding and practices in various countries of the world. The organization of the article is as follows: First, theories of CSR are analyzed in order to look at their emphases of meaning, perspective, and approaches. Second, the roles of CSR are highlighted specifically in community development because the very logic of CSR is towards seeing its impact in community socially, environmentally and economically. Third, competencies required by CSR managers are discussed in order to have a better understanding of the practical aspects of CSR. Finally conclusions and implications for future research are discussed.

Key Words: Corporate social responsibility, community development, competencies of CSR managers, multinational corporations, corporate-society relations.

Introduction

The issue of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been debated since the 1950s. Latest analyses by Secchi (2007) and Lee (2008) reported that the definition of CSR has been changing in meaning and practice. The classical view of CSR was narrowly limited to philanthropy and then shifted to the emphasis on business-society relations particularly referring to the contribution that a corporation or firm provided for solving social problems. In the early twentieth century, social performance was tied up with market performance. The pioneer of this view, Oliver Sheldon (1923, cited in Bichta, 2003), however, encouraged management to take the initiative in raising both ethical standards and justice in society through the ethic of economizing, i.e. economize the use of resources under the name of efficient resource mobilization and usage. By doing so, business creates wealth in society and provides better standards of living. The present-day CSR (also called corporate responsibility, corporate citizenship, responsible business and corporate social opportunity) is a form of corporate self-regulation integrated into a business model. CSR is a concept whereby business organizations consider the interest of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders,

Political theories (focusing on a responsible use of business power in the political arena)	Corporate constitutionalism Integrative social contract Corporate citizenship	Social responsibilities of businesses arise from the social power the firms have Assumes that a social contract between business and society exists The firm is understood as being like a citizen with certain involvement in the community
Integrative theories	Management issues Public responsibility Stakeholder management Corporate social performance	Corporate response to social and political issues Law and the existing public policy process are taken as a reference for social performance Balances the interests of firms' stakeholders Searches for social legitimacy and processes to give appropriate responses to social issues
Ethical theories (Focusing on the right thing to achieve a good society)	Stakeholder normative theory Universal rights Sustainable development The common good	Considers fiduciary duties towards stakeholders of the firm. This requires some moral theories Based on human rights, labor rights and respect for environment Aimed at achieving human development considering present and future generations Oriented towards the common good of society

Source: Garriga and Mele (2004: 63-64).

Utilitarian Theories

In the utilitarian theories the corporation serves as a part of the economic system in which the function is mechanical i.e. traditionally known as in profit maximization. CSR ideas emerged after a realization that there is a need for an economics of responsibility, embedded in the business ethics of a corporation. Hence, the old idea of *laissez faire* business gives way to determinism, individualism to public control, and personal responsibility to social responsibility. Utilitarian could also be taken synonymously with instrumental theories (Garriga and Mele, 2004; Jensen, 2002) in which the corporation is seen as only an instrument for wealth creation, and its social activities are only a means to achieve economic results.

The utilitarian theories are related to strategies for competitive advantages. The strategies also include altruistic activities that are socially recognized as instruments for marketing. Secchi (2007) further

communities and other stakeholders as well as their environment. This obligation shows that the organizations have to comply with legislation and voluntarily take initiatives to improve the well-being of their employees and their families as well as for the local community and society at large.

CSR simply refers to strategies corporations or firms conduct their business in a way that is ethical and society friendly. CSR can involve a range of activities such as working in partnership with local communities, socially sensitive investment, developing relationships with employees, customers and their families, and involving in activities for environmental conservation and sustainability.

Theories of CSR

One of the first attempts at classifying theories on CSR (business and society issues) was made by Preston (1975). In recent years, many scholars have followed Preston's idea and tried to give a rationale to the growing number of theories in this field (see, for example, Frederick 1978, 1986, 1998; Klonoski 1991; Pasquero 2000). Since there is a great heterogeneity of theories and approaches of CSR, discussion in this article is based on a comprehensive analysis by Secchi (2007) and it is compared with an analysis by Garriga and Mele (2004). Secchi has come up with a group of theories based on a criterion what role the theories confer to the corporation and society. The theories are as follows: 1) The utilitarian theory, 2) The managerial theory, and 3) The relational theory (see Table 1). On the other hand, Garriga and Mele's (2004) analysis maps CSR into four types of territories. They are: 1) Instrumental theories, 2) Political theories, 3) Integrative theories, and 4) Ethical theories. Table 2 describes the theories and the relevant approaches. There is no doubt that some similarities do exist in both conceptualizations of CSR and the discussion will be based on emphases and approaches.

Table 1: Utilitarian, managerial and relational theories of CSR.

Utilitarian Theory	Managerial Theory	Relational Theory
Theories on social costs Functionalism	Corporatesocial performance Social accountability, auditing and reporting (SAAR) Social responsibility for multinationals	Business and society Stakeholder approach Corporate global citizenship Social contract theory

Source: Secchi (2007: 350).

Table 2: Corporate social responsibilities theories and related approaches

Types of theory	Approaches	Short description
Instrumental theories (Focusing on achieving economic objectives through social activities)	Maximization of shareholder value Strategies for competitive advantage Cause-related marketing	Long term value of maximization > Social investment in a competitive context > Firm's view on natural resources and its dynamic capabilities Altruistic activities socially recognized as marketing tool

(2004) (see Table 2). Managerial theories are also covered under the integrative theories of Garriga and Mele (2004), namely, the entities of public responsibility and corporate social performance. Public responsibility stresses on law and public policy process that are taken as a reference for social performance, while corporate social performance searches for social legitimacy relevant to social issues.

Relational Theory

Relational theory has a root from the complex firm-environment relationships. As the term implies, interrelations between the two are the focus of the analysis of CSR. As indicated in Table 1, relational theory is further divided into four sub-groups of theories: 1) business and society; 2) stakeholder approach; 3) corporate citizenship; and 4) social contract.

Business and society is proposed to mean 'business in society' in which CSR emerges as a matter of interaction between the two entities. One of the measures of CSR is the development of economic values in a society. Another is a person's obligation to consider the effects of his decision and action on the whole social system.

Stakeholder approach has been developed as one of the strategies in improving the management of the firm. It is also said as a way to understand reality in order to manage the socially responsible behavior of a firm. The stakeholder approach further considers a firm as an interconnected web of different interests where self creation and community creation happen interdependently; and individuals behave altruistically. Based on Garriga and Mele's (2004) analysis, stakeholder approach is both within the integrative and ethical theories, where the former emphasizes the integration of social demands and the latter focuses on the right thing to achieve a good society.

Corporate citizenship of the relational theory strongly depends on the type of community to which it is referred. Fundamentally, it is about the relationship that a corporation develops with its stakeholders, and therefore, the former has to continuously search for engagement and commitment with the latter. Corporate citizenship based on Garriga and Mele's (2004) analysis is an approach used under the integrative and political theories. Finally, the Social contract theory of the relational group refers to the fundamental issue of justifying the morality of economic activities in order to have a theoretical basis for analyzing social relations between corporation and society. Garriga and Mele's (2004) analysis puts the social contract theory under the group of ethical theories, the approaches of which include universal rights (UN Global Compact, 1999) and sustainable development (WCED, 1987; Korhonen, 2003). Both approaches of CSR are based on human rights, labor rights and respect for the environment.

Meaning of Community Development

Community development (CD) refers to initiatives undertaken by community with partnership with external organizations or corporation to empower individuals and groups of people by providing these groups with the skills they need to effect change in their own communities. These skills are often concentrated around making use of local resources and building political power through the formation of large social groups working for a common agenda. Community developers must understand both how to work with individuals and how to affect communities' positions within the context of larger social institutions. Community workers facilitate the participation of people in this process. They enable linkages to be made between communities and with the development of wider policies and programs. CD expresses values of fairness, equality, accountability, opportunity, choice, participation, mutuality, reciprocity and continuous learning. Educating, enabling and empowering are at the core of CD

divides the utilitarian group of theories into two, namely, the social costs of the corporation and the idea of functionalism. The social cost theory has a basis for CSR in which the socio-economic system in the community is said to be influenced by the corporate non-economic forces. It is also called instrumental theory (Garriga and Mele, 2004) because it is understood that CSR as a mere means to the end, which leads to the fact that the social power of the corporation is materialized specifically in its political relationship with society. The utilitarian theory, therefore, suggests that the corporation needs to accept social duties and rights to participate in social co-operation. Within it, the functionalist theory, specifically advocates that the corporation is seen as a part of the economic system, which one of the goals is profit making. The firm is viewed as an investment, and investment should be profitable to the investors and stakeholders. Putting it from the internal point of view of the firm, CSR was coined as a defense tactic of the industrial system against external attacks because there needs a balance between profit making and social objectives for the economic system's equilibrium.

Managerial Theory

Secchi's (2007) analysis further stresses the logic of managerial theory that emphasizes corporate management in which CSR are approached by the corporation internally. This makes the difference between utilitarian and managerial perspective of CSR. This suggests that everything external to the corporation is taken into account for organizational decision making. Managerial theories have been divided into three sub-groups: 1) Corporate social performance (CSP); 2) Social accountability, auditing and reporting (SAAR), and 3) Social responsibility for multinationals.

CSP aims to measure the contribution the social variable makes to economic performance. Thus, the problem is that of managing the firm considering social and economic factors together. It is based on the assumption that business depends on society for its growth and sustainability. CSP of a corporation is further sub-divided into five dimensions in order to keep detailed information about its existence in the corporate chains: 1) Centrality measures the way CSR is compatible with mission of the core goals; 2) specificity gauges the advantages CSR brings to the corporation; 3) pro-activity that measures the degree of reaction to external demands; 4) voluntarism that accounts for the discretion the firm in implementing CSR; and 5) visibility refers to the way the responsible behavior is perceived by community of stakeholders.

Secchi (2005) further elaborates that SAAR are strictly related to social performance contributions through accounting, auditing and reporting procedures. SAAR means a firm accounts for its action. By doing so, firms are controlled and regulated in their actions towards performing their core business while responsible to the relevant community. The three activities are separate managerial activities but they are interrelated to each other. All these contribute to the socially responsible behavior of a firm, which finally measures the corporations' activities that have social impact.

Donaldson (1989, cited in Secchi, 2007: 359) refers to the MNCs as 'moral agents', analyzed on the basis of the moral values when managers make decision in the firms, going beyond profit maximization. The logic of CSR for MNCs is also derived from the fact that when cultural clashes become relevant due to events such as protests, demonstrations, boycotts, strikes and other negative actions against the employers.

The answer to these actions is the formulation of 'code of conduct' that should be adopted by MNCs. The success of this initiative, however, depends on client expectation and corporate reputation; the level of trust, acceptance, and cooperation shown by the stakeholders and community of workers. Managerial theories are also strongly related to political theories based on the conceptualization by Garriga and Mele

(Federation of Community Development Learning, 2009).

The widely used meaning of CD is the one given by the United Nations (United Nations, 1971) in which CD is an organized effort of individuals in a community conducted in such a way to help solve community problems with a minimum help from external organizations. External organizations include government and non-government organizations, and corporations of various types and sizes such as small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and multinational corporations (MNCs). In relation to the people, the definition of CD is essentially both an educational and organizational process.

Another term closely related to CD is community work, which is about the active involvement of people in the issues that affect their lives and focuses on the relation between individuals and groups and the institutions which shape their everyday experience. It is a developmental process that is both a collective and individual experience. The key purpose is to work with communities experiencing disadvantage, to enable them to collectively identify needs and rights, clarify objectives and take action to meet these within a democratic framework which respects the needs and rights of others.

Common Roles of CSR in Community Development

From the above meaning of CSR, it is undeniable that CSR has implications on community and CD in many ways. Based on the report of Towers Perrin (2009) CSR is the third most important driver of employee engagement overall. For companies in the U.S. for instance, an organization's stature in the community is the second most important driver of employee engagement, and a company's reputation for social responsibility is also among the top 10 drivers.

The role of CSR in CD used in this paper is any direct and indirect benefits received by the community as results of social commitment of corporations to the overall community and social system.

The common roles of CSR in CD are discussed as follows:

- 1. To share the negative consequences as a result of industrialization.** This is related to increasing conscience-focused marketplaces necessitating more ethical business processes.
- 2. Closer ties between corporations and community.** Through CSR the existence of corporations in the social system is felt beyond a perception that corporation is a place just to get employment and producers of goods and services. By doing so, corporations and community would stay in peace and harmony. This becomes a social capital that is essential in community development.
- 3. Helping to get talents.** Organizations with a reputation for CSR can take advantage of their status and strengthen their appeal as an attractive employer by making their commitment part of their value proposition for potential candidates. It is also found that when employees view their organization's commitment to socially responsible behavior more favorably, they also tend to have more positive attitudes in other areas that correlate with better performance.
- 4. Role in transfer of technology (TOT).** Closer ties help in TOT between MNCs that give concerns on CSR and communities in the host countries. Barton (2007) focuses on three mechanisms of international technology transfer: the flow of human resources; the flow of public-sector technology support; and the flow of private technology from MNCs to developing countries. Through TOT coupled with CSR processes, the targeted community would gain in the various aspects of product development and marketing, such as better price and quality, as well as concern for people's wellbeing.
- 5. CSR helps to protect environment.** Some of the world's largest companies have made a highly visible

commitment to CSR. These companies take the view that financial and environmental performance can work together to drive company growth and social reputation. This attitude can only serve to enhance the employment value proposition such as interest in "going green" gains traction (Towers Perrin, 2009). Many non-profit organizations have been involved in learning and advocacy of environmental protection of CSR such as those reported by the United Nations. They are for example a) Friends of the Earth; b) Green Peace mission.

6. CSR is for human right corporate sustainability. The United Nations have launched the "Global Compact" – an initiative to convince international companies to commit themselves to universal principles in relation to protection of human rights (UN Global Compact, 2009). Being the world's largest voluntary corporate responsibility initiative, the UN Global Compact is also seen a strategic policy for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies within the areas of human rights, labor, and environment. By doing so, business, as a primary agent driving globalization, can help ensure that markets, commerce, technology and finance advance in ways that benefit economies and societies everywhere.

7. Interdependency between a corporation and community. The close link between a corporation and community is another aspect of CSR role in CD because in long run it creates sustainable development. The CSR projects give aids to local organization and impoverished communities. This certainly leads to sustainable community development (Wikipedia, 2009).

8. A CSR program can be seen as an aid to alleviate poverty. An example is a Malaysian reality program *Bersamamu of TV3* which is sponsored by *Syarikat Faiza Sendirian Berhad (SFSB)*, a local enterprise-cum-philanthropist who responds to government's appeal to help impoverished community to improve their livelihoods (SFSB, 2009). SFSB gets help from the local media company TV3 for publicity and audience support. This TV program is focused on the life reality of the poor, helpless and misfortune people in their survival. Every purchase of Faiza's Product, will entitle the buyer to make a donation to *Tabung Bersamamu TV3* (a fund of the broadcasting agency). Through this collaboration it may trigger other corporations to help the nation in its effort to alleviate poverty and, hence, in developing communities.

9. A CSR program helps in data gathering for other public organization function. For instance in the United States, Intel and IBM (examples of mega ICT firms) assisted under-staffed police departments with information gathering and processing by installing cameras with video processing abilities in areas where there are high rates of crimes. Intel has also conducted initiatives to educate local communities on how they can use technology to prevent crime or at least to use it to detect who committed the crime (CSR @ Intel, 2009).

10. For corporate sustainability goals. The EU has developed a corporate sustainability framework, which identifies a progressive set of economic, social and environmental objectives that companies are encouraged to achieve. At Towers Perrin (2009), for instance, they have developed a methodology to assess the employee perspective on sustainable business practices (SBP). These practices represent a continuing commitment by a company to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of its workforce and family members, as well as the local community and society at large.

Skills Needed by CSR Managers in Community Development

The success of CSR is determined by both internal and external factors. Internal factors are economic

considerations, culture of the firm including the CEO and employees, and ethical influences; while external factors are compliance with legal requirements and technological influences as well as national culture (Bichta, 2003). Skills possessed by CSR managers are among the internal factors determining the success of CSR practices especially in helping community. Because CSR profession is so new, transferable skills and knowledge from other related specialization such as environmental management, business ethics, community development, and human resource development are valuable.

Specific skills for CSR managers are very hard to clarify due to the diverse roles and range of disciplines involved. However, based on the UK's experience in CSR (Career Service, 2009), three main areas of skills are relevant. They are business skills, people skills and technical skills. Business skills include building insight, communication skills, decision making, commercial awareness, information technology, innovation, strategic awareness, leadership and problem solving. People skills cover adaptability and empathy, developing others in the community, influencing without power, integrity, political awareness, altruism, volunteerism, and adult learning. Finally, technical skills include technical expertise, understanding evaluation and impacts, stakeholder dialogue, human rights and understanding sustainability. Based on the above skills grouping, CSR managers should have six core competencies. They are understanding community and community development, building capacity, questioning business beyond profit making, stakeholder relations, strategic business and community partnership, and harnessing diversity. Hence, CSR managers have a wide range of career options such as in marketing, human resources, health and safety, environmental management, ethical investment, public relations, ethical science, community resource development and social research.

Conclusion

It is concluded that CSR is about business, government and civil society collaboration with the bottom line is the achievement of win-win situation among the three entities. From the social point of view, CSR should benefit community because the latter has a very complex structure as it consists of individuals with various levels of control of resources physically and intangibly. The analysis on the theories allows the understanding of CSR that goes beyond its traditional meanings; therefore, CSR necessitates a multidisciplinary approach in its perspective and practice. Since the current meaning of CSR is complex, knowing the theories allows scholars to have a better understanding about corporation-society relations, in which theories and practices of CSR are influenced by numerous economic and non-economic as well as internal and external forces.

Roles of CSR in CD refer to the ways the responsible behavior is perceived by community of stakeholders and how impacts are felt by them. The analysis shows that CSR proved to have many roles and the brought impacts to the community as follows: Closer ties and interdependencies between corporations and community, sharing the costs the society has to pay due to environmental degradation, transfer of technology from international companies to developing countries, environmental protection measures that done together by corporation and the communities, poverty alleviation in the communities, human right advocacy, and helps in data gathering by ICT firms to facilitate public organization functions. For many corporation leaders, it is difficult to know where their responsibilities begin and end in relation to building infrastructure, creating economic opportunities, and access to core services such as health, education and poverty alleviation. Experience has made one thing certain that sustainable CSR solutions at community, provincial and national levels are based on partnerships between government, civil society and business.

It is also concluded that skills needed by CSR managers do vary due to the diverse disciplines involved and also the complexity of the roles and responsibilities of a CSR initiative. There are no specific qualifications required for this field. Because the field is new, transferable skills and knowledge from other related specializations such as environmental management, business ethics, transfer of technology, human resource management and community development, are valued. In short, the skills required by CSR managers are classified as business skills, people skills and technical skills; and the specific skills required are further determined by the mission and vision of the organizations where the CSR managers serve.

CSR organizations in many developing countries including Malaysia consist of local and international firms. As such, this analysis suggests that comparative studies should be conducted on the differences between strategies adopted by the two firms in terms of emphases and orientations in CSR, the specific roles of CSR programs to community and society at large, and specific business, people as well as technical skills that the CSR managers should possess. It is also suggested that studies on how CSR firms strive during the present economic crisis are worthwhile to embark on; however, they should be aware of the fact that moving towards achieving firms' economic goals should be without jeopardizing the social goals.

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Dyeing In Ancient Indian Textile :an Analytical Study

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Abstract

The art of dyeing was as old as human civilization from the historical records, it is learnt that natural colourants were available to man from the earliest times. With the development of fixed settlements and agriculture around 7000-2000 B.C. man began to produce and use textiles and would therefore add colour to them as well. Colour plays a vital role in Indian textiles. India's expertise in natural dyes dates back to ancient times. It was an important occupation during ancient times. Ancient Indian literature gives immense proofs regarding the techniques of dyeing in ancient Indian textiles industry. In this paper I have selected the period of ancient Indian history from vedic period to Mauryan period to study the dyeing as an industry in Ancient India.

Keywords: Dyes, Textiles, Madder Like, Muslin, Indigo.

Dyeing and painting activities have accompanied the development of human culture since the early beginnings. The use of dyeing and pigmenting materials was probably born out of the necessity of prehistoric man to adorn and beautify his objects of daily use. The knowledge and use of colour began with the dawn of civilization and dyeing is as old as the textile industry itself.

The term dye, is derived from old English word daeg or daeh meaning "colour". The earliest dyes were probably discovered by accident and may have been noticed from the stains from available berries, fruits and nuts and blossoms, leaves, stems and roots of shrubs. The exact period of the commencement of the art of dyeing in the world could not be ascertained correctly. It is presumed that the appearance of dye-vat occurred in the history along with the brick-kiln.¹ Archeological evidence however shows that dyeing was an wide-spread industrial enterprise in Egypt, India and Mesopotamia round about third millennium B.C.²

India's expertise in natural eyes dates back to ancient times. Colour plays a vital part in Indian textiles. Dyeing of cloth was essential for increasing its beauty. What made the Indian textile fabrics more interesting was the variety of colour employed in dying them.³ So the art of dyeing was in vogue since remote past and it was an important occupation during the ancient times. The love of brilliant colour combinations like vermilion and yellow, is ingrained in the minds of the Indian people. Although at the beginning these colours were borrowed from nature, the people soon imbued with immense significance, sometimes social, and sometimes spiritual. The chief characteristic of the use of colour in Indian textiles is the principle of "rhythmic contrasts."⁴

The purple dye on a piece of cotton was in all probability produced from the madder plant and the discovery of dyer's vessel⁵ from the Harappa and Mohenjo-daro indicate that the art of dyeing was known and practised. The purpose dye on cotton piece, is thought by Messers – Turner and Gulati.⁶ The chief vegetable dyes used were indigo, clay-root, lac, turmeric and flower.⁷

The vedic people also knew different methods of dyeing the clothes because the dyeing of textiles was also a subsidiary craft. In this art both male and female dyers were engaged, but the latter excelled the former,

so they have been dedicated to delight.⁸ The vedic texts refer to several colours in which cloth was usually dyed. The colours known to the people of Rigvedic period seem to be evidenced from the occurrence in the Rigveda.⁹ Though the texts refer to several dye-stuffs and cloths of different colours, but they do not shed any light on the technique of dyeing.

As far later vedic period dyeing process is concerned, it was done with the juice of "lodhra" flower or with madder or indigo.¹⁰ Several colours mentioned in later vedic literature. They include white, red, yellow, green, blue and black.¹¹

The compilers of the Grihyasutras were also acquainted with the art of dyeing also, as the Asvalyan Grihyasutra¹² states that a Brahmana should wear reddish yellow (Kasaya), a kshatriya's garment should be manjistha (dyed with madder), and a vaisya should put on yellow garment (charindra) at the time of upanayana. So, it appears that vegetable and stone dyes have been widely used from the very early times. The Brhidaranyak Upnishd suggests that clothes used to be dyed with various colours such as yellow, scarlet and red.¹³

In Epics also we get number of references regarding dyeing industry. It is said that Sita received among other things, garments of various colours, when she was getting married to Rama.¹⁴ The Ramayana mentions the ladies of Ravana clothed in garments of variegated hues. "Kusumba" was one of the prominent dyes used in ancient India.¹⁵ In the Mahabharata we read an uncoloured cloth, when dirty, can be cleansed, but not a piece of cloth that is dyed with black, even so O king ... is the case with sin.¹⁶ A snataka was asked to avoid all dyed dresses and all naturally black cloth. Gautama also forbids him the use of dyed or sumptuous garments.¹⁷ Block printing was also an ancient folk tradition in India. It was certainly known in the days about which the Greek Scholar Arrian wrote and probably in the days of the Mahabharata as well.¹⁸ The dye manufacturer "Rangakara" is also referred in the Ramayana and Mahabharata.¹⁹

During Buddhist period, dyeing industry was in full fledged way. The Jataka refers to a variety of colours and to garments, rugs and curtains as dyed scarlet, orange etc. Even an umbrella is noted as red coloured.²⁰ The word rajaka who performed the work of dyeing after having washed the cloth, may be taken to mean both a washerman and a dyer.²¹ The Majjhima Nikaya says that before dyeing the cloth it should be washed properly, so that it may absorb the true colour properly. It says -

"A foul and dirty piece of cloth, if dipped by the fuller in blue, yellow, red or pink dye, would take the dye badly, and not come out in a good colour, and that is because of the cloth's impurity."²²

Mahavagga mentions the techniques of dyeing employed by Bhikkhus and informs that they dyed their clothes with cow dung or with yellow clay. The robes were badly coloured. So the blessed one allowed them to use dye made of roots.²³ Further they were allowed to boil and not a drop of it was put on to the nail.²⁴ The dye was prepared into the jars and a large trough was used for dyeing the cloth.²⁴

The Vinayapitaka informs us that dyed clothes like blue, light yellow were prohibited for the monks. This suggests that clothes of these colours were used by the laity.²⁵

In the Buddhist canons we find many references to coloured cloth. "Some of the Likkhavis were dark, dark in colour and wearing dark clothes and ornaments, some of them were fair in colour and wearing light colours and ornaments, some of them were red in colour and wearing red clothes and ornaments, some of them were white, pale in colour and wearing white coloured clothes and ornaments." Now there is no doubt that these were vegetable dyes employed for the purpose of colouring textile goods.²⁶

Dyes were prepared from the roots, trunks and bark of trees, leaves, flowers and fruits. Probably dyes

were made from substances like cinkura (a yellow coloured fragrant plant), Haritala (yellow orpiment), Sarisava (mustard), the flowers of kimsuka (japakusuma), Kumkuma (Saffron), blue lotus, sirisa, flowers and collyrium etc. Dyes were first boiled in order to give a fast colour to clothes. Apart from dyeing clothes, dyes were needed for ladies who often painted their hands and feet.²⁸

Jatakas also mention various colours such as white (sveta), dark-blue (nila), brown (pingala), yellow (halidda), golden (suvarna), silvery (rajatamaya), red (rattain dagopo), black (kali), madder like (Manjetha) etc. It can be presumed that these colours were utilised for dyeing clothes.²⁹ Hence we may infer that the art of dyeing was equally developed as weaving in this period.

Jain literature and Bhasya inform us that the coarse cloth was first washed and bleached before dyeing. Soda (Sajjiyakhara) is mentioned as washing agents.³⁰

Clothes dyed in reddish colour (Kasai) were worn in hot weather. The "Parivrajaks" used to wear clothes dyed in red ochre (geruya).³¹ Indeed the cotton tissues and stuffs of India have always been more sought after for the beauty and brilliancy of their natural dyes than for the fineness and softness with which they are interwoven.

Panini also informs about the colours known to the people then. They were raga³², red, black³⁴, laksha³⁵ also called jalu³⁶, madder (majistha)³⁷ and orpiment (rochana).³⁸ It is confirmed that by the time of Panini people were well acquainted with the knowledge of colours.³⁹ According to Katyayana, powdered potsherds and kardama (black mud from the bottom of pool) also served as dyeing stuffs. Haridra and maharajana are other dyeing agents.⁴⁰

Manu and Milindpanho also refer dyeing and the dyer's street respectively. These instances clearly indicate the prevalence of dyeing and dyer's art in this regard.⁴¹ The dyeing of textiles was practised in the Maurya period as evidenced by the Arthasastra which mentions white, pure red, rose-red. and black woolen and fur of one uniform colour such as – black, dark red, grey or of wheat colour or of straw colour.⁴² Manjistha or Indian madder is also heard of in the Arthasastra as a red-dye stuff.⁴³ Kautilya refers to the cultivation of "kusumba" in the royal forms for flowers which were, according to the commentator, productive of colouring materials.⁴⁴

Kautilya in his Arthasastra has given proper time limitation for dyeing or colouring the clothes.⁴⁵ The dyers were known as 'Rajaka' and they were paid double in amount as compared to washerman.⁴⁶ Megasthenese tells that garments were dyed of bright colours. He also refers to the turban and upper garment worn by people of India and informs that generally they dress in white muslin. There is also a mention of carpets and curtains with blackish circular five spots which reflects the degree of sophistication reached in the field of art and craft.⁴⁷

One of the interesting features gleaned from the classical literature is that they inform about the knowledge of dyeing, which was employed in attributing different colour sheds to the textile goods.⁴⁸ Among different sheds of colours the following deserve their mention – Fine - embroidered muslin with purple and golden colour,⁴⁹ grey coloured-linen garments with sun shades,⁵⁰ white coloured cotton garments,⁵¹ sombre colour.⁵² According to Strabo Indians had special predilection for wearing white coloured garments, instead of other coloured garments. This evidence shows the prominence of the white-coloured textile goods over the other known coloured textile garments.⁵³

Indigo was an important dye-product of India, exported to western countries, evidenced by Periplus⁵⁴ and Pliny. They also refer "black colour is considered sacred to Saturn, yellow to Venus and red to Mars, in

astrological works.⁵⁵ Schoff suggests that the mellow was a coarse cotton dyed with a preparation of a variety of the hibiscus native in India. This purplish cloth must have corresponded closely to the coarse blue drills still in demand in the African coasts.⁵⁶ The most well-known of ancient printed textiles are the Calicoes of Masalia, Madras, Masulipatnam. The beauty of design, colour and fastness of the dye of this ancient printed textiles made them more popular all over the world.⁵⁷ The Sangam texts are also replete with references to South Indian dyes. Indigo was commonly used vegetables dye and cloth dyed with Indigo is referred to as "nilikanchchai".⁵⁸ Indigo was a plant from whose leaves different shades of blue colours were prepared and was exported to other countries for "seventeen dinaries" per pound. Huge brick dyeing vats pertaining to the first and second centuries have been unearthed from Arikamedu in Pondicherry⁵⁹ and Uraiyur in Tiruchirapalli, both known to be important weaving centres from the account of Periplus.⁶⁰

Conclusion

Thus we see that the art of dyeing was as old as human civilization. From historical records, it is learnt that natural colorants were available to people from ancient times. The early vedic Aryans did not practise so much techniques of dyeing because they were a pastoral and migratory people. With the development of civilization weaving of cloth was considered to be a very useful job, for it resulted in material prosperity of the weaver and ensured his sound economic condition. On account of this, cloth was regarded as the embodiment of prosperity and nourishment. People in general wanted to make their clothes beautiful for which it was necessary to make fascinating designs on them. In this regard dyeing played an important role. India's rich natural resources for dyeing played a vital role. Its varied geographical regions and climates provide a huge range of plant fibers and natural dyes for cultivators, weavers and dyers since the dawn of the civilization upto Maurya period.

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Online Marketing and its Effectiveness in Integrated Marketing Communication

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Abstract:

At the heart of any business strategy is a marketing strategy: Business exist to deliver products that satisfy customers. Integrated marketing communication (IMC) is an approach used by organizations to brand and coordinate their communication efforts. IMC is defined as “a concept that recognizes the added value of a comprehensive plan that evaluate the strategic roles of a variety of communication disciplines and combines these disciplines to provide clarity, consistency and maximum communication impact” by The American Association of Advertising Agencies. Internet is main source of Online marketing to deliver promotional messages to consumers related to product and their services. It includes email marketing, search engine marketing, social media marketing, many types of display advertising and mobile advertising. Like other advertising media, online advertising frequently involves both a publisher, who integrates advertisements into its online content and an advertiser, who provides the advertisements to be displayed on the publisher's content.

The study is based on consumers who rely on more medium to enhance their knowledge related to brand means along with the traditional method they use the group of various sources for making final decision of purchase. They genuinely rely on online advertising. The study will explain the main reasons of increasing demand of online marketing.

Key Words: Integrated marketing communication, email marketing, search engine marketing, social media marketing

Objectives: The study focuses on some problems as online marketing advantages over traditional marketing, increasing demand of online marketing and even about the loopholes of online marketing, the objectives are:

- To know the total marketing communication and its importance in changing environment.
- To identify the facts about online marketing and its increasing popularity.
- To analyze the effects and comparison of both the online and traditional marketing.
- To identify the possibilities in both the online and offline sectors.

Introduction

Online Marketing is a way of selling services and products through digital networking as computer and cell phones which includes email marketing, search engine marketing and social media marketing. Online marketing is increasing its importance to all types of small business earlier there was thinking that it is not suitable for the local business and products.

Online marketing is an important tool used for promoting products and services through internet and have some specific benefits as it reduced expenses, have control on dealings, can improve services to customer according to their feedback etc. Growth of online marketing credited to the users of internet and

as the technology is developing and spreading the number of internet user are increasing and surfing online products and services even India occupies forth place with 81 million internet users till 2010.

Integrated marketing communication have more sale impact and produce strong message to the customer it insist management to put all efforts. Integrated marketing communication(IMC) is an approach which gives strong message to all about the product and service. A revolutionary development in the shift to the strategic concept of marketing is in the marketing objective from profit to consumer benefits. There is a growing recognition that profits are a reward for performance. To compete in today's market, it is necessary to have an employee team committed to continuing innovation and to producing quality products. In other words, marketing must focus on the customers and deliver value by creating consumer benefits. This change is revolutionary idea that is accepted today by a vanguard minority marketing practitioners.

The idea of integrated marketing communication (IMC) is to create consistency and synergy by combining marketing communication elements so that they support and enhance each other, to promote potential communication understandings. The concept of integrating online and offline marketing is to build success. While many companies still view their online and offline efforts as separate entities, savvy marketers are slowly realizing that success comes through integration through all channels to provide consumers with what they demand-accessibility, choice and convenience.

IMC tries to maximize the positive message and minimize the negative once and communicate them using the proper tools. A successful IMC program uses the combination of the right tools, defines their role and coordinates their use. The company should use the contact method that offers the best way of delivering the message to the target audience. IMC supports the AIDA model where in it helps to gain attention of consumers, general interest, create desire, and result in purchase action.

Integrated marketing communication consist some levels of integration such as Horizontal Integration, Vertical integration, Internal Integration, External Integration.

The Tools for Integrated Marketing Communication:

1. Advertising: Advertising can be used to build up a long term image for a product it can efficiently reach geographically dispersed buyers. Some forms of advertising (TV) can require a large budget, whereas some forms do not require
2. Personal Advertising: this is also an effective tool at later stage of the buying process, it has some qualities as personal interaction, Cultivation and Response which are helpful to increase the sell of the product
3. Sales Promotion: Companies use some sales promotion tools as coupons, premiums, contests etc. to attract buyers and their response. It is a method used for short term effect of push the present sale.
4. Public Relation: Marketers need to make strong public relations to coordinate with the other communication elements.
5. Direct marketing : it consist of direct mail, telemarketing

Integrated marketing communication (IMC) is an approach used by organization to create brand awareness and coordinate their communication efforts. The American Association of advertising agencies defines IMC as “ A concept that recognize the added value of a comprehensive plan that evaluate the strategic roles of a variety of communication disciplines, and combines these disciplines to provide clarity,

consistency and maximum communication impact". The primary idea behind an IMC strategy is to create a seamless experiences for consumers across different aspects of marketing mix include the combination of various promotion tools such as print ads, outdoor ads, television commercials, direct mailers, public relations personal selling, sales promotion etc.

It is the guiding principle that organizations follow to communicate with their target markets. It is the most innovative function of marketing endorsed by advertising and marketing practitioners

Importance of online advertising in changing market scenario:

Online marketing synergistically combines the internet's creativity and technical tools, including design Development. sales advertising, while focusing on the primary business models such as E-commerce, lead based websites, local search etc.

Online marketing includes a wider range of marketing elements than traditional business marketing due to extra channels and marketing mechanisms available on the internet.

Online marketing can deliver several benefits such as:

Growth in potential
Reduced expenses
Elegant communication
Better control
Improved customer service
Competitive advantage

Today, online advertising is one of the most important part of life. On line shopping has boomed both for major retail outlets, small artisans and traders. To number of people using internet has really gone up due to technological advancements and get access to information, social networking, communication, transferring files, entertainment, internet transactions, marketing, online education as well as to make money.

Conclusion:

·Internet users have preference towards online marketing and traditional marketing tools and techniques are least preference for them so the interest towards traditional marketing is decreased. Most popular marketing tools are television & print media. the major benefits of online marketing are its capability of interaction between consumers and advertiser followed by availability of wide range of information & ease of shopping. these benefits make online marketing superior than traditional marketing.

·Consumers will get motivated to use online marketing with the intent of getting access to exclusive content about the brand and getting discount and sharing their feedback about brand with the advertiser.

·Online marketing's importance is for the educated people they have identified that internet is truly advantageous through which they can serve their various purposes mainly social networking, online shopping & media sharing.

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Turning India Into Cashless Economy In Rural Sector (with Special Reference To Rajasthan)

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Abstract

There are many problems to be settled for a smooth switch over cash to cashless economy in rural sector in Rajasthan. Many people cannot access the bank due to situated in remote areas and uneducated. It is hard for people who are illiterate to fill forms in banks. Another big problem is non-availability of required technology. The state of cyber security in our country is also a point of concern. Going cashless needs protection against fraud and needed technology in every rural sector.

Taking into consideration the literacy rate and the unemployment in the State, most of the people are well below the poverty line and are living in rural areas for their livelihood. People are still not aware of the basic government policies and schemes aimed at rural areas.

Until then 'cashless economy in rural Rajasthan' will remain just a dream. More benefits and Challenges of Cashless economy Like Time saving, Investment through Internet Banking, Automated Teller Machines, Credit Cards, Debit Cards, Smart Cards, NEFT System, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, Telephone Banking etc. are the benefits of cashless economy and application software to facilitate internet connectivity for public, Need for high levels of security, Poverty, Cyber Crime, illiteracy, Service charges, Networking, Legal issues and Regulatory and supervisory issues.

Turning India Into Cashless Economy In Rural Sector

(with Special Reference To Rajasthan)

In India economic growth and development is predicated to a large extent upon the development of its 74.30 Crore strong rural population. Majority of the population lives in about 6,00,000 small villages and are engaged primarily in agriculture, directly or indirectly. In Rajasthan 68.90 percent population lived in rural sector and 31.10 percent lived in urban sectors. Rural sector population depends on agriculture and allied activities and its depends on rural finance. Rural Finance provided by Govt. of State as TAKVI loan, Central Cooperative Banks, Primary Land Development Bank, Regional Rural Bank, Public Sector Bank and Seth/Mahajan.

Rajasthan, the largest (area-wise) state in India, is located in the Northwestern part of the subcontinent. It is surrounded on the North and Northeast by the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh, on the East and Southeast by the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, and on the Southwest by the state of Gujarat.

Table 1 : Introduction of Rajasthan

Parameters	Rajasthan
Capital	Jaipur
Geographical area (sq km)	342,239
Administrative districts (No)	33
Population density (persons per sqkm)*	201
Total population (million)*	68.6
Male population (million)*	35.6
Female population (million)*	33.0
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)*	926
Literacy rate (%)*	67.1

Table 2 : POPULATION COMPARISON

YEAR	INDIA		RAJASTHAN	
	RURAL(%)	URBAN(%)	RURAL(%)	URBAN(%)
1951	82.70	17.30	84.50	15.50
1961	82.00	18.00	83.70	16.30
1971	80.10	19.90	82.40	17.60
1981	76.70	23.30	79.00	21.00
1991	74.30	25.70	77.00	23.00
2001	72.20	27.80	76.60	23.40
2011	68.86	31.40	75.13	24.87

Source : Indian Economy, RudderDatt & K.P.M. Sundharam

Table 3 : LITERACY COMPIRASION

YEAR	INDIA	RAJASTHAN
TOTAL	73.00%	66.10%
RURAL	67.80%	61.40%
URBAN	84.10%	79.70%

Source : Some Facts About Rajasthan, 2016, DES, Rajasthan

Table 4 : AGEWISE POPULATION IN RAJATHAN

AGE	RAJASTHAN
LESS THAN 14 YEARS	34.61%
14 TO 75 YEARS	63.44%
MORE THAN 75 YEARS	1.95%

Source : Some Facts About Rajasthan, 2016, DES, Rajasthan

Table 5 : TRIBAL POPULATION IN RAJATHAN

S. No.	NAME OF DISTRICTS	POPULATION IN PERCENTAGE
1.	Banswara	35.40%
2.	Dungarpur	36.30%
3.	Udaipur	33.40%
4.	Sawaimadhopur	18.60%
5.	Shirohi	38.80%
6.	Chittorgarh	31.40%
7.	Bundi	17.30%

Source : Some Facts About Rajasthan, 2016, DES, Rajasthan

Table 6 : BANKING IN RAJATHAN

S. No.	NAME OF DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF OFFICES
1.	STATE BANK OF INDIA	1546
2.	NATIONALISED BANKS	2827
3.	FOREIGN BANKS	6
4.	REGIONAL RURAL BANKS	1460
5.	PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS	983
6.	TOTAL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS	6822

Source : Some Facts About Rajasthan, 2016, DES, Rajasthan

Table 7 : COOPERATIVE BANKS IN RAJATHAN

S. No.	NAME OF DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF OFFICES
1.	STATE COOPERATIVE BANKS	1
2.	CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANKS	29
3.	STATE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK	1
4.	PRIMARY LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK	35
5.	URBAN COOPERATIVE BANK	39

Source : Some Facts About Rajasthan, 2016, DES, Rajasthan

Indian public sector banks that hold around 75 % of market share do have taken initiative in the field of IT. They are moving towards the centralized database and decentralize decisions making process. They possess enviable quality manpower. Awareness and appreciation of IT are very much there. What is needed is a 'big push' the way it was given in the post nationalization period for expansionary activities.

IT and India have become synonymous. Whether India becomes a destination for outsourcing or it becomes a development centre is matter of debate. As far as banking industry in India is concerned it can be said that although the Indian banks may not be as technologically advanced as their counterparts in the developed world, they are following the majority of international trends on the IT front. The strength of Indian banking lie in withering storms and rising up to the expectations from all the quarters-catching up with all the global trends is a matter of time.

The idea of a cashless economy will contribute significantly to the development of India. Rural population

is not fully equipped for a cashless economy. The government hasn't done enough to provide effective internet, Infra facilities etc. The older generation is largely uneducated and rural young generation has negligence towards the cashless. They don't have the required knowledge of online cash transactions and could become easy targets for cheating and manipulation. Added to that, technologically uneducated areas like Rajasthan (where majority live in rural and tribal area), because of frequent disturbed internet connectivity, cashless transaction becomes impossible. So, in a nutshell, before implementing such law, government has to find solutions for such problems. Only then it can prove to be a boon for the people. There are many problems to be settled for a smooth switch over cash to cashless economy in rural sector in Rajasthan. Many people cannot access the bank due to situated in remote areas and uneducated. It is hard for people who are illiterate to fill forms in banks. Another big problem is non-availability of required technology. The state of cyber security in our country is also a point of concern. Going cashless needs protection against fraud and needed technology in every rural sector.

Taking into consideration the literacy rate and the unemployment in the State, most of the people are well below the poverty line and are living in rural areas for their livelihood. People are still not aware of the basic government policies and schemes aimed at rural areas. A fast growing technology will not only make their lives difficult but also take away their basic livelihood. In order to move towards a 'cashless economy' in the rural areas, we need education, basic facilities and awareness of the technological developments. Until then 'cashless economy in rural Rajasthan' will remain just a dream. Cashless economy is like a daydream, and it cannot come true in decades. Most of them are illiterate, and unable to use even paper system properly. Even a few of the educated lack knowledge of e-Banking transactions and are confused, while others are afraid of cyber crimes and unable to trust the cashless system. Because, though we became Independent in 1947, even now there are many people not having a full meal a day, clean water, decent clothing, housing and proper education and so on. Therefore, I strongly believe that when all these basic needs of the people are met then we can think of cashless economy in India. This is what I would like to suggest to the government as well. Hence it's very clear that thinking of a cashless economy in Rajasthan is like shaking a tree believing that it will fall down.

The state has an extensive network of banking and financial system. As on September, 2016, there are total 6,822 bank offices/branches in the state, out of which 2,827 are nationalized banks, 1,546 of SBI, 1,460 RRBs, 983 of private sector Banks and 6 of foreign Banks. The deposits have increased by 15.74 per cent in Rajasthan in September, 2016 over September, 2015 while at all India deposits increased by 12.93 per cent during the same period. The credit deposit for all schedule commercial banks is 70.61 per cent in Rajasthan and 74.46 per cent at all India level as on September, 2016, whereas it was 84.72 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.01 per cent at all India level in September, 2015.

Direct Contribution to Cashless by the Government

There are large number of nodal points of interaction between a citizen and the Government. The obvious role of the Government in those cases will be to make cashless transactions mandatory for certain payments and make it mandatory for certain services exceeding a certain amount. For example, payment for passports can be made mandatory through cashless (online payments or bank drafts). While payments of various taxes (income, sales or excise duties) can be made mandatory through cashless modes. In addition a tax rebate (of say 1% to 2%) on payments made by households as salary to unorganized sector (domestic servants, sweepers etc) can boost cashless payments. This will do two things, One the households will have an incentive to go cashless and two, large portion of the unorganized sector will be

financially included. Apart from the incentives and mandatory prescriptions of cashless mentioned above, there are some direct Government programmes and initiatives where it can create a large platform for cashless transactions.

There are two broad areas where the Government can promote cashless transactions that will be quick, efficient as well as have an enormous impact. These are (a) cashless instruments to avail PDS, and (b) encouraging cashless transactions with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MNREG) payments.

Cashless transactions and PDS:

In India, food security for the poor is addressed by the Government through the Public Distribution System (PDS) to the beneficiaries who possess the Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and the Antyodaya cards. However, although Government has been allocating funds for PDS, only a fraction reaches the intended beneficiary, due to leakages, wastages and a system of “clogged pipes”. According to the Wadhwa Committee report “PDS is inefficient and corrupt. There is diversion and black-marketing of PDS food grain in large scale. The poor people never get the PDS food grain in proper quantity and quality. Given the high leakage in PDS, a natural question that emerges is whether cashless transactions will plug these leaks. The Wadhwa committee explicitly recommends this as one of the possible solutions.

How will cashless transactions help? Indeed, cashless transactions (through a pre loaded card) will ensure that a record of the transactions is kept with both the PDS shop as well as the households. This will make the PDS much more accountable as the supply in the stock, the actual distribution, quantity distributed, prices charged will all be now recorded. A simple pre loaded card that can be used at POS will capture this data. Analysis of the survey data from Raghuvir Nagar further shows that household expenditure on PDS items are around 15% of total household expenditure for BPL families. Given that the intended PDS beneficiaries (BPL and Antyodaya) are around 80 million households in India, including them in the cashless network would immediately ensure three things –(a) total number of households who use cashless will increase by at least 5 times the current figure (b) an immediate cashless transaction of close to Rs 4000 Crores and (c) a PDS system that is efficient. The calculations follow from the fact that our survey shows less than 20% of all urban households and less than 10% of all rural households use cashless transactions. Given that these numbers are based only on those households having bank accounts, the total number of households who has ever used cashless transactions will not exceed 15 million. The PDS beneficiaries are least likely to be among these 15 million. Therefore, any move that brings them in the network immediately boosts the network size by at least 5 times and at a healthy 100 million! Further, given that the Government uses around Rs 280 billion per year as PDS subsidy, this immediately means that if cashless transactions are made mandatory at FPS (Fair price shops) (approximately 5 lakhs in all), there will be a savings of around INR 100 Crores per year alone on printing and managing currency! Operationally, using cashless instruments to access PDS is not difficult. It can be mandated by law that PDS payments can only be made through a pre paid loaded card. This would mean that a digital footprint of all PDS transactions can be maintained thereby preventing most leakages!

Linking Cashless Transactions with MNREGA:

One of the determinants of whether a cashless transaction will be initiated by a household will depend upon whether the household gets its receivables in cashless instrument. This is because, if the receivables to a household are only in the form of cash, then to make cashless payments, the household will have to

incur extra cost to convert them to cashless instruments. Given that 90% of the workforce in India is in the unorganized sector and almost the entire rural population is in the unorganized sector, the chances of rural household receiving payments through non cash instruments are minimal. Therefore, this acts as a natural barrier in using cashless transactions in rural parts (apart from fewer sellers willing to accept them). The obvious role the Government can play here is to encourage cashless transactions through its largest programme- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS). Nearly 84 per cent of the total wage payment under the rural employment guarantee scheme was made through banks and post offices in 2009-10. The total wage disbursed to the unskilled workers under the MNREG Scheme in FY'10 stood at Rs 25,634 crore and the amount paid through banks and post offices accounted for Rs 21,625 crore. This meant a total of 9.2 crore individual and joint, bank and post office accounts, with banks alone accounting for 5.0 crore accounts. This has drastically reduced the leakages in the scheme and to a great extent enabled the rural economy to grow at a faster pace. Given the volume of transaction and number of beneficiaries, linking cashless instruments (through specific cards issued by the bank) will have a significant impact on enabling cashless transaction in rural parts. However, the initiative would require that the government invests in POS at various outlets in rural India which will accept these payments. Inducing MNREGS beneficiaries to undertake cashless transactions would immediately mean that around 52 million households from rural India will be part of the cashless network. A modest amount (10%) spent on cashless expenditure from the MNREGS payment would immediately mean that close to INR 3000 Crores will be the additional cashless transaction leading to an annual savings of INR 25 Crores on printing and managing currency.

The role of the Government towards promoting cashless is briefly summarized below

- Government has two roles. One, that of directly promoting cashless in the sectors it is present and two, through policy initiatives that will create the necessary platforms
- A micropayment structure based on UID will attain financial inclusion as well as cashless economy.
- Government departments should be able to disburse benefits by simply generating a list that contains a UID in one column and making payments against it.
- It can mandate payment through non cash means for many of the sectors where it is the sole recipient. For example, taxes, passport fees, collection of fees etc.
- Payments based on UID can be made for MNREGS.
- It can also mandate payments through cashless for households availing PDS or other government programs
- As a policy maker, its main job is to ensure the network size. One way to do that would be to lower/remove all transactions costs (MDR and other fees) involved with cashless
- Another initiative would be to announce tax incentives to households who manage to make payments to some unorganized sector through cashless (e.g., domestic servants, cooks, sweepers, drivers, plumbers etc). Appropriate tax benefits (say a deduction of taxable income with a ceiling) given to amounts paid by cheque

Benefits of Cashless :

Although it is easy to yield to the temptation of allowing the internet to replace expensive branch personnel and overhead many banks have found that a customer service staff ready at any hour is well

worth the expenses. This can be especially true as customer's transition to online banking and need help learning the features. Offering telephone and email contacts are a basic of service. Offering live chat assistance is the exceptional level.

(a) Time saving - Online banking, undoubtedly, saves time by allowing direct transaction from office, home or any place. The medium relieves from visiting the bank and waiting in a queue and provides a mental and physical relief from the unwanted rushes in the bank.

(b) Convenience: The biggest advantage that online banking brings to the table is its convenience. We can pay phone and electricity bills via online banking without rushing to the utility company's bill collection outlets. It helps you avoid delayed payments.

(c) 24x7 services: Online banking transactions can be performed at any time and from anywhere.

(d) Eco-friendly Process: Online banking is an eco-friendly process as it does not consume volumes of paper like conventional banking modes and hence helps protect the environment.

(e) Easy Access: To perform online banking tasks, all you need is a basic computer system connected to the Web.

(f) Faster Banking: Online banking is a faster way of performing banking functions. Whether you buy goods online, pay bills or transfer money, it gets done in real time and within moments.

(g) Cost Saving: The process is very cost-effective. It rids businesses of the practice of deputing people to specially pay company bills, who waste hours making the rounds of the banks to perform all the firm's banking-related functions.

(h) Other Benefits: Online banking has several other benefits. Users can shop online, buy tickets, make advanced bookings, Cashless Banking includes Bill payment service, Fund transfers, Querying the account balance, Credit card customers, Applying for/claiming Insurance, Investment through Internet Banking, Shopping, Automated Teller Machines, Credit Cards, Debit Cards, Smart Cards, National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) System, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, Telephone Banking.

Challenges In Cashless:

The information technology in itself is not a solution and it has to be effectively utilized. The concept of e-banking cannot work unless and until have a centralized body or institution, which can formulate guidelines, regulate, and monitor effectively the functioning of Internet banking. The most important requirement for the successful working of Internet banking is the adoption of the best security methods. This presupposes the existence of a uniform and the best available technological devices and methods to protect electronic banking transactions. In order for computerization to take care of the emerging needs, the recommendations of the Committee on Technology Upgradation in the Banking Sector (1999) may be considered. These are:

- (a) Need for infra facility like standardization of hardware, operating systems, system software, and application software to facilitate internet connectivity for public.
- (b) Technologically support for improve the internet servers to prevent for server down.
- (c) Need for high levels of security.
- (d) Poverty
- (e) Fear of Cyber Crime

- (f) Illiteracy towards computer and technology in Rural Sectors.
- (g) Service charges levied by Banking industries.
- (h) Communication and networking - use of networks which would facilitate centralized databases and distributed processing.
- (i) Technology plan with periodical up gradation.
- (j) Business process re-engineering.
- (k) Address the issue of human relations in a computerized environment.
- (l) Sharing of technology experiences.
- (m) Technology and security issues.
- (n) Legal issues
- (o) Regulatory and supervisory issues

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हिन्दी के दलित उपन्यासों में निहित चेतना

डॉ. उमेश कुमार शर्मा

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है। साहित्य और समाज का घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है। उपन्यास वर्तमान युग की प्रचलित विधा है। उपन्यास मनुष्य के वास्तविक जीवन की काल्पनिक कथा है। उपन्यास की कहानी को पढ़कर लगता है कि इसमें हमारे ही जीवन की कथा है।

हिन्दी भाषा में उपन्यास लेखन की परम्परा सौ साल से भी अधिक पुरानी है। हिन्दी में उपन्यास लेखन की परम्परा में सामाजिक, धार्मिक, आदर्शवादी, मार्क्सवादी, आँचलिक, यथार्थवादी, प्रकृतवाद आदि से सम्बद्ध उपन्यास लिखे गये हैं और लिखे जा रहे हैं। इन सब धाराओं के अलावा कई पक्ष, पहलु, मुद्दे हैं जो चर्चा के विषय हैं, उन पर बात कर उन पहलुओं, मुद्दों और उनसे जुड़े लोगों की समस्याओं, कठिनाइयों एवं सच्चाईयों को सबके सामने लाना एवं उनको दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाना अति आवश्यक है। वे लोग, उनकी समस्याएं, मुद्दे आज भी हासिए पर हैं, उनकी ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। आज इसी हासिए की अवधारणा ने हिन्दी में कई साहित्यिक विमर्शों को जन्म दिया है। हजारों वर्षों के शोषण एवं भेदभाव के विरुद्ध इनके संघर्ष का परिणाम है कि आजादी के बाद इन पर अधिक ध्यान दिया गया। आज की जरूरत इन्हें दिये गये विधिक अधिकारों की मूल भावना को समाज के यथार्थ में परिवर्तित करना है। इन विमर्शों की सबसे बड़ी सामाजिक उपयोगिता है जिसके चलते वर्तमान साहित्यिक परिदृश्य में ये विमर्श हासिए पर नहीं, वरन् केन्द्रीय स्थान रखते हैं। हिन्दी में महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले और बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के विचारों एवं संघर्ष से आन्दोलित दलित लेखन एवं पश्चिमी नारीवाद की छाया में विकसित स्त्री विमर्श, दलित विमर्श, आदिवासी विमर्श से प्रभावित लेखन उत्कृष्ट रूप में हमारे सामने है। डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के जीवन दर्शन को जाने बिना 'हिन्दी दलित साहित्य' को समझने की चेष्टा करना बेमानी लगता है। डॉ. अम्बेडकर हिन्दी दलित साहित्य के प्रेरणापुंज हैं। उन्होंने दलित जातियों को "शिक्षित बनो, संगठित रहो, और संघर्ष करो" का मूलमंत्र दिया। साहित्यकार सूरजपाल चौहान ने दलितों के जीवन और 'दलित साहित्य' पर डॉ. अम्बेडकर के गहरे प्रभाव को स्वीकार किया है। यह प्रभाव दलित समाज को सामाजिक बराबरी के साथ-साथ आर्थिक समानता और सत्ता में बराबर भागीदारी के लिये भी प्रेरित करता है। हासिए के समाज में अब किसान-मजदूर, अल्पसंख्यक, वृद्ध, निःशक्तजन एवं किन्नर आदि भी सम्मिलित हैं। उल्लेखनीय है कि इनसे सम्बन्धित विमर्श न केवल साहित्य की प्रायः सभी विधाओं को समृद्ध करते हैं, बल्कि रचना, आलोचना, समीक्षा के परम्परागत प्रतिमानों से अलग साहित्य के नये सौन्दर्यशास्त्र की वकालत भी करते हैं।

दलित साहित्य की जब भी चर्चा होती है, उसे हिन्दी साहित्य से काटकर देखने की माँग होती है। खासकर, अनेक दलित साहित्यकार मानते हैं कि हिन्दी में लिखित दलित साहित्य एक स्वतन्त्र साहित्य है। यह हिन्दी साहित्य से अलग किया जाना चाहिए। परन्तु प्रत्येक भाषा की एक सामाजिक अस्मिता होती है और उस सामाजिक अस्मिता से ही भाषा की अस्मिता भी तय होती है। जैसा कि यूरोप के समाजों की पहचान उनकी अलग-अलग भाषाओं से होती है। चाहे वह रूसी जाति हो, या फ्राँसीसी या अंग्रेज जाति हो। इन समाजों की अस्मिता की निर्मिति उनकी भाषाओं से अलग करके नहीं देखी जा सकती है। हिन्दी में डॉ. रामविलास शर्मा जिस "हिन्दी जाति" की बात करते हैं, उसकी सामाजिक अस्मिता इसी "जातीय भाषा" से निर्मित होती है। उनकी दृष्टि में भाषा का यह जातीय स्वरूप ही "हिन्दी समाज" को निर्मित करता है। दलित समाज इसी भारतीय (हिन्दू) समाज का एक हिस्सा है। अथवा यों कहें कि भारतीय वर्ण-व्यवस्था या जाति-व्यवस्था में इस समाज का अस्तित्व हिन्दु धर्म की धार्मिक और नैतिक मान्यताओं से निर्धारित होता रहा है और इसी समाज में सवर्ण हिन्दुओं द्वारा "अस्पृश्य" समझा जाने के कारण दलित समाज उनका विरोध करता रहा है। इसीलिये सवर्ण समाज से तमाम भिन्नताओं के बावजूद यदि दलित समाज का रचनात्मक लेखन हिन्दी भाषा में आता है। तो जाहिर है, कि उसे हिन्दी साहित्य की मुख्यधारा के समानांतर हिन्दी में लिखित हिन्दी का एक नया साहित्य माना जाना चाहिये।

यदि हम हिन्दी में लिखित दलित उपन्यासों को देखें तो ये बातें अपने आप स्पष्ट हो जायेंगी। यद्यपि हिन्दी में दलित उपन्यास कम ही है और आज जिसे दलित साहित्य कहा जाता है उसमें गिनकर तीन-चार उपन्यास ही ऐसे हैं, जो दलित लेखकों द्वारा लिखे गये हैं। ये उपन्यास हैं— रामजीलाल सहायक का बंधन मुक्त (1954), जयप्रकाश कर्दम का 'छप्पर' (1994), डी.पी. वरुण का 'अमर ज्योति' (1980), प्रेम कपाड़िया का 'मिट्टी की सौगन्ध' (1995), सत्य प्रकाश का 'जस तस भई सबेर' (1998), लोकप्रिय दलित लेखकों में के. नाथ का 'पलायन' (2006) और अजय नावरिया का 'उधर के लोग' (2008), परदेशी राम वर्मा का 'प्रस्थान', गुरुचरण सिंह का 'डूब जाती है नदी', शरण कुमार लिम्बाले का 'नरवानर' और मोहनदास नैमिशराय का 'मुक्तिपर्व' आदि। इन उपन्यासों में रामजीलाल सहायक का उपन्यास 'बंधन मुक्त' उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस उपन्यास में लेखक ने बाबा अम्बेडकर से प्रभावित होकर भारतीय समाज की जाति व्यवस्था में दलितों की मुक्ति के सवाल को गम्भीरता के साथ उठाया गया है। और औपन्यासिक संरचना की दृष्टि से डी.पी. वरुण का उपन्यास 'अमर ज्योति' एक सामान्य कृति है। अन्य उपन्यास भी कुछ इसी प्रकार के हैं।

दरअसल हिन्दी में लिखित दलित उपन्यासों के साथ सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत उनकी औपन्यासिक संरचना और कथा के सांयोजन तथा विराम को लेकर है। यह दिक्कत अन्य विधाओं में लिखित दलित साहित्य के साथ भी है। जैसे की कौशल्या बैसंत्री की कृति 'दोहरा अभिशाप' का ढाँचा तो औपन्यासिक है, परन्तु वे छपी है आत्मकथा अथवा आत्मकथात्मक उपन्यास के रूप में हिन्दी में जो दलित उपन्यास उपलब्ध है, उनमें जयप्रकाश कर्दम कृत-उपन्यास 'छप्पर' की चर्चा एक अच्छे 'दलित उपन्यास' के रूप में की जा सकती है। इसकी औपन्यासिक संरचना भी लगभग आत्मकथात्मक ही है। 'छप्पर' उपन्यास की निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों में दलित समाज की पारम्परिक अस्मिता खोने की पीड़ा को देखा जा सकता है :

'यहाँ आकर कितने अलग-अलग से पड गए हैं। हमें न किसी से खास मेल-जोल है न बात-चीत। मदद माँगे भी तो किससे माँगे?..... गाँव में होते तो दो चार टैम का पास-पड़ोस से माँग लेते, लेकिन यहाँ कौन देगा?

तू ठीक कहता है रमिया। हम बिल्कुल अकेले हैं यहाँ और यही हमारी सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। गाँव में पूरी बिरादरी में चाहे कोई कितना भी मजबूर और परेशान रहा हो, लेकिन भूख से मरते नहीं देखा कभी किसी को। गाँव में तो बिना माँगे ही मदद करते हैं लोग एक-दूसरे की। हम भी गाँव में होते यदि तो और चाहे जो होता हमारा, लेकिन कम से कम भूखे तो नहीं मरते हम। स्पष्टतः रमिया और सुक्खा यहाँ जिस ग्रामीण संस्कृति की बात कर रहे हैं, यह वही "अस्मिता" है जो दलित समाज के अन्दर भी एक खास प्रकार की "जातीय अस्मिता" का बोध कराती है। कहना न होगा कि उनकी यह जातीय अस्मिता पारम्परिक ग्रामीण समाज में सामाजिक परिवर्तन और विकास की प्रक्रिया के तहत "सामाजिक अस्मिता" का रूप अख्तियार कर लेती है।

'जस तस भई सबेर' उपन्यास की भूमिका लिखते हुये डॉ. कुसुम वियागी ने लिखा है कि 'यह देश अशिक्षा के कारण मिथ्या आडम्बरों में फँसा हुआ है, जिसके कारण आए दिन नर बलि, पशु बलि, पुजारी या तांत्रिक-ओझाओं द्वारा उत्पीड़ित नर-नारी आए दिन आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं।' आगे उन्होंने बंधुआ मजदूरी के उदय के कारणों में इन धार्मिक अन्धविश्वासों और अशिक्षा की चर्चा करते हुये लिखा है कि 'जिसकी परिणति बंधुआ मजदूरी से शुरु होती है और श्रमिक शोषण से गुजरती हुई उसकी त्रासदी दैनिक शोषण पर जाकर भी नहीं रूकती, बल्कि गाँव की जमीन-जायदाद तक से बेदखल हो चुके आकाश के नीचे शरण लेकर समाप्त होती है। उन्हीं बेलाग सच्चाइयों के आईने को प्रस्तुत करता यह उपन्यास दलितों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक उत्पीड़न को उजागर करता है जो अशिक्षित दलित समाज की व्यथा-कथा भी हैं।' उपन्यास में आया रूपलाल जैसा पात्र भी मंगल पहलवान के साथ बात-विचार की प्रक्रिया में इस सत्य का उद्घाटन करता है कि व्यवस्था के दोष, खासकर अज्ञानता के कारण दलित श्रमिक (वर्ग) चौधरी जैसे सामन्त और भगत जैसे पुरोहित के जाल में फँसता है और जिन्दगी भर उनकी गुलामी सहने को विवश होता है: 'भगत धार्मिक आडम्बरों के लिए प्रेरित करता है और चौधरी इसके लिए कर्ज देता है। दोनों का उद्देश्य शोषण करना है। फिर दोनों अपनी बुद्धि, बल और धन बल के बल पर भारे होने से पूर्व कमेरे (काम करने वाले) वर्ग का सवेरा छीन लेते हैं और फिर शुरु होता है उन्हें अंधकार में धकेलने का कार्य जिसमें कमेरा वर्ग भटकता ही रह जाता है, जबकि उनमें से एक (ब्राह्मण-पुरोहित) समाज पर बोझ बनकर खाली पड़े मौज मारता है, दूसरा (सामन्त-क्षत्रिय) कर्ज के बदले पीढ़ी-पीढ़ी तक बेगार करवाता है और जब मेहनतकश पूरी तरह उनके जाल में फँस जाता है तो दोनों मिलकर तुम्हारी औरत का यौन शोषण करते हैं।'⁵

वास्तव में औपनिवेशिक भारत और उससे मुक्ति-आन्दोलन के दौरान डॉ. अम्बेडकर के जीवन-दर्शन और विचारधारा ने जिस अज्ञानता, अशिक्षा को दलित समाज के शोषण, दमन और उपेक्षा का वास्तविक कारण घोषित किया था, उसे हिन्दी में प्रकाशित दलित उपन्यासों ने कथा का मुख्य आधार बनाया है। जयप्रकाश कर्दम 'छप्पर' उपन्यास में इसी अज्ञानता को दलित समाज के पिछड़ेपन का कारण मानते हैं। इसीलिये कथानायक चन्दर अपने परिवार और समाज की आकांक्षा और यथार्थ से टकराते हुये दलितों के बीच "ज्ञान-विज्ञान" के प्रचार-प्रसार को अपनी जिन्दगी का सबसे बड़ा और पहला लक्ष्य घोषित करता है। संघर्ष करते हुये ये पात्र महाभारत के एकलव्य की तरह अपना अंगूठा नहीं गंवाते बल्कि परम्परा और आधुनिकता से टकराते, संवाद करते तथा संघर्ष करते हुये आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, वे अपनी तथा समाज की जिन्दगी को नए सिरे से संयोजित करते हुये भारतीय समाज में एक मुकम्मल जगह चाहते हैं, जिससे कि उनकी एक सामाजिक अस्मिता बन सके। इसीलिये यहाँ आदर्शवाद नहीं, बल्कि यथार्थवाद उनके विचारों को मजबूती प्रदान करता है और इस यथार्थवाद से निकला सत्य पारम्परिक संवाद की धार्मिक और नैतिक मान्यताओं को जड़ से खत्म करना चाहता है। जाहिर है, यह "यथार्थ" वह प्रचलित यथार्थ नहीं है जो प्रेमचन्द के गोदान अथवा फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु के मैला आंचल में समाजवादी यथार्थ से प्रभावित दिखलाई पडता है। बल्कि अब तक के दलित उपन्यासों में वर्णित यथार्थ में उस नई परम्परा और इतिहास की सृष्टि दिखलाई पडती है। जहाँ जिन्दगी की वास्तविक सच्चाई का बयान ही यथार्थ है। न कम न अधिक; और यह सत्य है कि "कोरायथार्थ" का मूल्यांकन प्रचलित साहित्यिक मूल्यों के आधार संभव नहीं है।

व्याख्याता (हिन्दी)

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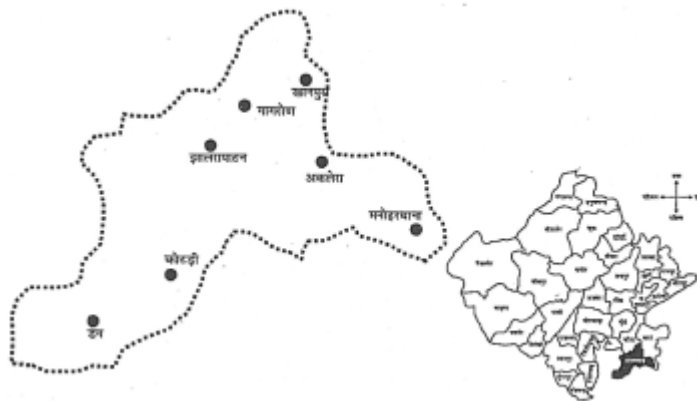
राकेश कुमार धाबाई

बौद्ध धर्म का सामाजिक व धार्मिक क्षेत्र के साथ स्थापत्य कला के विकास में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है जिसके तहत स्तूप, विहार, चैत्य तथा गुहा स्थापत्य का विकास एवं उन्नयन हुआ। जनरल के वातावरण से सर्वथा दूर गिरिमालाओं में टंकित गुहाएं शान्तिमय जीवन व्यतीत करने के निमित्त उपयुक्त स्थल हो सकती थीं। उनके तराशने का वास्तविक उद्देश्य यही था। इसके प्रस्तर अधिक ठोस हैं। फलतः उनमें उत्कीर्ण गुहाएं अधिक चिरन्तन सिद्ध हो सकती थीं। अशोक के समय तक पश्चिमी भारत में बौद्ध धर्म के समुचित प्रसार के संबंध में दृढ़ प्रमाण मिलने लगते हैं। तृतीय एवं द्वितीय शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व से यह धर्म दक्षिणापथ में सुव्यवस्थित होने लगा था। गुहा टंकण का यह कार्य तृतीय शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व से द्वितीय शताब्दी ईसवी पर्यन्त लगभग 500 वर्षों तक चलता रहा। इस काल के बीच की गुहाएं हीनयान धर्म से सम्बन्धित हैं। तदनन्तर महायान धर्म के व्यापक प्रसार के परिणामस्वरूप निर्माण का द्वितीय काल लगभग पांचवी शताब्दी ईसवी से प्रारम्भ हुआ जो लगभग एक हजार ईसवी पर्यन्त क्रियाशील था। पंचशतक की इस अवधि को हम महायान-काल की संज्ञा प्रदान कर सकते हैं। बौद्ध धर्म का उद्भव उत्तर भारत में हुआ अतः प्रारम्भिक बौद्ध गुहाएं हमें बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राप्त होती हैं। कालान्तर इनका प्रचार प्रसार दक्षिण भारत में हुआ। इसी काल के मध्य में राजस्थान के झालावाड़ में भी बौद्ध भिक्षुओं ने अपना निवास बनाया जो कालान्तर में दक्षिण की तरफ प्रस्थान किया जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप दक्षिण के आन्ध्रप्रदेश क्षेत्र में अनेक बौद्ध गुहाओं का निर्माण हुआ।

शैल वास्तु के इन दृष्टांतों के दो विभिन्न रूप थे – (1) विहार तथा (2) चैत्य-गृह। विहार भिक्षु-संघ का आवास गृह था, जो ईंटों के द्वारा निर्मित समकालीन मठों का शैलोत्कीर्ण अनुसरण हुआ करता था। चैत्यगृह बौद्ध मन्दिर था जो जहाँ विहारों में रहनेवाले भिक्षु पूजा हेतु एकत्र होते थे।

बौद्ध स्थापत्य कला से राजस्थान भी अछूता नहीं रह सका। राजस्थान के विराटनगर से प्राचीन बौद्ध विहार तथा झालावाड़ से प्राचीन बौद्ध गुहाओं के साक्ष्य मिलते हैं।

झालावाड़ जिला राजस्थान के दक्षिण-पूर्वी कोने पर उत्तरी अक्षांश में 23°45'20" से 24°52'17" एवं 75°27'35" से 76°56'48" पूर्वी देशान्तर में मालवा पठार के किनारे पर स्थित है। पश्चिम-दक्षिण एवं दक्षिण-पूर्व में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य है। उत्तर-पश्चिम में कोटा जिले की रामगंज मण्डी और सांगानेर तहसीलें स्थित हैं। उत्तर-पूर्व में बारां जिले की अटरू एवं छीपा बड़ौद तहसीले हैं।²



“राजस्थान में बौद्ध गुहा स्थापत्य : झालावाड़ के विशेष संदर्भ में”
राकेश कुमार धाबाई

इस क्षेत्र को 'झालाओं की भूमि' कहा जाता है। 1791 में कोटा राज्य के फौजदार जालिमसिंह ने उम्मेदपुरा की छावनी के नाम से झालावाड़ नगर की नींव रखी। इसकी स्थापना झाला मदनसिंह द्वारा 1838 में की गई। 1935 में राणा राजेन्द्रसिंह ने इसका नाम ब्रजनगर रखा। झालावाड़ की भूमि जहाँ एक ओर शौर्य और वीरता से अनुप्राणित रही है वहीं दूसरी ओर यह कला और संस्कृति की दृष्टि से भी समृद्ध रही है। इस भू-भाग में आज भी आदिम युग की संस्कृति से मध्ययुग की कला का भण्डार अथाह रूप से देखा जा सकता है। इतिहास और पुरातात्विक दृष्टि से जिले की प्राचीन नगरी चन्द्रावती के गुप्तयुगीन अवशेष, सूर्य मंदिर व गागरोन का किला जहाँ अपने सम्मोहक व सुदृढ़ स्थापत्य तथा प्राचीन शिल्प कला सौन्दर्य से पर्यटकों की भावना को झकझोर देता है वही सैकड़ों वर्ष पूर्व बौद्ध धर्म की बौद्ध गुहाएं भी यहाँ अपने में संस्कृति कला का मोहक पृष्ठ समेटे हुए हैं। यहाँ निम्न स्थलों से बौद्ध गुहाएं प्राप्त होती हैं³ –

कोलवी की बौद्ध गुहाएं

गुनाई की बौद्ध गुहाएं

हाथियागोड़ की बौद्ध गुहाएं/हात्यागौड़

बिनायगा की बौद्ध गुहाएं

कोलवी की गुहाएं के नाम से झालावाड़ जिले की डग उप-तहसील में स्थित पहाड़ियों के मध्य आज भी देखी जा सकती है। पूर्व में ये गुहाएं 103 थी, परन्तु अब इनकी संख्या 90 है। जो पहाड़ियों के हल्के बलुआ चट्टानी पत्थरों को काट कर बनाई गई थी। ये सभी गुहाएं कोलवी क्षेत्र में बने हाथियागोड़, गुनाई तथा बिनायगा गाँवों में हैं। पुरातत्ववेत्ता कनिंघम ने लिखा है कि "ये गुहाएं इस भू-भाग पर बौद्धों के वरदहस्त की प्रतीक तो हैं ही साथ ही राजस्थान प्रदेश में एकमात्र विशाल बौद्धकालीन गुफाजाल भी है।"⁴ इस भू-भाग को देखने पर पता चलता है कि प्राचीन क्षेत्र कोलवी के आस-पास की पहाड़ियों पर, जो उक्त गाँवों में हैं बौद्ध भिक्षुओं द्वारा कभी एक विशाल गुहा जाल तैयार किया गया था। ये सभी गुहाएं कोलवी की बौद्ध गुहाओं के रूप में पहचानी जाती हैं। हालांकि सभी गुहाएं प्रसिद्ध ऐलोरा की गुहाओं से छोटी हैं लेकिन अपनी संख्या और सौंदर्य के कारण कोलवी की इन बौद्ध गुहाओं को "एक और ऐलोरा" कहा जा सकता है।

कोलवी की गुहाओं की खोज सबसे पहले सन् 1853 में डॉ. इम्पे ने की थी⁵ तथा 1864 में जनरल कनिंघम ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इन गुहाओं का वर्णन किया था। वर्तमान में इन 90 गुहाओं में चैत्य गृह, स्तूप विहार व स्तूपपूर्ण मन्दिर प्रमुख हैं। इन गुहाओं की विशेषता है कि ये सभी पहाड़ीनुमा टेकरी के अन्दर हीनयान शैली में इस प्रकार की निर्मित है कि यहाँ गुहा होना मुमकिन नहीं समझा जाता है।

दिल्ली-बम्बई रेलमार्ग पर नागदा से पूर्व स्थित चौमहला से 30 किलोमीटर दूर है "कोलवी गाँव" पश्चिमी रेलवे का यह चौमहला स्टेशन इन गुहाओं के अवलोकन के लिये सबसे अच्छा व सुविधापूर्ण स्थान है। यहीं से पूर्व की ओर कोलवी ग्राम की पहाड़ी पर छोटी-बड़ी 90 गुफायें हैं जो सतह से 200 फीट ऊँचाई पर स्थित है।⁶ यहाँ कुछ गुहाएं दो मंजिली हैं जिनमें दो अग्निकुण्ड हैं। इनमें 8 स्तूप तथा 2 मन्दिर हैं, जिनकी साज-सज्जा घंटियों व चक्रों के माध्यम से चट्टान काट कर की गई है। स्तूपों में बुद्ध की कई सुन्दर लघु प्रतिमाएं हैं। इन पर चन्द्र तथा लतायें भी ऊकेरी हुई हैं। दूसरी गुहाओं में सभागृह व मन्दिर है जिनके कोटर में भगवान बुद्ध की 5-5 फुट की उच्च पद्मासन प्रतिमाएं प्रतिष्ठित हैं। कोटर के प्रवेश द्वार पर दोनों ओर दो लघु परन्तु अस्पष्ट सी बौद्ध प्रतिमाएं ऐसी मुद्राओं में हैं जिनमें पद्मपाणि और वज्रपाणि (अजन्ता) कलाकृतियों की झलक दिखाई देती है। इसी सभागृह में बाहर बुद्ध की एक खड़ी चट्टान पर उत्कीर्ण 14 फुट की प्रतिमा है। इनमें भगवान बुद्ध का एक साथ शिक्षण देने की मुद्रा में है जो बौद्ध धर्म के सन्देशों की स्मृति ताजा कर देता है। इन गुहाओं में एक बौद्ध प्रतिमा सिंहासन पर बैठी है तथा गुहाओं में भिक्षुओं के शयन के लिये तकिये और आसन्दी बनी हुई है।⁷

हाथियागोड़

कोलवी की गुहाओं से 6 किलोमीटर दूर इस गाँव में 5 बौद्ध गुहाओं का समूह है जो भूतल से 100 फुट ऊँचा है। यहाँ की गुहाएं सिंह की मांद की भांति लगती हैं। इन गुहाओं में एक सभागार भी है, जिसमें 25 व्यक्ति बैठ सकते हैं इसी के निकट एक

चट्टान पर ऊकेरा एक विशाल स्तूप भी है जो 41 इंच लम्बा व 120 इंच चौड़ा है। हाथियागोड़ की इन गुहाओं में एक भी बुद्ध प्रतिमा नहीं है, परन्तु ये गुहाएं 15 फुट लम्बी, 13 फुट चौड़ी तथा 27 फुट ऊँची हैं, जिनकी छतें गोलाकार हैं।

गुनाई

हाथियागोड़ के निकट ही गुनाई गाँव है, जिसमें दक्षिण की ओर 8 बौद्ध गुहाएं कम ऊँची पहाड़ी पर हैं। इन सभी की निर्माण शैली उक्त गुहाओं की ही तरह है। यहाँ स्थित गुहाओं में दूसरी व तीसरी तथा चौथी गुहाओं के गवाक्षों की सुन्दर उत्कीर्ण कला अवर्णनीय है। दूसरी गुहा में भगवान बुद्ध की प्रतिमा काफी सुन्दर व आकर्षक है।

बिनायगा

कोलवी के पास ही बिनायगा ग्राम है, जिसकी पूर्वी दिशा की पहाड़ी पर 21 बौद्ध गुहाएं हैं। इनकी खोज 1922-23 में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के तकनीकी सहायक मौलवी जफर ने की थी। चट्टानों को पैसे तरीके से काट कर श्रृंखलाबद्ध रूप से निर्मित की गई ये सभी गुहाएं विविध आकारों में हैं। इनमें एक गुहा काफी बड़ी है, जिसे शिल्प तथा स्थापत्य कला में बेजोड़ कहा जा सकता है। यहाँ 2 बड़े एवं एक छोटा स्तूप है। बड़े स्तूप की गोलाई 5 फीट व नीचे की 9 फीट है। उस पर भगवान बुद्ध की अनेक सुन्दर लघु मूर्तियाँ हैं।

बिनायगा की सभी गुहाएं चौकोर छतों का आवरण लिये हुये हैं। यहाँ एक गुहा दुमंजिली है जिसके पूर्वी छोर पर दो खम्भों पर टिका एक मन्दिर है जिसकी देविकाएं गवाक्ष और अलंकरण बिनायगा को दर्शनीय बनाने में चार चांद लगाते हैं। इन्हीं गुहाओं के आगे सामने की ओर विशाल बौद्ध स्तूप है। यहाँ एक आर्च टाईप का विशाल बौद्ध सभागार है, जो 15 फीट ऊँचा व 12 फुट चौड़ा है। इन सभी गुहाओं की कलात्मकता बेजोड़ है। यह तो मानना पड़ेगा कि इस भू-भाग में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में यहाँ बौद्ध गुहाओं का होना इस बात का साक्षी है कि बौद्ध धर्म का राजस्थान के इस भू-भाग में काफी प्रभाव था। इतिहासविदों ने कोलवी की इन गुहाओं को राजस्थान में स्थित अन्य दूसरी गुहाओं की तुलना में सबसे विशाल माना है।¹⁰ साथ ही इसके समूह को नालन्दा की भांति प्रादेशिक स्तर पर बौद्धधर्म का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र भी।

पुरातत्त्वविद् कोलवी की गुहाओं को हीनयान शैली की अनुकृति मानते हैं। बुद्ध के बाद भिक्षु दगोबा या महाशिक्षक के साथ ही पूजा प्रक्रिया सम्पन्न करते थे अतः इस प्रक्रिया से ऐसी गुहाओं को "दगोबा" नाम से जाना जाने लगा। फर्ग्यूसन ने अपनी पुस्तक "कैव ऐम्पल ऑफ इण्डिया" में इन गुहाओं की शैली को अफगानिस्तान व जलालाबाद से प्राप्त "दगोबा" से साम्यता रखती हुई माना है। सर्वेक्षकों ने इन गुहाओं का निर्माण काल ईसा की छठी शताब्दी बताया है परन्तु इनका निर्माण भगवान बुद्ध के समकालीन शिष्य सारीपुत्र महामौदग्लायन (जो बुद्ध के तिरोधान के पश्चात् बौद्ध संघ के संचालक रहे) के इंगित आह्वान पर ईसा की तीसरी शती में बुद्ध के धर्मोपदेश जन-जन में पहुँचाने वाले उनके शिष्यों की प्रेरणा से तत्कालीन समय में इस क्षेत्र के मालवा शासकों ने करवाया था।¹¹ जबकि कनिंघम ने इन गुहाओं का निर्माण काल ऐलोरा की गुहाओं के बाद का बताया है।¹² कनिंघम के ही विचार के आधार पर इन गुहाओं को एक और ऐलोरा कहा जाता है। अपने प्राचीन निर्माण और सुन्दर कृतियों के कारण कोवली की गुहाएं आज भी ऐलोरा की गुहाओं के स्थापत्य से कम नहीं है परन्तु पर्याप्त प्रचार-प्रसार के अभाव में इन गुहाओं का सही मूल्यांकन आज तक नहीं हो पाया है। केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधीन और राज्य सरकार की योजना में अब इन गुहाओं का रासायनिक उपचार और संरक्षण हो रहा है, जिससे इसकी महत्ता प्रदर्शित होगी और देश तथा विदेश के बौद्ध समुदाय के अनुयायी और पर्यटक शीघ्र ही इन गुहाओं का अवलोकन करने आ सकेंगे तथा राजस्थान में बौद्ध धर्म के ऐतिहासिक स्रोत के रूप में भारत के मानचित्र पर ख्याति प्राप्त कर सकेगी।

Lecturer

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Chemical Constituents From The Seeds of *Embelia Ribes*

Ruchi Singh

Introduction:

Embelia ribes Burm. f. is a straggling large scandent shrub belonging to family Myrsinaceae. It grows throughout India, especially in the lower reaches of Vindhya Hills. Myrsinaceae family includes trees and shrubs and comprises of about 30 genera and more than 1,000 species.

The genus *Embelia* includes a large number of creeping or almost climbing tropical shrubs, especially abundant in tropical areas.

The dried fruit of *Embelia ribes* is considered as anthelmintic, astringent, carminative, alterative and stimulant. It is effective in the treatment of ascariasis. The fruit also showed antibacterial activity and its decoction is used in fever and for diseases of the chest and skin¹. Charaka describes the fruit as tonic and soothing for the digestive system and recommends its use in dyspepsia, flatulence and gripes etc. Sushruta describes the fruit as anthelmintic, alterative and tonic and recommends its use along with liquorice root for the purpose of strengthening the body and preventing the effect of age².

Powder made from the dried bark of the roots of *E. robusta* is a reputed remedy of toothache. A paste of bark is a valuable in lung diseases like pneumonia etc.

Berries of *E. ribes* are crushed and mixed with butter is an ointment applied to the forehead in headache. The drug enters into the composition of several applications for ringworm and other skin diseases. Vidanga Taila composed of *E. ribes*, *Croton tiglium* and carbonate of sodium is applied to the forehead for relieving hemicrania. The drug is also used in snake-bite and scorpion sting. Young leaves of the plant combined with ginger are used as a gargle in sorethroat, aphthae and in an indolent ulcers of the mouth³.

The principle compound embelin isolated from the dried berries of *E. ribes* has been reported to provoke significant antifertility activity. The compound has been reported to induce sterility in mice. Spermatogenesis is impaired and sperm count induced to the level of antispermatogenic changes are found to be reversible without any toxic effects⁴.

Quinones, alkaloids, flavones, terpenoids and steroids have been isolated from this genus. Some quinones isolated from this genus show antifertility activity⁵.

The genus *Embelia* is rich in triterpenes, sterols, quinones, flavonoids, glycosides and sesquiterpene⁶⁻⁸.

We describe here in the isolation and structure elucidation of Stigmasterol, -Sitosterol, Taraxasterol, Embelin and Betulin.

Keywords: *Embelia ribes*; Myrsinaceae, Triterpenoids, Steroids.

Results And Discussion

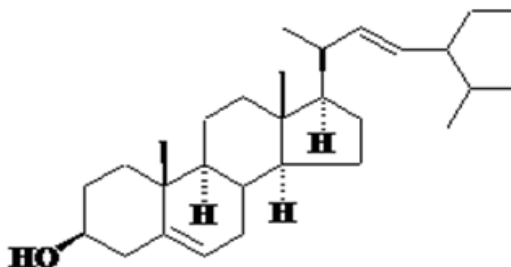
(1) Stigmasterol :

It was isolated as colourless shining flakes, m.p. 166-167° and displayed single spot on TLC-plate. It responded positive Liebermann-Burchard[9] and Noller tests for sterols. It also gave positive test for

unsaturation.

It has one hydroxyl group and two double bonds. The presence of hydroxyl group was ascertained by the appearance of a broad absorption band at $3400\text{-}3200\text{ cm}^{-1}$ in IR-spectrum.

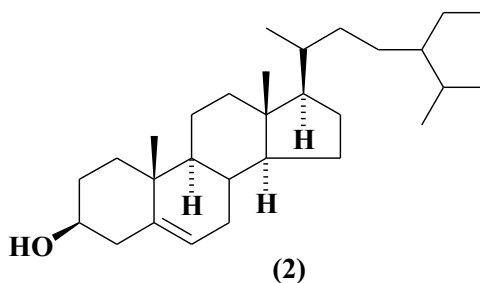
The ^1H NMR spectrum in CDCl_3 displayed a broad triplet at 5.34 for olefinic H-6 proton and a pair of double doublets at 5.04 and 5.12 for H-22 and H-23 olefinic protons respectively. Large coupling constants of order of 16 Hz in double doublets indicated their *trans* geometry. A multiplet centered at 3.52 was explainable to H-3 methine proton under oxygen function. A triplet at 0.81 corresponded to C-29 methyl protons, while a doublet at 0.91 ($J = 7\text{ Hz}$) and singlets at 0.79, 0.88 ppm were due to C-21, C-18 and C-19 methyl protons respectively. A doublet at 1.16 was observed for C-27 methyl protons.



In mass spectrum, molecular ion peak $[\text{M}]^+$ was observed at m/z 412 corresponding to its molecular formula $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}$. An intense peak at m/z 397 was due to the loss of methyl radical from 412. The other important peaks were observed at m/z 328, 302, etc.

(1)-Sitosterol:

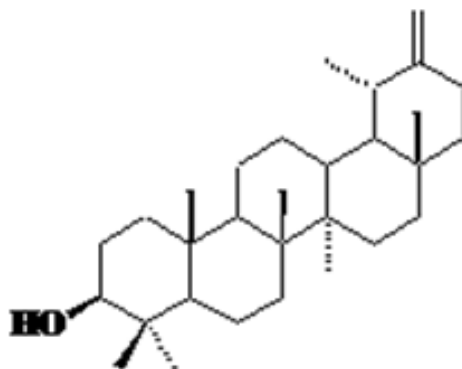
It was obtained as colourless needles, m.p. $136\text{-}37^\circ$ and responded positive Liebermann-Burchard and Noller tests for sterols[10]. From mass spectrum its molecular formula was ascertained as $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}$. Presence of hydroxyl group (3450 cm^{-1}) was confirmed by its infra-red spectrum.



The ^1H NMR spectrum in CDCl_3 displayed the presence of an olefinic proton and hydroxymethine proton by the appearance of a broad triplet at 5.27 and a multiplet at 3.48 respectively. Rest of the protons were appeared in high field region (0.70-2.0 ppm). It formed an acetate, m.p. $127\text{-}28^\circ$ when it is refluxed with acetic anhydride and a drop of pyridine over water bath.

(1) Taraxasterol (-Lactuceryl):

It was isolated as colourless crystals, m.p. $225\text{-}26^\circ$. Its molecular formula $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}$ was established from its mass spectral studies.



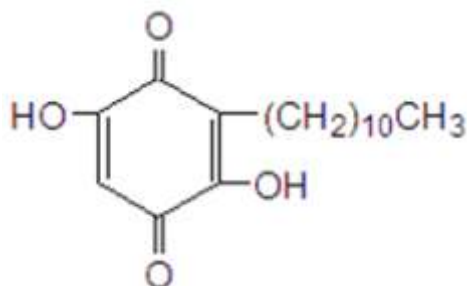
It was found to be an unsaturated compound as evidenced by its positive test with TNM. It gave positive Salkowski[11] and Noller tests of triterpenes.

The important absorption bands in its infrared spectrum were observed[12] at 3470 (OH), 2980-2855 (C-H stretch), 1650 (C=C stretch), 1460, 1375 (gem dimethyl groups) and 1050 cm^{-1} (C-O stretch).

Six singlets at 0.88, 0.87, 0.86, 0.85, 0.84, 0.83 and a doublet at 0.82 ($J = 7\text{Hz}$) were appeared due to the seven methyl groups in its ^1H NMR spectrum (Fig. 5) in CDCl_3 . A multiplet centered at 4.56 corresponded to exomethylene protons. A double doublet at 3.23 ($J = 11,7\text{ Hz}$) assigned to H-3 proton.

The molecular ion peak at m/z 426 [M^+] was observed in its mass spectrum corresponding to its molecular composition $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}$. The other important fragment peaks were observed at m/z 411 [$\text{M}-\text{Me}$] $^+$, 408 [$\text{M}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$] $^+$, and 203.

(4) Embelin :



It was isolated as orange shining crystals, m.p. 143-45°. Its molecular formula $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_4$ was arrived from mass spectrum.

In IR spectrum (Fig. 2), absorption bands at 1664 and 1643 cm^{-1} implied the presence of 1,4-quinonoid moiety. Presence of free and hydrogen bonded hydroxyl groups was assured by appearance of bands at 3650 and 3300 cm^{-1} respectively.

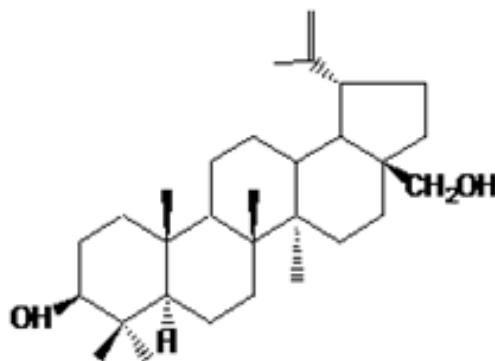
In its ^1H NMR spectrum in CDCl_3 , a singlet appeared at δ 6.01 corresponded to the H-3 quinonoid proton. A triplet at δ 2.45 ($J = 7\text{ Hz}$) was ascribable to the methylene group of the side chain directly bonded to the ring. The remaining methylene protons of the side chain appeared as a broad singlet at δ 1.25 along with a triplet at δ 0.88 ($J = 6\text{ Hz}$) for methyl group.

Its mass spectrum exhibited a prominent molecular ion peak at m/z 294 [M] $^+$ corresponding to its

molecular formula $C_{17}H_{26}O_4$. A prominent peak at m/z 279 $[M-Me]^+$ was arrived due to the loss of methyl radical.

On the basis of above spectral evidences this compound was identified as embelin. It is a 2,5-dihydroxy-3-undecyl-1,4-benzoquinone.

(5) Betulin :



It was obtained as colourless needles, m.p. $254-56^\circ$ and belongs to lupane^{119,120} series of triterpenoids. It developed pale yellow colouration with tetranitromethane in chloroform indicative of unsaturation. It also showed positive Liebermann-Burchard and Noller tests characteristic of triterpenoids¹²¹. Mass spectrometric measurements established its molecular formula as $C_{30}H_{50}O_2$.

Its IR spectrum displayed important bands at 3460-3400 (broad -OH stretch), 2970-2880 (C-H stretch), 1650 (C=C stretch), 1460 (-CH₂ bend.), 1370 (-C(Me)₂ bend.) and 1080 cm^{-1} . The presence of two hydroxyl groups was further revealed by the formation of its diacetate.

Its ¹H NMR spectrum (Fig. 6) was more or less similar to that of lupeol. A pair of broad singlets at δ 4.57 and 4.69 along with a singlet at δ 1.68 suggested the presence of isopropenyl side chain. A multiplet at δ 2.39 was due to H-19 proton of cyclopentane ring. A set of doublets at δ 3.35 ($J = 11$ Hz) and 3.80 ($J = 11$ Hz) was ascribed to the -CH₂ protons of hydroxy methyl group. Proton at C-3 position (hydroxymethine proton) gave a double doublet at 3.18 ($J = 12, 5$ Hz). The similarity in chemical shifts of C-3 protons of betulin and lupeol indicated that one of the hydroxyl group had the same position and orientation as of lupeol. Moreover, signals due to five tertiary methyl groups were appeared at δ 1.02, 0.97, 0.96, 0.85 and 0.75. The singlet at δ 0.81 observed in the ¹H NMR spectrum of lupeol due to C-28 methyl group was absent suggesting the attachment of hydroxy methyl substituent at this position. The presence of sterically hindered CH₂OH group was further evidenced by the presence of a fragment ion peak at m/z 411 $[M-CH_2OH]^+$ in its mass spectrum.

Further mass spectrum showed an intense molecular ion peak at m/z 442 corresponding to its molecular composition $C_{30}H_{50}O_2$ together with other prominent peaks at 424 $[M-H_2O]^+$, 206, 189 etc. characteristic of lupane series.

All these findings were in good agreement with the proposed structure of betulin. It was further confirmed by the preparation of diacetate, m.p. $214-15^\circ$.

Experimental

Melting points were determined in soft glass capillaries in an electrothermal melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. column chromatography (CC): silica gel (Merck 60-120 mesh). Prep.TLC: Merck silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ precoated glass plates, UV spectra: Hitachi U-200 spectrophotometer, IR spectra: FT-IR Nicolet Magna 550 and Shimadzu QP-5000 spectrophotometer. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra: JEOL AL-300 MHz and Bruker Avance DRX 500 FT NMR spectrometers, MS: JEOL JMS-SX 102A and JEOL D-300 spectrometers.

Plant material: The plant material were collected from the surroundings of Jaipur and identification was done with the help of Botany Department, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur India and a voucher specimen was deposited at RUBL Herbarium, Jaipur.

Extraction and Isolation

The air-dried and coarsely powdered seeds (4 kg) of *E. ribes* were extracted with chloroform on water bath for 3x12 hours. The extract was concentrated in vacuo and resulting semi solid mass (11 g) was chromatographed over silica gel (Merck 60-120 mesh) to give seven fractions : fraction-1(Petroleum ether), fraction-2(Petroleum ether : chloroform,3:1), fraction-3(Petroleum ether : chloroform,1:1), fraction-4(Chloroform:ethyl acetate,3:1), fraction-5 (chloroform) , fraction-6(Chloroform : acetone, 3:1), fraction-7 (Chloroform : acetone, 1:1).

Fractions 1 was abandoned as it was complex mixture of fatty material. Fraction 2 afforded as stigmasterol colourless needles, 100 mg, m.p. 166-67°. Fraction 3 gave -Sitosterol as colourless bright needles, 180 mg, m.p. 136-137° . . Fraction 4 afforded as Taraxasterol as colourless needles, 90 mg, m.p. 225-26°. Fraction 5 gave Embelin as orange shiny crystals, 250 mg, m.p. 143-45°. Fraction 6 gave Betulin as white needles, 50 mg, m.p. 254-56°

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Emancipation of Women under the Cultural Matrix

Dr. Ashok Nimesh

Introduction

Aristotle said that man is a social animal. In succession to that and furtherance to his theoretical construct Thomas Hobbes while defining elements of human nature has claimed men as a cruel and selfish being. It is argued that man is naturally inherited with such tendencies which an ordered society will denounce as unethical and negative. At times, various scholars cross-cutting through various disciplines has tried to explain the same in myriad ways. The nature of men has motivated him to have control over other elements of the nature. From domestication of animals to the usage of flora and fauna according to his terms is an undoubted history of its progress. This tendency of men to have established its control when extended further has led to exploitation. Men insistence towards nature's exploitation was criticized by Jean Jack Rousseau in his treatises. But human civilization encountered a setback only when the same was extended to establish a gendered society. It has resulted in subjection of women to subordination and discrimination in various ways.

Men through ages have built structures of dominations through multiple institutions of the society. Constant efforts were laid later only to institutionalize them in lives of the people throughout the world. They were engrossed within the spectrum of culture. Histories were all the efforts of dominate gender (i.e. the men) to infuse adaptations of those institutions within the specific context of culture. Institutions were made cultural specific. This has resulted in two connotations. First is that the societal institutions were erected with an inherited intention to subordinate women. In the path of development whatever institutions evolved were all diluted with the intention of subordination of one gender to the other. The claims of natural evolutions of intuitions proved fallacious as they all inhibit the elements of discrimination, subordination and often ostracisation of one specific gender, the women. From this flows the second connotation that human institutions were not objectively instituted rather they are fabrications for specific intentions of domination by one gender over the other.

Human being is a social animal who cannot exist without a society. Here society does not exist as a universal phenomenon rather it is depended upon geographical conditions, past histories, human experiences in its distinct ways of development. Hence, no society is identical to the other. But they do reflect common principles of behaviour and patterns of cohabitation. Laws governing human behaviour were universal, transcending the boundaries of societies, exist in wherever and whatever ways. For adaptation of institutions in various societal existences require dynamism of institutions itself. Hence, various institutions were created in-accordance to the societies where they have to exist. Institutions were universally instituted but with dynamism to the society. For example, legal instruments for protection of women rights through laws were different in western societies as compare to their Asian counterparts. Women in western societies fought for abortion rights decades' back but in Asian societies, like the one of India where they still seek to evolve laws for protection of women against sexual harassment and assault. Societies vary, so their cultures. Culture remains the predominant driving factor

for the growth of societies. In fact, culture represents the real structure of the society. This is why men have adapted institutions in various cultural contexts. But numbers of cultural institutions are there that adhere the norms of gendered discriminations in their own ways.

Family

Family as a cultural institution has been evolved by the men in a hierarchical pattern. With societal differences whatsoever, family predominated with the element of gender bias. Here men structured the institution so that his stature remains superior and intact of any dynamism. Structure of family itself connotes the dominance of men over women. This is further socialized through regular patterns of day to day behaviour. Family is the institution where men has dominated and discriminated women in personal matters also. Women were subjected to frequent domestic violence though nature and intensity differs. From mental harassment to the verbal and physical abuse are all the elements of men unethical practices to dominate and discriminate women at the worst. Family in this way is an instrument in the hands of men to legalize all unethical practices to subordinate women. It is the hierarchical nature of family as an institution established that makes it unethical in itself.

Interestingly, family as an institution is established in such a way that the patterns of hierarchy never circulate to give chances for women to have play a decisive role. For example, men status as bread-winner for family remains intact even when men don't work and the entire family depends upon the labour of women. In this way women even if succeed to reach the position of the men ever, they won't be accepted by the institutions of dominations.

Religious Customs

Religious customs were designed in a manner to suffice the same goal of hierarchy. From western civilizations which are homogeneously Christian to the heterogeneity of Afro-Asian civilization having numerable religious customs were all the stories of women subordination. With exceptions of few, religions and their customs have ostracized women. They are subjected to second class citizen in all matters of customary practices including the right to get salvation. For example, the Old Testaments of Bible waved various rights of women in a numerable instance during her menstruation periods. Similar is with majority of religions that ostracized menstruating women to even entering the premises of religious institutions. Here the exclusion of women is not complete, as they are at times were included in many of the religious practices but only as a second class citizen. Hinduism has established its religious practices where women were equated to men. But the foundation of Hindu legal order based on *Manu's dharma* itself has not only segregated women rather discriminated them in various ways. Major text of *Garuda Purana* provides for ostracization of women from attending ceremonial rituals at the death of an individual. They are debarred from getting salvation which is sole right of the men. Buddhism also has such elements of discrimination. In one religious text, Lord Buddha communicates his discipline Anand with certain reservations of gender bias. He said that the Sanghas which are the institutions for preaching teaching and learning will end in a short span of hundred years and will not survive the next thousands of them, if women were permitted to enter in them. Women entrance in the religious institutions was doubted by the religious authorities themselves. Though different versions of interpretation were given to defend and counteract the argument but ail no convincing argument. Of the many predominant religions, customary practices in Islam were also not insulated with gendered discrimination. Separate religious institutions for profess of the religious customs is a part and parcel of the religion. Though it could have an element of equality with separation rather than segregation but at times the religious ordinances of the

religious leaders or Imams proves the same. The religious leader who defines the teaching of Shariat deconstructs it in such a way that it ultimately results in a gender bias. Predominantly Islamic country the Saudi Arabia is a classic example where a country has vetoed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in the United Nations (UN) over the reservations of providing consensual rights to marriage equally for men and women. The critical stand later gave birth to an entire discourse of Relativists or the Cultural Relativism. It is a discourse to establish all discriminatory practices under the umbrella of culture to truth and acceptable.

Other Institutions

In addition to above, men has built numerable institutions like festivals, traditions and certain abstract norms of behaviour which are clubbed under values, both ethical and unethical to establish a specific pattern of hierarchy and discrimination. And to have a gendered control even in the private affairs, the institution of marriage and divorce were deformed accordingly. So, the institutions which were engrossed under the broader framework of society and its specific contour culture were primarily the structures of dominations for gendered discriminations. Those structures were so intact and concrete enough to withstand any challenges whatsoever. We have an erudite ideological stands of feminist waves. Epistemologically accepted three variants of feminism viz. Liberal, Socio-Marxist and Radical feminism were all entirely different in their arguments to counter the gendered discriminations. They have all their separate discourse under which they establish their arguments and seek to alter the misgivings. Their role in transforming society stands critical as they succeeded in certain societies and failed to have any impact in the others. Separate reasons are responsible for that. It is worthwhile to mention the roles of nations and international system to change this paradigm of gendered discrimination. United Nations under the World Conferences have taken the issue for wider publicity to collaborate joint efforts of world civilizations in ending discriminations against women. With the advent of International Year of Women declared in 1975, UN has conducted its First World Conference on Women in Mexico City (1975). With a positive note, UN asked the international community to have joint efforts in ending discriminations against women and for fostering measures to institutionalize efforts for the cause of women in different ways. On the same account UN in Copenhagen (1980), Nairobi (1985) and Beijing (1995) has called nations of the world government for initiating positive actions. And at the interval of every five years UN has started taking stock of those efforts.

On the same parallels the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) under its third goal 'gender equity and women empowerment' has taken firm stand to resolve the issues of women. In Indian context, it has launched 'a billion rising' campaign in form of a movement to spread awareness and sensitize people over the issues of women. Various national and international legal instruments were also enacted for the same purpose. Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against the Women or the CEDAW is one of those important legislations which got worldwide acceptability and endorsement. The impact of these instruments cannot be underestimated. They do have transformed the societies. But their impact is limited and has certain boundaries which it fails to overcome. Those at times are implicitly or explicitly results of resistance created by the structures of dominations which it fails to transcend.

The structures of dominations at times, if encounters any threat to its existence is escaped through another set of structure which black feminists termed as 'matrix of dominations'. In the structure of dominations there were institutions which leads to discriminations imposed directly on the women. But in matrix of dominations these institutions are interwoven and overlapped in such a manner that one can

escape to overcome the one but not the others which are imbibed in its own framework. Universally women were subjected to these two sets of structures in general and Indian women in particular. Indian women have encountered both the institutions of society and culture in myriad ways. They left behind in the realm of development and failed to even protect themselves out of male subordination, subjugation and discriminations. Various reasons are there for it. First is that the societal institutions were unnatural and lacked objectivity in their growth. Even after the discovery of that, movements in India never raised to challenge them. They remain insulated to the development of women in other spheres of the world. The dichotomy is explained from the fact that when women throughout world were fighting for their rights, Indian women remained isolated. They never raised their voices even when there was a cause for their upliftment. Negligible response of women against the Hindu Code Bill is a classic example. And the reason behind such attitude goes in their socialization, so intense that they hardly protest against the established institutions.

Here primary base of argument rests on failure of women to acknowledge themselves according to the need of time and space. They were under the structures of domination so deep that they fail to consider their own welfare. Even when instruments of legal laws were enacted, voices for their implementations through social movements and transformation of society were never heard of. They remained within the walls of the court room. A social revolution, in other words failed in Indian context. It is argued that feminism failed to dent the Afro-Asian societies including India. Feminist movement in India was never evident to transform the societal evils against women. A movement was always required not to contain the institutions established (may be by men) but to implement them in spirit and substance. A movement peaceful but adhering the feminist perspective in itself. Hence, the plight of women in India is to an extent is also due to the limited and negligible impact of feminism.

Second, is that the cultural institutions like family is so deeply entrenched in the social fabric that women in general cannot even dream to break it out. Even after knowing the drawbacks of the institution, they hardly tend to restructure or reformulate them. And, in case if women dare to take initiatives they were suppressed by other institutions. If women have to think of her emancipation, they have to break the cultural set-up of men as they preach the gendered discriminations. Scholars of Cultural Studies usually pretend and argue for a middle path of cohabitation. But that too is the dictates of men and not the women. Here the argument is not to destruct the family as an institution rather the set-up of family which is governed in accordance to the whims and fancies of men. A dire need is to challenge the cultural set-ups of men and reformulate them in consideration with equality of genders.

Women are socialized in the framework set-up so deep that they cannot even think of breaking the structure. Adaptations under gendered set-up of culture and tradition have subjected women on the mercies of men. Here it is worth mentioning that the Cultural Relativists or Relativists claim the superiority of their culture and its distinctness. They argue with fanciful words like 'Asian Values' or in Indian context the 'Indian Values' which are not only distinct to the western values rather superior to them. They contain the universalization of morals and ethics. There is no doubt that differences are there in cultures of various civilization. But that doesn't permit one to justify discrimination and subjugation of one class of people by the other. Justice transcends the boundaries of culture and traditions and left no room for injustice on whatever grounds. Indian women fail to recognize that objectivity and fallen prey to the gendered societal construct.

The Media

When it comes to media in the picture its role becomes very crucial. It is contended that media plays a dual role in the context of women. The first is reflective and second is the reformative of popular culture and trends in the society. Employing to its very first role, media generally reflects the trends of the society without any distortion. It works like a mirror providing the true image of the society. In doing so, it not only supports the prevalent norms of behaviour but also establishes legitimacy and sanctity to what exists previously. It is for what media is called the voices of people. In doing so, media just holds the image of maintaining status quo for the women vis-à-vis society.

Contrarily, media through its own course of action supported by research and development employ to cater the needs for change. Aspiring to mold the society through diversion of public opinion and belief, media use to transform the ideas in different ways. It could be both positive and negative depending upon its subject concern. And when it comes to women, media has contributed in both the ways. If we delve in details, we find more negative than positive contributions of media for the emancipation of women. It has given impetus to what is described as the matrix of domination.

It is media through which various institutions were socialized in the manner that they seem to be true in themselves. And when it comes to women, the role becomes very critical. It has attached various strings to women. The strings connotes to the 'image construction' of women done by media in negative ways. The image constructed leads to public opinion and henceforth the culture in practice. What media did is that it has carved women in a vulnerable, tender and an image of women in-obedience to men. It has legitimized the men domination with women insubordination. And in a long run it has establish as a practice of convention. So, whosoever dares to break the same or act in arbitrary is subjected to suppression and criticism. This has paved way for what men do in present times, the violence on women. The harmful and discriminatory practice preached via media leads to miseries for women. It has further created stereotypes and prejudices against them. Worst of all is done by the Advertisement industry which not only has objectified women rather commodified her body for the purpose of commerce and trade.

Nonetheless, the Hindi Cinema or what popularly called Bollywood industry has overburdened women with loads of obedience that they had to suffice irrespective of any adversarial circumstances whether prejudicial to their mental and physical existence or not. They were portrayed as shopaholics who only aspire to have hefty wardrobes. Parameters of beauty are attached with immense use of cosmetics and commodities. This has resulted in burden among them to prove themselves in-accordance to the dictates of media. A blind race has started among the women to prove them for the culture propagated by the media. Media does have contributed in positive manner also. It has now transcended the previous approach to now heading towards positive change for the women. From movies to daily soaps, many of them are now designed with women centric issues. What was done for decades is now well thought to be undone. And that could be attained only when the real and neutral projection of women at par with men is inculcated in the minds of people through media culture. It has to go a very long road in a very short span of time. Evaluating the present scenario we can hope to have positive results.

Conclusion

The emancipation of women is a crucial task. It is to overcome the misgivings of men for centuries over women and that too in a short span of time. Men has made structures of dominations through various institutions and worked to institutionalized them in the prevalent culture. For making those efficacious for decades to come and sustain any challenge the institutions were imbibed with dynamism of time and

space. Institutions were culture specific and are not objectively crafted. From family to religion and various traditional practices were all having a deep rooted psycho-emotional bondage. Institutionalized women can't even dare to think of breaking these institutions. Interestingly, there are success stories of women breaking that stereotypical cultural bondage having negative impact on their growth. Feminism has empowered them to dare that. But when it comes to India, feminism has negligible impact to transform the plight of women. It has failed to even revolutionise the idea of emancipation. This goes to another set of argument, the matrix of domination. Structures of subordination can be thought of overcome by the women in longer run but trapped under a matrix of domination is not an easy task to break off.

In between of these cultural institutions is the critical role of media. Media has not only legitimized the suppression of women but has also established a culture of practice that gives sanction to it. It has established a stereotypical prejudicial environment for women which cannot be easily withered away from the mindsets of people. Though now radical transformations are going on. Media on a positive not has started undoing the wrong done by it previously. But it will take another decade or so. So chances are bleak and prospects are minimal. In between those hiccups we hope to have positive results in the nearby future.

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Inventory Control-An Attempt To Balance Needs

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Abstract

Inventory management, or inventory control, is an attempt to balance inventory needs and requirements with the need to minimize costs resulting from obtaining and holding inventory. There are several schools of thought that view inventory and its function differently. These will be addressed later, but first we present a foundation to facilitate the reader's understanding of inventory and its function.

Introduction

Inventory is a quantity or store of goods that is held for some purpose or use (the term may also be used as a verb, meaning to take inventory or to count all goods held in inventory). Inventory may be kept "in-house," meaning on the premises or nearby for immediate use; or it may be held in a distant warehouse or distribution center for future use. With the exception of firms utilizing just-in-time methods, more often than not, the term "inventory" implies a stored quantity of goods that exceeds what is needed for the firm to function at the current time (e.g., within the next few hours).

Keeping Inventory

Why would a firm hold more inventory than is currently necessary to ensure the firm's operation? The following is a list of reasons for maintaining what would appear to be "excess" inventory.

Table 1

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Demand	50	50	0	100	200	200
Produce	100	100	100	100	100	100
Month-end inventory	50	100	200	200	100	0

Meet Demand.

In order for a retailer to stay in business, it must have the products that the customer wants on hand when the customer wants them. If not, the retailer will have to back-order the product. If the customer can get the good from some other source, he or she may choose to do so rather than electing to allow the original retailer to meet demand later (through back-order). Hence, in many instances, if a good is not in inventory, a sale is lost forever.

Keep Operations Running.

A manufacturer must have certain purchased items (raw materials, components, or subassemblies) in order to manufacture its product. Running out of only one item can prevent a manufacturer from completing the production of its finished goods.

Inventory between successive dependent operations also serves to decouple the dependency of the operations. A machine or workcenter is often dependent upon the previous operation to provide it with

parts to work on. If work ceases at a workcenter, then all subsequent centers will shut down for lack of work. If a supply of work-in-process inventory is kept between each workcenter, then each machine can maintain its operations for a limited time, hopefully until operations resume the original center.

Lead Time.

Lead time is the time that elapses between the placing of an order (either a purchase order or a production order issued to the shop or the factory floor) and actually receiving the goods ordered.

If a supplier (an external firm or an internal department or plant) cannot supply the required goods on demand, then the client firm must keep an inventory of the needed goods. The longer the lead time, the larger the quantity of goods the firm must carry in inventory.

A just-in-time (JIT) manufacturing firm, such as Nissan in Smyrna, Tennessee, can maintain extremely low levels of inventory. Nissan takes delivery on truck seats as many as 18 times per day. However, steel mills may have a lead time of up to three months. That means that a firm that uses steel produced at the mill must place orders at least three months in advance of their need. In order to keep their operations running in the meantime, an on-hand inventory of three months' steel requirements would be necessary.

Hedge.

Inventory can also be used as a hedge against price increases and inflation. Salesmen routinely call purchasing agents shortly before a price increase goes into effect. This gives the buyer a chance to purchase material, in excess of current need, at a price that is lower than it would be if the buyer waited until after the price increase occurs.

Quantity Discount.

Often firms are given a price discount when purchasing large quantities of a good. This also frequently results in inventory in excess of what is currently needed to meet demand. However, if the discount is sufficient to offset the extra holding cost incurred as a result of the excess inventory, the decision to buy the large quantity is justified.

Smoothing Requirements.

Sometimes inventory is used to smooth demand requirements in a market where demand is somewhat erratic. Consider the demand forecast and production schedule outlined in Table 1.

Notice how the use of inventory has allowed the firm to maintain a steady rate of output (thus avoiding the cost of hiring and training new personnel), while building up inventory in anticipation of an increase in demand. In fact, this is often called anticipation inventory. In essence, the use of inventory has allowed the firm to move demand requirements to earlier periods, thus smoothing the demand.

Controlling Inventory

Firms that carry hundreds or even thousands of different part numbers can be faced with the impossible task of monitoring the inventory levels of each part number. In order to facilitate this, many firm's use an ABC approach. ABC analysis is based on [Pareto](#) Analysis, also known as the "80/20" rule. The 80/20 comes from Pareto's finding that 20 percent of the populace possessed 80 percent of the wealth. From an inventory perspective it can restated thusly: approximately 20 percent of all inventory items represent 80 percent of inventory costs. Therefore, a firm can control 80 percent of its inventory costs by monitoring and controlling 20 percent of its inventory. But, it has to be the correct 20 percent.

The top 20 percent of the firm's most costly items are termed "A" items (this should approximately represent 80 percent of total inventory costs). Items that are extremely inexpensive or have low demand are termed "C" items, with "B" items falling in between A and C items. The percentages may vary with each firm, but B items usually represent about 30 percent of the total inventory items and 15 percent of the costs. C items generally constitute 50 percent of all inventory items but only around 5 percent of the costs.

By classifying each inventory item as an A, B or C the firm can determine the resources (time, effort and money) to dedicate to each item. Usually this means that the firm monitors A items very closely but can check on B and C items on a periodic basis (for example, monthly for B items and quarterly for C items).

Another control method related to the ABC concept is cycle counting. Cycle counting is used instead of the traditional "once-a-year" inventory count where firms shut down for a short period of time and physically count all inventory assets in an attempt to reconcile any possible discrepancies in their inventory records. When cycle counting is used the firm is continually taking a physical count but not of total inventory.

A firm may physically count a certain section of the plant or warehouse, moving on to other sections upon completion, until the entire facility is counted. Then the process starts all over again.

The firm may also choose to count all the A items, then the B items, and finally the C items. Certainly, the counting frequency will vary with the classification of each item. In other words, A item may be counted monthly, B items quarterly, and C items yearly. In addition the required accuracy of inventory records may vary according to classification, with A items requiring the most accurate record keeping.

Balancing Inventory And Costs

As stated earlier, inventory management is an attempt to maintain an adequate supply of goods while minimizing inventory costs. We saw a variety of reasons companies hold inventory and these reasons dictate what is deemed to be an adequate supply of inventory. Now, how do we balance this supply with its costs? First let's look at what kind of costs we are talking about.

There are three types of costs that together constitute total inventory costs: holding costs, set-up costs, and purchasing costs.

Holding Costs.

Holding costs, also called carrying costs, are the costs that result from maintaining the inventory. Inventory in excess of current demand frequently means that its holder must provide a place for its storage when not in use. This could range from a small storage area near the production line to a huge warehouse or distribution center. A storage facility requires personnel to move the inventory when needed and to keep track of what is stored and where it is stored. If the inventory is heavy or bulky, forklifts may be necessary to move it around.

Storage facilities also require heating, cooling, lighting, and water. The firm must pay taxes on the inventory, and opportunity costs occur from the lost use of the funds that were spent on the inventory. Also, obsolescence, pilferage (theft), and shrinkage are problems. All of these things add cost to holding or carrying inventory. If the firm can determine the cost of holding one unit of inventory for one year (H) it can determine its annual holding cost by multiplying the cost of holding one unit by the average inventory held for a one-year period. Average inventory can be computed by dividing the amount of goods that are ordered every time an order is placed (Q) by two. Thus, average inventory is expressed as $Q/2$. Annual holding cost, then, can be expressed as $H(Q/2)$.

$Q = \$10(1000/2) + \$150(12,000/1000) + \$25(12,000) = \$306,800$ Then we calculate EOQ: $EOQ = 2(12,000)(\$150)/\$10 = 600$ And we calculate total costs at the EOQ of 600: $Q = \$10(600/2) + \$150(12,000/600) + \$25(12,000) = \$306,000$ Finally, we subtract the total cost of Q from Q to determine the savings: $\$306,800 - 306,000 = \800

Notice that if you remove purchasing cost from the equation, the savings is still \$800. We might assume this means that purchasing cost is not relevant to our order decision and can be eliminated from the equation. It must be noted that this is true only as long as no quantity discount exists. If a quantity discount is available, the firm must determine whether the savings of the quantity discount are sufficient to offset the loss of the savings resulting from the use of the EOQ.

There are a number of assumptions that must be made with the use of the EOQ. These include:

- Only one product is involved. Deterministic
- demand (demand is known with certainty).
- Constant demand (demand is stable through-out the year).
- No quantity discounts.
- Constant costs (no price increases or inflation).

While these assumptions would seem to make EOQ irrelevant for use in a realistic situation, it is relevant for items that have independent demand. This means that the demand for the item is not derived from the demand for something else (usually a parent item for which the unit in question is a component). For example, the demand for steering wheels would be derived from the demand for automobiles (dependent demand) but the demand for purses is not derived from anything else; purses have independent demand.

Other Lot-sizing Techniques

There are a number of other lot-sizing techniques available in addition to EOQ. These include the fixed-order quantity, fixed-order-interval model, the single-period model, and part-period balancing.

Fixed-order-quantity Model.

EOQ is an example of the fixed-order-quantity model since the same quantity is ordered every time an order is placed. A firm might also use a fixed-order quantity when it is captive to packaging situations. If you were to walk into an office supply store and ask to buy 22 paper clips, chances are you would walk out with 100 paper clips. You were captive to the packaging requirements of paper clips, i.e., they come 100 to a box and you cannot purchase a partial box. It works the same way for other purchasing situations. A supplier may package their goods in certain quantities so that their customers must buy that quantity or a multiple of that quantity.

Fixed-order-interval Model.

The fixed-order-interval model is used when orders have to be placed at fixed time intervals such as weekly, biweekly, or monthly. The lot size is dependent upon how much inventory is needed from the time of order until the next order must be placed (order cycle). This system requires periodic checks of inventory levels and is used by many retail firms such as drug stores and small grocery stores.

Single-period Model.

The single-period model is used in ordering perishables, such as food and flowers, and items with a limited life, such as newspapers. Unsold or unused goods are not typically carried over from one period to another

Set-up Costs.

Set-up costs are the costs incurred from getting a machine ready to produce the desired good. In a manufacturing setting this would require the use of a skilled technician (a cost) who disassembles the tooling that is currently in use on the machine. The disassembled tooling is then taken to a tool room or tool shop for maintenance or possible repair (another cost). The technician then takes the currently needed tooling from the tool room (where it has been maintained; another cost) and brings it to the machine in question.

There the technician has to assemble the tooling on the machine in the manner required for the good to be produced (this is known as a "set-up"). Then the technician has to calibrate the machine and probably will run a number of parts, that will have to be scrapped (a cost), in order to get the machine correctly calibrated and running. All the while the machine has been idle and not producing any parts (opportunity cost). As one can see, there is considerable cost involved in set-up.

If the firm purchases the part or raw material, then an order cost, rather than a set-up cost, is incurred. Ordering costs include the purchasing agent's salary and travel/entertainment budget, administrative and secretarial support, office space, copiers and office supplies, forms and documents, long-distance telephone bills, and computer systems and support. Also, some firms include the cost of shipping the purchased goods in the order cost.

If the firm can determine the cost of one set-up (S) or one order, it can determine its annual setup/order cost by multiplying the cost of one set-up by the number of set-ups made or orders placed annually. Suppose a firm has an annual demand (D) of 1,000 units. If the firm orders 100 units (Q) every time it places an order, the firm will obviously place 10 orders per year (D/Q). Hence, annual set-up/order cost can be expressed as $S(D/Q)$.

Purchasing Cost.

Purchasing cost is simply the cost of the purchased item itself. If the firm purchases a part that goes into its finished product, the firm can determine its annual purchasing cost by multiplying the cost of one purchased unit (P) by the number of finished products demanded in a year (D). Hence, purchasing cost is expressed as PD .

Now total inventory cost can be expressed as: Total = Holding cost + Set-up/Order cost + Purchasing cost or Total = $H(Q/2) + S(D/Q) + PD$

If holding costs and set-up costs were plotted as lines on a graph, the point at which they intersect (that is, the point at which they are equal) would indicate the lowest total inventory cost. Therefore, if we want to minimize total inventory cost, every time we place an order, we should order the quantity (Q) that corresponds to the point where the two values are equal. If we set the two costs equal and solve for Q we get: $H(Q/2) = S(D/Q) \Rightarrow Q = 2DS/H$

The quantity Q is known as the economic order quantity (EOQ). In order to minimize total inventory cost, the firm will order Q every time it places an order. For example, a firm with an annual demand of 12,000 units (at a purchase price of \$25 each), annual holding cost of \$10 per unit and an order cost of \$150 per order (with orders placed once a month) could save \$800 annually by utilizing the EOQ. First, we determine the total costs without using the EOQ method:

and there may even be some disposal costs involved. This model tries to balance the cost of lost customer goodwill and opportunity cost that is incurred from not having enough inventory, with the cost of having excess inventory left at the end of a period.

Part-period Balancing.

Part-period balancing attempts to select the number of periods covered by the inventory order that will make total carrying costs as close as possible to the set-up/order cost.

When a proper lot size has been determined, utilizing one of the above techniques, the reorder point, or point at which an order should be placed, can be determined by the rate of demand and the lead time. If safety stock is necessary it would be added to the reorder point quantity. $\text{Reorder point} = \text{Expected demand during lead time} + \text{Safety stock}$

Thus, an inventory item with a demand of 100 per month, a two-month lead time and a desired safety stock of two weeks would have reorder point of 250. In other words, an order would be placed whenever the inventory level for that good reached 250 units. $\text{Reorder point} = 100/\text{month} \times 2 \text{ months} + 2 \text{ weeks' safety stock} = 250$

Other Schools Of Thought In Inventory Management

There are a number of techniques and philosophies that view inventory management from different perspectives.

Mrp And Mrp Ii.

MRP and MRP II are computer-based resource management systems designed for items that have dependent demand. MRP and MRP II look at order quantities period by period and, as such, allow discrete ordering (ordering only what is currently needed). In this way inventory levels can be kept at a very low level; a necessity for a complex item with dependent demand.

Just-in-time (jit).

Just-in-time (JIT) is a philosophy that advocates the lowest possible levels of inventory. JIT espouses that firms need only keep inventory in the right quantity at the right time with the right quality. The ideal lot size for JIT is one, even though one hears the term "zero inventory" used.

Theory Of Constraints (toc).

Theory of constraints (TOC) is a philosophy which emphasizes that all management actions should center around the firm's constraints. While it agrees with JIT that inventory should be at the lowest level possible in most instances, it advocates that there be some buffer inventory around any capacity constraint (e.g., the slowest machine) and before finished goods.

The Future Of Inventory Management

The advent, through altruism or legislation, of environmental management has added a new dimension to inventory management—reverse supply chain logistics. Environmental management has expanded the number of inventory types that firms have to coordinate. In addition to raw materials, work-in-process, finished goods, and MRO goods, firms now have to deal with post-consumer items such as scrap, returned goods, reusable or recyclable containers, and any number of items that require repair, reuse, recycling, or secondary use in another product. Retailers have the same type problems dealing with inventory that has been returned due to defective material or manufacture, poor fit, finish, or color, or outright "I changed my

mind" responses from customers.

Finally, supply chain management has had a considerable impact on inventory management. Instead of managing one's inventory to maximize profit and minimize cost for the individual firm, today's firm has to make inventory decisions that benefit the entire supply chain.

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Future of Democracy In India

Dr. Reetesh Jain

Abstract:

Democracy refers to the system of government run by through the elected representatives of the people of the country. Democracy means that the people should rule themselves. India is a democratic country and has a well defined constitution of her own. This constitution has given us the right to choose our government. It has given us some rights like freedom of speech, freedom of movement, freedom of the press etc. The press guards the democratic rights carefully to ensure the future of democracy. They are free to criticize any action of the government, if it goes against public interest. Democracy in a vast country like India will survive if people are made conscious of their own duties and responsibilities with the inspirations and efforts of the leaders who should stand united irrespective of their political ideologies for the integrity of our country.

Keywords: Democracy, government, constitution, freedom.

Introduction

The achievements of our democracy are many. It has made the people aware of their duties and responsibilities. That India is a true democratic country can be proved by the fact that after the sound defeat in 1977, Congress (I) was re-elected to power by the same voters with Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister within a short span of time. Indian democracy is the wonder of the world. Such a big country is progressing by leaps and bounds through her democratic government. It is really unparallel in the constitutional history of the world. Democracy is the best form of government so far found but it is not without its defects and its critics. We vote for our candidates and it is they who carry on the government for a period of five years. The common people relapse into political indolence after election. They become the victims of their representative who deceive them with large promises and use them for their own private interests. In India democracy there is party system that brings order in the sphere of politics and administration. As democracy is the rule of the whole population, the members either in the Lok Sabha (House of people) or in the Assembly should range themselves in different parties each with its own leader. They should behave like well-organized army for the progress of the country. But the future of Indian democracy is now being threatened by some ugly forces supporting provincialism, regionalism, religionism, casteism, succession etc. Now we see the political unrest in Assam, Jammu-Kashmir, etc. that may put our democracy into jeopardy. The political leaders should stand united against this democracy juncture of our country to give a strong antipode to such antinational forces. Common mass should be educated and conscious of the importance of democracy in India for their socio-economic progress. A strong central government is essential for this purpose.

Basics of Democracy

The word Democracy is derived from two Greek words: Demos meaning "People", and Kratos meaning "Power". It essentially means "Power to the People". The People decide which institutions and laws will govern them and their land. A democracy regards the People's will to be paramount. "Vaxpopuli, vaxdei",

that is "the voice of the people is the voice of God". Hence, it is highly idealised and eulogised by all as a government "by the people, of the people, for the people". Essentials of a democracy include a just legislature, an independent and strong judiciary, an honest and incorruptible executive and free press. Each of these citadels supports a thriving democracy. India is the largest democracy in the world with a parliamentary system of Government, which for all intents and purposes, is the best means for the expression of the popular will. Our democratic system of governance is run by the representatives of the people, elected periodically. Indian democracy is based on universal adult franchise and a healthy and competitive party-system. These parties play a significant role in the elections and in the smooth functioning of the democracy. These political parties are the very life-blood of Indian democracy. Liberty, equality, justice and fraternity are the very cornerstones of democracy. They are not available under dictatorship and utilitarian forms of government. The Constitution guarantees all the Indian citizens these basic freedoms and rights in the form of six broad categories of Fundamental Rights. There is free, independent and separate judiciary to see that these rights are not violated and tampered with. All are equal before law, right from the Prime Minister to a peon. This is the very spirit and essence of our democracy.

Democracy is the best form of government so far found but it is not without its defects and criticism. Communalism, casteism, regionalism, insurgency, terrorism and illiteracy, etc. are some of the basic problems and challenges being faced by our democracy. Ours is a secular country. Secularism means freedom to profess, practise and propagate one's religion without interfering with that of others. There cannot be any discrimination on the basis of one's faith and religion either. There is no state religion and all religions and sects are equal before the law. But at times, communal and fundamentalist forces raise their ugly heads and cause considerable strain and threat to the spirit of democracy. In our country, there are very many political parties, some of which are communal, regional or limited to a particular class of people. During elections, narrow caste considerations are aroused and exploited by unscrupulous politicians. Thus, the behaviour of a large number of electors is largely influenced by such dirty propaganda. Communal feelings and considerations play an important role in the selection of candidates in various constituencies. The leaders themselves fan communal feelings in constituencies where such a step materially brightens their election prospects. Regionalism is another major factor in deciding the fate of candidates in the elections. The politicians are fully aware of these weaknesses of the people and take maximum advantage of them as the circumstances demand. The recent spate of communal unrests in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh has time and again put our democracy in jeopardy. Therefore, we have to be very vigilant and circumspect about it. Democracy has been successful in India because we are a tolerant people and have proper regard for the others' point of view.

The multiplicity of parties also causes lack of a strong opposition, which is essential for smooth functioning of democracy. A strong opposition party is capable of providing an alternative government, if such an opportunity arises, and it also keeps a check on the authoritarian tendency and high-handedness of the government in power. They criticise the government policies in a democratic and constructive spirit so that national integration, secularism, unity, liberty, and the rights of the people are preserved and further strengthened.

Possible Threats To Democracy

Needless to say that democracy is a philosophy that has to be put into practice with certain degrees of variations in different parts of the world, without sacrificing its essence. Indian democracy is

comparatively young and not as strong as western democracies. It does still suffer from many ills, which are likely to linger for some time before they are completely removed. The greatest ill of our democracy is that a large number of people in India (approximately 70 per cent) are illiterate. They do not properly understand the functioning of democratic institutions. They are unaware of the great value of their votes. These ignorant and illiterate people are easily swayed by cheap propaganda, empty slogans and attractive promises. Shrewd and unscrupulous politicians misguide them with tall talk and exploit their ignorance for their selfish objectives.

Another significant evil in our democracy is that the people have not been able to overcome the feelings of caste-ism, communalism and regionalism. During elections narrow caste considerations are aroused and exploited by unscrupulous politicians. Thus the behaviour of a large number of electors is largely influenced by such dirty propaganda. Communal feelings and considerations play an important role in the selection of the candidates in various constituencies. Sometimes, it is seen that the leaders themselves fan the communal feelings in constituencies where such a step materially affects their election prospects. Regionalism is another major factor in deciding the fate of candidates in the elections. The politicians are fully aware of these weaknesses of the people and take maximum advantage of them as the circumstances demand.

Another bane of our democracy is the influence of big money in the elections. Elections are very costly affairs. The political parties and individual candidates as well, spend large sums of money on elections. Money has become a major decisive factor in our elections. In every election money is squandered on transport, film shows, and propaganda to influence the electorate. Political parties collect large sums of money from big businessmen and industrial concerns. After having won the election the political parties try to protect and further the interests of their donors. The real sufferer in this political corruption is the common man, who is neglected, and progressive and welfare schemes to ameliorate his pitiable conditions are shelved.

In our country there are very many political parties the multiplicity of parties is the cause of lack of a strong opposition party, which is essential for smooth functioning of democracy. A strong opposition party is capable of providing an alternative government, if such an opportunity is available, and it also keeps a check on the best in every individual. Violence is the anti-thesis of democracy. It is a bad sign. The democratic process has no place for violence. Democracy functions on the basis of majority or consensus. Another serious problem that confronts our infant democracy is that of political defection. It has polluted our democratic life and is regarded as a serious weakening factor that breeds instability. The above mentioned weaknesses and evils do exist in our democracy and they have been hindering the healthy growth of democratic practices and traditions in India. It can be claimed without any fear of contradiction that India is the biggest and the strongest democracy in the world. Nevertheless, the people in India have shown remarkable faith in democratic institutions. Indeed democracy promises a government wherein each individual has a say in the affairs of the administration; parliament is representative of the people; and the independence of the judiciary is indisputable.

The functioning of democratic institutions in India has been satisfactory on the whole. Scope for improvement is always there. Let us hope that with the expansion of education and eradication of social evils, India will have the biggest and the most efficient democracy in the world. Democracy is a form of government that has been defined variously by different thinkers. Abraham Lincoln, the

famous President of the United States of America, described democracy as 'the government of the people, by the people and for the people.' Mahatma Gandhi's notion of democracy, was that under it the weakest would have the same opportunity as the strongest. There have been political thinkers and statesman who have rejected the philosophy of democracy by designating it as a bourgeois conception being wretched and masquerade. There is no doubt that present age is the age of democracy and it has developed into a very strong movement all over the world. Even the communist countries which reject the basic Western philosophy of democracy call themselves people's democracy because they cannot resist the temptation of being regarded as democrats.

Conclusion

Needless to say that democracy is a philosophy that has to be put into practice with certain degrees of variations in different parts of the world, without sacrificing its essence. Indian democracy is comparatively young and not as strong as western democracies. It does still suffer from many ills, which are likely to linger for some time before they are completely removed. The greatest ill of our democracy is that a large number of people in India (approximately 70 per cent) are illiterate. They do not properly understand the functioning of democratic institutions. They are unaware of the great value of their votes. These ignorant and illiterate people are easily swayed by cheap propaganda, empty slogans and attractive promises. Shrewd and unscrupulous politicians misguide them with tall talk and exploit their ignorance for their selfish objectives.

Another significant evil in our democracy is that the people have not been able to overcome the feelings of caste-ism, communalism and regionalism. During elections narrow caste considerations are aroused and exploited by unscrupulous politicians. Thus the behavior of a large number of electors is largely influenced by such dirty propaganda. Communal feelings and considerations play an important role in the selection of the candidates in various constituencies. Sometimes, it is seen that the leaders themselves fan the communal feelings in constituencies where such a step materially affects their election prospects. Regionalism is another major factor in deciding the fate of candidates in the elections. The politicians are fully aware of these weaknesses of the people and take maximum advantage of them as the circumstances demand. Another bane of our democracy is the influence of big money in the elections. Elections are very costly affairs. The political parties and individual candidates as well, spend large sums.

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सवाई जयसिंह की वैज्ञानिक सोच का प्रतीक: (जयपुर वैद्यशाला या जंतर मंतर)

डॉ. पूजा सिरौला

सवाई जयसिंह द्वितीय के समय में जयपुर राज्य की जितनी उन्नति हुई उतनी राजा मानसिंह प्रथम तथा मिर्जा राजा जयसिंह के काल में भी नहीं हो पायी थी। उनमें प्रतिभा भी थी तथा अवसर का लाभ उठाना भी जानते थे।

महाराजा सवाई जयसिंह द्वितीय का संक्षिप्त परिचय (1699–1743)

सवाई जयसिंह भारत के नीतिउपदेशक तथा खागोलविद् के रूप में जाने जाते हैं। इनका जन्म 3 नवम्बर, 1688 को राजस्थान के आंबेर में हुआ था। इनके पूर्वज कछवाहा वंश से संबंधित थे। 1699 ई. में जयसिंह आंबेर के शासक पद पर आसीन हुए। आंबेर कछवाहा राज्य की राजधानी थी जो जयसिंह को अपनी प्रजा अनुसार उपयुक्त प्रकृत नहीं हुई तब जयसिंह ने नवीन राजधानी की स्थापना का विचार किया। इनके द्वारा नवीन राजधानी को वास्तु के अनुरूप बंगाली स्थापत्यकार विद्याधर भट्टाचार्य से निर्मित करवाया। 18 नवम्बर, 1727 ई. में कछवाहों की नवीन राजधानी की नींव रखी गई। जयपुर नगर जिसका नाम जयनगर एवं सवाई जयपुर से परिवर्तित कर केवल जयपुर रहा जो पूर्णतः भारतीय शिल्पशास्त्र एवं वास्तुशास्त्र पर आधारित है।

सवाई जयसिंह द्वितीय तथा वैद्यशालाएँ अथवा जंतर मंतर

भारत की सांस्कृतिक समृद्धि में सवाई जयसिंह के ज्योतिष के अनुसंधानों का विशिष्ट योगदान माना गया है। जयसिंह द्वारा सर्वप्रथम 1725 ई. में दिल्ली की वैद्यशाला का निर्माण करवाया तत्पश्चात् जयपुर, उज्जैन मथुरा और काशी में वैद्यशालाएँ स्थापित की। सवाई जयसिंह को बाल्यकाल से गणित का अध्ययन किया जो युवावस्था तक चलता रहा और इन्हें भगवदकृपा से यह पता चला कि संस्कृत, अरबी और यूरोपियन पंचांगों के गृहों की स्थिति उससे भिन्न मिलती है। जयसिंह ने ज्योतिष तथा नक्षत्र का उल्लेख मुगल बादशाह मोहम्मद शाह से किया तो मुगल बादशाह ने कहा, "तुम्हें मुस्लिम नजूमियों, ब्राह्मण ज्योतिषियों और यूरोपियन विद्वानों के सम्पर्क से नक्षत्र विद्या का अच्छा ज्ञान है, इसलिए तुम्हीं वैद्यशालाओं का निर्माण करो।" इसलिए सवाई जयसिंह ने दिल्ली की वैद्यशाला का निर्माण करवाया। प्रारम्भ में उसने पीतल के छोटे यंत्र लगाये जिससे समय के छोटे खण्डों का सही पता नहीं चल पाता था इसलिए उसने बड़े, स्वयं द्वारा आविष्कृत पत्थर और चूने से बने यंत्र लगवाये जिनके नाम 'जय प्रकाश', 'राम यंत्र', 'सम्राट यंत्र' आदि हैं। फिर इन्होंने अन्य वैद्यशालाओं को निर्मित करवाया ताकि प्रत्येक स्थान के लोग गृहनक्षत्रों की स्थिति का स्वयं अवलोकन कर सकें। सवाई जयसिंह ने स्वयं के पंचांग का निर्माण करवाया और उसे जिज-ए-मोहम्मदशाही नाम दिया।

जयपुर जंतर मंतर का इतिहास

जयपुर नगर में वैद्यशाला या जंतर मंतर नगर प्रसाद ;बपजल चंसंबमद्ध की चौकड़ी में ही नगर प्रासाद के सामने स्थित है। जयसिंह को खगोलविद्या में रुचि होने के कारण शासक बनते ही आंबेर महल में विविध खगोल यंत्रों तथा उकनी कार्यप्रणाली पर कार्य करना आरम्भ कर दिया। जब तक उसके अवलोकन यंत्र पूर्ण नहीं हुए तब तक जयसिंह ने इस पर कार्य किया। खगोल यंत्र के निर्माण की प्रथम तिथि में अनिश्चितता रही परन्तु 1728 ई. तक वर्तमान स्थान (जंतर मंतर में) बहुत से यंत्रों का निर्माण किया जा चुका था। तत्पश्चात् जयपुर में 1738 ई. तक भिन्न-भिन्न चरणों में इनका निर्माण जारी रहा। जंतर मंतर के यंत्रों के निर्माण के चरम शिखर में 1734–35 ई. में 23 खगोलविद तथा बहुत से कारीगरों को दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्य करवाया गया। इसका मुख्य स्थापत्यकार विद्याधर भट्टाचार्य थे जो कि महाराजा के मुख्य स्थापत्यकार थे।

सवाई जयसिंह की दिल्ली, उज्जैन और जयपुर की वैद्यशालाएँ मुख्यतः जंतर मंतर के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं। दिल्ली की वैद्यशाला को तकरीबन 200 सालों से इसी नाम से जाना जाता है किन्तु जयपुर राज्य के अभिलेखागार किसी भी वैद्यशाला के लिए जंतर

मंतर शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं करते बल्कि जयपुर अभिलेखागार द्वारा इनके लिए जंत्र या यंत्र शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है परन्तु बोलचाल के दूषित रूप में इसको जंतर नाम से पुकारा जाने लगा जबकि दूसरे शब्द मंतर की उत्पत्ति प्रथम शब्द जंतर की साम्यता के रूप में बना।

जयपुर जंतर मंतर में प्रयुक्त विभिन्न यंत्र (Instruments)

उन्नतांश यंत्र

यह यंत्र आकाश में स्थित किसी पिंड के उन्नतांश अथवा कोणिय ऊँचाई ;जजपजनकमद्ध मापने के काम आता है। इस यंत्र में पीतल का एक विशाल अंशकित वृत्त ;हतंकनंजमक बपतबसमद्ध लगा है जो कि इस तरह स्थित है कि वह एक लंबवत धुरी के चारों ओर मुक्त रूप से घूम सकता है। इस वृत्त में लंबवत और क्षैतिज दिशाओं में एक दूसरे काटने वाले दो शहतीर ;बतवे इमंउेद्ध भी है। वृत्त के मध्य में दृष्टि नली ;पहीजपदह इंतद्ध लगाकर इसे किसी खागोलिय पिंड के समानंतर लाने के लिए वृत्त को घुमाया जाकर दृष्टि नली से पिंड को देखा जाता है। उन्नतांश की यह संरचना आधुनिक युग के दूरबीन को स्थापित करने की आल्ट ऐज विधि के समरूप है।

यंत्र राज

यह वैध यंत्र ;जतवसंइमद्ध का ही एक परिवर्धित रूप है जो कि समय तथा खागोलिय पिंडों की स्थिति मापने वाला एक एक मुख्य मध्यकालीन उपकरण था। सवाई जयसिंह की यंत्रराज में अत्यधिक रुचि थी तथा उन्होंने विभिन्न भाषाओं के छोटे बड़े यंत्रराजों का संकलन एवं अध्ययन कर जयपुर वैधशाला के लिए विस्तृत यंत्र राज का निर्माण करवाया। सिद्धान्ततः इस उपकरण का इस्तेमाल समय, सूर्य व गृहों की स्थिति, लगन तथा उन्नतांश की जानकारी, खगोलिय स्थितियों तथा उनमें आने वाले बदलावों की गणना के उपयोग में आता है।

क्रांति वृत्त यंत्र

क्रांति वृत्त यंत्र आकाश में किसी पिंड के खागोलिय अक्षांश और खगोलिय देशांतर रेखांश मापने के काम आता है। इससे दिन के समय सूर्य की सायन राशि ;वसंतो पहदद्धएवं क्रांति का ज्ञान भी किया जाता है।

नाड़ीवलय यंत्र

इस यंत्र में उत्तर गोल एवं दक्षिण गोल दो गोलाकार प्लेटें हैं जो कि घड़ी के डायल हैं। जिस दीवार पर ये प्लेटें स्थित हैं वह एक खास कोण पर दक्षिण की ओर झुकी हुई है जिससे यंत्र की स्थिति भूमध्यरेखा के समांतर आ जाती हैं। प्लेटों के केन्द्र में स्थित शंकु की परछाई डायल प्लेट पर बनी माप के साथ चलती है जिससे स्थानीय समय की जानकारी मिलती है।

ध्रुवदर्शक पट्टिका

ध्रुवदर्शक पट्टिका वैधशाला के अन्य सभी यंत्रों की तुलना में सबसे सरल यंत्र है। समलम्बी संरचना के इस यंत्र के ऊपर एक पट्टिका लगी है जो कि समतल के साथ वैधशाला के अक्षांश के बराबर का कोण बनाती है। पट्टिका का ऊपर तल उत्तरी ध्रुव की ओर इंगित करता है जहाँ ध्रुव तारा स्थित है। इसी आधार पर यंत्र का नाम ध्रुवदर्शक रखा गया है। ध्रुवदर्शक यंत्र को प्राचीनकाल का दिशा सूचक यंत्र भी कहा जा सकता है।

वृहत सम्राट यंत्र

वृहत सम्राट यंत्र एक धूप घड़ी है जो सैकण्ड की सूक्ष्मता से समय बता सकती है। इस यंत्र में विशालकाय त्रिकोणीय दीवार की परछाई इसके पूर्वी दिशा तथा पश्चिमी दिशा में स्थित बड़े-बड़े चतुर्थांश चापों पर पड़ती है जिससे स्थानीय समय की जानकारी होती है।

राम यंत्र

इस यंत्र का उपयोग किसी खगोलिय पिंड की ऊँचाई या उन्नतांश ;जजपजनकमद्धऔर दिगंश;पउनजीद्धके स्थानीय निर्देशांकों को मापने के लिए किया जाता है। क्षितिज से किसी पिंड को कोणीय ऊँचाई को उन्नतांश कहा जाता है। जबकि

उत्तरी दिशा से पूर्वी दिशा में उस पिंड कि सापेक्ष कोणीय स्थिति को दिगंश कहा जा सकता है।

दिगंश यंत्र

दिगंश यंत्र एवं वृताकार यंत्र है जो कि खगोलीय पिंडों का दिगंश, उपउज्जीव पता लगाने की एक सरल पद्धति पर आधारित है। किसी खगोलीय पिंड का दिगंश उत्तरी दिशा की ओर से प्रारम्भ करते हुये उनकी पूर्वी दिशा की ओर की सापेक्ष कोणीय स्थिति को प्रदर्शित करता है।

चक्र यंत्र

चक्र यंत्र एक वृताकार यंत्र है जो कि किसी खगोलीय पिंड को दिवपात, कमबसपदंजपवदद्ध और नतकाल, भ्वनत दहसमद्ध के भौगोलिक निर्देशकों को मापने के काम आता है।

राशिवलय यंत्र

राशिवलय 12 यंत्र का समूह है जो कि सम्राट यंत्र के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है। किसी भी आकाशीय वस्तु देशान्तर, स्वदहपजनकमद्ध तथा अशीश, स्पजपजनकमद्ध को मापने के काम आता है। राशिवलय राशिफल के मापने का कार्य करता है।

जयप्रकाश यंत्र

जयप्रकाश यंत्रों को दो भागों में विभाजित किया गया है। इस यंत्र का प्रथम भाग का निर्माण क्षितिज में सूर्य के निर्देशांक, बवतकपदंजमेद्ध को मापने तथा स्थानीय समय को जानने के लिए किया गया था। यंत्र का द्वितीय भाग एक मात्रा ऐसा यंत्र है जयपुर वैधशाला में जिसको किसी अवलोकन के लिए निर्मित नहीं किया गया। अपितु इसका उद्देश्य जयपुर अक्षांश के लिए भूमध्यरेखीय, मुंजवतपंसद्ध प्रणाली और इसके विपरीत में रेखांकन निर्देशांक के क्षितिज प्रणाली को परिवर्तित करने का है।

उपर्युक्त सभी यंत्र सवाई जयसिंह द्वितीय द्वारा निर्मित करवाए गए। 1743 ई. में जयसिंह की मृत्यु के पश्चात् जंतर मंतर को जयपुर के परवर्ती शासकों द्वारा उपेक्षित रखा गया। परन्तु महाराजा रामसिंह द्वितीय (1837-80) के शासनकाल में पुनः संरक्षित एवं जीर्णोद्धार किया गया। इनके पश्चात् महाराजा माधोसिंह द्वितीय (1880-1922) ने 1901 ई. में जयपुर जंतर मंतर के समस्त यंत्रों का जीर्णोद्धार करवाया। वर्तमान में जयपुर वैधशाला राजस्थान सरकार के पुरातत्व एवं संग्रहालय विभाग के अधीन है। इसे यूनेस्को द्वारा विश्व विरासत घोषित किया गया है।

व्याख्याता,

एस.एस.जैन सुबोध गर्ल्स कॉलेज, जयपुर

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सवाई जयसिंह की वैज्ञानिक सोच का प्रतीक: (जयपुर वैधशाला या जंतर मंतर)

डॉ. पूजा सिरौला

GST: एक बड़ा कदम भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार हेतु

डॉ. मीनाक्षी कुमावत

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः

सर्वे सन्तु निरामया :

सर्वे भद्राणी पश्चयतु

मां कश्चिद् दुःख भाग्भवन्तं

परिचय

इसी भावना से प्रभावित हमारा भारत राष्ट्र है जो विकास के रथ पर आरूढ़ है। जिसकी महाशक्ति इसके सुदृढ़ संविधान व प्रभावी युवा लोकतंत्र में समाहित हैं। वसुदेव कुटुम्बकम् की भावना को साथ लेकर चलने वाले हमारे भारत देश में 1 जुलाई 2017 का दिन स्वर्णिम इतिहास से लिखा गया। क्योंकि इस दिन सम्पूर्ण भारतदेश में माल एवं सेवा कर (ऍज) लागू कर दिया गया। वस्तु एवं सेवाकर (जीएसटी) संघात्मक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच समान व्यवहार के लिए कर प्रणाली की एकल व्यवस्था की जरूरतों का पूरा करने के लिए बनाया गया कर है। जिसका मूल विषय करों की दर कम करना है। जीएसटी स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणाली में सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक सुधार है। जीएसटी एक देश, एक कर तथा एक बाजार की अवधारणा पर आधारित है एवं इसके आने से देश की अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणाली अत्यन्त सरल एवं सुगम हो जायेगी। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में यह एक मील का पत्थर साबित होगा। जीएसटी लागू होने से कर के ऊपर कर लगने की वर्तमान व्यवस्था कम होगी तथा जिससे कीमतों में कमी आयेगी और उपभोक्ताओं को राहत मिलेगी। जीएसटी एक ऐसा कर है, जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किसी भी वस्तु या सेवा के निर्माण, बिक्री और प्रयोग पर लगाया जायेगा। इसके लागू होने से उत्पाद शुल्क, केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर, सेवा कर जैसे केन्द्रीय कर तथा राज्य कर के बिक्री कर या वैट, एन्ट्री टैक्स, लॉटरी टैक्स, स्टैम्प ड्यूटी, टैलीकॉम लाईसेन्स फीस, टर्नओवर टैक्स एवं वस्तु स्थानान्तरण पर लगने वाले टैक्स इत्यादि समाप्त हो जायेंगे। जिससे वस्तु एवं सेवा के क्रय पर दिये जाने वाले कर को उनकी पूर्ति पर दिये गये कर के मुकाबले समायोजित कर लिया जायेगा। हालांकि यह कर अन्त में ग्राहक को ही देना होगा, क्योंकि वही पूर्ति श्रृंखला में अन्तिम कड़ी होता है।

अतः यह मान सकते हैं कि जीएसटी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के सशक्तीकरण की दशा में बड़ा कदम हो सकता है।

मुख्य बिन्दु :- जीएसटी, कर, बाजार, अर्थव्यवस्था, आम आदमी, जीडीपी, जीवीए।

उद्देश्य

भारत सरकार का देश में जीएसटी व्यवस्था लागू करने का एकमात्र उद्देश्य यह है कि देश में एक ही अप्रत्यक्ष कर हो तथा हर करदाता का एक ही अभिकलन हो। पूर्ववर्ती कर प्रणाली में केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा करारोपण किया जा रहा था, उसके कारण कई वस्तुओं पर दोहरा करारोपण हो रहा था व केन्द्र का कर चुकाने पर उसका समायोजन राज्यों द्वारा नहीं दिया जाता था एवं राज्यों द्वारा कर चुकाने पर उस का समायोजन केन्द्र द्वारा नहीं दिया जाता था। जिससे 'मुद्रा स्फीति चलन' बढ़ता था। इसलिए यह विचार किया गया कि देश को एक इकोनॉमिक मार्केट कर दिया जाये, सारे देश में एक यूनिफार्म रेट हो, एक करदाता का केवल एक अधिकारी के साथ अभिकलन हो। जीएसटी में सैल्फ एसेसमेन्ट की व्यवस्था को अपनाया गया है। जिससे देश में एक सरल कर प्रणाली कायम की जा सकेगी।

जीएसटी-कार्यप्रणाली

पूर्व में पूतिकर्ताओं को करीब 17 अलग-अलग अप्रत्यक्ष करों के भुगतान करने पड़ते थे। इसमें केन्द्र के कर जैसे &Centre

Excise, Service Tax, Countervailing Duty (CVD), Special Additional Duty (SAD) इत्यादि शामिल थे तथा राज्य के कर जैसे Vat, Luxury Tax, CST, Entertainment Tax, Entry Tax इत्यादि शामिल थे।

वर्तमान में 17 केन्द्र व राज्यों के करों का ढैज नामक एक कर में सम्मिलित कर दिया गया है। सम्पूर्ण देश में वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं पर कर की दर एवं इससे जुड़े हुए नियम, प्रक्रियाएँ एक जैसी होंगी। छूट सूची भी एक ही होगी। इससे एक देश, एक कर एवं एक बाजार की संकल्पना साकार होगी। अन्तर्राज्यीय संव्यवहारों में भी आई.टी.सी. ; प्दचनज जंग ब्त्मकपजद्ध मिलने की वजह से कर पर कर नहीं लगेगा और व्यापक प्रभाव हट जायेगा। अप्रत्यक्ष करों के एकीकरण एवं प्रक्रियाओं के सरलीकरण से अनुपालन लागत में कमी आने की संभावना है।

इस प्रकार एक सशक्त आयकर प्रणाली कर दाता एवं कर अधिकारियों के बीच के अभिकलन को कम कर देगी।

जीएसटी में सम्मिलित होने वाले कर

जीएसटी में पूर्व में लागू केन्द्र एवं राज्यों के कुल 17 प्रकार के अप्रत्यक्ष कर समाहित हुए। जिसमें 09 अप्रत्यक्ष कर राज्यों के तथा 08 अप्रत्यक्ष कर केन्द्र के हैं। जो निम्न तालिका द्वारा स्पष्ट है :-

राज्यों के कर	केन्द्र के कर
वैट/बिक्री कर	केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क
मनोरंजन कर (स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा आरोपित कर के अलावा)	अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क
विलासिता कर	सेवा कर
लॉटरी, सट्टे व जुए पर कर	औषधीय और शौषालय तैयार अधिनियम के तहत आवेशित उत्पाद शुल्क
प्रवेश कर	अतिरिक्त सीमा शुल्क
केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर (केन्द्र द्वारा आरोपित एवं राज्यों द्वारा वसूल)	विशेष अतिरिक्त सीमा शुल्क
क्रो के साथ में राज्यों द्वारा आरोपित सैस तथा अधिभार (सरचार्ज)	इन करों के साथ में केन्द्र द्वारा आरोपित सैस तथा अधिभार (सरचार्ज)

जीएसटी के अन्तर्गत छोटे व्यापारियों के लिए रचना लेवी की सुविधा प्रदान की जायेगी। जीएसटी व्यस्था में ऐसे छोटे डीलर जिनका वार्षिक टर्नओवर रु. 75 लाख तक है वे जीएसटी के भुगतान के स्थान पर रचना लेवी के भुगतान का चुनाव कर सकते हैं। जीएसटी व्यवस्था में रचना लेवी की दर इस प्रकार है :-

कर दाता	दर (एसजीएसटी राज्यों)	दर (सीजीएसटी केन्द्र)	कुल
व्यापारी	0%:	0%:	1:
उत्पादक	1%:	1%:	2:
रेस्त्रा	2%:	2%:	5:

यह अनुमान है कि वर्तमान वैट प्रणाली की अपेक्षा जीएसटी में आईटीसी का प्रवाह अधिक निर्बाध रूप से होगा जो उद्योग एवं व्यापार जगत के लिए लाभकारी होगा।

प्रारम्भ में लगाई कर दरों में फेरबदल कर भारत सरकार ने जीएसटी कार्यप्रणाली को ओर सुगम कर दिया है। जीएसटी परिषद् की 10 नवम्बर, 2012 को गुवाहाटी में सम्पन्न (23वीं) बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय के तहत दैनिक उपभोग की 178 श्रेणी की वस्तुओं पर यह टैक्स 28: से घटाकर 18: किया गया है। इससे 28: कर की श्रेणी में अब केवल 50 श्रेणी के उत्पाद ही रह गए हैं। 35 श्रेणियों के अन्य उत्पादों पर भी कर की दर घटाने का निर्णय लिया गया, जिनमें 2 उत्पादों पर जीएसटी को 28: से घटाकर 12: तथा 13 श्रेणी के उत्पादों पर 18: से घटाकर 12: किया गया है। रेस्त्रा में खाने पर भी कर की दर घटाकर 5: कर दिया गया है जो आम व्यक्तियों को एक राहत भरा कदम है। दरों में इन कटौतियों से सरकार को होने वाली सालाना राजस्व हानि लगभग रु. 20 हजार करोड़ अनुमानित है। फिर भी सरकार भारतीय जनता व व्यापारियों को राहत प्रदान करने की कोशिश कर रही है। अतः यह आशा कि जा सकती है कि वस्तु एवं सेवा कर गरीबों की गरीबी दूर करने में सहायक सिद्ध हो तथा आम इंसान को सभी भौतिक सुविधाएँ आसानी से प्राप्त हो सकें।

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को सहारा

अर्थव्यवस्था की सुस्ती दूर करने की दिशा में किए गए एक प्रयास के तहत जीएसटी व्यवस्था लागू की गई। जीएसटी से सहयोग परक संघवाद को बढ़ावा मिलेगा तथा भ्रष्टाचार व हेराफेरी में कमी आएगी। जीएसटी से कर संरचना सरल बनेगी तथा देशभर में कर दरों में एकरूपता स्थापित होगी। जीएसटी से साझा राष्ट्रीय बाजार बनेगा। वस्तुतः जीएसटी कालेधन पर किया गया बड़ा हमला है क्योंकि अब प्रत्येक व्यापारी को अपना पंजीकरण कराना होगा तथा जीएसटी-आईएन हासिल करना होगा। जीएसटी से विलासिता की वस्तुएँ महँगी हो गई व जन उपयोगी मर्दें सस्ती हो गई हैं।

भारत एक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था का धनी राष्ट्र है। जिस की अर्थव्यवस्था पर दुनिया के सभी विकसित व विकासशील राष्ट्रों की नज़रें टिकी हुई हैं। जीएसटी लागू होने के बाद भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में कई उतार-चढ़ाव आये हैं। वर्ष 2017-2018 की पहली व दूसरी तिमाही में जीडीपी वृद्धि व कमी इस बात को साबित करती हैं। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-2018 की दूसरी तिमाही (जुलाई-सितम्बर, 2017) (जीएसटी लागू होने के बाद की तिमाही) के जीडीपी सम्बंधी आँकड़े केन्द्र सरकार के केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय में 30 नवम्बर, 2017 को जारी किए। इन आँकड़ों के अनुसार सन्दर्भित तिमाही में स्थिर मूल्यों पर देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद ःळक्वद्ध में वृद्धि 6ण3: रही है। जबकि सकल मूल्यवद्देन ःळनद्ध में वृद्धि 6ण1: रही है। इससे पूर्व पहली तिमाही (अप्रैल-जून, 2017) में जीडीपी वृद्धि 5ण7: रही थी। वर्ष 2017-2018 की पहली तिमाही में जीपीडी वृद्धि की यह दर ः5ण7:द्ध पिछले तीन वर्षों में इसकी न्यूनतम दर भी जीएसटी लागू होने से पहले व नये नोटों के निर्गमन के पश्चात्। सीएसओ के ताजा आँकड़ों के अनुसार 2017-2018 की दूसरी तिमाही में जीडीपी वृद्धि में यह सुधार जीएसटी लागू होने के बाद मुख्य रूप से विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में तेज उछाल के कारण आया है। वर्ष की प्रथम तिमाही (अप्रैल-जून, 2017) में विनिर्माणी क्षेत्र में मूल्यवद्देन में वृद्धि 1.2 प्रतिशत ही थी, जो जुलाई-सितम्बर, 2017 में 7.0 प्रतिशत रही है। खनन निर्माण तथा विद्युत एवं गैस उपक्षेत्रों के निष्पादन में भी सुधार एवं वित्तीय वर्ष की दूसरी तिमाही में हुआ है।

वर्ष 2017-2018 की पहली दोनो तिमाहियों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हुई जीपीडी वृद्धि को निम्नलिखित तालिका में दर्शाया गया है :-

जीवीए में क्षेत्रवार वृद्धि

क्षेत्र	2017-2018		प्रतिशत में
	पहली तिमाही	दूसरी तिमाही	
कृषि	2.3		1.7
खनन	-0.7		5.5
विनिर्माण क्षेत्र	1.2		7.0
बिजली, गैस आदि	7.0		7.6
कंस्ट्रक्शन	2		2.6
व्यापार, होटल, ट्रांसपोर्ट व संचार सेवाएँ	11.1		9.9
वित्तीय सेवाएँ	6.4		5.7
पब्लिक एडमिस्ट्रिशन	9.5		6.0
	5.6 (जीएसटी लागू होने से पहले)		6.1 (जीएसटी लागू होने के बाद)

केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय द्वारा जारी आँकड़ों के अनुसार

यही नहीं विश्व बैंक की वर्ष-2018 की ड्रूंग बिजनेस रिपोर्ट में कारोबारी सुगमता सूचकांक के मामले में विगत 10 वर्षों (2009-2018) में भारत की रैंकिंग में 30 अंकों का उछाल आया है। इससे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को एक नई दिशा व गति प्राप्त हुई है। जहां वर्ष 2009 में भारत की रैंकिंग 132वीं थी वही 2018 में 100वां स्थान है। इस प्रगति पर भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा है कि रैंकिंग में ऐतिहासिक सफलता (उछाल) भारत में किए गए बहुक्षेत्रीय व बहुमुखी सुधार का परिणाम है। साथ ही उन्होंने कहा कि रिफॉर्म, परफॉर्म व हॉसफार्म के मंत्र के साथ भारत सरकार इस रैंकिंग को और बेहतर बनाने तथा आर्थिक विकास को नई ऊचाईयों पर ले जाने के प्रतिबद्ध है।

देश में नोटबंदी, बायोमेट्रिक व्यवस्था के लिए आधार का विस्तार तथा जीएसटी के कारण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को एक नया आयाम मिला है। विश्व बैंक की ड्रूंग बिजनेस रिपोर्ट में 30 अंको का उछाल पाने के पश्चात् मोदी सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियों को एक और बड़ा बल नवम्बर-2017 में उस समय प्राप्त हुआ, जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेसी मूडीज इन्वेस्टर सर्विस

(MOODY'S) ने भारत की क्रेडिट रेटिंग को एक पायदान ऊपर उठाते हुए इसे BAA-3 से AA-2 किया। 13 वर्ष के अन्तराल के पश्चात् भारत की क्रेडिट रेटिंग में कोई सुधार किया गया है।

फायदा

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को विश्व बैंक की ड्रूंग बिजनेस रिपोर्ट में उछाल व मूडीज द्वारा भारत की क्रेडिट रेटिंग में ताजा सुधार से विदेशी निवेशकों की भारत के प्रति विश्वासनीयता में वृद्धि होगी, जिससे विदेशी निवेश में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ अपेक्षाकृत कम ब्याज विदेशी ऋण की उपलब्धता हो सकेगी। यह देश में आर्थिक विकास की गति को बढ़ाने में सहायक होगा।

मूडीज द्वारा 17 नवम्बर 2017 को जारी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि देश में नोटबंदी, बायोमेट्रिक व्यवस्था के लिए आधार का विस्तार व डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर (DBT) से सब्सिडी की राशि सही व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाने जैसे-उपाय, जीएसटी द्वारा एक देश एक कर का प्रावधान प्रभावी रहे हैं। जीएसटी व मानिट्री फेमवर्क पालिसी में हुए सुधारों द्वारा ही देश में निर्यातों व आयातों में ऋणात्मक वृद्धि का दौर 2013 के बाद से अब 2018 में थमा है।

सारांश

अतः भारत सरकार द्वारा अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ व सुविकसित करने के लिए जीएसटी लागू करना एक सफल प्रयास साबित हुआ है। जिससे भारत को अपने व्यापार व विदेश नीति को सुव्यवस्थित व गतिशील बनाने में सहायता मिलती है। जीएसटी का सबसे बड़ा फायदा यह है कि अब विभिन्न वस्तुओं पर एक ही बार कर चुकाना पड़ेगा। जिससे आम आदमी खुश है क्योंकि जीएसटी से विलासिता की वस्तुएँ महँगी हो गई है। और 17 उपयोगी मर्दें सस्ती हो गई हैं।

जिससे गरीबी दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी। नामुरा की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2018 में विकास दर बेहतर होकर 7.5 फीसदी होगी। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि भारत में मैक्रोइकोनॉमिक वातावरण बेहतर बना हुआ है। सरकार द्वारा पिछले दिनों किए गये रिफार्म से भारत में निवेश व कृषि के लिए पॉलिसी बनी हुई है। जिसके प्रभाव से बैंकों में भी पारदर्शिता आएगी, वे गरीबों को कर्ज देने में आनाकानी नहीं करेगे। छोटे उद्यमियों को भी उनके व्यापार के हिसाब से कर्ज मिलेगा। क्योंकि सब काम ऑनलाईन होगा। जीएसटी लागू होने से जहाँ भ्रष्टाचार में कमी आएगी, वही लाल फीताशाही भी कम होगी और पारदर्शिता बढ़ेगी। पूरा देश एक साझा व्यापार बढ़ाने में सहायक होगा। जीएसटी के तहत कर संरचना आसान होगी और कर आधार रहेगा। जीएसटी लागू होने से यह माना जा सकता है कि निर्यात, रोजगार और आर्थिक विकास में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इससे देश को सालाना 15 अरब की अतिरिक्त आमदनी भी होगी।

वहीं दूसरी ओर वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं के दाम कम होने से उनकी खपत बढ़ेगी, इससे कम्पनियों का लाभ बढ़ेगा, पर टैक्स का औसत बोझ कम होगा, कर केवल बिक्री के स्थान पर लगने से उत्पादन लागत कम होगी। जिससे निर्यात बाजार में कम्पनियों की प्रतिस्पर्धा क्षमता बढ़ेगी जिसका प्रभाव मूडीज की रिपोर्ट है।

जीएसटी व्यापारियों के लिए वरदान साबित होगा, क्योंकि इससे एक कर के माध्यम से इन्हे अपने खातों को बनाना होगा। अतः अन्त में यह कहना चाहूँगी कि जीएसटी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के सशक्तीकरण की दशा में बड़ा कदम साबित होगा।

**सहायक प्राचार्य,
एस.एस. जैन सुबोध पीजी कॉलेज, जयपुर**

सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

1. वस्तु एवं सेवा कर – एक परिचय, वाणिज्यिक कर विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार की पुस्तिका
2. विकिपिडिया
3. प्रतियोगिता दर्पण-लेख/जनवरी/2018/35/37
4. प्रतियोगिता दर्पण-लेख/जनवरी/2017/79/81
5. समाचार पत्र – पत्रिका, समाचार जगत, दैनिक भास्कर

बाल सुधार व कल्याण हेतु निजी संस्थाओं को सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहन

निशा झँवर

प्राचीन काल से बाल सुधार व कल्याण देखभाल जैसे विषयों में से एक रहा है। जिनके प्रति भारत का राज्य तंत्र प्रतिबद्ध रहा है। बाल सुधार एक अलग विज्ञान के रूप में प्रारम्भ हुआ है।

यह समाज विज्ञान की वह शाखा है। जो बच्चों के समाज विरोधी व्यवहार का अध्ययन करती है। बच्चों में नटखटपन एक सार्वभौमिक तथ्य है।

मनुष्य के जन्म से लेकर किशोरावस्था के अंत तक उनमें होने वाले मनोविज्ञानिक परिवर्तन को बाल सुधार कहते हैं। बच्चों के विकास की अवधि की परिभाषाएँ दी गयी हैं। क्योंकि प्रत्येक अवधि के शुरु और अंत के बारों में निरन्तर मतभेद रहा है।

नवजात (उम्र 0 से 1 महिना) भिम्भु (उम्र 1 महिने 1 वर्ष) नन्हा बच्चा (उम्र 1 से 3 वर्ष) प्री स्कूली बच्चा (उम्र 4 से 6 वर्ष) स्कूली बच्चा (6 से 13 वर्ष) किशोर-किशोरी (उम्र 13 से 20 वर्ष) परन्तु हांलाकि जीरो टू थी और वर्ल्ड एसोसिएशन फार इन्फैन्ट मैटल हेल्थ संगठन भिम्भु शब्द से इस्तेमाल एक व्यापक श्रेणी के रूप में करते हैं। जिसमें जन्म से तीन वर्ष तक की उम्र के बच्चों शामिल होते हैं। क्योंकि भिम्भु शब्द की लैटिन भाषा उन बच्चों को सन्दर्भित कराती है। जो बोल नहीं पाते हैं।

बच्चों के सुधार के लिए समाज को महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है। इसलिए बच्चों के सामाजिक भावात्मक और शैक्षिक विकास को समझना अत्यन्त जरूरी है। इस क्षेत्र में बढ़ते शोध या रूचि के परिणाम स्वरूप नये सिद्धान्तों का निर्माण हुआ है। इसके साथ ही साथ स्कूल सिस्टम के अन्दर बच्चों का विकास को बढ़ावा देने वाले अभ्यास पर विभोष ध्यान दिया जाने लगा है। इसके अलावा कुछ सिद्धान्तों में बच्चों के सुधार करने की अवस्थाओं का वर्णन करने की कोशिसा करते हैं। एन जी ओ इंडिया के सम्बद्ध और सदस्य सम्पूर्ण भारत से हैं। भारत की स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं भी जानकारी उपलब्ध करवा रही हैं।

बाल सुधार संस्थाओं में अभिरक्षा निरोधक कार्यक्रम व अधिनियम

भारत में बाल सुधार से सम्बन्धित कई अधिनियम बने हैं—

1. बाल अधिनियम 1933 इसमें बाल श्रमिक को बंधक बनाने के विरुद्ध 50 रु एवं दलाल या नियोक्ता के खिलाफ 200 रु जुर्माने का प्रावधान है।
2. बाल रोजगार अधिनियम -1938 इसमें बच्चों की सुरक्षा के लिए कई प्रावधान रखे गये हैं। अधिनियम के निर्धारित तहत अयोग्यता की सूची में रखा गया है।
3. न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम -1948 इसमें न्यूनतम मजदूरी तय की गई है। साथ ही 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के संदर्भ में साढ़े चार घंटे का सामान्य कार्य दिवस माना गया है।
4. खान अधिनियम -1952 संशोधित अधिनियम -1983 में 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के किसी भी व्यक्ति को खदानों या जमीन के नीचे कार्य करने की अनुमति नहीं है।
5. अधिनियम -1959 संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासंघ द्वारा बाल अधिकारों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय घोषणा की गई इसमें 10 सिद्धान्तों पर रजामदी दी जिसमें भाईचारा, मित्रता शांति आदि हैं। जन्म के साथ ही बालक राष्ट्रीयता का अधिकार स्वस्थ पोषण मकान सुविधा आदि की भिक्षा दी जाएगी।

(1) बालक प्रजाति रंग लिंग भाषा संपत्ति जन्म व सस्तर के भेदभाव के बिना इन अधिकारों का हकदार होगा।

(2) प्रत्येक बालक अपने जन्म के साथ ही नाम और राष्ट्रीयता का हकदार व अधिकारी होगा।

- (3) मानसिक व शारीरिक रूप से विकलॉग बच्चों को विभोष उपचार देख-रेख व भिक्षा दी जाएगी।
- (4) बालकों को कम से कम प्राथमिक स्तर तक मुक्त व अनिवार्य भिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।
- (5) बालकों को सभी स्थितियों में सुरक्षा व राहत सबसे पहले पहुँचाई जायेगी।
- (6) बच्चों की उपेक्षा कूरता व शोषण के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा की जायेगी।

बालकों से संबंधित आपातकालीन निजी संस्था व सरकार द्वारा सुविधाएँ

(1) चाइल्डलाइन के माध्यम से आपातकालीन सेवा—

चाइल्ड लाइन देखरेख और संरक्षण की जरूरत वाले बच्चों के लिए एक आपात कालीन फोन पहुँच सेवा है। कठिन परिस्थिति में रहने वाले कोई भी बच्चा या कोई वयस्क इस सेवा तक 1098 डायल करके पहुँच सकता है। भारतीय सरकार द्वारा 1999 में इस सेवा को स्थापित किया गया था।

(2) जरूरतमंद बच्चों के लिए खुले आवास —

एक शहरी परिवेभा में बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में भारत की 29 प्रतिशत आबादी निवास करती है। इसमें मूलभूत सुविधा स्वच्छता, भिक्षा स्वास्थ्य की देख रेख मनोरंजन संविधाओं आदि की अवस्था में रहते हैं। इस स्थिति में सबसे ज्यादा दुष्परिणाम बच्चों पर होता है। इसमें मानव जीवन और पूँजी का नुकसान होता है।

(3) संस्थागत सेवाएँ —

इस योजना द्वारा कानून के साथ विवाद में पड़े संरक्षण, जरूरत वाले बच्चों के लिए मौजूदा संस्थागत संविधाओं के स्रजन को सहायता दी जाएगी। एक बार डी सी पी एस की सहगति होने पर 15 दिनों के अन्दर अनुमोदन किया जाएगा।

(4) आवास ग्रह —

बच्चों की बड़ी सख्या इसकी सेवाओं की जरूरत हैं एक या अनेक कारणों से अस्थायी अवधि के लिए आवासीय देखरेख की जरूरत है। राज्य सरकार की स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को मान्यता देने का अधिकार है। जो इन बच्चों की जरूरतें पूरी करते हैं। आवास ग्रह अस्थायी अवधि के लिए सहायता सेवाओं की जरूरत वाले बच्चों को दिन और रात के समय आश्रय प्रदान करेगे।

(5) पर्यवेक्षण ग्रह —

किशोर न्याय मण्डल के माध्यम बच्चों के दौरान आवासीय संरक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है। प्रत्येक जिले या जिलों के समूह में पर्यवेक्षण ग्रहों की सुविधा और इनकी स्थापना में तेजी लाने के लिए योजना द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाएगी।

(6) विशेष ग्रह —

किशोर न्याय मण्डल द्वारा कानून के साथ बच्चों को लम्बे समय तक पुनर्वास और संरक्षण देने के लिए और संस्थागत सेवाओं की आवश्यकता होती है। प्रत्येक जिले या जिलों के समूह में विशेष ग्रहों की सुविधा की स्थापना में तेजी लाने के लिए योजना सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

निजी संस्थाओं को सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहित कार्यक्रम

- (1) गैर सरकारी संगठनों/स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के मध्य जानकारी सहयोग और कारगर सवाद हेतु प्रभावी सहभागिता को बढ़ावा देना।
- (2) गैर सरकारी संगठनों/स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के आपस में व अन्य दूसरे संगठनों के साथ सूचनाओं व जानकारी के आदान प्रदान को विस्तार देने हेतु नेटवर्किंग
- (3) एक ही प्लेटफार्म पर छोटे संगठनों, स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं सामाजिक कार्य कर्ताओं को कार्य क्षमता संवर्धन हेतु आनलाईन जानकारी व सूचनाएं उपलब्ध करवाना

- (4) सामुदायिक संगठनों को ताकत देने के लिए समान कार्य नीति योजनाओं पर कार्य करने वाले सहयोगी भागीदारी के साथ जानकारी व योग्यता के अनुभव के आपस में साझेदारी हेतु नेटवर्किंग
- (5) गैर सरकारी अलाभकारी संगठनों, परोपकारी संस्थाओं छोटे और सामुदायिक समूहों शैक्षणिक और रिसर्च संस्थाओं हेतु कार्य करना ।
- (6) देशी –विदेशी सहायता संस्थानों से किस तरह से वित्तीय अनुदान प्राप्त किया जाए । इस पर मार्ग दर्शन देना ।
- (7) स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं को आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करवाने हेतु कारगर नीति बनाने में सहयोग
- (8) सामाजिक मापदण्डों का अनुसरण करते हुए सफलता पूर्वक एन जी ओ संचालन हेतु जानकारी, मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध करवाना ।
- (9) स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं परिवर्तन निर्माण उत्प्रेरकों और विकास पुरुषों के मध्य विचारों की साझेदारी करना ।
- (10) आर्थिक अनुदान प्रदान कर्ता सहायता संस्थाओं को भी सही एन जी ओ के चयन के लिए विविध सहायता देना ।
- (11) एन जी ओ रजिस्ट्रेशन और एन जी ओ सलाहकार सेवा हेतु जानकारी उपलब्ध कराना ।
- (12) एन जी ओ को स्वयं सेवक उपलब्ध करवाना तथा सामाजिक संस्थाओं और स्वयं सेवकों के मध्य साझेदारी सहयोग और समन्वयन स्थापित करना ।

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संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

1. कुँवरसिंह तिलारा समाज कार्य सिद्धान्त और व्यवहार सीतापुर लखनऊ
2. अवधेरा पाठक भारत में समाज कल्याण खजूरी बाजार मेनरोड़ इन्दौर
3. प्रो. प्रयागदीन मिश्र सामाजिक सामूहिक कार्य उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी संस्थान लखनऊ
4. अहमद मिर्जा रफीउद्दीन समाज कार्य दर्शन एवं प्रणालियाँ ब्रिटिश बुक डिपो लखनऊ
5. ऐलिजावेथ ए. फरगुसन सोशलवर्क जे. बी. लिपिन काट कम्पनी, न्यूयॉर्क
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7. आचार्य राजा रामशास्त्री सोशल वर्क एज ए प्रोफेशनस एशिया पब्लिशिंग हाऊस

A Study of The Factors Influencing Tourist Satisfaction In Rajasthan

Monika Jingar

Abstract:

Rajasthan is the most colourful state of India. Rajasthan gives tourists an opportunity to explore its unique heritage, colourful culture majestic palaces, historical forts, havelis, desert, lakes, wildlife sanctuaries, carved temples to crafts, fairs & festivals which attract any tourist to visit the state. Rajasthan offers diversified interest for every age group of tourist and of any background.

A study of tourist satisfaction plays an important role in marketing and promoting tourism products and services. In this paper an attempt has been made to highlight the factors influencing tourist satisfaction. The emphasis of this study is on Rajasthan. Tourist satisfaction is also shown by the positive or negative recommendation about the destination. This paper shows the significance of tourism industry in economic development and in today's business scenario.

Keywords: Tourist satisfaction, Rajasthan tourism, Development

Introduction

Rajasthan is one of the favourite destinations for the domestic and foreign tourists in India. Rajasthan is glorified with natural beauty and a great history. This is the most colourful state of India accompanying majestic palaces, historical forts, havelis, desert, lakes, wildlife sanctuaries, carved temples to crafts, fairs & festivals which attract any tourist to visit the state. Rajasthan is the land of Kings, narrates the story of warriors, and their chivalry, glory and romance. Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur are the most preferred tourist destinations in Rajasthan.

The shining Rajasthan tourism provides tourists an opportunity to explore its unique heritage, colourful culture, thrilling desert safaris, shining sand-dunes, lush forests and exotic wildlife. Rajasthan offers diversified interest for every age group of tourist and of any background. The tourist can visit the state with the purpose of knowledge, enjoyment, leisure and recreation, medical, wedding, adventure, sports, cultural, pilgrimage, education and training, shopping etc.

Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (RTDC) plays a very significant role in Rajasthan tourism. It organises various projects and launch new schemes that expand tourism in the state. To enhance the experience of the tourist's, the Corporation also organizes package tours, fairs, festivals, and entertainment, shopping and transport services. Its main motto is the R-Respect, T-Trustworthiness, D-Dedication and C-Care. It has been successfully attracting domestic as well as foreign tourist.

Tourist Satisfaction

Tourist satisfaction is finding out by different items such as overall satisfaction, performance, expectation of the tourist, and positive recommendation. Tourist satisfaction can be obtained with constructing destination image and that destination competitiveness can be ensured by virtue of organized form of interactions with tourists.

Customer satisfaction is essential if business wants to survive in today's competitive world for a longer

period of time. It relates with the arrangement of goods or services that fulfil the customer's expectations in terms of quality and service in relation to the price paid. To find out the tourist satisfaction is very important because it's a leading indicator of tourist revisit intentions and loyalty, reduce negative word of mouth and increase revenue.

Review of Literature

Tz-Li Wang, Phuong Thi Kim Tran, Vinh Trung Tran, (2017) aims to find out tourist demographic characteristics such as gender and visit frequency and various other factors which affect tourist satisfaction and word of mouth regarding tourist destination. He observes from the study that destination perceived quality has significant, positive and direct effect on tourist satisfaction.

Paper titled "Factors affecting European tourists' satisfaction in Nha Trang city: perceptions of destination quality", by Cong Chi Le, Dam Xuan Dong, (2017) reveals that, the composition of the destination quality such as accommodation, food services, the retail and souvenir shops and destination attractions has a great impact on domestic tourist's satisfaction. As well as the other factor like friendliness and hospitality also plays a major role in tourist satisfaction.

Muhammad Sabbir Rahman, Hasliza Hassan, Aahad Osman-Gani, Fadi Abdel Muniem Abdel Fattah, Md. Aftab Anwar, (2017) contributes to the growing literature on education travel destination, where the researchers investigated the role of tourist satisfaction by using perception and perceived service quality towards their intention to visit a destination for education tourism.

Objective of the Study

In this paper an attempt has been made to find out the Tourist Level of Satisfaction in the context of Rajasthan. This paper shows the various factors which affect the tourist satisfaction. The results are expected to contribute significantly towards the current thinking of tourist and future prospect of the tourism industry in today's emerging business

- To identify the factors affecting tourist satisfaction in Rajasthan
- To study the significance of Tourism Industry in Economic Development

Methods of Data Collection

•Secondary Data

In this study we use secondary data. Secondary data refers to data that was collected by someone other than the prime user. It includes Published data already collected by and readily available from other sources. The secondary data will be collected from books, magazines, newspaper, articles, various journals and websites etc. Common sources of secondary data include information collected by government departments, organisational records etc. Such data are cheaper and more quickly obtainable than the primary data.

Factors Affecting Tourist Satisfaction

- Hospitality
- Accommodation
- Accessibility and Infrastructure
- Attraction- Cultural, Natural, Recreational Activities
- Environment- climatic condition, cleanliness, Air quality

- Historical and cultural factors
- Cost of staying
- Safety and security
- Medical facilities, Guide/escort facilities

Other factors

- **Hospitality-** Hospitality suggests the relationship between a guest and a host. The hospitality industry is a widespread category in service industry that comprises lodging, event planning, transportation, cruise line, theme parks etc. It mainly concentrates on the satisfaction of customers and providing great experiences for them. Hospitality industry includes these basic areas. The first area is accommodations, next area is food and beverage and the last area of the hospitality industry is travel and tourism.
- **Accommodation-** Accommodation is one of the basic necessities for tourist in their travel. Accommodation sector is directly or indirectly affect the development of the particular region in the context of tourism. This element comprises of those who provide accommodation to the people in the form of hotels, resorts, guest houses, apartments, cruise, camps, etc. The accommodation can be promoted at individual level or may be through the tour operators in the form of tour package. If expectations are match with the reality then it will ensure satisfaction among tourist.
- **Accessibility and Infrastructure-** Accessibility relates with the concept of products and services are easily accessible to all people, regardless of their physical limitations, disabilities or age. It comprises publicly and privately owned tourist locations. The infrastructure of tourism encompasses basic infrastructure like airports, railways, roads, waterways, electricity, water supply, drainage, sewerage, solid waste disposal systems and services. Moreover, facilities like accommodation, restaurants, recreational facilities and shopping facilities also comes under the ambit of Tourism Infrastructure.
- **Attraction- Cultural, Natural, Recreational Activities-** A tourist destination is a point of attraction which is inspect by the tourist for its natural or cultural aspect, historical importance, natural or architectural treasure, exhibit leisure, adventure and amusement parks. Natural beauty comprises waterfall, beaches, mountains and forests, hiking and camping in national parks etc. cultural tourist point includes historical places, monuments, art and craft, folk music, dance, costumes, various languages, ancient temples, museums and art galleries etc. These attractions play a major role for any tourist to influence their satisfaction level.
- **Environment- climatic condition, cleanliness, Air quality-** Environment of a tourist destination is a basic element through which the tourist has the feeling of satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Ecotourism mainly includes travel to destinations where flora, fauna, natural and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. If environment conditions are good with high cleanliness then tourist will be satisfied and plan to revisit the destination.
- **Historical and cultural factors-** Cultural Tourism particularly the lifestyle and history of those people who relates with specific geographical areas, their art and craft, architecture, religions, music, languages, customs and traditions that build up their journey of living life. The National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States defines heritage tourism as “travelling to experience the places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past,” and cultural

heritage tourism is defined as “travelling to experience the places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present.”

- **Cost of staying-** if producer wants to ensure purchase of their product by consumers, and promote the product by intermediaries and distributors the price must be consistent, accurate and competitive. Cost of staying greatly affects the level of tourist satisfaction. It includes the overall cost from coming to the destination to going from the destination.
- **Safety and security-** safety and security is very important matter for the tourism industry. Tourist likes to visit those destinations which are protected and risk-free. The success, failure and popularity of a tourism destination rely on the potential to serve safe and secure environment for visitors.
- **Medical facilities, Guide/escort facilities-** medical and escort guide facilities are also significant in travel and tourism industry. Tourist wants best medical facilities in case of any unfortunate incident with them. As well as perfect guide helps for better understanding about the destination. It greatly affects the level of tourist satisfaction and positive recommendation about destination.

Significance of Tourism Industry in Economic Development

Tourism is one of the sectors that contribute to the development of the country. This sector brings opportunities to the country and its people by providing employment opportunities through several sectors like accommodation, food and beverages and transportation services. Besides, this sector also encourages new development that focuses on the infrastructure such as road, water services and sewerage. Consequently, it also increases the tourists' accessibility while travelling to a particular destination. Tourism industry is a significant contributor to the economy.

Year from 2005-2007(F)	GDP Contribution in USD Billion
2005	18
2006	25
2007	24
2008	26
2009	31
2010	31
2011	36
2012	40.1
2013	40.6
2014	42.8
2015	71.5
2016	76.5
2017(Forecast)	148

Table 1: Contribution of Travel and tourist sector in GDP 2005- 2017.

Source: India Brand Equity Foundation (July, 2017). “Growth of tourism and Travels in India”. New Delhi

For many countries tourism is seen as a main instrument for regional development, as it stimulates new economic activities. Tourism may have a positive economic impact on the balance of payments, on employment, on gross income and production. The environment, being the major source of tourist product, should therefore be protected in order to have further growth of tourism and economic development in the future. This is especially true with regard to tourism based on the natural environment as well as on historical-cultural heritage. Sustainable tourism has three interconnected aspects: environmental, socio-cultural, and economic. Sustainability implies permanence, so sustainable tourism

includes optimum use of resources, including biological diversity, minimization of ecological, cultural and social impacts, and maximization of benefits for conservation and local communities. Tourism is an important industry because it provides a direct source of income to the country and generates earnings from foreign exchange, revenue and employment.

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ग्लोबल वार्मिंग तथा क्लाइमेट चेन्ज

डॉ. मणिमाला शर्मा

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का अर्थ है, 'पृथ्वी के तापमान में वृद्धि और इसके कारण मौसम में होने वाले परिवर्तन। पृथ्वी के तापमान में हो रही वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप हिमखण्ड और ग्लेशियर पिघलने लगे हैं, समुद्र के जल स्तर में वृद्धि होने लगी है, बरसात के तरीको में बदलाव आ रहे हैं और वनस्पति तथा जन्तु जगत पर भी प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

साधारण व्यक्ति के जीवन की बात करे तो उसे ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से ज्यादा सरोकार दिखाई नहीं देना, परन्तु विज्ञान की दुनिया की बात करें तो ग्लोबल वार्मिंग को लेकर भविष्यवाणियाँ की जा रही है और इसको 21वीं शताब्दी का सबसे बड़ा खतरा बताया जा रहा है। यह खतरा तृतीय विश्वयुद्ध से भी बड़ा माना जा रहा है।

गर्म हवायें अप्रत्याशित ओजोन परत में क्षरण बाढ़, चक्रवात, मौसम के स्वरूपों में परिवर्तन, संक्रामक बीमारियों, खाद्य कमी आदि दिखाई दे रही है।

पर्यावरण में कार्बनडाई ऑक्साइड बढ़ने स्तर के कारण धरती के सतह का तापमान लगातार बढ़ना ग्लोबल वार्मिंग हैं ये विश्व समुदाय के लिये एक बड़ा और गंभीर मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है।

शोध में पाया गया हैं कि CO₂ के अधिक उत्सर्जन का कारण जीवाश्म ईंधनों के प्रयोग पेड़ों की कटाई खादों का इस्तेमाल, जैसे Cfc, गैसों में वृद्धि, ट्रैपोसफेरिक ओजोन और नाईट्रस ऑक्साइड, फ्रीज और ए.ए.सी से निकलने वाली जैसे, अत्यधिक बिजली का इस्तेमाल आदि हैं। यदि इसे नहीं रोका गया तो 2020 तक ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से धरती पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है क्योंकि CO₂ का उत्सर्जन लगातार बढ़ रहा है।

धरती पर ग्रीन हाउस गैसों के प्रभाव बढ़ने का कारण CO₂ के स्तर में बढ़ना है। सभी ग्रीनहाउस गैस (जलवाष्प CO₂ मीथेन आदि) गर्म किरणों को सोखता है जिसके बाद सभी दिशाओं में दुबरा से विकिरण होता है और धरती का औसत आकर तापमान में वृद्धि करता है। जो हमें ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के रूप में दिखाई देता है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में वैश्विक तौर पर वातावरणीय तापमान में वृद्धि देखी गई है। पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा एजेंसी के अनुसार, पिछली शताब्दी में 104 डिग्री फॉरेनहाईट (0.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस) के लगभग धरती के औसत तापमान में वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा आकलन किया गया है कि अगली शताब्दी तक 2 से 11.5 डिग्री की वृद्धि हो सकती है।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण:-

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का सबसे बड़ा कारण प्रदूषण है। आज के समय के अनुसार हर जगह और क्षेत्र में यह बढ़ रहा है। जिससे CO₂ की मात्रा बढ़ रहा है। जिसके चलते ग्लोबल वार्मिंग बढ़ रही है। आधुनिकीकरण के कारण, पेड़ों की कटाई, गांवों का शहरीकरण में बदलाव। हर खाली जगह पर बिल्डिंग, कारखाना या अन्य कोई कमाई के स्रोत खोले जा रहे हैं। खुली और ताजी हवा या ऑक्सीजन के लिए कोई स्रोत नहीं छोड़े।

अपनी सुविधा के लिए, प्राचीन नदियों के जल की दिशा बदल देना। जिससे उस नदी का प्रवाह कम होते-होते वह नदी स्वतः ही बंद हो जाती है।

गिनाने के लिए और भी कई कारण हैं। पृथ्वी पर हर चीज का एक चक्र चलता है। हर चीज एक दूसरे से कही ना कही, किसी ना किसी, रूप में जुड़ी रहती है। एक चीज के हिलते ही पृथ्वी का पूरा चक्र हिल जाता है। जिसके कारण भारी हानि का सामना करना पड़ता है।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के बहुत सारे कारण हैं, इसका मुख्य कारा ग्रीन हाउस गैस है- जो कुछ प्रक्रियाओं से तो कुछ इंसानों की पैदा

की हुई है। जनसंख्या विस्फोट, अर्थव्यवस्था और ऊर्जा के इस्तेमाल की वजह से 20वीं सदी में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों को बढ़ते देखा गया है। वातावरण में कई सारे ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के निकलने का कारण औद्योगिक क्रियाएँ हैं, क्योंकि लगभग हर जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिये आधुनिक दुनिया में औद्योगिकीकरण की जरूरत है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कार्बन डाइ ऑक्साइड CO_2 और सल्फरडाइ ऑक्साइड (SO_2) 10 गुना बढ़ा है। ऑक्सीजन चक्रण और प्रकाश संश्लेषण सहित प्राकृतिक और औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार कार्बन डाइ ऑक्साइड का निकलना बदलता रहता है। कार्बनिक सामानों के सड़ने से वातावरण में मिथेन नाम का ग्रीनहाउस गैस भी निकलता है। दूसरे ग्रीनहाउस गैस है—नाइट्रोजन का ऑक्साइड, हैलो कार्बन्स, CF_4 , क्लोरिन और ब्रोमाईन कम्पाउण्ड आदि। ये सभी वातावरण में एक साथ मिल जाते हैं और वातावरण के रेडियाएक्टिव संतुलन को बिगाड़ देते हैं। जिससे धरती की सतह गर्म होने लगती है।

अंटार्कटिका में ओजोन परत में कमी आना भी ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का एक कारण है। CF_4 गैस के बढ़ने से ओजोन परत में कमी आ रही है। ये ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का मानव जनित कारण है। CF_4 गैस का इस्तेमाल कई जगहों पर औद्योगिक तरल सफाई में एरोसॉल प्रणोदक की तरह और फ्रीज में होता है, जिसके नियमित बढ़ने से ओजोन परत में कमी आती है।

ओजोन परत का काम धरती को नुकसान दायक किरणों से बचाना है। जबकि धरती के सतह की ग्लोबल वार्मिंग बढ़ना इस बात का संकेत है कि ओजोन परत में क्षरण हो रहा है। हानिकारक अल्ट्रा वॉइलेट सूरज की किरणें जीवमंडल में प्रवेश कर जाती हैं। और ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के द्वारा उसे सोख लिया जाता है। जिससे अंततः ग्लोबल वार्मिंग में बढ़ोतरी होती है। आंकड़ों पर नजर डाले तो ऐसा आकलन किया गया है कि अंटार्कटिका (25 मिलियन किलोमीटर) की छेद का दोगुना ओजोन परत में छेद है।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग रोकने के उपाय

वैज्ञानिकों और पर्यावरणविदों का कहना है कि ग्लोबल वार्मिंग में कमी के लिये मुख्य रूप से सी.एफ.सी गैसों का उत्सर्जन रोकना होगा और इसके लिये फ्रिज, एयर कंडीशनर और दूसरे कूलिंग मशीनों का इस्तेमाल कम करना होगा या ऐसी मशीनों का उपयोग करना होगा जिससे सी.एफ.सी गैसों कम निकलती हों।

औद्योगिक इकाइयों की चिमनियों से निकलने वाला धुआँ हानिकारक है और इनसे निकलने वाला कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड गर्मी बढ़ता है। इन इकाइयों में प्रदूषण रोकने के उपाय करने होंगे।

वाहनों में से निकलने वाले धुएँ का प्रभाव कम करने के लिये पर्यावरण मानकों का सख्ती से पालन करना होगा। उद्योगों और खासकर रासायनिक इकाइयों से निकलने वाले कचरे और खासकर रासायनिक इकाइयों से निकलने वाला कचरे को फिर से उपयोग में लाने लायक बनाने की कोशिश करनी होगी और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पेड़ों की कटाई रोकनी होगी और जंगलों के संरक्षण पर बल देना होगा।

अक्षय ऊर्जा के उपायों पर ध्यान देना होगा यानि अगर कोयले से बनने वाली बिजली के बदले पवन ऊर्जा, सौर ऊर्जा और पनबिजली पर ध्यान दिया जाए तो वातावरण को गर्म करने वाली गैसों पर नियंत्रण पाया जा सकता है तथा साथ ही जंगलों में आग लगने पर रोक लगानी होगी।

समुद्र में बसे छोटे देशों और अफ्रीकी देशों ने चेतावनी देते हुए कहा है कि गैसों के उत्सर्जन में कटौती के वायदों और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग रोकने के लिये उसकी जरूरत के बीच बड़ी खाई है। वैज्ञानिकों का कहना है कि यदि वर्तमान उत्सर्जन जारी रहता है तो दुनिया का तापमान 4 डिग्री सेल्सियस बढ़ जाएगा, जबकि यू.एन.एफ.सी.सी.सी ने 2011 में 2 डिग्री सेल्सियस को सुरक्षित अधिकतम वृद्धि बताया है।

यू.एन.एफ.सी.सी.सी. ने सिर्फ इतना तय किया है कि उसे साझा, लेकिन अलग-अलग, जिम्मेदारी तय करनी है। इसका आज हर व्यक्ति पर्यावरण की बात करता है। प्रदूषण से बचाव के उपाय सोचता है। व्यक्ति स्वच्छ और प्रदूषण मुक्त पर्यावरण में रहने के अधिकारों के प्रति सजग होने लगा है और अपने दायित्वों को समझने लगा है। वर्तमान में विश्व ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के सवाल को जूझ रहा है। इस सवाल का जवाब जानने के लिये विश्व के अनेक देशों में वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा प्रयोग और खोजें हुई हैं। उनके

अनुसार अगर प्रदूषण फैलने की रफ्तार इसी तरह बढ़ती रही तो अगले दो दशकों में धरती का औसत तापमान 0.3 डिग्री सेल्सियस प्रति दशक के दर से बढ़ेगा। जो चिंताजनक है।

तापमान की इस वृद्धि से विश्व के सारे जीव-जंतु बेहाल हो जाएंगे और उनका जीवन खतरे में पड़ जाएगा। पेड़-पौधों में भी इसी तरह का बदलाव आएगा। सागर के आस-पास रहने वाली आबादी पर इसका सबसे ज्यादा असर पड़ेगा। जल स्तर ऊपर उठने के कारण सागर तट पर बसे ज्यादातर शहर इन्हीं सागरों में समा जाएंगे। हाल ही में कुछ वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन बताते हैं कि जलवायु में बिगाड़ का सिलसिला इसी तरह जारी रहा तो कुपोषण और विषाणु जनित रोगों से होने वाली मौतों की संख्या में भारी बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है।

इस पारिस्थितिक संकट से निपटने के लिये मानव को सचेत रहने की जरूरत है। दुनिया भर की राजनीतिक शक्तियाँ इस बहस में उलझी हैं कि गर्माती धरती के लिये किसे जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाए। अधिकतर राष्ट्र यह मानते हैं कि उनकी वजह से ग्लोबल वार्मिंग नहीं हो रही है लेकिन सच यह है कि इसके लिये कोई भी जिम्मेदार हो, भुगतना सबको है। यह बहस जारी रहेगी लेकिन ऐसी कई छोटी पहल है जिनसे अगर हम शुरू करें तो धरती को बचाने में बूँद भर योगदान कर सकते हैं।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग पर यू.एन. वार्ता

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सदस्यों ने 2015 तक नई जलवायु संधि कराने के लिये पहला कदम उठाया है और इस पर बातचीत शुरू की है कि वे किस तरह से इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करेंगे। यह संधि विकसित और विकासशील देशों पर लागू होगी।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन ऑन क्लाइमेट चेंज (यू.एन.एफ.सी.सी.सी) पर दस्तखत करने वाले 195 देशों ने बॉन में इस बात पर बहस शुरू की है कि पिछले साल दिसंबर में डरबन सम्मेलन में तय लक्ष्य पाने के लिये वह किस तरह काम करेंगे। उद्घाटन समारोह की अध्यक्षता करने वाली दक्षिण अफ्रीका की माइते एनकोआना मशाबाने ने सदस्य देशों से वार्ता के पुराने और नकारा तरीकों को छोड़ने की अपील की। उन्होंने समुद्र के बढ़त जल स्तर की वजह से डूबन का संकट झेल रहे छोटे देशों का जिक्र करते हुए कहा, “समय कम

जागरूकता

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग को रोकने का कोई इलाज नहीं है। इसके बार में सिर्फ जागरूकता फैलाकर ही इससे लड़ा जा सकता है। हमें अपनी पृथ्वी को सही मायनों में ‘ग्रीन’ बनाना होगा। अपने ‘कार्बन फुटप्रिंट्स’ (प्रति व्यक्ति कार्बन उत्सर्जन को मापने का पैमाना) को कम करना होगा।

हम अपने आस-पास के वातावरण को प्रदूषण से जितना मुक्त रखेंगे, इस पृथ्वी को बचाने में उतीन ही बड़ी भूमिका निभाएंगे।

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों का उत्सर्जन

माना जा रहा है कि इसकी वजह से उष्णकटिबंधीय रेगिस्तानों में नमी बढ़गी। मैदानी इलाकों में भी इतनी गर्मी पड़ेगी जितनी कभी इतिहास में नहीं पड़ी। इस वजह से विभिन्न प्रकार की जानलेवा बीमारियाँ पैदा होगी। हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा कि हम प्रकृति को इतना नाराज न कर दें कि कवह हमारे अस्तित्व को खत्म करने पर ही आमादा हो जाए। हमें इन सब बातों का ख्याल रखना पड़ेगा।

प्राणी व पशु, ये प्राकृतिक वातावरण में रहने वाले हैं व ये जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति काफी संवेदनशील होते हैं। यदि जलवायु में परिवर्तन का ये दौर इसी प्रकार से चलता रहा, तो कई जानवर व पौधे समाप्ति की कगार पर पहुंच जाएंगे।

सुरक्षात्मक उपाय

- जीवाष्म ईंधन के उपयोग में कमी की जाए।
- प्राकृतिक ऊर्जा के स्रोतों को अपनाया जाए, जैसे सौर ऊर्जा, पवन ऊर्जा आदि।
- पेड़ों को बचाया जाए व अधिक वृक्षारोपण किया जाए।
- प्लास्टिक जैसे अपघटन में कठिन व असंभव पदार्थ का उपयोग न किया जाए।

कमी, तापमान में वृद्धि वायु-चक्रण के रूप में बदलाव, जेट स्ट्रीम, बिन मौसम बरसात, बर्फ की चोटियों का पिघलना ओजोन परत में क्षरण, भंयकर तूफान, चक्रवात, बाढ़, सूखा आदि।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का समाधान

सरकारी एजेंसियों, व्यापारिक नेतृत्व, निजी क्षेत्रों और एनजीओ आदि के द्वारा, कई सारे जागरूकता अभियान और कार्यक्रम चलाये और लागू किये जा रहे हैं। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के द्वारा कुछ ऐसे नुकसान हैं जिनकी भरपाई असंभव (बर्फ की चोटियों का पिघलना)। हमें अब पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिए और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के मानव जनित कारकों को कम करने के द्वारा हर एक को इसके प्रभाव को घटाने के लिये अपना बेहतर प्रयास करना चाहिए। हमें वातावरण से ग्रीनहाउस गैसों का कम से कम उत्सर्जन करना चाहिये और उनद जलवायु परिवर्तनों का अपनाना चाहिये जो वर्षों से होते आ रहे हैं। बिजली की ऊर्जा के बजाये शुद्ध और साफ ऊर्जा के इस्तेमाल की कोशिश करनी चाहिये अथवा सौर, वायु और जियोथर्मल से उत्पन्न ऊर्जा का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये। तेल जलाने और कोयले के इस्तेमाल, परिवहन के साधनों, और बिजली के सामानों के स्तर को घटाने से ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के प्रभाव को घटाया जा सकता है।

सारतः, आज भी हम ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की समस्या देख तो रहे हैं पर, उसे नजर अंदाज कर रहे हैं। जबकि आने वाले कुछ वर्षों में ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का असर और भी ज्यादा दिखने लगेगा।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से पर्यावरण पर सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है। जिससे कोई भी व्यक्ति छोटे से लेकर बड़े तक किसी ना किसी बीमारी से ग्रस्त है। शुद्ध आक्सीजन न मिलने के कारण व्यक्ति घुटन की जिंदगी जीने लगा है।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है, "पर्यावरण बचाओ, पृथ्वी बचेगी।" बहुत से छोटे-छोटे दैनिक जीवन में, हो रहे कार्यों में बदलाव को सही दिशा में ले जाकर, इस समस्या का सुलझाया जा सकता है।

- पेड़ों की अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में मौसम के अनुसार लगायें
- लंबी यात्रा कर लिये कार की बजाय ट्रेन का उपयोग करें। दैनिक जीवन में जहा तक संभव हो सके, दुपहिया वाहनों की बजाय, सार्वजनिक बसों या यातायात के साधनों का उपयोग करें।
- बिजली से चलने वाले साधनों की अपेक्षा, सौर ऊर्जा वाले साधनों का उपयोग करें।

एसिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर दर्शनशास्त्र, राज. कन्या महाविद्यालय, श्रीगंगानगर

भारतीय समाज और जादू, तंत्र—मंत्र: विश्वास और कारण

डॉ. अर्चना गोदारा

सार:-

वर्तमान में आधुनिक एवं औद्योगिक युग में जहां व्यक्ति वैज्ञानिक प्रगति की बात करता है वही दूसरी तरफ जादू तंत्र—मंत्र में अपने विवास को बनाए रखे हुए। जो कि विपरित विचारधारा को दर्शाता है। संसार के सभी देशों में किसी न किसी रूप में इसका अस्तित्व है। संबंधों के बदलते सामाजिक स्वरूप ने व्यक्ति के जीवन को तनावग्रस्त बना दिया है। आगे बढ़ने की चाह एवं उच्च पदों का प्राप्त करने की इच्छा व्यक्ति की महत्वकाक्षां को बढ़ाता है। यही कारण व्यक्ति केवल स्वयं के बारे में सोचता है इस स्वार्थपरक सोच ने व्यक्ति को एकांकी बना दिया है। अतः वह अपने कष्टों को दूसरों के सामने प्रकट कर स्वयं को कमजोर साबित नहीं करना चाहता।

प्राचीन समय में नवीन तकनीक एवं ज्ञान तथा चिकित्सा के नवीन प्रयोगों द्वारा उपचार के साधन सामान्य जनता को उपलब्ध नहीं होते थे तब ये बाबा औझा ही उपचार करने वाले माने जाते हैं। वर्तमान समय में ये व्यक्ति की मानसिक स्थिति को जानकर उसपर अपने विचारों का प्रभाव इसप्रकार से डालते हैं कि व्यक्ति इस प्रभाव में लंबे समय तक रहता है एवं जादू, तंत्र—मंत्र में विवास करने लगता है। प्रस्तुत भाष्य पत्र में इन्ही विश्वास, तांत्रिक क्रिया एवं कारणों का विश्लेषण करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

संकेत शब्द:- जादू, तंत्र—मंत्र, परम्पराएँ, अलौकिक शक्ति, सिद्ध गुरु।

जादू तंत्र—मंत्र एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिससे अलौकिक शक्ति द्वारा मानवीय एवं प्राकृतिक घटनाओं को प्रभावित किया जा सकता है। मानव के मन में सदैव यह चाहत रही है कि वह कुछ अलौकिक शक्ति द्वारा ऐसे कार्य को करे जो एक सामान्य मनुष्य के लिए करना असम्भव हो। वर्तमान समाज शिक्षित समाज है तथा शिक्षित व्यक्तियों के उच्च पदों पर आसीन होने के उपरान्त भी जादू तंत्र—मंत्र में प्राचीन समयकी भांति ही विश्वास बना हुआ है। इस विश्वास का ही परिणाम है कि व्यक्ति अपने विभिन्न उद्वेगों की पूर्ति हेतु जब—तब इसका प्रयोग करता रहता है। वर्तमान समय में ना केवल ग्रामीण समाज में बल्कि शहरी समाज में भी इससे अत्यधिक प्रभावित है। विश्व के अधिकांश देशों में शिक्षा और विज्ञान प्रगति के पथ की ओर अग्रसर है इस स्थिति में भी भारत जादू तंत्र—मंत्र के जाल में फंसा है। जो व्यक्ति की मानसिक सोच एवं विकास की भावना को गर्त की ओर धकेल रहा है। जादू, तंत्र—मंत्र के प्रचलन में अब धार्मिकता एवं बाजारवाद भी जुड़ता जा रहा है। जो मानव को भावात्मक से प्रभावित कर इसमें विश्वास करने हेतु मजबूर करते हैं। मानव की भविष्य की प्रति अनिश्चितता, जीवन की जटिलता, कठिनाईयां एवं प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक जीवन शैली उसे जादू और तंत्र—मंत्र में विश्वास करने हेतु विवश करती है। वर्तमान में धर्म के नाम पर नजर रक्षाकवच, श्री लक्ष्मी धनवर्षा यंत्र, हनुमान यंत्र आदि बेचे जा रहे हैं। मीडिया के माध्यम से वास्तु शास्त्र, फेंगशुई, ज्योतिष उपायों के नाम लेकर अपरोक्ष रूप से जादू तंत्र—मंत्र को अधिक बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। व्यक्ति धर्म की आड़ में भी जादू—टोना और तंत्र—मंत्र जैसे कार्यों को कर रहा है। जो व्यक्ति की जादू तंत्र—मंत्र के प्रति विश्वास एवं मान्यताओं को मजबूत बना रहा है।

जादू—टोना, भूत—प्रेत तथा टोने—टोटके आदि का संबंध ऋग्वेद काल से माना जाता है। अथर्ववेद में तो अधिकतर इन्ही सब विषयों का वर्णन है। वर्तमान वैज्ञानिक युग में भी ग्रामीणों अचंचलों में व्यक्ति चिकित्सक के पास जाने से पूर्व झाड़—फूंक से उपचार को महत्व देता है। लाभ प्राप्त न होने के स्थिति में वे अस्पताल जाता है। रेडक्लिफ ब्राउन और मैलिनोवस्की व्यक्ति की मनोवैज्ञानिक जरूरत को सीधा जादू से जोड़ते हैं उनका मानना है कि मानसिक रूप से चिंतित व्यक्ति जादू पर अधिक विवास करता है। मानसिक शान्ति के लिए जादू एक सकारात्मक प्रकार्य करता है।

तंत्र-मंत्र का प्रारम्भः— प्रथम सहस्राब्दि के मध्य काल से वर्तमान समय तक एशिया के इतिहास में तंत्र-मंत्र, जादू-टोना किसी न किसी प्रकार की क्रिया एवं रूप में विद्यमान रहा है। इस समयवाधी में जादू, तंत्र-मंत्र विद्या एवं ज्ञान की शाखा के रूप में स्थापित हुआ।

एशिया के विभिन्न देशों जैसे :- भारत, तिब्बत, नेपाल, भुटान, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका आदि में जादू, तंत्र-मंत्र का प्रयोग एवं अभ्यास होता रहा है तथा वर्तमान में भी यह जोरों पर है। भारत भी इससे अछुता नहीं है। भारत में कापालिक सेवा, सिद्धकला, योगिनीकलात्रिका, नाथसिद्धा, अघौरी बंगाली शक्ता, वैष्णव प्रथाएँ आदि जादू, तंत्र-मंत्र की विभिन्न परम्पराएँ एवं प्रक्रियाएँ प्रचलित रही हैं तथा आज के समय में भी अपना प्रभाव बनाएँ हुई हैं। सैमुअलका मानना है कि विश्व के अधिकांश देशों एवं एशिया की तांत्रिक-मांत्रिक परम्पराएँ भारतीय शामनिक संस्कृति के महापुरुषों से जुड़ी हुई हैं जिन्हें सिद्ध या महासिद्ध कहा जाता है। इन्हीं सिद्धपुरुषों द्वारा वर्तमान में भी इसके अस्तित्व को बनाएँ रखा हुआ है।

सिद्ध गुरुः-

तंत्र-मंत्र एवं जादू-टोने करने वालों सिद्ध गुरु को साधु, बाबा, सन्यासी, ओझा, योगिनी, जादूगरनियां तांत्रिक आदि नामों से पुकारा जाता है। इन कर्ताओं को तीन भागों में बांटा गया है:-

प्रथम समूह में जादू, तंत्र-मंत्र के वे विशेषज्ञ होते हैं जिन्हें जादू एवं तांत्रिक क्रियाओं का विधिवत् ज्ञान प्राप्त होता है।

द्वितीय समूह में जादू-टोने व तंत्र-मंत्र के वे विशेषज्ञ होते हैं जिन्हें दिव्य शक्ति प्राप्त होती है। इन्हें विधिवत् ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं होता है। ये केवल मौखिक ज्ञान का प्रयोग करते हैं।

तृतीय समूह के अन्तर्गत वे सिद्ध आते हैं जिन्हें जादू-टोने का विधिवत् ज्ञान नहीं होता है। ये सिद्ध गुरु अनुभव एवं व्यक्तिगत अभ्यास के माध्यम से इस विधि से जुड़े रहते हैं। जन समूह की इन सिद्ध गुरुओं की प्रति अत्यधिक विश्वास एवं तांत्रिक क्रिया की विभिन्न मान्यताएँ प्रचलित हैं।

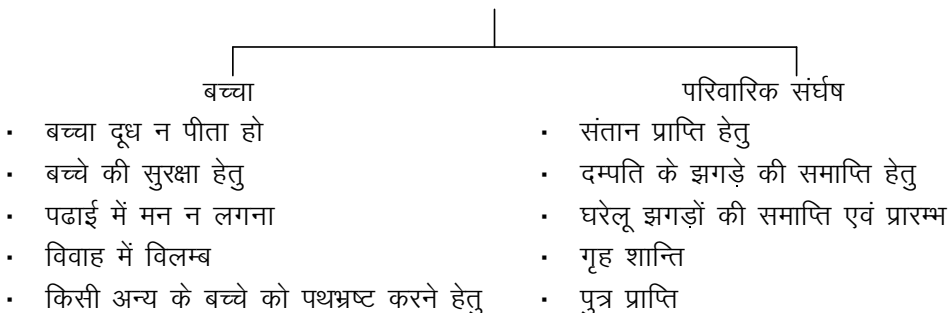
जादूः— जादू तांत्रिको, मौलवियों एवं औझाओं द्वारा की जाने वाली वह प्रक्रिया है जिसमें व्यक्ति मानवोत्तर शक्तियों को स्वयं के वश में कर लेता है तथा उन शक्तियों से मनवांछित कार्य पूर्ण करवाने का प्रयास करता है। जादू को उस प्रक्रिया का भी परिणाम माना जाता है जो साधक ने साधना में की होती है।

मंत्रः— यह जादू की प्रक्रिया का प्रथम एवं आधारभूत तत्व है। जादू करने वाला कुछ निश्चित शब्दों का उच्चारण करते हुए जादू की क्रिया करता है। ये शब्द एवं वाक्य ही मंत्र कहलाते हैं। भिन्न-भिन्न कार्यों हेतु भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

झाड़-फूंकः— यह बाबा, मौलवी, औझा एवं पूजारी द्वारा की जाने वाली क्रिया है। मोरपंख, चाकू, झाड़ू आदि साधनों के द्वारा जमीन पर विराज कर कुछ मंत्रों के उच्चारण के साथ इस क्रियाको सम्पन्न किया जाता है। इस क्रियामें मंत्रों के उच्चारण के पश्चात् पीड़ित व्यक्ति के शरीर के किसी भाग पर फूंक मारी जाती है। यह प्रक्रिया झाड़-फूंक कहलाती है। यह क्रिया व्यक्ति के नजर लगने या कोई शारीरिक पीड़ा होने पर सम्पन्न की जाती है।

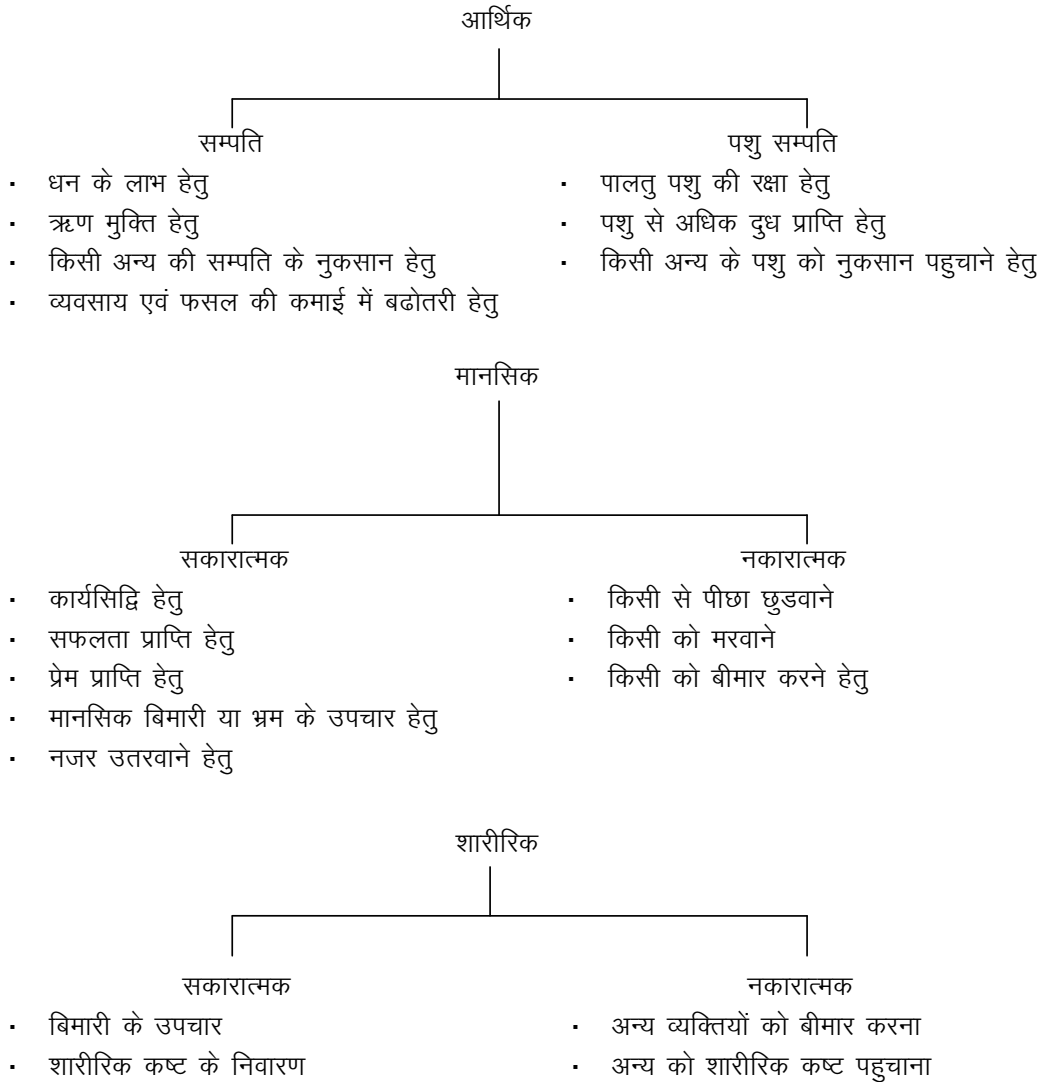
मनोवैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार व्यक्ति निम्नलिखित कारणों से तंत्र-मंत्र करवाता है:-

पारिवारिक



भारतीय समाज और जादू, तंत्र-मंत्र: विश्वास और कारण

डॉ. अर्चना गोदारा



आदि विभिन्न कारणों से व्यक्ति जादू, तंत्र-मंत्र के चक्रव्यूह में फंस जाता है।

राजस्थान के झुन्झुनू शहर के 50 परिवारों पर किए गए अध्ययन से जो तथ्य उभर कर आए उन्हें निम्न रूप में देखा जा सकता है।

तांत्रिक क्रिया:— तांत्रिक क्रिया हेतु विभिन्न सामग्री एवं तरीकों का प्रयोग किया जाता है जिसमें पीड़ित का उपचार किया जा सके।

ताबीज:— कागज या पत्ते पर मंत्र लिखकर उसे कपड़े या धातू में लपेट कर शरीर के किसी भी हिस्से पर बांध लिया जाता है, जब तक की उद्वेग पूर्ण नहीं हो जाता।

प्रकार:—

- मंत्र लिखा ताबीज
- आयतें लिखा हुआ ताबीज

- दांत का ताबीज
- तीर का ताबीज
- नाखून का ताबीज

जादू, तंत्र— मंत्र के प्रयोग में लिए जाने वाली सामग्री—

रोली	अनाज	चूड़ी
फल	फूल	झाड़ू
घी	दीपक	मिठाई
बिन्दी	काजल	नाल
भभूत	शराब	पंख

व्यक्ति एवं परिवार पर प्रभाव— यदि कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी स्थिति में तांत्रिक के प्रभाव में आता है या जादू, तंत्र— मंत्र में विश्वास करता है तो इसका प्रभाव उसकी सोच एवं मानसिक स्थिति पर भी पड़ता है तथा व्यक्ति का परिवार भी इससे प्रभावित होता है। वर्तमान जीवन शैली में सामाजिक मेल जोल कम तथा तनाव अधिक है। व्यक्ति तनाव व परेशानी से मुक्त होने के लिए सरल एवं जल्द उपाय चाहता है। इसी कारण वह तांत्रिकों द्वारा दिए गए विज्ञापनों एवं किसी हितैशी समझने वाले व्यक्तियों के द्वारा इन बाबा ओझा के सम्पर्क में आ जाते हैं। तीव्र गति से बदल रहा हमारा सामाजिक परिवेश एवं भौतिकवादी संस्कृति भी मानव को मानव से अलग कर रही है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपनी नीजि जिंदगी में किसी की दखल नहीं चाहता एवं अन्य व्यक्ति के विकास को भी बर्दास्त नहीं कर पाता। ये स्थिति तनाव को उत्पन्न करती है जिसका उपचार एक डॉक्टर द्वारा लगभग असम्भव है। अतः व्यक्ति मानसिक शान्ति हेतु इस कुचक्र में फंस जाता है। यही वजह है कि आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में भी बाबा, ओझाओं का व्यापार एवं उनकी मांग बनी हुई है।

इन सब कारणों को दो वैयक्तिक अध्ययनों के माध्यम से स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है। प्रस्तुत दो वैयक्तिक अध्ययन केवल उदाहरण हैं जो तांत्रिकों में विश्वास करने की परिस्थितियों की और संकेत करते हैं इस विषय पर बहुत से उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किए जा सकते हैं परन्तु शोध पत्र केवल झुन्झुनू शहर के निवासियों तक सीमित है, उन्ही की कथा उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत है।

वैयक्तिक अध्ययन—1

झुन्झुनू शहर निवासी 31 वर्षीय संजू (परिवर्तित नाम) का बेटा नींद में डर कर उठ जाता था। डॉक्टर से उपचार करवाया परन्तु सफलता नहीं मिली। किसी रिश्तेदार के कहने पर शहर में ही किसी बाबा से सम्पर्क किया तो बाबा ने एक ताबीज बनाकर बच्चे को दिया और कहा इसे अपने गले में डालकर रखना। ये तुम्हारी रक्षा करेगा और कोई तुम्हारा किसी प्रकार से नुकसान नहीं कर सकता।

ये एक मानसिक स्थिति को मजबूत करने वाला उपचार था जो बातों से किया था तथा ताबीज को रक्षक के रूप में पेशकर मानसिक स्थिति को और मजबूत कर दिया गया जिससे बच्चे ने डरना छोड़ दिया और महिला का बाबाओं के प्रति विश्वास मजबूत हो गया।

वैयक्तिक अध्ययन—2

झुन्झुनू में निवास करने वाले 45 वर्षीय कपिल (परिवर्तित नाम) के विवाह के कुछ सालों तक बच्चा नहीं होने पर चिकित्सक से उपचार करवाया परन्तु निराशा ही हाथ लगी। अपने पड़ोस में रहने वाले मित्र की सलाह पर किसी मौलवी से मिले। उन्होंने कहा मेरे द्वारा किये गए उपचार एवं तांत्रिक क्रिया के साथ—साथ चिकित्सक के उपचार को भी जारी रखे। सफलता अवश्य मिलेगी। हर शुक्रवार को एक बार अवश्य आकर मिले। मौलवी उन्हें खुश रहने की सलाह देता एवं सफलता का विश्वास दिलाता। तीन वर्ष उपरान्त उन्हें बच्चा हुआ।

इस स्थिति में भी व्यक्ति को मानसिक रूप से खुश रहे एवं सफलता पर विश्वास बनाए रखने का प्रयास किया गया जिसके

परिणाम स्वरूप व्यक्ति ने चिकित्सक से उपचार लम्बे समय तक जारी रखा और उन्हें सफलता प्राप्त हुई। इस घटनाक्रम के बाद वास्तविक कारणों के बजाए मौलवी एवं जादू तंत्र-मंत्र में व्यक्ति का विश्वास अधिक हो गया।

ये वैयक्तिक अध्ययन इस तथ्य की ओर इंगित करते हैं कि सामाजिक सम्पर्क के अभाव एवं अपने तक सीमित रहने की प्रवृत्ति ने मनुष्य का जीवन तनावमय बना दिया है। मनुष्य अपनी खुशियां पैसों से खरीदना चाहता है जो कि खुशी का भुलावा मात्र है। स्वयं के समूह, परिवार एवं समाज के बीच मधुर संबंध बनाए रखने से व्यक्ति में तनाव नहीं आता। वह स्वयं को सुरक्षित महसूस करता है। यह स्थिति व्यक्ति को भावनात्मक एवं मानसिक रूप से मजबूत बनाती है और बहुत सी शारीरिक एवं मानसिक बीमारियों से बचाती है। वर्तमान जीवन शैली में एकल परिवार का महत्व बढ़ गया है जिससे व्यक्ति के जीवन में एकाकीपन एवं तनाव आ गया है। व्यक्ति अपने मानसिक एवं शारीरिक कष्टों का उपाय बाबाओं, ओझाओं के आशावादी एवं लुभावनों विज्ञापनों से प्रभावित हों, इन जादू तंत्र-मंत्र से करवाना चाहता है। जो कि उसे सरल एवं सस्ता उपाय लगता है। यदि उन्हें किसी प्रकार की सफलता मिल जाती है तो यह विश्वास और मजबूत हो जाता है। और व्यक्ति इनके चक्रव्यूह में फंसता चला जाता है।

व्याख्याता, समाजशास्त्र

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Impact of Oil Exploration On Environment

Ramesh Godara

Abstract

Oil plays a vast and vital role in our society as it is organized today. Oil represents much more than just one of the main energy sources used by mankind. Besides being an important energy source, petroleum products serve as feedstock for several consumer goods, thus playing a growing and relevant role in people lives. On the other hand, the oil industry holds a major potential of hazards for the environment, and may impact it at different levels; air, water, soil and consequently all living beings on our planet. Within this context, the most widespread and dangerous consequence of oil and gas industry activities is pollution. Pollution is associated which virtually all activities throughout all stages of oil and gas production, from exploratory activities to refining. Wastewaters, gas emission, solid waste and aerosols generated during drilling, production, refining and transportation amount to over 800 different chemicals, among which of course, prevail oil and petroleum products. Other environmental impacts include intensification of the greenhouse effects, acid rain, poorer water quality, ground water contamination, among others. The oil and gas industry also contribute to biodiversity loss as well as to the destruction of ecosystem.

This paper aims to present the main environmental impacts of the oil and gas industry throughout the stages of exploration and discovery of new deposits, hydrocarbon production and oil refining. It also addresses the issue of environmental risks in the industry.

Introduction

Oil and gas exploration requires power generation and supply, infrastructure development, besides many other activities together with the consequent influx of people makes the exploration sites vulnerable to environmental degradation. The intensity of such activity can produce a variety of effects that vary with time and distance from the development site. The board environment issues faced by oil and gas exploration and production industry are manifested in both local and global levels. The effects may at times be far from the point source, for example contamination of water sources, changes in land-use, caused by access routes. They also include habitat protection and biodiversity, air emission, marine and freshwater discharges, incidents of oil spills and soil and ground water contamination. It is therefore important to consider immediate, short-term impacts as well as long-term, indirect and cumulative impacts from separate, but linked operations.

In the eighties, India was becoming increasingly self-reliant with respect of crude oil and petroleum products. Infact there was a gradual increase in the production of crude oil and natural gas production from 1975 onwards till about the 1998. This was owing to the increase in the exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources. This increasing trend in petroleum production resulted in considerable concern to the likely impact on the environmental conditions. The major by-products of oil field operation include oil field brine, oil-bearing water and oil drill mud. All these by- products require adequate treatment and safe disposal in order to prevent environment being contaminated with the offensive substances present

in these by- products. With the concern of environmental protection and the introduction of the new regulatory guidelines for the exploration resulted in taking adequate safely measures in disposing the wastes. There are mainly three types of emissions from upstream oil operation i.e., emissions to air, discharge to water, and waste disposal of cuttings.

Objectives

The main objectives of the study are to:

- Assess the effluents and other substance discharged in the neighborhood of the drilling site.
- Assess the linkage of drilling activity with the environmental degradation.
- Developing a data base to monitor various types of pollution from oil and gas production which includes social costs.
- Identify regulatory mechanism and guidelines for oil industries in India.
- Evolve a methodology, for environmental damage caused by blow out of gas wells.
- Suggest policy guidelines for the reduction in environment damages.

Source of Data

The study started with an overview of oil and gas exploration activity. This included collection of secondary data from various sources to assess the impact of effluents techniques.

Oil Industry And Air Emissions

The majority of air emissions are from production side due to controlled flaring and venting which are necessary for safe operations. Sometimes accidental discharge from well during blowout fire emits large amount of gases such as sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), and the other oxides of nitrogen as well as particulate containing partially burnt hydrocarbon and metals. All of these are potentially hazardous to human health and vegetation growth. The most important components of emissions to air are carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), methane (CH₄) and Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NVOCs). Both onshore and offshore oil exploration activities constitute an important source of emissions. They include,

- Flaring, venting and purging gases, including black smoke emissions
- Dust from mud preparation and cementing operations and from movement of heavy equipment
- Smoke from pump engines and generators
- Carbon monoxide and hydro carbon released by incomplete combustion
- NO_x and SO_x produced from exhaust of internal combustion engines
- Fire protection systems
- Fugitive gas losses

There is considerable impact from oil exploration and production activities to the both regional and global environment.

EMISSIONS IN TERMS OF EFFECT AND QUANTITATIV

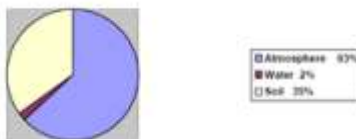
1.	Emission to air (m tons)		
	VOCs		19,528
	Methane		16,942
	Sulphur oxide (SOx)		1,588
	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)		25,821
	Carbon monoxide (CO)		13,658
	Particulate		398
	Total Emission to air (m tons)		77,933
2	Discharge to water (m tons)		
3.	Oil in produced water		1293
	Oil on mud and cuttings		1295
	Total oil discharged to water (m tons)		2578
3	Total on site disposal		0
	Total offsite disposal		43,036
	TOTAL EMISSION AND DISCHARGED (m tons)		1,23,547
	total production (million tons)		1,20,253,000
	EMISSION AS A PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION		0.1%

Source : BP's (British Petroleum) New Horizon annual HSE report.

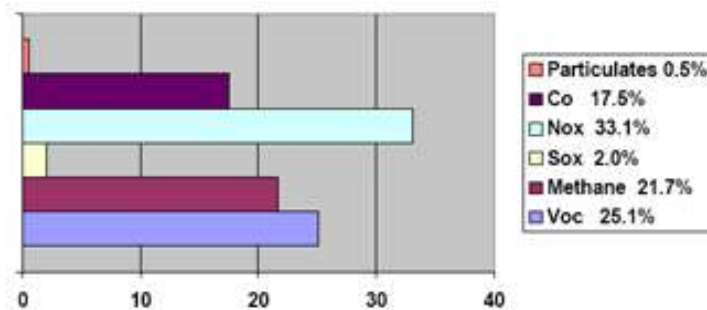
As it can be seen from table emission from exploration and production activities is 0.1% of the actual production and represents a very small percentage. Most of these emissions (60%) are atmospheric and one third are solid and only 1-2% are discharges to water. Almost half of the emissions are hydrocarbon consists predominantly of methane. The remaining emissions, principally NOx, SOx and Co are produced during fuel combustion. CO₂ is not included in this data set because its impact is much lower on a per ton basis. Even though the units appear to be different the data is totally converted into million tons equivalent and reported here.

The above data is illustrated in the following two figures. Atmospheric emissions are the highest of the order of 63%, followed by soil with 35% Similarly, shows components of air pollution at the exploration and production stage.

Emissions Profile – exploration & production



Exploration and Production air emission component



Effect of Emissions

Volatile organic Compounds (VOCs) – The principle effect of VOCs is their local ambient ozone forming potential in combination with nitrogen oxides and sunlight. Ozone can affect the respiratory system in humans and affect plant growth. Methane can be considered separately from other VOCs as its main impact is its global warming potential, which is second only to that of carbon dioxide.

- Sulphur oxides (Sox) – Sulphur oxides lead to acid rains. This may corrode buildings, increases the acidity of poorly buffered soil, reduction of forest life and marine life.
- Nitrogen oxide (Nox) – Along with VOCs and sunlight, Nox can combine to increase ambient ozone that causes photochemical smog, particularly where there is no air dispersion. Inhalation of NO and NO₂ can affect the respiratory system directly.
- Carbon oxides (CO₂ / CO) – Carbon dioxide is the predominant green house gas which could bring about global climate change. Carbon monoxide increase the lifetime of VOCs by atmospheric chemistry and also produces ozone in its own, although slowly.
- Hydrocarbons in water – There are different effects from lowering the oxygen level in water due to bio-degradation, to the gross contamination caused by oil spills. Contaminants in the soil can leach into ground water and thereby pollute potable sources. Some aromatic hydrocarbon components are toxic to aquatic life.

Oil Industry and Noise

Noise is an unwanted sound. Noise pollution can result from various activities related to drilling operations, exploration activities, vehicular movements and production operations. Noise affects not only humans but also wildlife. Loud sounds used in seismic surveys during the exploration can have a range of effects on living creatures, depending on how close to the source they are.

During seismic surveying underwater explosions of around 250 decibels (the human pain threshold is at 140db) are created with air guns. This has a particularly disturbing effect on cetaceans, who use sound for communication and navigation, and may even be responsible for whale grounding. Fish are also displaced,

which in turn affects the cetaceans and birds, which feed on them. The blasts can damage tissues, including lungs, guts and ears in mammals, and swim bladders in fish.

Within a few meters of the sound source, aquatic organisms can be killed or injured. Thus the impact of oil and gas exploration is of varying magnitude both on socioeconomic and environmental parameters. However, the threshold, also varies from place to place.

Oil Industry and Hydrological Impacts

Aquatic ecosystems are a major concern from the pollution arising out of oil and natural gas production, as it involves various activities that affect the normal functioning of water ecosystems. The potential effect on water resources, both ground and surface waters, needs to be evaluated for any major impacts by the operations, particularly where local people, fisheries and wildlife populations use water.

Excavation and infill can use significant alternatives to the existing water sources and drainage patterns, which can lead to marked changes in the floral and faunal diversity in the vicinity. Further operational activities can also introduce contaminants into the aquatic environment. Sensitive wetland communities are also susceptible to pollution arising from the various activities related to petrol exploration. The principal aqueous waste streams from oil and gas operations are:

- Produced water
- Drilling and well treatment fluids
- Process, wash and drainage water

Specific impacts may include,

- Alteration of drainage patterns due to topographical changes
- Creation of water, pond-dominated landscapes by topographical changes
- Creation of higher, drier landscapes by introduction of fill material into surface water overlying permafrost
- Direct and indirect impacts to water supplies by clearing of vegetation
- Disruptions to surface water movements and changes in quality by vehicle traffic, removal of vegetation and impounding.
- Contamination of ground and surface water by drilling fluids and oil during the drilling of wells
- Contamination of ground and surface water from operational discharges, leakage, site drainage and accidental releases.

Water bearing formations in the surrounding areas may also be spoiled by seepage of water containing dissolved salts and mud chemicals from drilling. Mud stored in pits around drill sites, oil spills on land and on water may damage the ecology of the surrounding area and the waste products produced during these operations may pose problems in their disposal.

Impacts on Soil Ecosystem

The extent of any disturbance on soil will depend on the soil type and the geology of the area. Since soils have a low resistance to degradation and are vulnerable to changes in temperature, and chemicals introduced by the various human activities it can dramatically reshape the land. The most significant potential effects of oil and gas development activities on soil include:

- Compaction
- Contamination from various operational discharges, leakage, site drainage and accidental releases.
- Changes in the drainage patterns
- Erosion resulting change in the landscape and pooling of water

Impacts on Biodiversity

Flora

Loss of fauna is of great concern in any oil exploration site. The disturbances of the ecosystem lead to a slow recovery owing to long gestation periods. Further loss of vegetation also affects nutrient cycles, removes the organic litter, accelerates soil erosion, reduces the availability of habitat for wildlife. Vegetation can also be lost or altered due to construction activities for access roads, drilling and production sites, support infrastructure, borrow sites, as well as habitat structure, prolonged changes in vegetation cover can disturb the ecosystem stability considerably possibly beyond redemption.

Fauna

Animal populations are largely affected by the changes in vegetation, soil, water and noise levels arising from these activities due to changes in – habitat, food supplies, migration routes, breeding areas, vulnerability to predators or changes in herbivore grazing patterns etc. Some of the major effects of exploration and production activities on wildlife include:

- Displacement in the immediate vicinity
- Habitat disturbance
- Direct habitat loss and modification
- Blockage of access to habitats

Habitat losses or modification could result from loss of certain key stone or endemic species resulting in irreversible loss in diversity. Also habitat disturbance could include vegetation or soil removal, erosion-changes in soil structure, changes in topology, sedimentation, and hydrology. Access to habitats can be blocked by the construction of roads and pipelines. It is important to note that changes in the abundance and distribution of certain wildlife species can have significant impacts on the livelihood of indigenous people as well. Therefore it is important to consider, to the extent possible on the basis of existing knowledge when evaluating the likely effects of development on biodiversity that include:

- Rate of extinction occurring and likely to occur
- Minimum sustainable gene pools and population size
- Dynamics of ecosystems that support threatened or endangered species
- Status, distribution and vulnerability of individual species
- Regional differences in extinction rates

Recommendations

- In the oil-fields, environmental awareness must be given top priority and all sections of people should be made aware of the necessity of environmental protection.
- It is essential that ETPs are constructed in all the oil-fields for the treatment of entire effluent.

- Discharge of effluent to suitable underground strata or into dry-wells may be practiced but it must be seen that such effluent does not mix with the aquifers of shallow or deep-tube wells.
- Ways and means must be found out to use the natural gas, so that the practice of flaring may be discontinued except for emergency.
- Dissolved air floatation system wherever possible and is found to have practical application may be attempted.
- Operations must not continue where new environmental risk. The operator of a petroleum activity is not allowed to carry out any activity after the occurrence of any significant new environmental effect or risk, or significant increase in an existing environmental effect or risk, arising from the activity unless the new effect or risk, or increase in the effect or risk, is provided for in the environment plan in force for the activity.

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High End Versatility of *Nigella Sativa* – (A Miracle Herb)

Dr. Sonalika Singh

Abstract

The task force on plants for fertility regulation in men continued with its program to identify novel prototypes in plants alleged to have fertility regulating properties. *Nigella Sativa* seeds are frequently used in folk medicine in the Middle East and some Asian countries for the promotion of good health and treatment of many ailments. A wide majority of medicine plants possess pharmacological principles, which has rendered them useful as curatives for numerous ailments. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) reports, 70-80% of the world population confide in traditional medicine for primary health care (3). Plants and derivatives of plant played a key role in world health and have long been known to possess biological activity. Thirty percent of all modern drugs are derived from plants (4). In addition, Plants have a long folklore of use in aiding fertility, including fertility-enhancing prop. The seeds of the *Nigella sativa* plant, more commonly known as black seeds or black cumin, are a flavorful food additive that may have medicinal benefits. Health professionals with Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center explain that *Nigella sativa* seeds may be beneficial in the treatment or prevention of high blood pressure, respiratory diseases, inflammation and cell damage, though additional research studies are necessary to substantiate these claims. Oral administration of aqueous extract of *Nigella sativa* seeds to male rats at the dose level of 100mg/kg body weight for 60 days did not cause body weight loss but decreased the weight of testis, epididymis, seminal vesicle and ventral prostate in a significant manner. Sperm motility as well as sperm density were reduced highly significantly which resulted in 70% negative fertility. Serum testosterone level showed highly significant reduction. Biochemical parameters like total protein and Sialic acid in testis, epididymis, seminal vesicles and ventral prostate were decreased significantly where as testicular cholesterol concentration was elevated. Investigation prove no interferens of drug in hematological parameters of the experimental animal

Keywords- *Nigella sativa* seeds, Antispermato-genic, Sialic acid, Sperm motility, Sperm density

Introduction

In many developing countries, traditional medicines are widely utilized in the treatment of various ailments on an empirical basis. A variety of plants have been used for the treatment of diabetes and (Upadhyay et al 2004) and male reproduction (Das et al 2004). *Nigella sativa* seeds have been used for medicinal purposes for centuries, it is regarded as one of the greatest forms of healing medicine available. Seeds and oil extracted of this plant are used for medicinal purposes. It has been widely used as anti-hypertensive, liver tonics, diuretics, digestive, anti-diarrheal, appetite stimulant, analgesics, anti-bacterial and in skin disorders. Extensive studies on *N. sativa* have been carried out by various researchers and a wide spectrum of its pharmacological actions have been explored which may include anti-diabetic, anti-cancer, immunomodulator, analgesic, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, spasmolytic, bronchodilator, hepato-protective, renal protective, gastro-protective, antioxidant properties, etc. its seed has also been tested for anti-fertility/anti-spermatogenic effect. Oral administration of aqueous extract at the dose level 100

mg/rat/day for 60 days, male rats were kept for mating with female rats than 61th day rats were sacrificed. This dose brought about highly significant decrease in the weight of testis, epididymis, seminal vesicles, ventral prostate and vas deferens. The assay of various hormones reflect that serum testosterone level reduced significantly in the experimental group - It is concluded that fertility was reduced by 70%.

Key Words - *Nigella sativa*, hormonal assay, sperm parameters

Material and Method

The ***Nigella sativa* seeds** were collected from the known herbal medicine shop identified in Department of Botany and powdered and (100)gm dry powder was macerated in 200ml of distilled water and stayed for 36 hours at room temperature and filtered to obtain a final crude extract in the form of powder. 24.75% yield was obtained from 100 gms of flower. This powder was dissolved in distilled water which was administered to the male rats while control group rat received equal amount of distilled water. Adult, healthy male albino rats of wistar strain 16-18 week old were selected from the inbred colony and the animal were maintained according to the guide lines for care and use of animals for scientific research (Indian National Science Academy, 2000) through out the course of investigation.

The rats were divided in two groups having 10 rats in each group.

Group 1 - Vehicle treated i.e. 0.5ml/rat/day distilled water for 60 days.

Group 2 - 100mg/rat/day *Nigella sativa* dissolved in 0.5ml of distilled water for 60 days.

Fertility test

The mating test of control and treated groups were performed on day 55-60 using the method of W.H.O (W.H.O Protocol 1990) the females were separated for normal delivery. On 16th day of pregnancy the implantation site (normal and absorbed foetus) were recorded.

Autopsy

After 24 hours of last dose rats were weight and autopsied under light ether anesthesia the blood was collected from heart in pre-heparinized tubes for hematological studies and serum was also separated from non-heparinized tubes for RIA studies. The animal were autopsied, the reproductive and vital organs (testis, epididymis, seminal vesicle, ventral prostate, liver, adrenal and kidney) were taken out and trimmed free of fat and weight separately on electronic balance.

Sperm motility and density

At autopsy, the epididymis was exposed and spermatozoa were taken out by cutting cauda epididymis for sperm motility (Srikanth et al 1999) and sperm density (Zaneveld and Polakoski 1997).

Haematology

Total erythrocyte Count (Schalm et al, 1975), Total leukocyte count (Lynch et al 1969), haematocrit by microhaematocrit method (Schalm et al 1975). The Haemoglobin level was estimated by cynomethanoglobin method (Makarem et al 1974) blood sugar (Astoor and King 1954) and blood urea (Varley 1969) were estimated while serum was assessed for the estimation of testosterone by Radio Immuno assay (commercial kit).

Biochemistry

Frozen testis, epididymis, seminal vesicle and ventral prostate were used for the estimation of protein (Lowry et al 1951), glycogen (Montgomery 1957), cholesterol (Oser 1965) and Sialic acid (Warren 1959).

Statistical analysis

The mean and standard error of mean (SEM) were calculated from the data obtained by the experiment and The treated groups were compared to the control using the student's 't' test (Ipstein and poly 1970).

Results

Body and organ weight-

Oral administrations of *Nigella sativa* seed extract did not cause any change in the body weight when compared to their initial body weight. However it showed significant reduction in weight of testes, epididymis, seminal vesicles and ventral prostate ($p \leq 0.001$) in comparison to the control group (Table-1)

Sperm dynamics and serum testosterone –

Percentage of sperm motility, sperm density were decreased significantly ($p < 0.01$) where as fertility rat was 45% negative after the administration of *Nigella sativa*. Serum testosterone level was reduced significantly when compared with control group. Number of pregnant females; number of implantation sites and number of viable fetuses were also declined in G-11 (Table-2).

Tissue Biochemistry-

Total protein and Sialic acid content of testis, epididymis, seminal vesicles and ventral prostate were decreased significantly following the administration of *Nigella sativa* seed extract (glycogen level in testis and liver reduced slightly where as cholesterol level was increased slightly (Table-3).

Blood Profiles-

Nigella sativa showed that total erythrocytes count, total leukocyte count, haemoglobin, haematocrit, blood sugar and blood urea were in normal range (Table-4).

Discussion

Oral administration of *sativa* Seed extract (COFAq) showed reduction in the weight of testes, epididymis, seminal vesicles and ventral prostate. Reduction in weight of testis and other accessory sex organs might be due to low level of androgens (Sharma and Jacob, 2001), which was reflected in decreased serum testosterone level in treated rats. Sperm motility and density in cauda epididymis and testis were decreased which shows alteration in maturation and production of sperm (Sarkar et al 2000).

Protein content of reproductive organs were significantly was decreased due to low level of androgens (Chinoy and Bhattacharya 1997) which was confirmed in low concentration of serum testosterone.

Decreased level of Sialic acid in testis, epididymis, seminal vesicles and ventral prostate reflected loss of androgens (Gupta et al 2001). Mode of action of *Nigella sativa* seed extract was through pituitary gonadal axis, which was confirmed in decreased serum testosterone level. After the administration *Nigella sativa* increased testicular cholesterol might be due to arrest of steroidogenesis of testosterone (Gupta et al 2002) so to accumulate in the testis.

From the present study it is concluded that the oral administration of crude ethanolic extract of *Nigella sativa* may lead to fertility control in male rats due to interfere in the testicular androgens level which arrest the process of spermatogenesis in testis without disturbing general metabolism.

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Cash to Cashless Economy: Benefits, Challenges and Future Prospects

Dr. Raja Bhoj Sharma

Abstract

On 8 November 2016 our honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi announced demonetisation of currency notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 which left everyone to shock around the world. Although in Indian history demonetisation happened twice before but this time it left everyone to surprise. The basic aim behind the move was to curb black money but when the scheme went to flaw because of instances of new currency notes being found in large stacks a new objective was propounded i.e. making India a cashless economy. The government faced a huge criticism because such a sudden move was implemented in a country where only a few percentages of people know how to do cashless transaction. It was also contrary to the fact that government was printing notes of Rs. 2000. In India even today there is absence of banking facilities and people are not well educated enough to become cashless. Moreover the security system is at risk with instances of frauds. However in comparison to developed countries India has nearly 5% of cashless payments and it should be increased but implementing the change without being ready created havoc. India where 95% of payments are made in cash faced a liquidity crunch. The whole country stood up in lines and some incidents of death were also reported. The basic objective of the study is to provide a conceptual framework of cashless economy and its benefits. The bottlenecks which prevent households to make non cash payments are also identified. The paper also aims to provide some suggestions relating to cashless economy and how India can move from cash to cashless economy.

Keywords: Demonetisation, No cash, Bottlenecks, Liquidity crunch, Benefits

Introduction

India is a country with currency in circulation Rs. 17.97 lakh crore (trillion) as on November 2016 and with annual population growth rate of around 1.2% annually the need of currency for transaction will also rise. Cashless economy involves all the transaction without actual cash in the economy. As on OCTOBER 2016, there are 94.2 crore debit cards in the country.

Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, the figures reveal a more than 140% jump in prepaid card transactions and around 150% jump for mobile wallet transactions. As smart-phone-based payments showed an up-tick, credit cards also showed a 16% growth this year from 10% growth in 2014-15. A Cashless economy encourages the use of digital modes of payments instead of cash transactions so as to achieve more transparency in economic transactions. Digital modes of payments are hassle free and consume less time. The World Bank's World Development Report-2016 envisages that in many instances, digital technologies have boosted growth, expanded opportunities and improved service delivery. The circulation of physical currency is minimal. Less than 5% of all payments happen electronically. The number of currency notes in circulation is also far higher than in other large economies. India had 76.47 billion currency notes in circulation in 2012-13 compared with 34.5 billion in the US. The concept of cashless economy may lead to development but shall be properly implemented.

Need of the study

The study aims to clarify the conceptual framework of cashless economy and how India can achieve the status of cashless economy by overcoming the various hurdles in being cashless. The paper will provide the disadvantages of cash economy and challenges of cashless economy.

Concept of Cashless economy

In a cashless society, consumers can make their payments on the internet, at unmanned vending machine, manned POS (Point of Sale)-using mobile devices, smart cards and other cards like debit and credit cards. Innovations in technology have greatly assisted financial inclusion in foreign countries. With innovations like mobile payment, mobile banking and borrower identification using biometric data, providing access to financial services has become cheaper and more secure. According to some studies, if the regulators allow competing financial service providers and consumers to take advantage of technology, the power of this new technology can be harnessed for the purpose of greater financial inclusion.

Studies have shown that with digital transactions, transaction costs will reduce since the money spent in transit will automatically become negligible. Studies have also shown that digital transactions help reduce the burden and risk of carrying excess cash.

Transparency in transactions reduces the black money in circulation. Moreover, digital transactions remove the possibility of physical money being stolen and help the government be aware of people who come under different categories of income tax.

Disadvantages of being cash dependent

In addition, the cashless policy aims to curb some of the negative consequences associated with the high usage of physical cash in the economy, including:

- High cost of cash
- High risk of using cash
- High subsidy
- Informal Economy
- Inefficiency& Corruption:

Need of being a Cashless Economy

- Decrease in Tax Evasion
- Saves Times and Decreases Risk
- Less Cost
- High Digital and Financial Literacy Leads to Rise in Savings
- And Investment Patterns

Benefits of Cashless Economy

- Reduced Instances of Tax Avoidance
- Curbing Black Money
- Reduction in Cost of Currency Management
- Time Efficient System
- Tackling Counterfeit Currency

Challenges and Threats in Cashless Economy

- Mindset of keeping and saving cash: This is the most dominating factor in our country which will give challenges to this transformation.
- Financial inclusion: Still many people are not in the financial inclusion of the country. For women the figures are really bad.
- Digital literacy: There are many people who do not know how to use payment apps like Pay tm. Some do not know how to make on-line payments. Despite of bearing pain of standing in queue many people do money transfer standing in queues especially in rural areas and tier 3 cities and places which are close to such areas.
- Connectivity: Still many areas do not get proper Internet connections. Especially in remote areas the kind of infrastructure do these companies have developed the connectivity and speed are the issues always exist
- High Cash Dependency: India has a high cash penetration in almost all of its transactions that happen as B2C transactions. Total cash flow in the market accounts for 12.04% of the GDP, which is among the highest in developing countries.
- Lack of Digital Infrastructure: The first and foremost requirement of a digital economy is the penetration of internet and smart phone. Although a billion mobile subscriptions (not users), only 30% of subscribers use smart phones.
- Skepticism in Merchants: Small time merchants as well as users have high amount of suspicion over plastic money and they need to be educated over the potential benefits of using it. One cannot expect an overnight change in the perception of a majority of Indians over the use of plastic money
- High Merchant Discount Rate: These are the percentage deducted from each purchase a merchant makes by the card issuing authority or bank. These are volume dependent and are more economical if the merchant is able to sell a large amount of products, thereby beneficial for big merchants. For smaller merchants, it does not provide enough incentive to make the shift from cash.

Suggestions

Government give reasons/advantages for moving to digital economy, be it incentives or bonuses or other benefits. For a total investment of about INR 60,000 crores over 5 years, India could reduce its cost of cash from 1.7% to 1.3% of GDP and this saved money can be used effectively in solving the 3 A's :Availability (Infrastructure), Acceptability (buying behaviour and mindset),Afford-ability(cost of setting infrastructure like pos machine).

The government should promote the cashless economy by using the platforms of women empowerment so that is it entrepreneurial role or a housewife role or a mother role the transaction through digital channel gets increased. Jobs can also be created in this phase such as trainer assigned by government or banks who train few people and they also join government initiative as an employee in training others. But just providing knowledge about how to use is not sufficient .From security point of view required information should be given like Dos and Don'ts. The network should be upgraded which may provide the facility of cashless payment all over the India. Tax incentives for certain specific household expenditure is also recommended.

Prospects and the Road ahead

The Jan DhanAadhaar Mobile (JAM) can encourage digital transaction culture.

It is spreading to reach each remote corner of the country. A large number of government transfers (DBT) are made through JAM mode. This will help people to get digital transaction awareness. The role of the government in these cases will be to make cashless transactions mandatory for certain payments and make it mandatory for certain services exceeding a certain amount which has already been initiated. A tax rebate (of say 1% to 2%) on payments made by households as salary to unorganized sector (domestic servants, sweepers etc) can boost cashless payments. This will do two things, one the households will have an incentive to go cashless and two; large portion of the unorganized sector will be financially included. Government should assure basic necessities in rural areas and focus on developing infrastructure. Special drives through schools, colleges, panchayats etc. can help create awareness about cashless/ banking transactions. Financial literacy is a must for bringing more and more people to the digital platform. Digital payment or payment through banks, instead of paying cash should be encouraged. Linkage of all welfare activities with bank accounts is a very strategic step. A strong banking base is the basic prerequisite for the cashless economy. Targeted financial education programs can improve financial skills and Credit Management, and increase account ownership in rural India

Conclusion

The need to move towards a cashless economy in India is immense. One, it will save a huge amount of money that is spend annually in printing and maintaining currency. Most importantly it will help the Government achieve its objective of inclusive growth (through financial inclusion) and make public utilities more efficient. Currently less than 1% of all consumption expenditure is incurred through cashless instruments. However, to move towards a cashless economy, the important role of network effect and creation of a critical mass cannot be ignored. Therefore, at least in the initial stages, steps have to be taken to help build the critical network size. The current draft indicates some of those steps.

Mandatory schemes will have to have the direct involvement of the Government while incentivized schemes can be between any two private parties as long as one of the parties have been incentivized to use cashless. It is not mere coincidence that while around 3.5% of the households use non cash instruments, the percentage of taxpaying population is also 3.5%. Finally, apart from the incentives, a concerted effort to increase the network size is needed. Simply put "you cannot run a train in an area where you don't have railway track"

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An Empirical Study on Quality of Work Life among Employees of Insurance Companies

Yamini Surolia

Abstract is gaining significance in each and every organization in present day scenario. Insurance is a fast growing and emerging sector today. So, QWL has special significance for insurance employees. The main aim of the study is to determine the association of income on various components of quality of work life. It also aims to determine the association of income on various components of employee performance. Components of Quality of work life included in the study are job satisfaction, work environment & management support, compensation & benefits, job/work pressure and work & family life. For employee performance, components considered for the purpose of this study are job design & productivity, work based recognition and time management & performance. Chi square test has been applied to check the association. The study has been conducted on a sample of 390 employees from four major cities of Rajasthan i.e. Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, and Bikaner.

Keywords: Quality of Work Life, Employee Performance, Income, Insurance.

Introduction

The term Quality of work life was introduced in late 1960's. Since then this term has been gaining more and more importance in every work place. Initially the quality of work life was focusing on the effect of employment on the general wellbeing and health of workers. But now its focus has been changed.^[1] With the passage of time the conception of quality of work life has totally changed and organizations have started thinking for the welfare and development of their employees for their longer stay in the organization. In today's global world, an organization considers quality work life as a positive phenomenon by considering their employees as an asset rather than a cost.

The total life space of human beings can be classified into three divisions i.e. Family life, Working life and Social life. These three divisions of human life are interrelated and inter connected. Failure of any one or two affects the quality of the other badly.^[2] So, the quality of life of an individual is totally dependent upon the quality of family life, work life and social life. There should be a sense of balance between work, family, and social life of employees through which quality of work life can be improved. Many researchers have found that there is a positive relationship between quality of life and quality of work life as when QWL increases the quality of life simultaneously increases of an individual and vice versa.

Review of Literature

- **Jency, S., & Jenica, S. (2016)** showed that effect of quality of work life on employees of banking sector. Banking sector plays an important role in our economy. This scenario has created an urge to the bank policy makers to identify the underlying situations and reasons and bring them into consideration as the main issue that affects the QWL. Because of high importance of this industry it is very important to evaluate the QWL of the employees regularly. QWL creates balanced environment, which helps in retaining employees in the organization for a longer period of time.
- **Madhu, Mohan, R. (2015)** showed different factors which affect the quality of work life of bank

employees in tirunelveli district. Related to work context the quality of work life holds wide range of issue which includes both financial and non-financial aspects. So it is necessary to work on the important needs of the employees to improve their quality of work life.

- **Hosmani, A.P., Shambhushankar, Bindurani, R. (2014)** showed the impact of quality of work life and employee performance among the employees of Secunderabad division. There is a high level of satisfaction regarding quality of work life among employees; it improves the organizational performance and employee job performance. The study reveals that there is a positive relationship between quality of work life and employee performance. QWL not only enhances company productivity but also improves the employee identification, sense of belonging and pride in their work.
- **Kiriago, N.A., Prof. Bwisa M.H. (2013)** concluded that poor safety and health conditions inadequately affect the quality of work life of the employees. It has also concluded that there is a poor quality of work life at the stations because most of the employees are under work pressure and poor quality of work life is also aggravated by lack of adequate tools that are required to perform duties effectively.
- **Mejbel, Ellah, A.A. et al. (2013)** stated that quality of work life is a complex issue, and is a combination of job environment and overall assessment process of job variable. The findings of the study reveal that the most frequent drivers are reward system, benefits and compensation, career development opportunities, communication, safety and security. It also states that the most important driver is financial rewards awarded by the organization.

Research Methodology

This study has been carried out to analyze the association of income with various components of quality of work life as well as employee performance. A structured questionnaire has been used to collect the responses of 390 employees of different insurance companies of Rajasthan. Proportional sampling has been applied to collect the data. For testing the hypothesis, Chi Square test has been applied.

Objective and Hypothesis of the Study

Table: 1 Objective and Hypothesis

S.no.	Objectives	Hypothesis	Statistical processor applied
1.	To determine the association of income on various components of quality of work life.	Ho₁: Income and Components of quality of work life are independent to each other.	Chi - Square
2.	To determine the association of income on various components of employee performance.	Ho₂: Income and components of employee performance are independent to each other.	Chi - Square

Analysis and Interpretation

Objective 1: To determine the association of income on various components of quality of work life.

Hypothesis

Ho₁ Income and components of quality of work life are independent to each other.

Ha₁ Income and components of quality of work life are dependent on each other.

To test the independence level between Income and components of quality of work life, chi square test is applied.

**Table 1: Chi-Square Tests
(Independence of Attributes)**

Predictors	Value	df	p-value
Income of Employee Vs. Job Satisfaction	131.958	8	0.000
Income of Employee Vs. Work Environment & Management Support	87.083	8	0.000
Income of Employee Vs. Compensation & Benefits	65.361	8	0.000
Income of Employee Vs. Job/Work Pressure	6.841	8	0.554
Income of Employee Vs. Work & Family Life	15.082	8	0.058
Income of Employee Vs. Over All Quality Work Life	116.460	8	0.000

Table 1 shows the p-value of all the cases. It depicts that p-value of four cases (job satisfaction, work environment & management support, compensation & benefits and QWL-overall) are less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$) so we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant association of income with job satisfaction, work environment & management support, compensation & benefits and QWL-Overall. But in case of testing the association of job/work pressure and work & family life with income, the p-value is more than 0.05, thus the null hypothesis is to be accepted and can be concluded that there is no significant association of income with above two mentioned components.

Objective 2: To determine the association of income on various components of employee performance.

Hypothesis

Ho₂: Income and components of employee performance are independent to each other.

Ha₂: Income and components of employee performance are dependent on each other.

To test the independence level between Income and components of performance, chi square test is applied.

**Table 2: Chi-Square Tests
(Independence of Attributes)**

Predictors	Value	Df	p-value
Income of Employee Vs. Job Design & Productivity	128.190	8	0.000
Income of Employee Vs. Work based Recognition	133.838	8	0.000
Income of Employee Vs. Time Management & Performance	48.749	8	0.000
Income of Employee Vs. Overall Performance	119.491	8	0.000

Table 2 shows the p-value of all the cases. It depicts that p-value of all the cases (job design & productivity, work based recognition, time management & performance and performance-overall) are less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$) so we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant association of income with job design & productivity, work based recognition, time management & performance and Performance-Overall.

Findings

- There is significant association of income with job satisfaction, work environment & management support, compensation & benefits and there is no significant association of job/work pressure and work & family life with income
- There is a significant association of all the components of employee performance i.e job design & productivity, work based recognition, time management & performance with income.

Conclusion

Insurance is a fast growing sector today, so quality of work life gains a special significance for insurance employees. On the basis of this study it can be concluded that income plays an important role in improving the quality of work life and performance of an employee. So, insurance companies should aim at remunerating their employees as per the best industry standards resulting in better quality of work life of its employees which in turn will lead to better performance.

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जयपुर जिले के खनिज संसाधनों पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि का एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन

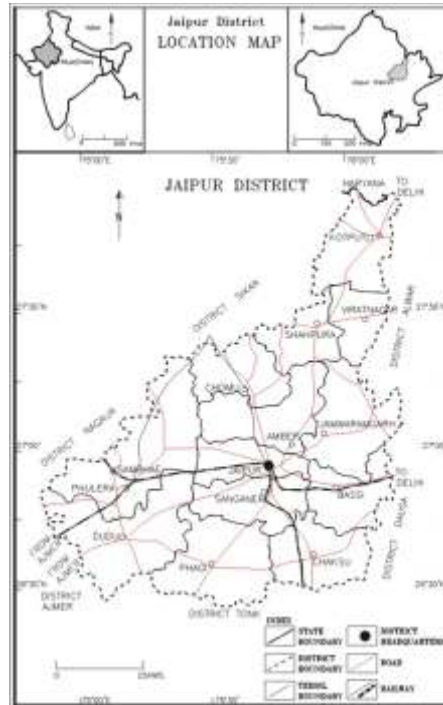
डॉ. रामस्वरूप जाट

सामान्य परिचय

किसी भी क्षेत्र में आर्थिक विकास हेतु खनिज संसाधनों की उपलब्धता अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण होती है। आधुनिक सभ्यता के विकास में खनिजों का उपयोग सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है खनिज संसाधन मानव के लिये इतने उपयोगी हैं कि इनके साथ सम्पूर्ण मानव जाति की प्रगति जुड़ी हुई है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र

विश्व का गुलाबी नगर तथा राजस्थान का केन्द्र जयपुर जिले की भौगोलिक स्थिति 26°23' से 27°51' उत्तरी अक्षांश व 74°55' से 76°50' पूर्वी देशान्तर के मध्य व औसत समुद्र तल से 425 मीटर की ऊँचाई पर स्थित है इसके उत्तर में राजस्थान का सीकर जिला व हरियाणा का महेन्द्रगढ जिला, दक्षिण में टोंक, पूर्व में अलवर, दौसा व सवाई माधोपुर जिले एवं पश्चिम में नागौर व अजमेर जिले हैं।



2011 के जनसंख्या आंकड़ों के अनुसार जिले में कुल जनसंख्या 66,63,971 है। जिनमें 34,90,787 पुरुष एवं 31,73,184 महिलाएँ हैं। जिले में लिंगानुपात 1000 पुरुष के पीछे 909 महिलाएँ हैं। सम्पूर्ण जिले में 31,64,767 जनसंख्या ग्रामीण एवं 34,99,204 जनसंख्या नगरों में निवास करती है। जिले की साक्षरता 75.51 प्रतिशत एवं जनसंख्या घनत्व 595 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर है।

जयपुर जिले के खनिज संसाधनों पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि का एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन
डॉ. रामस्वरूप जाट

सम्पूर्ण जिला 13 तहसीलों में बँटा हुआ है जो कि जयपुर, बस्सी, चाकसू, सांगानेर, आमेर, जमवारामगढ़, चौमूं, फुलेरा, दूदू, कोटपूतली, फागी, विराटनगर एवं शाहपुरा भागों में विभाजित है।

उद्देश्य

1. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण तथा पर्यावरण की गुणवत्ता में बढोत्तरी एवं नवीनीकरण योग्य संसाधनों के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन।
2. पर्यावरण को किसी भी तरह का नुकसान पहुँचाएँ बिना वृद्धिमूलक अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थापना करना।
3. प्राकृतिक एवं सांस्कृतिक संसाधनों का विश्लेषण और मूल्यांकन करना।
4. सामाजिक-आर्थिक ढाँचागत विकास एवं योजनाओं के लिए अविकसित संसाधन क्षेत्रों की पहचान करना।

परिकल्पना

1. जनसंख्या वृद्धि एवं संसाधनों के अति दोहन से वनों-नमूलन, पेयजल संकट व मृदा प्रदूषण उत्पन्न हो रहा है।
2. मानवीय हस्तक्षेप के कारण भूमि उपयोग प्रारूप अव्यवस्थित होता जा रहा है।
3. जिला राजधानी क्षेत्र, रोजगार केन्द्र व सरकारी निकायों की उपस्थिति के कारण जनसंख्या घनत्व असंतुलित हो रहा है।

शोध विधि

अध्ययन संसाधनों पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि का प्रभाव से संबंधित है अतः समकों का एकत्रण प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक स्तर पर किया गया है।

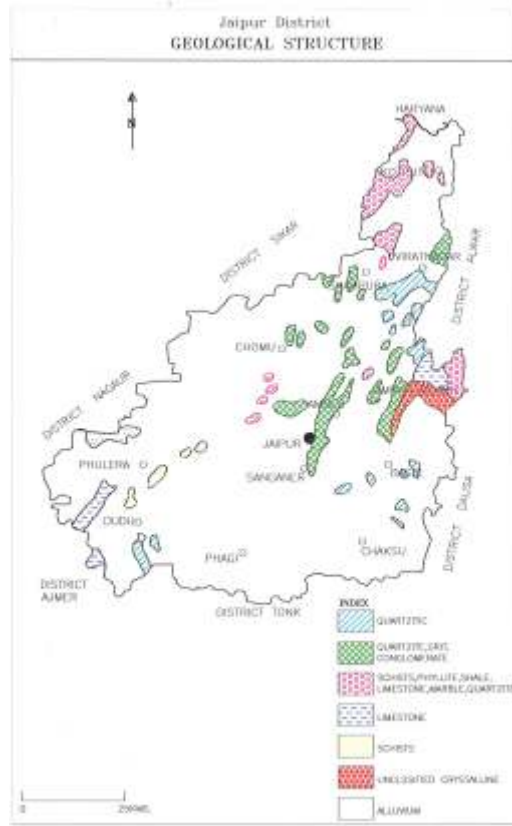
जयपुर जिले के खनिज संसाधन

जयपुर जिले में यद्यपि धातु प्रधान खनिजों की प्राप्ति प्रधान रूप में पायी जाती है जैसे डोलोमाइट, क्वार्टज, फेल्सपार, जेमस्टोन, लौह अयस्क, चीनी मिट्टी, अभ्रक, सिलिका व चिकनी मिट्टी के भण्डार हैं वही अप्रधान खनिजों में बालू, कंकड़ पत्थर, बजरी, चूना पत्थर का भी उत्पादन जयपुर जिले में होता है। जिसका उपयोग खनिज संसाधनों के रूप में ही किया जा रहा है यह उपयोग मानव के दैनिक आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति से लेकर भवन निर्माण सामग्रियों, सड़क निर्माण तथा एक सुनिश्चित स्तर तक औद्योगिक कार्यों में प्रभावी बनता जा रहा है।

जयपुर जिले की भूगर्भिक संरचना में अनेक तत्वों का योगदान पाया गया है। पट्टिताश्मीय कणाश्च (एल्यूमिनियम, सोडियम, पोटेशियम, कैल्शियम एवं वैरीयम धातु से बनी चट्टानों) और स्तरित समतल चट्टानें जिले के अधिकांश भाग को घेरे हुए हैं। जिसमें मुख्य रूप से क्वार्टजाइट, ग्रेनाइट, कांग्लोमरेट, सिस्ट, फिलाइट शैल, चूना युक्त शैल तथा एल्यूवियम चट्टानें आदि हैं। यह क्षेत्र विशाल स्थली भूभाग स्फटिकमय लम्बी पर्वत श्रेणी से बना हुआ है जो अरावली से लगभग 2500 लाख वर्ष पूर्व प्राचीनतम चट्टानों द्वारा निर्मित है।

इस क्षेत्र में दो प्रमुख भू-वैज्ञानिक संरचनाएं (अ) अरावली श्रृंखला तथा (ब) दिल्ली श्रृंखला है। अरावली श्रृंखला गोंडवाना लैन्ड का अवशेष है तथा विश्व के प्राचीनतम वलित पर्वतों में से एक है। जो लगभग 250 करोड़ वर्ष पुरानी है। इनमें मुख्यतः शिष्ट, नाइस, पिग्मेटाइट तथा क्वार्टजाइट है। यह चट्टान मुख्यतः अभिनव एवं प्राक-अभिनव युग की रेत तथा जलोढ़क की परतों से ढकी हुई है, जो जयपुर नगर के दक्षिण से लेकर जिले की दक्षिणी सीमा तक एक विस्तृत मैदान के रूप में फैली है।

अरावली पूर्व की चट्टानों के ऊपर देहली महासंघ की चट्टानें हैं जिनमें रायलो, अलवर तथा अजबगढ़ के शैल संघ आते हैं। ये एक लम्बे अन्तराल के बाद जमा हुए हैं। ये शैल संघ मुख्यतः क्वार्टजाइट, फाइलाइट, डोलोमाइट, संगमरमर तथा शिष्ट से बने हैं जो ग्रेनाइट, एम्फीबोलाइट, पिग्मेटाइट तथा क्वार्टज शिराओं द्वारा अतर्वेधित है। जयपुर जिले की भूगर्भिक संरचना को पाँच भागों में विभाजित किया गया है।



जिले से विविध प्रकार के खनिज मिलते हैं जिनसे राज्य को लाखों रुपये की वार्षिक आय होती है। इनमें से कुछ खनिज निम्न प्रकार हैं –

मृत्तिका

जिले के बुछारा एवं टोरड़ा क्षेत्र में उत्तम किस्म की चीनी मिट्टी के भण्डार हैं। यहाँ 10 मीटर की गहराई तक चीनी मिट्टी का अनुमानित भण्डार 7.12 लाख टन है।

ताँबा

जिले में गोल बादशाहपुरा, धानियां, घाटी गोंडयाना क्षेत्र जहां अन्वेषण कार्य प्रगति पर है। अयस्क में ताँबे की मात्रा 1.63 प्रतिशत मालूम की गई है।

डोलोमाइट

राज्य का 50 प्रतिशत डोलोमाइट उत्पादन इस जिले में होता है। इसका उपयोग तापसह गालक ;थसनगद्ध तथा इमारती पत्थर के रूप में होता है।

लोहा

जिले के अयस्क निक्षेप मुख्य रूप से मोरीजा, रामपुरा, नीमला, मारुन्डा, डाबला, बंगवाल, टटेड़ी और बनिया का बास में स्थित है। मोरीजा और नीमला क्षेत्र में आंका हुआ लोहा अयस्क भण्डार 23.8 लाख टन है।

चूना पत्थर

जयपुर जिले के खनिज संसाधनों पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि का एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन
डॉ. रामस्वरूप जाट

सीमेंट कोटि का चूना पत्थर कोटपूतली एवं माऊन्डा में मिलता है। अशुद्ध चूना पत्थर के निक्षेप राओरी, नायला, सिरोही, हरोरी, नीमला और डाबला के आस-पास में विस्तृत रूप से फैले हुए हैं।

कांच रेत

जिले के दो मुख्य सिलिका रेत क्षेत्र बांसखोह और झिर के पास पाये जाते हैं जहां लगभग 28 लाख टन का घोषित भण्डार है। खोरी, निगोरा, धानला, भांखरी भुज, चितोरी, गुमानपुरा और सामोद में भी सिलिका रेत पाई जाती है।

सेलखड़ी

उच्च कोटि की सेलखड़ी डोगैथा झरना में मिलता है तथा गीजगढ़ और खरवा में भी इसके निक्षेप हैं। इन निक्षेपों का आजकल विदोहन किया जा रहा है। क्षेत्र का अनुमानित निचय करीब 2.5 लाख टन है।

अभ्रक

अभ्रक के भण्डार जयपुर जिले में मोजमाबाद (दूदू) में पाये जाता है।

फेल्सपार

फेल्सपार पोटेशियम, सोडियम और केलसीयम के एल्युमिनीयम सिलिकेट है। जिनके भण्डार मौजमाबाद और सामोद में विस्तृत हैं।

नमक

नमक मानव के महत्वपूर्ण तत्वों में से एक है। जिसका उत्पादन सांभर झील में किया जाता है। जो भारतवर्ष में नमक उत्पादन में द्वितीय स्थान है।

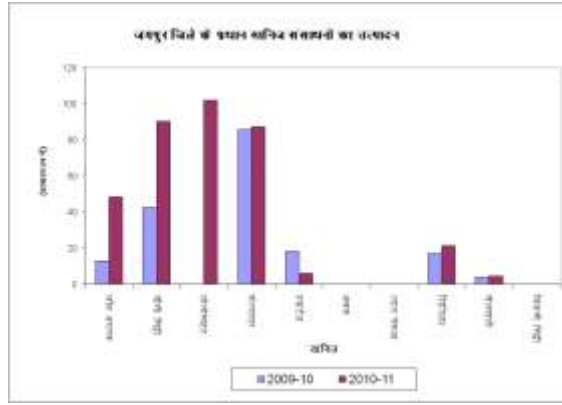
जयपुर जिले के प्रधान खनिज संसाधनों का उत्पादन का विवरण निम्न तालिका द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका 1.1
जयपुर जिले के प्रधान खनिज संसाधनों का उत्पादन

खनिज	वर्ष (उत्पादन टन में)	
	2009-10	2010-11
लौह अयस्क	12.820	48.262
चीनी मिट्टी	42.480	90.160
डोलोमाइट	0.000	101.989
फेल्सपार	85.683	87.398
क्वार्टज	18.300	6.015
अभ्रक	0.000	0.000
लाल गेरुआ	0.000	0.000
सिलिका	17.090	21.371
सेलखड़ी	4.000	4.580
चिकनी मिट्टी	0.000	0.000

स्रोत: कार्यालय निदेशक, खान एवं भू विज्ञान, उदयपुर (2011)।

जयपुर जिले के खनिज संसाधनों पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि का एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन
डॉ. रामस्वरूप जाट



जयपुर जिले के प्रधान खनिज संसाधनों में चूना-पत्थर, डोलोमाईट, चीनी मिट्टी, फेल्सपार, लौह अयस्क महत्वपूर्ण खनिज हैं। जयपुर जिले के अप्रधान खनिज संसाधनों का उत्पादन निम्न तालिका द्वारा दर्शाया गया है –

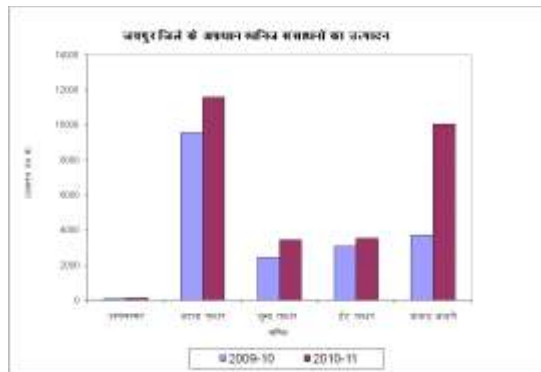
तालिका-1.2

जयपुर जिले के अप्रधान खनिज संसाधनों का उत्पादन

खनिज	वर्ष (उत्पादन टन में)	
	2009-10	2010-11
संगमरमर	98.979	125.065
काला पत्थर	9566.712	11589.712
चूना पत्थर	2435.066	3446.138
ईट पत्थर	3069.400	3517.500
कंकड़ बजरी	3704.800	10038.100

स्रोत : कार्यालय निदेशक, खान एवं भू विज्ञान, उदयपुर (2011)।

जयपुर जिले के अप्रधान खनिज संसाधनों में काला पत्थर, चूना पत्थर, ईट पत्थर, कंकड़ बजरी, व संगमरमर महत्वपूर्ण खनिज हैं।



जयपुर जिले के खनिज संसाधनों पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि का एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन
डॉ. रामस्वरूप जाट

प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन खनिज संसाधन के सन्दर्भ में –

जयपुर जिले में जनसंख्या वृद्धि ने विद्यमान खनिज संसाधनों को इस रूप में प्रभावित किया है कि इसका उपयोग दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। उदाहरण के लिये जयपुर जिले में राजस्थान का 50: डोलोमाइट का उत्पादन होता है व इसके अलावा लोहा अयस्क मोरिजा, रामपुरा, नायला, नीमला, रामपुरा, माउण्डा, डाबला, बागवास, टाटेरी, बनियां का बास में भण्डार है। चूना पत्थर कोटपूतली, माउण्डा, रावड़ी, नायला, हटोरी, डाबला और नीमला में संकेन्द्रित हैं। सिलिका धूल बाँसखोह और झिर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में सोपस्टोन डोगेथा और झरना में, तांबा गोल बादशाहपुर, घानला और घाटी गोंडयाना क्षेत्रों में पाया जाता है। इस प्रकार अध्ययन क्षेत्र में बाणगंगा, साबी, खारी खण्डेला और रुपनगढ़ नदी के किनारे विशेष प्रकार की मिट्टी की भी उपयोगिता बढ़ रही है। वस्तुतः यह मिट्टी ईंट भट्टों में ईंट को सुन्दर बनाने के लिए प्रयोग में लायी जाती है जिसके कारण इस मिट्टी का खनन भी अधिक किया जा रहा है। इस मिट्टी की खनन प्रक्रिया के कारण कृषि योग्य भूमि उबड़ खाबड़ तथा वनस्पति वर्ग का विनाश हो रहा है जो स्वयं में एक पारिस्थितिक संकट है।

खनिज संसाधनों के प्रयोग के नाम पर जयपुर जिले में सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु तथा ग्रामीण स्तर पर कच्चा रास्ता तैयार करने के लिये कंकड़ का भी प्रयोग बढ़ा है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र कालवाड़, बगरु, फुलेरा, जोबनेर, शाहपुरा क्षेत्र में तीव्र गति से कंकड़ निकालने का कार्य होता रहता है जिससे ऊबड़ खाबड़ स्थलाकृतियाँ तो बढ़ ही रही हैं साथ ही मृदा अपरदन की समस्या भी तीव्र हुई है।

वस्तुतः खनिज संसाधनों के उपयोग की यह प्रणाली प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण उत्पन्न हुई सम्बन्धित आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति से जुड़ी हुई है। फलतः जयपुर जिले में जनसंख्या वृद्धि का खनिज संसाधनों पर प्रभाव पविर्वर्तनशील भूआकृतियों एवं असन्तुलित हो रहे भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। जयपुर जिले में खनिज संसाधनों पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन करने हेतु इन्हीं उपयोगी एवं महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों को अध्ययन का आधार बनाया गया है। वर्तमान वैज्ञानिक सभ्यता के विकास में खनिज एक आधार भूत संसाधन की भूमिका का निर्वहन करता है। जयपुर जिले में यद्यपि खनिज संसाधनों में डोलोमाइट, क्वार्टज, फेल्सपार, लौह अयस्क, अभ्रक, चीनी मिट्टी का उत्पादन किया जाता है साथ-साथ बालू, कंकड़, पत्थर, चूना पत्थर, बजरी निकालने का कार्य व्यापक पैमाने पर किया जाता है जिससे ग्रामीण संरक्षित वनस्पति का विनाश, धरातलीय भूपृष्ठ में उपजाऊ भूमि का सर्वनाश तथा मृदा अपरदन व उत्खात स्थलाकृतियों का जनन हो रहा है वास्तव में ये समस्त समस्याएं मानव जनित हैं और इनके मूल में जयपुर जिले की वृद्धिमान जनसंख्या है। खनन तकनीक के कारण ही वह उपजाऊ मिट्टी पक्की ईंटों के रूप में परिवर्तित की जा रही है जिसके निर्माण में प्रकृति ने हजारों वर्ष खर्च किये हैं।

समाधान

ग्रामीण संरक्षित वनस्पति को सुरक्षित करने, उत्खनन तकनीक को कालबद्ध रूप से समाप्त करने, परिवर्तित हो चुके भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण करने, उत्खात स्थलाकृति वाले भागों में छोटे बाधों का निर्माण कर सम्पूर्ण जयपुर जिले में खनिज उत्खनन से उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं का निदान किया जा सकता है। सारांशतः सम्पूर्ण जयपुर जिले में खनिज संसाधनों पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन करने के पश्चात् सतत् आर्थिक विकास हेतु जिस प्रबन्ध एवं नियोजन को प्रस्तावित किया है यदि इसे सम्पूर्ण नीतियों एवं स्थानीय जनता के सहयोग से क्रियान्वित किया जाये तो न मात्र क्षेत्रीय बेरोजगारी को कम किया जा सकता है वरन् खनिज संसाधनों पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि के प्रभाव को सन्तुलित किया जा सकता है। प्रस्तुत नियोजन जयपुर जिले को जहां सतत् आर्थिक विकास के मार्ग पर अग्रसर करेगा वहीं सामाजिक स्तर को भी ऊपर उठाने में सहायक होगा।

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जयपुर जिले के खनिज संसाधनों पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि का एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन
डॉ. रामस्वरूप जाट

Draupadi: A Guiding Source For Present Day Women

Dr. Preeti Vijay

Introduction

India has delivered numerous an incredible men and numerous an extraordinary ladies. Sita turned into the good example in India. Each father needs to see Sita in his girl and each spouse needs to see Sita in his significant other. Why did Draupadi not turn into a good example? A superior question may be if Draupadi ought to be the good example for the present day ladies? I am not attempting to make the point that Sita ought not be the good example. The fact of the matter is ought to ladies have another good example to gaze upward to. While Sita is a perfect spouse to a perfect husband who could the ladies of today, who don't have the ideal and perfect husband, gaze upward to as a good example. In the event that we understand that dread is profound established in the female kind particularly that of the Indian ladies, at that point we can comprehend why a large portion of the outrages are submitted against these ladies by normal men. In the event that the ladies are prepared to be tormented, if torment is acknowledged by the ladies kind, even the non tormenting brain will getdown to the tormenting traps. It is not necessarily the case that the men are not capable by any stretch of the imagination. The direct I am attempting toward accentuate here is that ladies need to admire somebody who took a firm remain in extreme circumstances.

Characteristics of Draupadi

The most extraordinary qualities of Draupadi are –

She is the primary known scholarly lady of our History .She was the scholarly accomplice to Krishna. The man who gave the Karma Hypothesis and Geeta to the world additionally gave Draupadi the status of a Scholarly Equivalent. She is the Principal known lady to have had a Venturesome Nature—acted as a Beautician to another Ruler, amid Agyatvaas, to hold over troublesome circumstances. She joined her spouses in utilizing her aptitudes and information as opposed to sitting at home and cribbing—a genuine Ardhagini, remained by her husbands even in times affliction and help them over come there hardship. She was a spark and additionally a mainstay of quality to the Pandava family.

She is the Main Individual to raise her voice against Subjugation—the Das Pratha. At the point when Yudhishtir lost every material having a place lastly he is made a request to pawn his siblings, not a solitary Yoddha raises their voice against the Das pratha. Be that as it may, Draupadi does - she says she is not a question of the Pandavas but rather a human with her very own character. She declines to acknowledge one human pawning another human and that too a matra shakti, the maker of humankind. She emerges as a lady of power, high esteems and Character and the most exceedingly awful thing that happened to her was when Duryodhan calls her a Vaishya. Her anguish and aversion for Daanveer Karn additionally increases due to his quiet at Duryodhans disagreeable words. Indeed, even Bishma Pitahmah perceives her awesome information and energy to be sure to battle out with incredible Nobilities the insults heaved at her.

Draupadi's Issue is the issue of all advanced astute ladies who wish to be dealt with as equivalent and regarded for their bore to be a necessary piece of standard society. Draupadi chooses to Beand offers want

to ladies and Krishna that a day will come when Equity of mankind will improve this world a place for the young lady tyke and women.

Criticisms Faced By Draupadi

Draupadi is regularly scrutinized for her marriage to five siblings. There are couple of things that ought to be comprehended about this point. Individuals who happen to have diverse social standards dislike a thing that happened five thousand years back and was acknowledged by the general population of those circumstances today. For instance even in similar circumstances of today an Indian has distinctive arrangement of qualities when contrasted with those of Europeans or Americans. Gradually and gradually estimations of one is being endured if not acknowledged by alternate gatherings of individuals. By what method would we be able to truly pass a judgment about the esteem frameworks which existed long time prior? Draupadi's marriage: It was not Draupadi's decision to wed five siblings. She had quite recently accompanied the Pandava siblings. Arjuna had won the title and she had put the laurel in his neck. To the extent she was concerned she was wedding one of the siblings, Arjuna. I would state that it was an incredible relinquish on her part to acknowledge the desires of the mother Kunti and her children to wed and convey the marriage dependably up to the end. Once more, who truly knows whether Kunti was truly lethargic when the Pandava siblings returned home with Draupadi. It was not a customary occasion. Draupadi was so lovely and loaded with transmitting vitality. I have an inclination that Kunti realized that if Arjuna alone wedded Draupadi there could be inconvenience in the family. Kunti may have requested the marriage in her full faculties and every one of the siblings consented to it, as well as were extremely content with the choice.

In our present circumstances we have a restricted and thin vision. We are constrained by what we can see and what we can think. Our reasoning is not multidimensional. We don't know whether there is past lives or not, we don't know whether devtas like Shiva exist. We are absolutely unconscious and unmindful about our surroundings past our tactile observations. Assume all the radio stations are gone and we free the innovation of catching sound. Would that imply that the sound does not travel? Thus, it might be that we have lost the obscure presence and in this manner can't understand the elusive history diagrams in the Mahabharata. On the off chance that you read Mahabharata you will find that the story includes the devtas and Rishis. The Rishis knew about the past lives as well. In Draupadi's past life, she had done tapasya and Shiva gave her the bardan that she will wed five siblings. This is a to a greater extent a comprehensive approach, which we are ignorant of today. Somebody who does not have any desire to have faith in these potential outcomes may state that these are rationales used to clarify Draupadi's polyandry. However, I would concur that it is rationale utilized decisively for that whether it is had confidence in or not.

Draupadi at the season of swargarohan falls first since she adored Arjuna more. Who and why ought to any one reprimand her for that. She was human and Arjuna was the person who had got the objective in the Swayambara. This is genuinely satisfactory to me and after all what is anticipated from Draupadi. She was human. It was diverse circumstances. Individuals had diverse esteems. Krishna could hit the dance floor with wedded ladies, he could take garments from young ladies who were washing naked in Yamuna, Arjuna could wed thus could Bhima over and over. All these are just depicted as is in the Mahabharata without saying that these were terrible. Mahabharata is clear when limits of social standards were crossed. At the point when Jayadratha makes progresses against Draupadi, it has been censured without reservations.

Regardless of the possibility that we acknowledge this feedback of Draupadi, despite everything we need

to offer credit to Draupadi for enduring five spouses and taking up a stand when respect of a lady was in question. I should bring up that Draupadi did not leave the Pandava siblings after the affront by Duryodhana. She proceeded with her part as a spouse and was with them through the harsh circumstances in the Wilderness and each other place. She kept up her stand constantly. Making a good example of Draupadi is not without issues. Men are excessively utilized, making it impossible to seeing the part of Sita in their spouses. A scrutinizing spouse, an insightful wife, and a wife who will take stand when required might be unfathomable by the men of India. An adjust may must be re built up. Yet, that is a little cost to pay for what has happened to ladies by having perfect Sita as a good example alone. It is anything but difficult to expect a spouse like Sita, considerably harder to be a husband like Rama.

BREAKING FREE From Stereotypes

Draupadi, conceived out of flame, was the significant reason for Mahabharata. When ladies were experiencing the Sita disorder, Draupadi was the main lady to have had shed the picture of the 'abla nari' and had stood up and battled for her rights and righteousness. In this way, here are a couple of things which propose that she is 'The Perfect Good example' for the ladies of today: She broke conventions: She was offered to 5 men. For rulers, it is alright to have more than one spouse, however in the event that it's the other path round, it's a major No. Significantly more, she had a male companion who was none other than Master Krishna.

She battled for her rights: Battled with her dad who declined to acknowledge her as little girl, and later the world named her as a "Vaishya" in light of the fact that she had hitched 5 men. Be that as it may, later, went ahead to be samradni of Indraprastha Domain. She battled for her excellence: She was uncovered before the entire court, ransacked of her ethicalness however that didn't quiet her. Rather, she declared a war on the individuals who had set out.

She doubted: She doubted her spouses, she doubted the general public, she doubted the honorable men of the court and she doubted the law for staying quiet while she was being uncovered before their eyes. She likewise scrutinized their quiet on abominations done on a lady. She vindicated: She guaranteed demise to everybody who had disregarded her in court. She didn't stay quiet pondering the general public and the results. Rather she was overcome enough to retaliate for herself.

She was valiant: Amid dyut sabha where ladies were requested not to enter the court, she was the special case who had set out to stop it when she got know her spouses were deceived into it. She was overcome enough to discuss rights given to a lady.

She was free: After she came to realize that her better half had put her on stake, she contradicted the entire thought since she said she wasn't a question be put on stake. She declined to change her conduct since it was not acknowledged by the general public around then.

Draupadi was one lady as a result of whom 'Dharma-yudh', The Mahabharat was battled. She was one lady who had the capacity to change the entire society. She knew the genuine importance of womanhood. Along these lines, if Draupadi alone could realize this change, it is for us to consider how tremendous a change every lady in India can convey to the nation on the off chance that she guzzles Draupadi's qualities.

Conclusion

Draupadi is now and again censured for being excessively narcissistic as far as her yearning for reprisal. Nonetheless, a more critical take a gander at her activities demonstrate that she energized the war since she realized that the Kauravas would be vanquished and Dharma would be reestablished. Her goal was

not individual quarrel against the Kauravas. After the war, when Ashwatthama sneaked in and murdered Draupadi's five children in their rest, Draupadi did not permit the Pandavas to execute Ashwatthama. She contended that executing Ashwatthama would not be for any more prominent cause but rather for individual reprisal. Draupadi likewise showed her magnanimity after the dice amusement. Prepared to revile all who quietly watched her mortification in court, Draupadi practiced discretion at the command of Ruler Gandhari. Now Ruler Dhritirashtra, frightful of Draupadi's energy to revile him, at long last offered her the same number of wishes as she needed. Draupadi approached just for her spouses' flexibility and for their weapons!

Draupadi's assurance, valor, and quality of character, makes her a characteristic perfect for youth. Her industrious battle for Dharma did not lessen even following thirteen years of misery estranged abroad. She experienced incalculable hardships and impossible sufferings, yet her inward quality, unshakeable confidence in God, and steadfast character gave her the ability to conquer them. Draupadi's soul and high-minded nature will dependably be a wellspring of motivation to all.

PDF Scholar, UOR

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An Overview of Goods and Services Tax in India

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Abstract

Before goods and service tax Indian tax system is quite complex and multiple point taxation has been biggest drawback of same. These shortcomings can be eliminated with introduction of Goods and Service Tax. Goods and Services Tax will be levied on both goods and services as single tax and assesses will enjoy input tax credit as single credit for all indirect tax. GST is proposed to introduce to eliminate heavy effect of tax on production and distribution of goods and services. Scope of GST includes all goods and services but there are some exceptions like exempt goods, petroleum products, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Collection of GST will be conducted by both state government and central government as State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) and Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST). There are various objectives of GST like elimination of cascading effect, ease in administration process, more transparency, etc. Business, government and consumers are beneficial under GST

Introduction:

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is the merger of Service Tax, Value Added Tax (VAT), Excise Duty and other indirect taxes. Only one tax will be imposed on the sales and purchase of goods, manufacturing and production of goods and provision of services. Proposed goods and service tax is likely to bring change or refine the indirect tax system of India. Goods and service tax is very much popular in western and European countries, it was introduced and implemented from past in years in these countries. In India, indirect tax system is quite complex to implement and there are various provisions that are to be followed by assesses. Tax experts and government officials say that goods and service tax will bring economic stability as there will be more collection of tax revenues with less administration activities and expenses. Goods and Service Tax was first introduced by France in the year of 1954 and then followed by many other countries. In this research paper, features of goods and service tax have been discussed and what are objectives of government of India or tax authorities has also been discussed. How goods and service tax will impact tax system and assesses along with benefits to various stakeholders has been discussed in this research paper.

Goods and service tax is an indirect tax. It will substitute all other indirect taxes in India and implementation of goods and service tax will be handled by indirect tax department. As the name goods and service tax, it will be levied on both goods and services. Unlike prior tax system, goods and service tax will be implemented same at both state level and central level. Empowered committee established by NDA government has designed the model of GST in the year of 2000.

Objectives of the paper

The purpose of the study is to highlight the scope, objects and benefit of Goods and Service Tax in India. The main objectives of this study are:

1. To study the future of Goods and Service Tax

2. To study the objects of Goods and Service Tax
3. To study the benefits of Goods and Service Tax to stakeholders

Research Methodology

This study is based on the secondary data sourced from journals, magazines, articles and media reports.

Goods and Service Tax Features

Features of goods and service tax include scope of GST, council of goods and service tax and imposition and collection of goods and service tax. Following is the features of GST:

Scope of GST

- All taxable goods and services are under the ambit of goods and service tax except the exempted goods and services and transactions below the limit.
- There are some products that are not consider under the goods and service tax and they are: petroleum products, motor sprits, natural gases and aviation turbine fuel.
- Under goods and service tax there is special category for tobacco products that are included in the ambit of goods and service tax along with central excise tax.

Imposition and Collection of GST

State legislative assemblies have the power and control to make provisions or laws related to taxation of goods and service tax. But laws made shall not overrule laws made by state government. Collection of tax revenues will be divided between state government and central government on the basis of SGST and CGST.

GST Council

As per Article 279A, the GST council which will be a joint forum of the Central and the states, shall consist of Union Finance Minister of India as Chairperson, the Union Minister of State, incharge of Revenue of finance, the Minister In-charge of finance or taxation or any other Minister nominated by each state Government as members.

Objectives of Goods and Service Tax

There are various objectives of GST along with ease in administrative activities of tax authorities and indirect tax system. Following are some objectives of GST:

- Main objective of GST is to eliminate cascading effect of production and distribution of cost of goods and services. Ultimate effect of this objective will on GDP and improvement of economic conditions.
- Multiplicity of indirect taxes will be eliminated and more benefits of lower indirect tax can be provided to manufacturer and consumers.
- GST will integrate service tax and VAT together so that shortcomings of these taxes can be overcome.
- Another objective is to change the incidence of tax to domestic consumption.
- Objective is to eliminate taxes on export across taxation jurisdiction

Benefit to Stakeholders

There are many benefits of goods and service tax to many different stakeholders that get impacted with

this tax. Following are some stakeholders and advantages that they get from GST:

Government:

- State and Central government will have strong and clear control on any leakages of taxes.
- Higher revenue is expected from GST and there will be reduction in administration cost, ultimately increase profitability.
- There will be consolidation of tax base after introduction of GST.

Business:

- There will be less complication in terms of administrative and management activities under GST as indirect taxes will be seen as single tax.
- Biggest advantage that business will get is of elimination of cascading effect from taxes.
- Implementation of GST will improve competitiveness in market.

Consumer:

- There will be reduction in prices of commodities and services.
- More transparent tax system with establishment of accountability.

Role of Government in goods and service tax

While establishing any law or provisions government plays important role in enacting and implementing the same. Government along with regulatory bodies formulate certain facts and conditions that whole together became enforceable law or provision. Government decides audit period and audit conditions so that fraudulent activities can be curbed in the implementation of tax laws. In India, there are two different departments under tax regime i.e. CBDT (Central Board of Direct Tax) and CBEC (Central Board of Excise and Custom). Goods and service tax is indirect tax and will be operated under Central Board of Excise and Custom in place of service tax and value added tax. Government plays important roles related to structure, capacities, functional aspect, coordinating different departments and many other factors.

Major role of government under GST is to administrate different activities under the laws. This requires advanced information technology model to work on and manage different aspects of goods and service tax regime. Cross verification, matching invoices, cross verifying input credits and many other factors are to be managed by government or CBEC. Another important factor that are be managed by government is disputes that may arise during administration of goods and service tax. Cases for and against departments are to be handled by government. While implementing GST provisions and eliminating existing provisions of service tax and value added tax, existing CENVAT credits are to be managed. Existing CENVAT credits are to be accounted for and shall be managed by the government. Government has to look on the functional side of goods and service tax and in this system data management has to be look. Tax assessment, risk management, tax payer management and compliance management are some areas that government has to manage. Therefore functional role under goods and service tax is quite important and more concern and resources are required under the same.

Audit under GST

Under the dual goods and service tax concept tax audits are essential element that every tax payer has to manage. Multiple audits are required under the proposed model of goods and service tax i.e. based on business of the tax payer. Both state government and central government are required to manage and

allocate their resources for the audit prospect of the tax payers. Compliance cost for tax payer will be at higher side in terms of different audits at different levels. State government administrated state goods and service tax and central goods and service tax is administrated by central government.

Another biggest role of government or central board of excise and custom is of registration of different tax payers under GST regime. Registration, input tax credits, refund management and payment of GST are governed and administrated by government. Assessment under goods and service tax is also required to be managed by government only so that government are able to effectively implement and manage GST provisions. Government or CBEC is required to manage and control various disputes under GST. There can be two major categories of disputes that may occur i.e.

- Dispute between state government and central government
- GST department or government and tax payer

These are to be managed and controlled by government only.

Conclusion

Conclusion can be drawn in terms of introduction and implementation of goods and service tax. GST will provide clear and transparent tax system and will be beneficial for both government and consumers. All goods and services will be covered under the ambit of GST. There are some exceptions also that are kept outside the ambit of GST because those goods and service are charged by state government. Main objective of SGT is to eliminate cascading effect on taxation of goods and services. Benefits can be reaped by business organisations, both state and central government and ultimate consumers.

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A Study of Conceptual Framework of Liquidity and Profitability Ratio Analysis

Dr. Yagyadeep Shrimali

"Ratios simply means in arithmetical terms the relationship between figures drawn from financial statements". Pearson and Charles

"A ratio is simply one number expressed in terms of another. It is found by dividing one number, the base into the other." Robert N. Antony

Abstract:-

In modern times the "Ratio Analysis" is an essential and universal technique of analyzing financial statements. It is a very crucial technique to judge the actual status of the financial statements of the company. The financial analyst can analyze the growth, development and the present financial position of a firm or a company. Ratio analysis helps to present the information of the financial statements in simplified, systematized and summarized form. Ratios can be obtained from the reported financial statements and are not only used to compare efficiency among peers as well as performance within a company over time. This article is dedicated to examine the importance, objects and classifications of ratios.

Keywords: Benchmarking; Financial Statement Analysis; Liquidity; Leverage; Market Value; Profitability

Preamble:-

Ratio analysis is a complex tool for studying the capital structure of a business concern. It is the most accurate and crucial instrument for assessing and judging the effectiveness and efficiency of a business concern in the various areas of operations. It establishes quantitative relationship between the items or group of items of any financial statements. In 1919, Alexander Wall invented the analysis of financial statements with the help of ratios.

Introduction to Ratio Analysis

Ratios are Important because they are used in synopsise wide relationships and outcomes of a business concern's financial statements. It can be known as the performance and progress indicators of a business concern. Furthermore Ratios are actually crucial for the object of conferring performance from year to year, and the performance of different companies.

Ratio analysis is basically the process of ascertaining and exposing the relationship of items or group of items in the financial statements. The relationships are of two types-Associate relationships and Cause/Effect Relationships. When two variables are associated it is known as associate relationships e.g. Relationship between costs of goods sold and cost of raw material. In another case when there is change in one variable due to change in another variable it is known as cause or effect relationship e.g. Relation between sales and profit, but there is one thing in common that both the relationships are measured in terms of ratio. We can conclude that ratio analysis is not actually restricted to the calculation of ratios, however ratio analysis is the method of plotting and diagnosing numerical relationships based on financial statements. Ratio analysis is widely accepted for analyzing financial statements in the accounting

world.

Expressions of Ratios

Ratios actually can be understood in three forms-

- **Ratio as Turnover:** - when ratio is calculated between two numeric values and when one variable is divided by another variable it is called turnover and it is written in Times. e.g. sale is 20,000 and profit is 80000, we can conclude that profit is 4 times greater than sales.
- **Ratio as Proportion:** - In this form, the relationship between two figures is expressed in expressed in common denominator. Current assets are 20,000 and current liabilities are 10,000 then we conclude that the ratio between current assets and current liabilities will be 2:1.
- **Ratio as Percentage:** - In this form relationship between two variable is expressed in terms of percentage .e.g. sales are 80,000 and profit is 20,000 then percentage of gross profit ratio will be 25%.

Cautions taken by financial manager for using ratios

As we all know that ratio is a very important part of financial management, but it should be handled in a very alert manner. There are some issues on which financial manager should always be attentive before dealing with ratios-

- Financial manager should have aptitude to understand the nature of accounting data, which is used in developing financial statements, from which ratios are calculated.
- Financial manager should rapidly compile the ratios because maximum utility can be gained only if ratios are made available on time they are needed.
- Cost is associated with every concept of a business concern. Calculation of ratios is also a costly affair, so useless and undesired ratios should not be calculated.
- Ratios will always change with the changing situation of the business. So financial manager should always look after these changes.

Classification of Ratios

Financial ratios based on balance sheet and profit and loss account are classified on the following basis-

A. Structural Classification-Ratios are Classified on the basis of information given in financial statements-Balance Sheet Ratios:- The components are drawn from balance sheet that's why it is known as balance sheet ratios or Financial Ratios. E.g. current ratio, liquid ratio, debt equity ratio, proprietary ratio, capital gear ratio, fixed assets ratio, etc.

Profit and Loss Account Ratios:-The components are drawn from profit and loss account that's why it is known as profit or loss account ratios or income statement ratios or operating ratios. e.g. gross profit ratio, net profit ratio, operating ratio, expenses ratio, stock turnover ratio, etc.

Inter-Statement Ratios or Combined Ratios:- The components are drawn from both balance sheet and profit and loss account that's why it is known as combined ratios.eg. return on capital employed, return on owner's funds, debtor turnover ratio, return on total investment, debtors turnover ratio, creditors turnover ratio, fixed assets turnover ratio, working capital turnover ratio, etc.

B. Functional Classification:-

1. Liquidity Ratios: - Liquidity ratios are those ratios which are actually used to measure the capability of

the firm to meet its short term obligation from its short term resources. These ratios actually highlights the solvency condition and especially short term solvency condition. These ratios include-

- Current Ratio or Working Capital Ratio or 2:1 Ratio-
- Liquid Ratio or Quick Ratio or Acid Test Ratio-
- Absolute liquidity Ratios or Super Quick Ratio or Cash Position Ratio

Current Ratios or Working Capital Ratio: - The current ratio is a measure of short term solvency of a firm. This ratio defines the relationship between the current assets and current liabilities. This ratio shows the ability of the firm to meet its short term obligation or we can say that it shows the degree of liquidity. The formula used is-

Current Ratio=Current Assets/Current Liabilities

Interpretation and Significance:-

Ideal ratio is 2:1, the logic behind this is even when assets realized 50% of their book value and that would be adequate to pay off current liabilities.

Current assets should be double of current liabilities then only firm can run its business effectively and efficiently. Thus, the ratio reveals the ability of the firm to meet its current obligation and the margin of safety of funds to short term creditors. If the current ratio is higher it is good from the creditor's point of view but extremely high ratio is not good from the management's point of view because more of funds are being engaged in the unproductive uses e.g. inventory etc. which do not fetch any returns, it is the indicator of firm's poor investment and credit policy. Whereas declining and low ratio would indicate inadequate margin of safety for creditors, no cash to pay the creditors and less working capital etc. therefore this ratio should not be taken as a barometer of measuring real liquidity of a firm. It is a quantitative index rather than qualitative.

Liquid or Quick Ratio or Acid Test Ratio: -

It measures the instant liquidity available with the firm for paying the debts or in other words it measures the debt paying ability of the firm. This ratio establishes the relationship between liquid current assets and current liabilities. The formula used is-

Liquid or Quick Ratio =	Liquid or Quick Assets
	Current Liabilities

Or

Liquid or Quick Ratio =	Current Assets –(Stock + Prepaid Expenses)
	Current Liabilities

Liquid or quick assets refers to all the current assets except inventory and prepaid expenses, because inventory can't be easily converted into cash and prepaid expenses and prepaid expenses don't provide cash it actually reduces the cash. Current liabilities are same as current ratio.

Interpretation and Significance: Liquid ratio is considered to be superior as compared to current ratio when it comes to measure liquidity positions of the firm. We can say that liquid ratio is an indication of a firm's ability to meet unexpected demand for working capital. Ideal Ratio is 1:1. A high Liquidity Ratio

compared to current ratio may indicate under stocking while a low liquid ratio indicates over stocking. If the liquid ratio is more than ideal ratio 1:1 that means firm condition seems to be sound and good. If ratio is less than ideal ratio that means firm condition is unsound.

Absolute Liquid Ratio or Super Quick Ratio or Cash Position Ratio:-

It establishes the relationship between absolute liquid assets (cash in hand, marketable securities and bank balance) or super quick assets and liquid or quick liabilities (includes all current liabilities except bank overdrafts). Debtors and receivables are excluded from liquid assets. This ratio is not in much use. The formula used is-

Absolute Liquid Ratio =	Absolute Liquid Assets	
	Quick/ Liquid Liabilities	

Interpretation and Significance: Ideal Ratio is 0.5:1. It is assumed that fifty paise worth of absolute liquid assets are considered sufficient for one rupee worth of current liabilities.

Liquidity ratios are measured in two dimensions, first one indicates the adequacy of current assets for meeting current liabilities e.g. current, liquidity and absolute liquidity ratios and the other dimension of liquidity is the determination of the rate at which various current assets are converted into the cash e.g. inventory turnover ratio, debtors turnover ratios.

Profitability

The principal motivating force behind conducting business is profit. The ability of the firm or company or a business concern is determined by the volume of the profit earned. There is a positive relation between the efficiency and the profit of the business concern, the larger the profits the more efficient and profitable the business becomes and the lower the profits the lesser efficient the business becomes.

Meaning and Definition of Profitability

The word "Profitability" is composed of two words 'profit' and 'ability'. The word 'profit' is defined in various ways. Profit is an absolute measure of earning capacity and profitability is the relative measure of the earning capacity. Profitability depends on many factors such as quantum of sales, cost of production and use of financial resources etc. profitability is always measured by its profitability ratios. *Ratios especially selected to measures the relative profit position of an enterprise are known as profitability ratios.*

These ratios indicate overall managerial efficiency. There are three types of profitability ratios first is based on sales, second is based on expenses and third is based on investments or assets.

- **Profitability Based on Sales**
- Gross Profit Ratio or Gross Profit Margin Ratio
- Net Profit Ratio
- Operating Profit Ratio or Operating Profit Margin
- **Profitability Based on Expenses**
- Operating Ratio
- Expenses Ratio
- **Profitability Based on Investments or Assets**

- Return on Total Assets
- Return on Capital Employed or Return on Investment
- Return on Equity Shareholders fund or Return on Equity Capital
- Return on Net Worth or Shareholder's Funds or Shareholder's Investment or Proprietor's Funds

Profitability Based on Sales

Profit is a factor of sales and is earned indirectly as a part of sales revenue. A business concern only works to earn the profits. But how much profit should be earned to meet all the costs of the business. How much the share of profit is being used to, meet the cost of goods sold, Depreciation taxes etc. All this and other aspects can be analyzed with the help of profitability ratios. All these ratios are always expressed in percentage.

Gross Profit Ratio or Gross Profit Margin Ratio:- This ratio express the relationship between gross profit and sales or net sales, and expressed in terms of percentage. It can be calculated as under-

Gross Profit Ratio =	Gross Profit	x100
	Net Sales	

This ratio is calculated to find the profitability of the business or in simple words we can say that this ratio shows the profit earning potentiality of a firm. ***This ratio should always be higher.*** A high Gross Profit Margin ratio is a sign of good management. The higher the ratio the greater will be the margin that's why it is also called margin ratio. Gross profit or gross margin ratio can increase due to any of the following factors:

- Increase in the sales of higher margin items.
- Decrease in the cost of goods sold
- Increase in sales price and the cost should remain the same.

If the gross profit ratio is lower than expectation then it proves that profit in business is not sufficient in comparison to sales. This situation is not healthy for the business. Hence it should be carefully investigated. Many factors are responsible for decrease in gross profits they are the following-

- Higher cost of goods sold
- Firm's inability to purchase raw materials at favorable terms
- Inefficient utilization of plant and machinery
- Over investment in plant and machinery
- Resulting into higher cost of production.

Net Profit Ratio: This ratio is the overall measure of the firm's ability to turn each rupee of sales into net profit. Net Profit ratio measures the relationship between net profit and sales of a firm.

Net Profit Ratio =	Net Profit after tax	x100
	Net Sales	
Or		
Net Profit Ratio =	Net Profit before tax	x100
	Net Sales	

Net Profit ratio is calculated for measuring the managerial efficiency using "net profit before tax" and if calculated for owner's purpose or comparing two firms, "net profit after tax" is used.

Net profit is a good indicator of the efficiency of a business firm. ***This ratio should always be higher.*** A higher ratio would only mean adequate returns to the owners and sound management whereas lower ratio shows inadequate returns to the owners, decline in profits and mismanagement.

Operating Profit Ratio or Operating Profit Margin Ratio:-This ratio establishes the relationship between operating profits and net sales. Operating profits means excess of gross profits over operating expenses and net sales means total sales less sales returns. This ratio determines the operational efficiency of the management and it shows average profit on per 100 rs. of sales and what part of sales remains available for non-operating expenses.

Operating Profit Ratio =	Operating Profit	x100
	Net Sales	
Or		

Operating Profit Ratio =	Gross Profit - Operating Expenses	x100
	Net Sales	

In some firms, the profit from main business is very low, but profit from secondary branches e.g. Interest on bank deposits and dividends on bank share etc. is so much that the actual net profit of the firm at the end is enhanced. Higher the ratio, the better would be operational efficiency of the firm.

Profitability Based on Expenses

All these ratios are always expressed in percentage.

Operating Ratio: - This ratio measures the relationship between operating cost and net sales. The operating profit is a yardstick of operating efficiency (production, purchase and/or sale).

Operating Ratio =	Cost of Goods Sold + Operating Expenses	x100
	Net Sales	

Or

Operating Ratio =	Operating Cost	x100
	Net Sales	

And

Net Operating Ratio =	(100 - Operating Ratio)	

The operating cost refers to cost of goods sold plus operating expenses. Cost of goods sold is computed by adding purchases and direct expenses (relating to purchase and expenses) in opening stock and deducting the closing stock. The operating expenses include office and administrative expenses (salary, rent, depreciation, director's fees etc.). But abnormal expenses like preliminary expenses, donations, and share or debenture issue expenses are excluded from operating expenses.

The ratio indicates operational efficiency and profit earning capacity of the business.

A high ratio is unfavorable since it will leave a small amount of operating income to meet interest, dividends etc. Therefore, the lower the operating ratio, the higher the operating profit to recover non-operating expenses e.g. dividend, interest etc.

An operating ratio between 75% and 85% is generally considered as standard for manufacturing firms.

Expenses Ratios:- All these ratios are always expressed in percentage. These ratios measures the

relationship between different expenses to net sales. The expense ratio indicates the variations in expenses, where some of the expenses are in increasing trend while others may be in falling trend. That's why, to study the behavior of specific expense items, the ratio of expenses to sales is calculated. This ratio when compared from year to year for the firm will throw light on managerial policies and programme. For example, the increasing selling expenses, without sufficient increase in sales can imply uncontrolled sales promotional expenditure, inefficiency of the marketing department or general rise in selling expenses. Therefore this ratio is calculated to express the relationship of each item of cost of goods sold and operating expenses to net sales.

Expenses Ratio =	Expenses	x100
	Net Sales	

Or

Material Consumed Ratio =	Material Consumed (all the Expenses can be written)	x100
	Net Sales	

Profitability Based on Investments or Assets:-

The efficiency of the firm is judged by the profits, the firm has earned. The amount of profit sometimes greatly depends upon the volume of investments in assets. The profitability of a business concern can also be analysed with reference to the assets employed to earn a return. Generally, the more the assets employed, greater should be the profits and vice-a-versa. This generates the need for calculating ratios with reference to capital and assets to measure the real profitability.

Return on Total Assets:- This ratio measures the relationship between total funds invested i.e. total assets and net profit after tax but before interest. Total assets include all fixed assets, current assets and non-trading investments.

The return on total assets can be calculated as follows :

Return on Total Assets =	Net Profit After Tax Before Interest	x100
	Total Assets	

Or

Return on Total Assets =	Net Profit After Tax + Interest	x100
	Total Assets	

Interpretation and Significance: This ratio measures the profit- ability of investment which reflects managerial efficiency. **The higher the ratio**, the better is the profit earning capacity of the firm and vice-versa.

Technically, this ratio suffers from the drawback that the interest paid to the creditors is excluded from the net profit. Therefore, to consider real earnings, interest on long term loans should be added back to profit after tax.

Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) or Return on Investment (ROI):-The profitability of the business can be judged from the point of view of the total funds employed in the business. The vital object of making investments in any business is to gain maximum returns on capital employed. Therefore, to compare profits with capital employed return on capital employed ratio is calculated. This ratio measures the relationship between net profit before interest and tax and capital employed.

Ratio of return on capital employed has been calculated by using the following formula-

ROCE	=	Net Profit Before Interest and Tax (PBIT)	x 100
		Capital Employed	

Or

$$\text{ROCE} = \text{Assets Turnover} \times \text{Profit Margin}$$

Or

ROCE	=	Net Sales	x100
		Total Assets	

It should be remembered that profit after interest and tax PBIT is used for measuring managerial efficiency and profit after interest and tax PAIT is used for comparing two firms or computation of owner's purpose. Some experts apply "average capital employed" rather than capital employed.

Interpretation and Significance: - Profit plays the key role in business. The ratio is the barometer of overall performances of the enterprises. It measures how efficiently and effectively the capital employed in business is being used. In simple words it measures the earning power of the net assets of the business, furthermore, this ratio can also be used to judge the borrowing policies of the enterprises e.g. ratio on return on investment is 10% and firm borrows at 20% we can conclude that firm is in loss or firm's borrowing rate is lesser than the increasing rate. We can even compare the working of two similar as well as dissimilar firms with the help of this ratio. This ratio is important tool for making capital budgeting decisions.

Return on Equity Shareholder's fund or Return on Equity Capital: -Equity shareholders are the real owners of the company who bears all the risk, participate in management and are entitled to the profits. Return on equity shareholders fund establishes relationship between profit available for equity shareholders and equity shareholders fund. This ratio indicates as to how well the funds of the owners have been used by the firm.

Return on Equity Capital	=	Net Profit After Tax – Preference Dividend	x100
		Equity Shareholder's Fund	

Sometimes profit is expressed as a percentage paid up equity share capital to know the dividend paying capacity of the company. This is considered to be a better measure of profitability for inter-firm comparison. The formula for this will be as:

Return on Equity Capital	=	(Net Profit After Tax – Preference Dividend)	x100
		Paid Up Equity Share Capital	

Equity shareholder's funds refers to equity share capital, revenue and capital reserves and undistributed profits and surplus (after deducting all the fictitious assets and accumulated losses)

Interpretation and Significance: - this ratio is the best measure of a company's profit earning capacity. **The higher the ratio**, the better the performance. It is to be noted that due to issue of new shares or buy back of shares the equity or preference share capital keep on changing through the year, that's why average shareholder's fund is used to calculate return on net worth and return on equity shareholder's fund. In the absence of opening balance, closing balances are used.

Return on Net Worth or Shareholder's Funds or Shareholder's Investment or Proprietor's Funds: -

This ratio expresses the percentage relationship between net profit after interest and tax and net worth or shareholder's funds. It is used to ascertain the rate of return on resources provided by the shareholders or in other words this ratio is calculated to find out how efficiently the funds supplied by the shareholders have been used.

Return on Shareholder's Investment or funds	=	Net Profit After Interest and Tax	x100
		Shareholder's Investment or Shareholder's Funds or Net Worth	

Interpretation and Significance: - This ratio measures the amount of earnings for each rupee that the shareholders have invested in the company. Higher the ratio more efficient will be the management and utilization of shareholder's funds.

Conclusion-

This article has made a fair attempt to express the conceptual frame work of the liquidity and profitability ratios. Ratio analysis is a technical and quantitative analysis of a company's financial statements. It is a tool that's used for making comparisons across the companies within one industry or across the sector for the same company. These ratios are also used by financial institutions and suppliers for estimating the solvency of the business. These ratios help in determining the efficiency of business to use its resources in generating profit and increasing shareholder value. The financial decisions of the investor are highly affected by these ratios. So it is concluded that liquidity and profitability ratios present the actual picture of the business concern.

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GST : A Threat or A Boon

Dr. Chitra Rathore

India is a federal country made up of various units known as States. Some of these states are larger than most medium sized countries of the world in terms of population. These states elect governments with an expectation of implementation of the political priorities of their societies. The GST implemented promise to streamline the multiple layers of taxes and deliver India as one market, at the other hand it snatches the financial autonomy of the States. States owe tax structure autonomy to pay for priorities and to transform society. The GST destroys that transformative possibility at the state level. A federal structure considers states to be policy laboratories. These labs cannot really work with policy experiments if they do not have the power to raise revenue and pay for it themselves.

Implementation of GST is a situation where States would have surrendered their fiscal autonomy to the Central government. In such a situation, a State would be barred from texturing its laws in a manner befitting the necessities of its people. Now a debate with a doubt has geared up that whether the GST is going to be equally beneficial to all the states and their sovereignty as for the Centre. The financial autonomy of the state is going to get suppressed by the GST burden or going flourish by its flawless colours?

Introduction

Goods & Services Tax Law in India is a **comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax** that is levied on every **value addition**.

In simple words, Goods and Service Tax is an indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services. GST Law has replaced many indirect tax laws that previously existed in India.

GST is **one indirect tax** for the **entire country**.

So, before Goods and Service Tax, the pattern of tax levy was as follows:

Under the GST regime, the tax will be levied at every point of sale. In case of interstate sales, Central GST and State GST will be charged. Intra-state sales will be chargeable to Integrated GST.

Now let us try to understand the definition of Goods and Service Tax – “GST is a comprehensive, **multi-stage, destination-based tax** that will be levied on every **value addition**.”(1,2)

Multi-stage

There are multiple change-of-hands an item goes through along its supply chain: from manufacture to final sale to the consumer.

Let us consider the following case:

- Purchase of raw materials
- Production or manufacture
- Warehousing of finished goods

Sale to wholesaler

Sale of the product to the retailer

Sale to the end consumer

Goods and Services Tax will be levied on each of these stages, which makes it a multi-stage tax.

Value Addition

The manufacturer who makes biscuits buys flour, sugar and other material. The value of the inputs increases when the sugar and flour are mixed and baked into biscuits.

The manufacturer then sells the biscuits to the warehousing agent who packs large quantities of biscuits and labels it. That is another addition of value after which the warehouse sells it to the retailer.

The retailer packages the biscuits in smaller quantities and invests in the marketing of the biscuits thus increasing its value.

GST will be levied on these value additions i.e. the monetary worth added at each stage to achieve the final sale to the end customer.

Destination-Based

Consider goods manufactured in Maharashtra and are sold to the final consumer in Karnataka. Since Goods & Service Tax (GST) is levied at the point of consumption, in this case, Karnataka, the entire tax revenue will go to Karnataka and not Maharashtra.(3,4)

Journey of GST in India

The GST journey began in the year 2000 when a committee was set up to draft GST Law. It took 17 years from then for the Law to evolve. In 2017 the GST Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. On 1st July 2017 the GST Law came into force.

15 minutes through ClearTax GST

Advantages Of GST

GST will mainly remove the Cascading effect on the sale of goods and services. Removal of cascading effect will directly impact the cost of goods. The cost of goods should decrease since tax on tax is eliminated in the GST regime.

GST is also mainly technologically driven. All activities like registration, return filing, application for refund and response to notice needs to be done online on the GST Portal. This will speed up the processes.



components of GST

There are 3 taxes applicable under GST: CGST, SGST & IGST.

- **CGST:** Collected by the Central Government on an intra-state sale (Eg: Within Maharashtra)
- **SGST:** Collected by the State Government on an intra-state sale (Eg: Within Mahaashtra)
- **IGST:** Collected by the Central Government for inter-state sale (Eg: Maharashtra to Tamil Nadu)(5,6)

In most cases, the tax structure under the new regime will be as follows:

Transaction	New Regime	Old Regime	
Sale within the State	CGST + SGST	VAT + Central Excise/Service tax	Revenue will be shared equally between the Centre and the State
Sale to another State	IGST	Central Sales Tax + Excise/Service Tax	There will only be one type of tax (central) in case of inter-state sales. The Center will then share the IGST revenue based on the destination of goods.

Illustration:

Let us assume that a dealer in Gujrat had sold the goods to a dealer in Punjab worth Rs. 50,000. The GST rate is 18% comprising of only IGST.

In such case, the dealer has to charge Rs. 9,000 as IGST. This IGST revenue will go to the Central Government.

- The same dealer sells goods to a consumer in Gujrat worth Rs. 50,000. The GST rate on the good is 12%. This rate comprises of CGST at 6% and SGST at 6%.

The dealer has to collect Rs. 6,000 as Goods and Service Tax. Rs. 3,000 will go to the Central Government and Rs. 3,000 will go to the Gujarat government as the sale is within the state.(7,8)

Tax Laws before GST

In the pre-GST regime, there were many indirect taxes levied by both state and center. States mainly collected taxes in the form of Value Added Tax (VAT). Every state had a different set of rules and regulations.

Interstate sale of goods was taxed by the Center. CST (Central State Tax) was applicable in case of interstate sale of goods. Other than above there were many indirect taxes like entertainment tax, octroi and local tax that was levied by state and center.

This lead to a lot of overlapping of taxes levied by both state and center.

For example, when goods were manufactured and sold Excise Duty charged by the center was charged by the center. Over and above Excise Duty, VAT was also charged by the State. This lead to a tax on tax also known as cascading effect of taxes.

The following is the list of indirect taxes in the pre-GST regime:

Central Excise Duty

Duties of Excise

Additional Duties of Excise
 Additional Duties of Customs
 Special Additional Duty of Customs
 Cess
 State VAT
 Central Sales Tax
 Purchase Tax
 Luxury Tax
 Entertainment Tax
 Entry Tax
 Taxes on advertisements
 Taxes on lotteries, betting, and gambling

All these taxes have been replaced with Central GST, State GST, and Integrated GST.

Changes has GST brought

In the pre-GST regime, tax on tax was calculated and paid by every purchaser including the final consumer. This tax on tax is called Cascading Effect of Taxes.

GST avoids this cascading effect as the tax is calculated only on the value-add at each stage of transfer of ownership. Understand what the cascading effect is and how GST helps by watching this simple video:

GST will improve the collection of taxes as well as boost the development of Indian economy by removing the indirect tax barriers between states and integrating the country through a uniform tax rate.(9,10)

Illustration:

Based on the above example of biscuit manufacturer along with some numbers, let's see what happens to the cost of goods and the taxes in a pre GST and GST scenarios.

Tax calculations in Pre GST regime:

Action	Cost	10% Tax	Total
Manufacturer	1,000	100	1,100
Warehouse adds label and repacks @ 300	1,400	140	1,540
Retailer advertises @ 500	2,040	204	2,244
Total	1,800	444	2,244

Along the way, the tax liability was passed on at every stage of the transaction and the final liability comes to rest with the customer. This is called the **Cascading Effect of Taxes** where a tax is paid on tax and the value of the item keeps increasing every time this happens.

Tax calculations in GST regime:

Action	Cost	10% Tax	Actual Liability	Total
Manufacturer	1,000	100	100	1,100
Warehouse adds label and repacks @ 300	1,300	130	30	1,430
Retailer advertises @ 500	1,800	180	50	1,980
Total	1,800		180	1,980

In the case of Goods and Services Tax, there is a way to claim credit for tax paid in acquiring input. What happens in this case is, the individual who has paid a tax already can claim credit for this tax when he submits his taxes.

In the end, every time an individual is able to claim input tax credit, the sale price is reduced and the cost price for the buyer is reduced because of a lower tax liability. The final value of the biscuits is therefore reduced from Rs. 2,244 to Rs. 1,980, thus reducing the tax burden on the final customer.

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"An Insight of Amendments Made In The Arbitration & Conciliation Act In Contemporary Indian Scenario And Its Relevance In Changing Mercantile Environment"

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Introduction

Arbitration as a component for dispute determination is wanted to relate with financial advance and maintain a strategic distance from delayed case. The development of the law of arbitration in India can be followed back to three enactments beginning from the arbitration act 1940, the arbitration (protocol and convention), 1937 and the foreign award (recognition and enforcement act) 1961 and this act of 1940 chiefly managed domestic arbitration and intercession of court was required in all phases of the proceedings, as the arbitration act of 1940 was felt to be old. To guarantee proceeded with impact to the arrangements of this act, parliament promulgated second arbitration and conciliation ordinance 1996.

After the ordinance was passed by the parliament and the arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 appeared. The plan of this enactment was to combine and correct the law identifying with local arbitration, international commercial arbitration and enforcement of foreign awards and it likewise enhances the instrument for the rapid determination of the disputes that emerge between the gatherings to a contract and in addition limits legal intercession. This act of 1996 has both procedural and substantive viewpoints; be that as it may, this Act is procedural in nature. To make our laws as per the laws received by United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the said Act continues on the premise of UN model law. In any case. there were different evident extension for act of spontaneity in this act and to acquire greater clearness the arbitration laws and also make the arbitration procedure more disentangled there was a requirement for amendment prepare in this act, So an ordinance was proclaimed by the governing body known as (Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Ordinance 2015) which was an endeavour towards making arbitration a favoured method of settlement and furthermore to decrease load on courts.

The Amendment Act is certainly an improvement towards culminating Indian Arbitration Law and has been hailed for giving fundamental main thrust to the advancement of the Indian arbitration administration. A modest endeavour has been made to give the experiences and fundamentally break down the amendments joined in the 2015 amendment act and its impact.

Critical Analysis of The Amendments Incorporated In The Arbitration And Conciliation (amendment) Act, 2015

•Interim Measures

•By Court

After the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Bharat Aluminium and Co. v. Kaiser Aluminium and Co.* ("BALCO") the Indian courts had no jurisdiction to intervene in arbitrations which were seated outside India. Post BALCO, if the assets of a party were located in India, and there was a likelihood of the dissipation of the assets, the other party could not approach the Indian courts for interim orders. Since the interim orders made by arbitral tribunals outside India could not be enforced in India, it created major

hurdles for parties who had chosen to arbitrate outside India. This anomaly has been addressed in the Amendment Act with the insertion of Section 2(2), which makes the provision for interim relief(s) also applicable in cases where the place of arbitration is outside India, subject to an agreement to the contrary. However, there are few concerns. This option is only applicable to parties to an "international commercial arbitration" with a seat outside India. This means that the protection will not be available to two Indian parties who choose to arbitrate outside India.

The amendments to section 9 envisage that if an interim order is passed by the court before the commencement of the arbitral proceedings then in such case the arbitration proceedings must commence within a period of 90 days from the date of the order or within the time as determined by the court. The court shall also not entertain any application under this section unless it finds that the circumstances exist which may not render the remedy under section 17 efficacious.

These amendments to this section are brought in order to avert delays in the commencement of the arbitral proceedings and also to ensure that parties to ultimately restore to arbitration mechanism and get their disputes settled through arbitration mechanism on merits. After the constitution of tribunal the powers under section 9 can be exercised only in case if the court has reason to believe that the remedies provided under section 17 are rendered inefficient.

•By Arbitral Tribunal

Amendments to section 17 of the Act provide for the power of issuing interim measures by the arbitral tribunal which are now congruent to the powers possessed by the courts. In order to reduce the intervention of courts and to facilitate the parties to arbitral tribunal, the amendment to this Act provides that once the arbitral tribunal has been constituted, the courts cannot entertain application for interim measures under section 9 unless there are circumstances which may not render the remedy of obtaining interim measures from arbitral tribunal inefficient. This can also be seen from the case *Sri Tufa Chatterjee v. Sri Rangan dharthat* even though an earlier application for interim relief may have been filed in Court, once arbitral proceedings have commenced and an arbitral tribunal has been appointed, interim relief would have to be sought before the learned Arbitrator. The Court would be deprived of its power to grant interim relief unless the Court is satisfied that circumstances exist, which may not render the remedy provided under Section 17 efficacious. In this case, there are no such circumstances. However, considering that the application for interim relief had been entertained long before the amendment and an interim order had been in force, the Court might have passed limited interim relief and remitted the parties to proceedings under Section 17 before the Arbitral Tribunal.

The amendment also gives clarity to the fact that such interim measures granted by the arbitral tribunal will have the same effect as that of the civil court under civil procedure code, 1908. This is a significant step as the interim orders passed by the arbitral tribunal under the previous arbitration act could not be statutorily enforced, whereas under the new arbitration act the arbitral tribunal has the power to order interim measures even after making of the arbitral award, but before it is enforced.

•Appointment of The Arbitrator

As far as the "appointment of an arbitrator" under section 11 is concerned the new arbitration law makes it necessary for the Supreme Court or High Court or the person designated by them to appoint the arbitrator within 60 days from the date of service of notice to the opposite party. As per this new act, the expression chief justice which is used in the earlier act has been replaced with Supreme Court or as the

case may be (high court or any person designated by such court). But the designation of any person or institution by Supreme Court for making the appointment of arbitrator shall not be considered as a delegation of judicial power by, as the ambit of powers conferred to a person or institution so designated shall only be limited to the appointment of arbitrator according to the provisions of this act, also the Supreme Court or the case may be (High Court) while considering the application regarding the appointment of arbitrator shall confine with the examination of the existing arbitration agreement as well as any person so designated shall be confined to the conditions specified in the arbitration agreement between the parties.

Under this section the new act also specifies that the decisions made by the Supreme Court or High Court or any person designated by such court shall be final and attempts have been also made to fix the fees payable to arbitrator and empower the High Court to frame rules as it may be necessary, after taking into consideration the provisions specified in the fourth schedule. The proposed amendments made to this section are to ensure that there is an expediting the process for appointment of the arbitrator and also to create the nexus between the provisions of section 11 and section 12(1) which did not exist earlier.

•Grounds For Challenge Regarding The Appointment Of Arbitrator

Amendment to section 12, as per new Act provides for the declaration on the part of arbitrator regarding his impartiality and independence. A schedule has also been inserted (fifth schedule) which gives rise to justifiable doubt to impartiality and independence of arbitrator. The circumstances given in the fifth schedule are very exhaustive and any person not falling under the said schedule is likely to be independent and impartial in all respects.

Although in the *Reliance Communication Ltd. Vs. state of Bihar and Ors.* The petitioner raised grievance under section 12 of this act which provides for an independent forum to decide the dispute as for the action taken by the facilitation council without embarking the conciliation itself and cannot be an independent forum. The court held that it is a misplaced apprehension if facilitation council satisfies all the conditions of section 12 and have no interest with the parties then it can be an independent body. The court found that this council has not followed the procedure of section 18 but on this ground, the court doesn't find any objection from the petitioner company and cannot ask them to refer to an alternate forum.

Also, another schedule (seventh schedule) is added and a provision has been inserted that in regard to any prior agreement of the parties, if the arbitrator's relationship with the parties or the counsel or the subject matter of dispute falls in any of the categories mentioned in the seventh schedule, it would act as an ineligibility to act as an arbitrator. However, subsequent to disputes having arisen, parties may by expressly entering into a written agreement waive the applicability of this provision.

•Time Limit For Arbitral Award And Fast Track Procedure

In order to address the criticism that arbitration is a time-consuming process in India, the amended arbitration act provides for time bound proceedings. As per the amended section 29A has been inserted which provides that an award should be passed by the arbitral tribunal within 12 months from the date from which the arbitral tribunal enters upon reference, but if the award is passed within 6 months from the date from which the arbitral tribunal enters upon reference, the Tribunal shall be entitled to receive such amount of additional fees as agreed by the parties. The parties can also extend this period for maximum six 6 months by their consent, after which the mandate of the arbitrator shall terminate unless the court will extend the period for sufficient cause or on such other terms as it may deem fit. Also while

extending the said period under this section if the court finds that the proceedings have been delayed for the reasons attributable to the arbitrator then the court may order reduction of the fees of the arbitrator up to 5% for each month. As well as the application for extension of time shall be disposed by the Court within 60 days from the service of notice to the opposite party.

According to the new ordinance section 29 B has also be inserted which gives party an option to opt for a fast track procedure at any stage of the arbitral proceedings under which the award has to be passed within 6 months from the date from which the arbitrators receive written notice of their appointment, if the award under this section is not made within the specified period then provisions of section 29A would be applicable. The dispute referred as per the provisions of this section shall be decided by the arbitral tribunal on the basis of the written pleadings, documents and submission filed by the parties without oral hearing and the arbitral tribunal also has the power to call for further clarification or information from the parties in addition to the pleadings and documents filed by the parties. Oral hearings can only be conducted if the parties to the arbitration make a request or if the arbitral tribunal considers it necessary for clarifying certain issues.

•Grounds For Challenging The Arbitral Award

The scope of "public policy" under section 34 has been narrowed down and as per the amended section an arbitral award can only be set aside on the ground that it is in conflict with the public policy of India if (i) the award was induced by fraud or corruption or was a violation of section 75 or section 81 or (ii) it is in contravention of the fundamental policy of the Indian law or (iii) it is in conflict with the most basic notions of morality or justice. In **ONGC Limited v. Western Geco International Limited** The case, Supreme Court assumed the power to modify the subject matter of an award in the case of violation of the fundamental policy of Indian state. SC widened the scope of public policy and added new grounds:

- 1) Judicial authority shall take decision by applying judicial mind
- 2) Court shall adhere to the principles of natural justice
- 3) Court applied Wednesbury principle of unreasonableness, which says that if any decision is taken by a judicial authority is so irrational that a reasonable man would not have arrived at it. If any of the 3 grounds are violated then, Supreme Court can modify the award passed by the arbitrators.

As per the present amendment made in this section, it is also clear that to challenge an award on the ground of "patent illegality" can only be taken for domestic arbitration and not international arbitration. The new act also provides that the party filing an application for setting aside of an award can only be filed after issuing a prior notice to the other party. the party filing the application has to file an affidavit along with the application endorsing compliance with the requirement of service of prior notice to the opposite party. An application made under this section shall be disposed of within a period of one year from the date of which the notice is served upon to the opposite party.

•No Automatic Stay of The Arbitral Award Upon Filing of An Application To Challenge The Arbitral Tribunal

Prior to this amendment act mere filing a petition in order to challenge the arbitral award would result in an automatic stay of the arbitral award, due to which the court would take several years to decide the petition and it would also make arbitration mechanism time consuming and ineffective. But in the present scenario, the amendment act provides that there would be no automatic stay of the arbitral award and a separate application shall be filed for seeking a stay of the arbitral tribunal. Also when the time for making

an application for setting aside an arbitral award has been expired then such award shall be enforced in accordance with the provisions of the code of civil procedure, 1908. The new law also empowers the court that to grant a stay on the operation of an arbitral award for payment of money subject to the conditions of deposit of whole or a part of the awarded amount.

•Extensive Cost Regime

As per the amendment to section, 31 section 31 A has been inserted which gives wide powers to the arbitral tribunal to award costs. The arbitral tribunal can decide whether the costs are payable, the amount of costs that is to be paid and they are required to be paid. The provision further provides that the unsuccessful party will generally be ordered to pay the costs to the successful party and the costs may include the fees and expense of the arbitrators, courts and witness, legal fees and expenses, administrative costs of the institution and any other cost incurred in relation to the arbitral or court proceeding or the arbitral award. The conduct of parties along with the refusal of a party to unreasonably refuse, a reasonable offer of settlement made by the other party is also a determining factor in the awarding costs. In addition, the new Act lays down detailed parameters for deciding cost, besides providing that an agreement between the parties, that the whole or part of the cost of arbitration is to be paid by the party shall be effective only if such an agreement is made after the dispute in question had arisen. Therefore, a general clause in the agreement stating that cost shall be shared by the parties equally, will not inhibit the tribunal from passing the decision as to costs and making one of the parties to the proceedings to bear whole or as a part of such cost, as may be decided by the tribunal.

•Time Bound Proceedings

The amendment act provides faster timelines in order to make arbitration process more effective. The proviso to section 24 has been added which provides that the arbitral tribunal has to hold oral hearings for the evidence and oral arguments on day to day basis and not to grant any adjournments unless there is any sufficient cause being made out. The arbitral tribunal is also vested with the power to impose costs on the party seeking adjournment without any sufficient cause.

•Reference Of Parties To The Dispute To Arbitration

In Section 8, which mandates any judicial authority to refer the parties to arbitration in respect of an action brought before it, which is the subject matter of arbitration agreement. The sub-section(1) has been amended envisaging that notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of the Supreme Court or any court, the judicial authority shall refer the parties to the arbitration unless it finds that *prima facie* no valid arbitration agreement exists. This subsection is therefore substituted in order to examine the validity of the arbitration agreement and also to ensure that while making a reference to the arbitration, the judicial authority doesn't violate or contravene with any judgement, decree or order of the Supreme Court or any other court. As per the case, **Mahesh Kumar vs. Rajasthan state transport corporation** it was stated that the decision that the court finally makes under section 8 of this act in respect of referring the parties to arbitration is not appealable and it was also held that even if there is a valid arbitration agreement, lack of consent of the parties would allow the court to convert the arbitration to a suit and decide the dispute by applying CPC. When there is no consent the court will not refer the parties to arbitration, mere existence of an arbitration agreement doesn't bar the court's civil jurisdiction in the matter. Further in addition to this sub-section (2) has also been inserted and it is provided that where the original arbitration agreement or the certified copy is not available with the party making the application for reference to arbitration, in such

case the applying party shall file an application along with the copy of the arbitration agreement and a petition shall also be filed praying the court to call upon the other party to the agreement to produce the original arbitration agreement or its duly certified copy before the court. This sub-section inserted in order to extend the scope of this Act, to provide the remedy in cases where a party to the agreement willfully retains the original agreement or its certified copy from the party making an application with malafide intent.

Conclusion

Upon watchful investigation of the amendments conveyed to the 1996 Act, it is absolutely observed that the arbitration amendment Act is a positive stride towards making arbitration speedy and defeating the systemic discomfort of deferrals, high expenses and ineffectual determination of debate, which had tormented the arbitration administration in India. It is additionally apparent that arbitration has advanced throughout the years as the perfect instrument for settling question that would spare courts time and furthermore these new amendments has lessened the obstruction of the court in the arbitration proceedings. The new law additionally makes the statement by the arbitrator about his autonomy and fair-mindedness more sensible when contrasted with an exposed convention under the past administration. Making the arbitrator in charge of the postponement in the arbitration proceedings, for the reasons owing to him, would guarantee that the arbitrators don't take up arbitrations, which are past their abilities. Each arbitration is hence now in light of the quick utilization of the law and its advancement is a proof of its hugeness in the actual proceedings. In this manner arbitration has developed as the most favoured method of settling question, particularly in the corporate and modern domain

Worldwide Impact of Economic & Credit Crises 2007-2009 (With special reference to the U.S., U.K. and India)

Arvind Bhatnagar

Economic and Credit Crises are characterized by sharp and steep decline in valuation of one or few of the assets and the speed of decline is so fast that majority of asset holders are not able to liquidate their position except at huge losses. The losses in turn results into economic showdown which elongates the misery in economic environment. However, history has shown that majority of people do not take lessons from such events and same mistakes are repeated again and again. With improvement in economic conditions the asset valuations also start northward march and people are again attracted towards taking position in the asset. Upto this point, there is no serious behavioural irrationality. But after this stage, the capital gets exhausted and the greed pulls borrowed funds into assets. Aggressive buying of assets shoots up asset prices further and hence igniting the engine which is self-fuelled.

This is the situation we commonly known as "bubble". As the sanity returns, the bubble bursts, resulting into economic and credit crises. Through this paper I make an effort to go through literature on various historical economic crises in brief and identify scenario or events which acted as prelude to the respective crisis. We also analyze role of greed, leveraging and cheap money policies of Government in inflating an asset bubble. The paper is intended to serve as refresher to keep reminding fallacies of human behavior, especially greed.

The root Causes of the credit & Economic Crisis

The roots of the financial problems of the last two/three years can probably be traced back to the deregulation of financial markets in the US the UK and the Western European economies that started in the 1970s and gathered pace in the early 1980s. Deregulation swept away many of the governmental/regulatory controls and freed up organizations to trade across a wider range of activities and territories. Prior to 1970, banks, investment banks (known as merchant banks in the UK at that time), building societies, stockbrokers and insurance companies operated very much in their own specialized trading spheres. In some countries there were also geographical constraints allied to these sector trading constraints: in the US institutions were often restricted to trading in certain states and in Europe, to trading in their own country. In the case of banks, there were tight controls on cash and capital ratios and, specifically, on what percentage of depositors' funds could be lent out of customers. As these controls were relaxed and governments allowed these different financial institutions to raise funds from money markets across the world and not solely from depositors, financial services businesses were able to grow much more rapidly than had been previously possible. The effect was to liberalize credit (i.e. make it easier to borrow money) and effectively to fuel a massive expansion of personal debt, including mortgage debt.

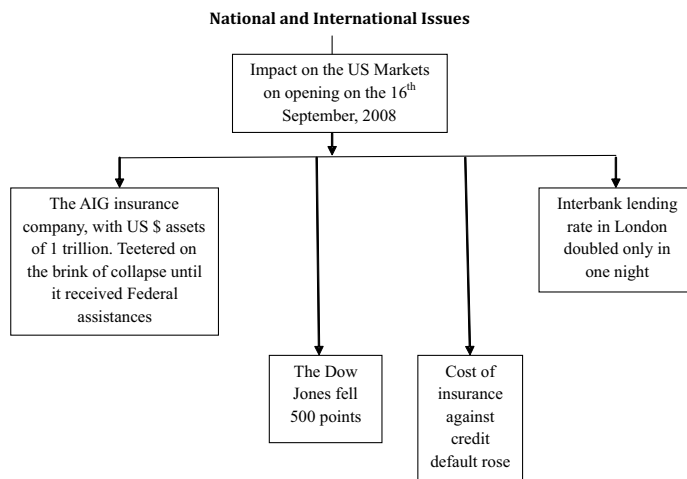
Impact in the Property Sector and Banks

With almost unbroken rises in property values since deregulation the home mortgage markets and the 'buy to let' markets became both very large and very profitable to banks worldwide. Thus some lenders, anxious to retain and expand market share, offered loans that were often more than the face value of the underlying property and were sometimes as high as six or seven times the borrower's income.

This ratio compares to one that generally pertained in the tighter regulatory era where lenders would typically only lend a couple with two incomes and amount equal to twice the higher income plus the lower income. With high returns available on this type of business but, perhaps underestimating the higher element of risk involved, some organizations started to raise funds by selling off 'bundles' of their mortgage and loan deals to other lenders, who were largely unaware of the original, underlying transactions. This process was known as 'securitization'. During early-mid 2007 the oil price began to rise sharply, causing worldwide fears of a trade recession. Rising unemployment triggered the beginning of a sharp rise in mortgage defaults, especially in the US where many mortgages were secured on run-down inner city properties and mobile homes.

These poorer quality mortgages were styled, in the money markets, as 'sub-prime' mortgages (these are type of mortgage characterized as being taken on by a borrower with a low credit rating and often secured on a low value property. Lenders will charge higher interest rates than for conventional mortgages as they seek to compensate for carrying higher risk). Banks became worried about both the value of their own mortgage books and particularly the value of the mortgage-securities investments they had bought from other institutions with the result they became reluctant to lend to other banks in the short-term money markets. This crisis of confidence led to major liquidity problems for many banks and insurance companies worldwide. Liquidity means the ability of institutions, including banks, to meet their short term obligations including repayment of short term loans. The oil price eventually peaked at \$147 per barrel in mid 2008.

The Bank of England had to provide financial support to the Northern Rock Building Society in the latter part of 2007, to prevent a run on the society's cash by depositors. It became necessary to formally nationalize Northern Rock in February 2008 (i.e. the Government became its major shareholder, having used taxpayers' money to support it). Early in 2008 a major US investment bank, Bear Stearns, had to be rescued by JP Morgan with US Government Support. The crisis deepened in the summer of 2008, two major US mortgage finance operations, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, also had to be rescued by the US Federal Government. The, on the 15th September 2008, the biggest bankruptcy in the world to date took place when Lehman Brothers Bank failed with liabilities of US \$600 billion. The US Government declined to step in to save Lehman Brothers, in order to show markets that they could not and would not rescue every troubled financial institution.



Impact on the UK and the US :

In the UK there was a large fall in retail sales, especially in the furnishing and DIY sectors. Businesses, already hit by falling sales and profitability, faced increasing problems in securing bank support for continued trading. Several well known brands either went out of business or had to close a substantial number of outlets, for example MFI, Woolworths and Blacks. Unemployment rose, especially in the 18-24 age groups.

Falls in retail sales and rises in unemployment mean falling taxes revenues for governments worldwide, The UK was no exception. In the 4th quarter of 2008 UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell by 1.5% and the country officially entered a period of recession. The recession continued through 2009. However signs of recovery became apparent in the final quarter of the year. Perhaps one of the most reflective and incisive comments on the crisis period as a whole was that, at the time of their respective failures, the Northern Rock was building society trying to act like an investment bank and Lehman Brothers was an investment bank trying to act like a building society!

Impact on Indian Economy :

India faced a very critical situation with depleted forex reserves and out of control fiscal deficit in 1991. India's current account position worsened during the period starting from 1985 by the mid of 1991. External borrowings doubled from \$35 bn to \$69 bn in the abovementioned period. The Gulf War in 1991 resulting in ballooning of oil import bill and simultaneous slowdown of world economy resulted in worsening of India's balance of trade (Cerra & Saxena, 2002). India had to pledge its gold reserves with IMF and Union Bank of Switzerland to obtain \$202 bn funding with a condition to initiate economic reforms. The currency was significantly devalued in July, 1991 vis-a-vis basket of major foreign currencies. Fiscal reforms put India on recovery path and a full blown crisis was averted. Monetary expansion was not the primary reason for the crisis. It was more of fiscal indiscipline and regulatory environment rather than monetary expansion. The greed to grow faster resulted into the Asian Currency Crisis of 1997. Many South Asian countries such as Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, etc. had increased their interest rates to attract foreign capital. However, there was no corresponding increase in factor productivity (Krugman, 1994) resulting into capital getting channelized towards speculative activities which created asset price bubbles. These countries were also maintaining fixed exchange rates which made the monetary policy ineffective and hence pushing up the cost prices and severely impacting the export sector. High interest rates prompted borrowings from outside country and subsequent lending in domestic market leading to unhedged debt exposure susceptible to exogenous shocks. This resulted in a highly leveraged economy which could have been jolted with slight downturn in activity (Corbett & Vines, 1999). When the reverse capital flow started, it started hurting domestic economies and putting further pressure on pegged exchange rates and balance of payment status. Unable to manage the fixed rates, the currencies of Asian countries like Thailand, Indonesia, etc. were allowed to float against dollar resulting into 50% drop in the exchange rate with Thai Baht depreciating 100% against US Dollar (Kawai, 1998).

This situation made worse as the value of external debt in terms of domestic currency increased significantly. This triggered further bankruptcies and near collapse of financial system. IMF had to intervene to restore the battered currencies and bail out financial system of affected countries.

Worldwide other Impacts :

1. In the UK the Bradford and Bingley Building Society was effectively nationalized in late 2008 and then

partially sold to the Spanish Group Santander Bank. Also late in 2008 the UK Government partially nationalized the struggling Royal Bank of Scotland Group, initially taking a 58% stake, but eventually by late 2009 raising this to some 84%.

2. The UK Government also effectively forced the UK's largest mortgage lender, Halifax Bank of Scotland (HBOS), which was deep trouble, into the Lloyds TSB group and, in January 2009, took a 43.4% stake in the combined business. Other UK banks, such as Barclays and HSBC, although not nationalized, were forced to raise capital by new share issues to preserve their capital ratios.
3. Governments in Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Spain and Switzerland took similar actions to the UK to save several of their now illiquid and undercapitalized banks. Iceland effectively lost its previously heavily aggressive banking sector. In the US a total of 25 banks failed in 2008.
4. Despite a sharp cut in central bank interest rates worldwide, interbank lending rates remained stubbornly high (showing the banks' lack of confidence in each other's financial security), which in turn led to a severe reduction in both personal and corporate credit and a rapid downturn in the housing and construction markets.

One of the classic examples of herd behavior resulting into bubble and its subsequent bust was the dot-com bubble of 2000. USA had experienced tremendous economic run in the decades of 80's and 90's. The value of stocks climbed vis-à-vis GDP rose from 0.6 times in 1982 to 3 times in 1999 with stock market failing only in 1 year in the aforementioned time period. Almost all the vital economic parameters improved with unemployment reducing and growth rate improving. However, the trade deficit widened and domestic saving rate declined alarmingly. Technology revolution reduced cost of transaction dramatically and internet trading attracted millions of Americans who became the home based day traders. Technology revolution was fuelled by venture capitalists putting funds for new ideas and selling their share via IPO when the venture became profitable. Almost all the IPO's were getting listed at price which was significantly higher than issue price.

The gap in issue price had three consequences :

1. There was rush of investors to invest in IPO's.
2. It attracted even more venture capital.
3. More and more investment banks were attracted with the fees of bringing firms to public.

The phenomenon also resulted in pricing IPO's at lesser price so that the price gap on listing is high. However, promoters used to issue very less quantity of shares at that price. Less price and constrained supply pushed the price gaps. This resulted in high valuation of shares remaining with them and hence giving significant boost to their 'book wealth'. Due to aftermath of Asian currency crisis and collapse of Long Term Capital Management, the monetary policy in US was eased which fuelled the mad rush. Within one year after June 1998, market valuation of stocks traded at NYSE rose by 40% and those of NASDAQ (primarily information technology stock) jumped by a whopping 90% indicating 'irrational exuberance' (a term coined by Chairman by US Fed Allan Greenspan in 1996).

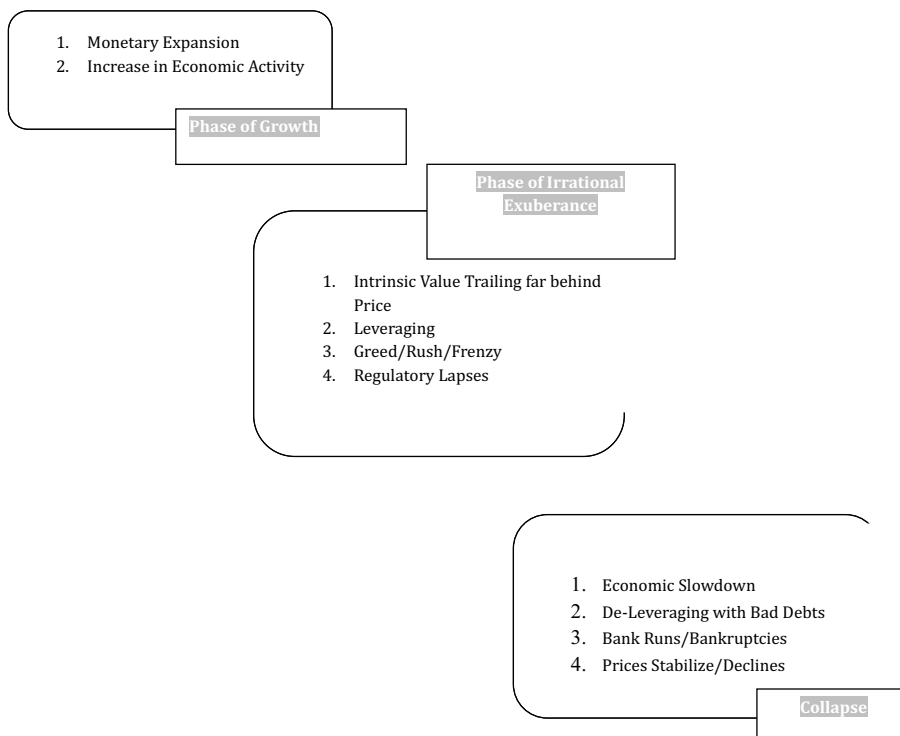
The inflow of capital into US pushed up prices of dollar denominated securities, appreciated US dollar and reducing inflation as foreign goods became cheaper. As the liquidity was subsequently reduced to balance the fiscal position and deficits, the bubble went bust resulting into massive bankruptcies, especially, in IT sector and as capital and savings were evaporated, the economy entered into recession in the new

millennium (Knudleberger & Aliber, 2005). The dot-com bubble is often cited as one of the best examples to study the impact of behavior biases resulting into creation of bubbles.

Global economy went through one of the scariest phases, since The Great Depression, during the sub-prime crisis of 2007-09. The list of factors which led to sub-prime crisis seems to be infinite. It was a deadly combination of greed supported by financial innovation, regulatory lapses, monetary expansion and global inter-linkage. Unlike in other crises (except the Tulip Mania) the derivative instruments had multiplier effect on leveraging of the US economy.

To make the matter worse, the collateral for the leverage were the sub-prime loans, which had increased multiple times to their long term average levels (Iqbal, 2010). One can imagine the weakness of inverted pyramid with the lower most building blocks being fragile. As the real estate prices collapsed the loans started turning bad. This is a general and expected phenomenon. But the defining factor was that the financial institutions had created multiple times leverage based upon those loans with help of derivative instruments like Credit Default Swaps (Petrova, 2009). The losses on account of extremely high leveraged position wiped off capital of large financial institutions and the dominos effect threatened to deterge to American financial system. The shockwaves from the crisis were felt across the global stock markets and global economy slowed down (Lee, 2012). The crisis resulted in some of the largest bankruptcies ever, including the notable one of Lehman Brothers. The painful deleveraging of excess provided a new insight on risk management practices and regulatory structure to curb the excesses. Once again, greed played a spoil sport in the global economic progress.

Generalized Phases of an Economic Crisis



We witnessed Economic & Credit crisis where the greed took the next level. This time, the culprit was neither the public nor the institutions. This time the governments themselves were the culprit. The excessive expenditure vis-à-vis the GDP by Greece took its fiscal deficit to an extent where default of sovereign debt became imperative which would result into huge losses to financial institutions across the world holding those instruments. Similar situation was faced by other countries like Spain, Portugal and Italy. The Populists Governments did not have enough courage to control their fiscal deficit which resulted into their respective economies reaching on verge of bankruptcy (Haidar, 2012). Intervention by IMF and European Union has somewhat stabilized the situation in Europe but crisis is far from over.

Worldwide Impact on the Stock Market :

The stock prices have been steadily declining since reaching their highs in November 2007, the selling intensified following the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in September 2008. When the U.S. House of Representatives failed to pass the Treasury's bailout plan on September 29, the S&P 500 fell 8.8%, its largest one-day percentage decline since Black Monday in 1987. That same day, total U.S. stock market losses exceeded \$1 trillion in a single day which was a milestone as a history. The U.S., Europe and Asia saw major stock market declines, but some markets such as Hong Kong and Russia, fell even farther, In other words, investors seeking refuge from falling markets found nowhere to hide. Even Mexico had declined by more than 33% TYD as of November 2008 – and it was the best performer among large stock markets.

Erosion of Investor's Confidence and Trust :

Poor performances in the bond and stock markets were the most visible reflections of the credit crisis. It was not so visible, but more important that was happening to confidence of investor. At its most basic level, the modern financial system depends on trust and confidence among investors. Without this trust, a dollar bill is just another piece of paper, and a stock certificate holds no value. The important aspects of the credit crisis was that this trust began to erode as investors questioned the solvency of banks and other financial institutions.

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) :

One good indicator of the level of market confidence during the credit crisis was movements in the London interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) LIBOR represents the rate at which large global banks are willing to lend to each other on a short-term basis. In normal times, large banks present little credit risk and therefore LIBOR closely tracks the level and movements of short-term U.S. Treasury securities. This is why LIBOR is rarely discussed outside the confines of the bond market, despite the fact that an estimated \$10 trillion in loans are linked to it. At the height of the credit crisis however, LIBOR became an important topic of mainstream conversation and one of the best indicators of the global credit freeze. After remaining unchanged for more than three months, LIBOR spiked sharply following the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in September of 2008. This spike reflected an increasing unwillingness on the part of banks to lend to one another. In a global economy based on credit and trust, this was an extremely troubling sign, and prompted concern among policymakers that the global financial system faced a systemic collapse. And LIBOR fell dramatically in October 2008 as the combined actions of global policy makers helped to ease the fear among financial market participants. In fact because of central bank's interest rate cuts, LIBOR actually fell to below where it was.

Conclusion :

It becomes exceedingly clear that greed drives the rational interests to irrational exuberance. Governments play an active role in fuelling the greed by easing the money supply so that the 'abnormal' growth continues infinitely. However, while going through the euphoria, people, institutions and Governments forget a basic tenet of economics long run everything returns to 'normal'. Hence, abnormal growth will be neutralized by abnormal decline so the events are 'normalized'. It is desired that regulators preempt the overheating of economy and take necessary precautions that easy money is not available to fuel the bubble. Free markets promote efficiency and competitiveness but are also prone to wild swings in economic cycles. An effective and efficient regulatory system along with economic foresightedness will go a long way in protecting the people at large from pain of unwinding of economic excesses. I have given some of the market reactions to the global credit crisis. Investors who followed the markets during this period do not need to be reminded of the unprecedented volatility markets experienced or the dramatic declines in the values of a wide range of asset classes. However, the most troubling aspect of the crisis was the erosion of investor confidence and trust.

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संत मावजी का सामाजिक दर्शन

दिनेश चन्द शर्मा

साहित्य और समाज का सम्बन्ध अत्योन्याश्रित है। साहित्य को समाज का दर्पण कहा जाता है। इसी को थोड़ा और विस्तार दें तो साहित्य समाज का गत्यात्मक दर्पण है। समाज को सदेह इकाई मान ले तो साहित्य उसकी वाणी है। साहित्य की विषय-वस्तु युगीन परिस्थितियों और परिवेश से ही अपनी अभिव्यक्ति के माध्यम और साधन लिए होती है। इसी परम्परा का अनुसरण वागड़ प्रदेश के कृष्ण भक्त मावजी की रचनाओं एवं वाणियों में लक्षित है। इनकी रचनाओं का अन्वेषक दृष्टि से विचारपूर्ण अध्ययन करने पर भक्ति के साथ-साथ युग चेतना और सामाजिक जकड़बन्दियों के खिलाफ समृद्ध परम्परा उपलब्ध होती है।

मावजी का जन्म वर्तमान डूंगरपुर जिले की आसपुर तहसील के साबलाग्राम में हुआ था। इनकी प्रामाणिक जन्मतिथि संवत् 1771 माघ शुक्ला 5 बुधवार थी। साम सागर में मावजी के माता पिता का नाम क्रमशः केसर बाई एवं दालम ऋषि वर्णित है। इनके पिता अशिक्षित थे किन्तु साधारण खेती एवं ब्राह्मण वृत्ति से आजीविका चलाते थे। उनका परिवार औदीच ब्राह्मण जाति का था, अतः पारिवारिक संस्कार धार्मिक होना स्वाभाविक था। मावजी के संस्कार बाद में जाकर उसी प्रकार के बन और उन्होंने भगवान निष्कलक की पूजा करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया।

मावजी का बचपन बड़ी ही कठिनाई से व्यतीत हुआ। उस काल में कुछ अक्षर ज्ञान हो जाने के बाद ब्राह्मणों के बालकों को शास्त्रों का ज्ञान दिया जाता था। मावजी को यह सब बातें निरर्थक लगी और उनका मन पढ़ने में नहीं लगाते। पढ़ाई में अरुचि देखकर माता-पिता ने मावजी को अपने खेतों की रखवाली करने एवं गाये चराने का काम सौंप दिया। मावजी यहाँ पर भी रुखाई दिखाते और स्वयं कृष्ण का रूप धारण करके भजन गाते, नाचते और एक पागल की तरह से बातें करने लगते। बाद में इन्हीं बातों का प्रभाव उनकी रचनाओं में दृष्टिगत हुआ।

मावजी ने नदियों से घिरे वेणेश्वर टापू को अपनी साधना के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त पाया और साबला से विक्रम संवत् 1784 में माघ शुक्ल एकादशी को वेण वृन्दावन धाम (वेणेश्वर) के लिए विहार किया और वहीं रहकर तप करते हुए विभिन्न रचनाएँ की, जो राजस्थानी साहित्य की दुर्लभ विरासत है। इनका देहावसान संवत् 1801 में हुआ।

मावजी मात्र साक्षर ही थे, किन्तु योग बल और ज्ञान प्रकाश से उन्होंने पद रचनाएँ की। उनके द्वारा 5 चौपड़ें, कई लघु ग्रन्थ एवं गुटके लिखे गये। इनमें वागड़ की गौरव गाथा के साथ ही आधुनिक जीवन की नई तकनीक व सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर कई भविष्यवाणियाँ भी की गई हैं। मावजी के पाँच चौपड़ों में से चार इस समय सुरक्षित हैं इनमें मेघसागर डूंगरपुर जिले में साबला के हरि मंदिर में हैं, जिसमें गीता ज्ञान उपदेश, भौगोलिक परिवर्तनों की भविष्यवाणियाँ हैं दूसरा साम सागर शेषपुर में है, जिसमें शेषपुर एवं धोलागढ़ तथा दिव्य वाणियाँ हैं, तीसरा प्रेमसागर डूंगरपुर जिले के ही पुंजपुर में है, जिसमें धर्मोपदेश, भूगोल, इतिहास व भावी घटनाओं की प्रतीकात्मक जानकारी है। चौथा चौपड़ा रतनसागर, बांसवाड़ा शहर के तिनपोलिया रोड स्थित विश्वकर्मा मंदिर में सुरक्षित है। इसमें रंगीन चित्र रामलीला, कृष्णलीलाओं का मनोहारी वर्णन सजीव हो उठा है। मावजी का पांचवा चौपड़ा अनन्त सागर मराठा आक्रमण के समय बाजीराव पेशवा द्वारा ले जाया गया, जिसे बाद में अंग्रेज ले गए।

चौपड़ों के अलावा इनके द्वारा रचित ग्रन्थों में आगल वाणियाँ, भूगोल पुराण, कालंगा हरण, ज्ञान रत्नमाला, षट कमल, सुरानंद वाणी प्रमुख हैं। साथ ही इन्होंने विभिन्न आरतीयाँ, सलोखा, स्त्रोंत, पद इत्यादि की रचना की है। इन सभी रचनाओं में इनका सामाजिक दर्शन निहित है तथा उस समय की सामाजिक जकड़बन्दियाँ एवं उनके खिलाफ इनके प्रयास उल्लेखित हैं।

मावजी ने उच्च कुलोत्पन्न होने पर भी जाति बंधन एवं ब्राह्मणवाद पर करारी चोट की है। उनके अनुसार सम्पूर्ण मानव समाज एक है। जाति स्त्री पुरुष दो हैं। मनुष्य चाण्डाल के कार्य करे और वह ब्राह्मण जाति से है तो वह ब्राह्मण नहीं है। भगवान किसी

जाति विशेष से प्रेम नहीं करता वह उसी से प्रेम करता है जो उससे प्रेम करता है और सृकृत करता है ।

संडाल कर्म सोडी करी, प्रभु भगती ध्यावों

ने से धरे नीज सामसु, भोगती फल पावों ।।3।।

ओत्तम, मध्यम हरि के नहीं, बड़ा हर क्यु जाने ।।4।।

मावजी ने निरुद्ध अवस्था की प्राप्ति हेतु ध्यान करने मुर्ति पूजा की थी, किन्तु मुर्ति पूजा के विरोध में उनके विचार है ।

वसन टांकी बस जे रहै, सुतो देव जगावे ।

टांकीसु टुकड़ा भया सो तो पत्थर कहावे ।।1।।

तीर्थाटन—दर्शन आदि का भी विरोध करते हुए मावजी ने कहा है कि सारा संसार मुखता के सागर में डूबा हुआ है। पाप करके तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए चल पड़ता है। क्या इससे उसके पाप धूल जावें? आडम्बरों को छोड़ हृदय से ईश्वर स्मरण ही सच्चा मुक्ति का मार्ग है।

एक कंठी सापा किया, दूजा करवा आंगा

कोइक कन फढ़ाविआ कोई के मत जागा ।।5।।

कर्मफल के बारे में मावजी का मानना था कि जो जैसा करता है, उसे वैसा ही फल प्राप्त होता है:—

भष, सोडी, अभष, मनमें नहे दया

साहेब लेषा मांग से, जवाब देसे क्या ।।

उस युग में वैदिक काल की पूजनीया नारी घर की चारदीवारी में कैदमात्र रह गई थी। मुस्लिम आक्रमण से उत्पन्न असुरक्षा के कारण नई बुराई बाल—विवाह की समस्या प्रकट हो गई थी। मावजी ने नारी उद्धार के लिये समाज का मार्गदर्शन किया। उनके लिए रास और भक्ति का मार्ग खोला। वेणेश्वर हरमंदिर शिलालेख में मावजी की चार पत्नियों का उल्लेख है। जाति प्रथा का विरोध करने और स्वयं को इसका उदाहरण बनाने के उद्देश्य से ब्राह्मण के अलावा अन्य जाति की कन्याओं से विवाह करना तय किया। नारी उद्धार के दृष्टिकोण को मध्य नजर रखते हुए विधवा मनुबाई से विवाह किया। उन्होंने पर्दा प्रथा का खण्डन किया है। मावजी ने कन्या विक्रय को घृणा की दृष्टि से देखा और निष्कलंक सम्प्रदाय में लोगों को ऐसा धिनौना कार्य नहीं करने का उपदेश दिया।

मावजी ने कुसंगति बुरी बताई है। बुरा स्वयं भी डूबता है और उसकी संगति करने वाले को भी ले डूबता है।

कुसंगा संग डुबसे, बुडतों बुडाडे ।

मावजी ने अपनी वाणी में कहा कि सत्य व्रत हमेशा आचरण में लाना चाहिए।

माटे सत्य जोग भाई आसरणी सालवूं

मावजी की वाणी में समाजवाद की झलक दृष्टिगोचर होती है। उनके अनुसार हर व्यक्ति के पास आवश्यक वस्तु हो तथा मकान अवश्य ही होना चाहिए। उन्होंने आवश्यक समझा कि समाज में आपस में सहयोग की भावना निरन्तर, पुष्पित एवं फलित होती रहे। आपसी सहयोग के बिना समाज की उन्नति कठिन है। आदिवासी वर्ग तभी ऊपर उठ सकता है, जब सभी आपस में सहिष्णुता एवं सहयोग की भावना से काम करें। आज भी भीलों में आपसी सहयोग की भावना फलित हो रही है। वे मकान बनाने, कुआं खोदने व अन्य सुख—दुःख में मिल झुल कर कार्य करते हैं। मावजी के अनुसार किसी गृहस्थी के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उसके पास मकान, वस्त, गाय, घोड़ा या ऊँट, भूमि, बैल हो।

मावजी के समय सामंतशाही शासन व्यवस्था विद्यमान थी, और गरीब एवं पिछड़ी प्रजा का अत्यधिक शोषण हो रहा था। उन्होंने शासक वर्ग को प्रजाहित कार्य करने का उपदेश दिया। उनके अनुसार राजा को हंस न्याय करना चाहिए, अर्थात् राजा का निणय सबके हित में होना चाहिए। राजा को रिश्वत नहीं लेनी चाहिए। प्रजा को सुख देना चाहिए। कर न्याय संगत लेना

चाहिए। ब्राह्मण, साधु की सेवा करनी चाहिए। कोई नगर भंग नहीं करना चाहिए। ओछे शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। गीता के निष्काम कर्म योग का प्रभाव माव-वाणी में मिलता है। उनके अनुसार 'संसार मायाजाल है, मनुष्य उस जाल में मकड़ी की तरह फंस जाता है। राग-द्वेष, मेरा तेरा सब व्यर्थ है। वे प्रभु से अनुराग रखने को कहते हैं।' इस माया जाल से मुक्त होना संभव बताते हैं:-

आल पपांल पालाण ऐके ऊपर कर मुओ।

भव-बंध के भ्रम लेयो, कहा सीध हुओ।।4।।

मावजी के काल में शुद्र वर्ग की दशा अत्यन्त शोचनीय थी। अस्वास्थ्यकर और घृणित समझे जाने वाले सेवा कार्यो की लक्ष्मण रेखा ने उनके बौद्धिक और शारीरिक सामर्थ्य को बांध दिया था। ऐसी गम्भीर परिस्थितियों में उन्होंने प्रेम व सहिष्णुता, मानवीय अभिगम, तथा सर्व-धर्म समन्वय की स्थापना करने के लिए निष्कलंक सम्प्रदाय की स्थापना की। उन्होंने हर रूढ़ि, हर आडंबर, हर परम्परागत अनुपयोगी रीति पर निर्भयतापूर्वक निर्मम आघात किया। उन्होंने स्पष्टः घोषित किया कि आचार, अत्याचार होकर नहीं निभेगा।

निष्कलंक सम्प्रदाय में मावजी के उपदेश बांसवाड़ा के सुथारों के मन्दिर के चोपड़े में सुरक्षित है। उनके अनुसार-बड़े लोगों को चाहिए कि वे जनसाधारण की सेवा करें। सत्य बोले, परोपकार करते रहना चाहिए।

माव-वाणी में कहा है- कर्म व उपासना करनी, झूठ नहीं बोलना, अल्पाहारी होना।

कडुवू वाक तजवु एक राज लिसार वु

धन संग्रह नहीं करना। जरूरत से ज्यादा वस्तु का संग्रह नहीं करना। शुद्ध आचरण से जीना। तन, मन एवं वाणी से किसी को दुःख देने की चेष्टा नहीं करनी। किसी की पराधीनता स्वीकारनी नहीं। किसी के प्रति ईर्ष्या नहीं करनी। कन्या से शादी के बाद उस पराई लड़की को दुःख नही देना। पत्नि को पति व्रत और पति को पत्निव्रत रहना चाहिए।

मावजी ने आत्मनियंत्रण पर बल दिया है। विधवा या विधुर को स्वयं पर नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए। व्यक्ति को अपना कर्तव्य पालन करना चाहिये। कभी सुस्ती नहीं रखनी चाहिए। जो हमेशा नियम संयम से रहते हैं वे दीर्घायु रहते हैं। समय की गति के अनुसार रहना खान-पान अपने योग्य हो।

मर्यादा का कभी उल्लंघन नहीं करना, चोरी नही करना, मद-माँस, अफीम, तम्बाकू एवं अन्य अनेकानेक अभक्ष्य वस्तुओं का सेवन नहीं करना, आपस में लड़ाई झगड़े नहीं करना, जो आँखों देखा है वही कहना, बनावटी बात नहीं कहनी। पाखण्ड आडम्बर से दूर रहना, दुसरे के दुःख को समझना, कभी मांग कर नहीं खाना आदि।

वस्तुतः निष्कलंक सम्प्रदाय में एक आदर्शवादी समाज के निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया। यहाँ मावजी महात्मा गाँधी के अग्रगामी प्रतीत होते हैं, जिन्होंने सर्वजन कल्याण का संदेश दिया। इस सम्प्रदाय के माध्यम से मावजी ने भ्रमित समाज का मार्गदर्शन किया। मावजी सम्प्रदाय मे उस समय बुनकर जाति सम्मिलित हो गई। बुनकर जाति ने संस्कृतिकरण प्रक्रिया द्वारा जाति व्यवस्था में उच्च सोपान प्राप्त कर लिया।

मावजी ने अपनी वाणी में आने वाले युगों को लेकर ढेरों भविष्यवाणियाँ की हैं, जो लोकमन को आरम्भ से ही प्रभावित एवं विस्मित करती रही है। उन्होंने साम्राज्यवाद के अंत, प्रजातंत्र की स्थापना, अछूतोद्धार, पाखण्ड और कलियुग के प्रभावों में वृद्धि, परिवेशीय, सामाजिक एवं सांसारिक परिवर्तनों पर स्पष्ट भविष्यवाणियाँ की है, जिन्हें आज साकार हुआ देखा जा सकता है। लगभग तीन सो वर्ष पूर्व जब पानी की कोई कमी नहीं थी तब उन्होंने आज के हालातों को जानकर कहा था-

परिये पाणी वेसाये महाराज

अर्थात तोल (लीटर) के अनुसार पानी बिकेगा। सामन्ती सत्ता के पराभव को उन्होंने दिव्य दृष्टि से देखकर ही कहा था-

'पर्वत गरी ने पाणी थासे'

वस्तुतः मावजी का प्रादुर्भाव वागड प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए मानवीय समाज की स्थापना हेतु हुआ था।

वास्तविक सत्य को विस्मृत कर पथ भ्रष्ट हुए जनमानस को लम्बी सुषुप्ति से जागृतावस्था में लाकर उचित मार्ग पर अग्रसर होने को प्रेरित करना कोई सरल कार्य नहीं था, किन्तु सत्य की ठोस भूमि पर खड़े होकर मावजी जैसे महापुरुषों ने इसी सत्य शक्ति के बल पर इतने आत्मविश्वासपूर्ण इस कर्तव्य का निर्वहन किया कि तत्कालीन समाज तो इन युग चेताओं के सम्मुख नतमस्तक हुआ ही, साथ ही आने वाला प्रत्येक युग उनका ऋणी हो गया। मावजी समाज सुधारक थे जिनकी सामाजिक सुधार की चेतना धाराएँ आज भी प्रवाहित होकर नवजीवन का संदेश दे रही हैं।

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Future of Reporting: An Imperative Step In Globalise Era

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Abstract

With globalisation, our world has opened up, there is an open market creating large space as well as stiff competition. With competition, the need of time is to be a step ahead of all, hence every entity tries to keep up with the time and inculcate best practices to stand apart and comparative in the globalised scenario. One such aspect of development is reporting, earlier as far as reporting is concerned, stress was on the financial part was given. But today the scenario has changed very much, many entities are realising the importance of all round reporting i.e. finance, social & environmental impact assessment and reporting of their organisation's performance to give a clearer/larger view to its customers and hence be ahead of their competitors. Hence comes the role of Triple Bottom Line (TBL) reporting. This article explores the trend in such type of reporting, its versions.

Keywords: Globalise Reporting Initiative (GRI), sustainability, financial, social, environmental reporting.

Need of Globalise Era

An ever-increasing number of companies and other organizations want to make their operations sustainable. Moreover, expectations that long-term profitability should go hand-in-hand with social justice and protecting the environment are gaining ground. These expectations are only set to increase and intensify as the need to move to a truly sustainable economy is understood by companies' and organizations' financiers, customers and other stakeholders. Sustainability reporting helps organizations to set goals, measure performance, and manage change in order to make their operations more sustainable. A sustainability report conveys disclosures on an organization's impacts – be they positive or negative – on the environment, society and the economy. In doing so, sustainability reporting makes abstract issues tangible and concrete, thereby assisting in understanding and managing the effects of sustainability developments on the organization's activities and strategy. Internationally agreed disclosures and metrics enable information contained within sustainability reports to be made accessible and comparable, providing stakeholders with enhanced information to inform their decisions.

Increasingly, governments and societies are pushing corporations to comply with sustainable business rules and regulations. A growing expectation is that a business must make itself sustainable — financially, socially and environmentally. Companies are realizing that investing in sustainability results in higher revenue and productivity, in addition to the obvious benefits to the world in which we live. Infosys has been a leader in designing innovative solutions that bring considerable environmental benefits to clients while ensuring a rapid rise in their productivity and profit margins. (ref Fig 1, depicting how ITC showcases its responsible reporting way).

The importance of businesses in improving the quality of life is well recognized. However, there is growing awareness that in an increasingly complex world, businesses also have significant and long-lasting impacts on people, our planet and our ability to sustain the levels of holistic development that we all aspire to. This realization has also brought an increasing concern amongst all stakeholders, who are demanding

that businesses of all types and sizes need to function with fairness and responsibility. Specifically, this calls for businesses being thoroughly aware and conscious of their social, environmental and economic responsibilities, and balance these different considerations in an ethical manner. When businesses are supported by appropriate Government policy regime that encourages systematic movement towards responsible thinking, decision-making, and a progressive movement towards sustainability, the trajectory of overall growth and development takes a positive turn. Such a responsible approach on part of the business duly supported by the Government alone would secure our future and ensure that wholesome benefits accrue to people, and our planet; even as businesses continue to make surpluses that can be re-invested for the growth of the economy.

ITC: An Exemplar In Triple Bottom Line Performance

ENVIRONMENT

WATER POSITIVE: 11 YEARS IN A ROW
CARBON POSITIVE: 8 CONSECUTIVE YEARS
SOLID WASTE RECYCLING POSITIVE FOR THE LAST 6 YEARS
SOIL & MOISTURE CONSERVATION TO 1.5,000 HECTARES
ITC's Watershed Development initiative brings precious water to more than 1.5,000 hectares of otherwise stressed areas
40% RENEWABLE ENERGY
More than 40% of ITC's total energy consumption is from renewable sources
GREENEST LUXURY HOTEL CHAIN
All ITC's premium luxury hotels are LEED Platinum certified
1,42,000 HECTARES GREENED
ITC's Social and Rural Industry Initiative has greened over 1,42,000 hectares



SOCIAL

CREATING 5 MILLION SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS
CREATING COMMUNITY ASSETS
Strengthening the agri-producer base of nearly 4 lakh farmers
EDUCATING 2,00,000 CHILDREN
ITC's Primary Education initiative has educated over 2,00,000 children
EMPOWERING 4 MILLION FARMERS
ITC's globally acknowledged e-Choupal initiative is the world's largest rural digital infrastructure benefiting over 4 million farmers
40,000 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOR RURAL WOMEN
ITC's Rural & Employment initiative has created nearly 40,000 sustainable livelihoods
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICES TO 8,00,000 MILCH ANIMALS
ITC's Livestock Development initiative has provided animal husbandry services for over 8,00,000 milch animals



ECONOMIC

MARKET CAPITALISATION: OVER \$ 45 BILLION
TURNOVER: OVER \$ 7 BILLION
26% COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH IN TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURNS OVER THE LAST 17 YEARS
30,000 EMPLOYEES
ITC Group provides direct employment to more than 30,000 people
POWERING GROWTH WITH MULTIPLE BUSINESS DRIVERS
Diversified multi-business conglomerate spanning FMCG, Hotels, Retail, Packaging, Agri-Business and Information Technology
POWERED BY THE VITALITY OF WORLD-CLASS BRANDS



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GRI Reporting

The GRI: Global Reporting Initiative is the primary mover in developing drafts standards for sustainability reporting. It was a globally acclaimed and highly valued agency for complying and certifying the sustainable reporting measures. It drafts and release the guidelines periodically and checks the organisations compatibility wrt the clauses before certifying the same. Although such reporting is not mandatory, specially in India, but with changing times organisation to be more competitive are voluntary adopting these principle of reporting, like other financial instruments and guidelines such as IFRS ,we may expect this reporting also to be compulsory soon in India in near future.

The GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (the Guidelines) offer Reporting Principles, Standard Disclosures and an Implementation Manual for the preparation of sustainability reports by organizations, regardless of their size, sector or location. The Guidelines also offer an international reference for all those interested in the disclosure of governance approach and of the environmental, social and economic I performance and impacts II of organizations. The Guidelines are useful in the preparation of any type of document which requires such disclosure. The Guidelines are developed through a global multi-stakeholder process involving representatives from business, labor, civil society, and financial markets, as well as auditors and experts in various fields; and in close dialogue with regulators and governmental agencies in several countries. The Guidelines are developed in alignment with internationally recognized reporting related documents, which are referenced throughout the Guidelines.



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The G4 Standard

G4 is designed to be universally applicable to all organizations, large and small, across the world. The features of G4 – to make the Guidelines easier to use, both for experienced reporters and for those new to sustainability reporting from any sector – are supported by other GRI materials and services. As with all GRI Guidelines, G4 includes references to widely accepted and used issue-specific reporting documents, and is designed as a consolidated framework for reporting performance against different codes and norms for sustainability. G4 also provides guidance on how to present sustainability disclosures in different report formats: be they standalone sustainability reports, integrated reports, annual reports, reports that address particular international norms, or online reporting. The emerging idea of integrating strategic sustainability-related information with other material financial information is a significant and positive development. Sustainability is, and will increasingly be, central to the change that companies, markets and society will be navigating. Sustainability information that is relevant or material to a company's value prospects should therefore be at the core of integrated reports.

In this context G4 was planned and developed. The GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines are periodically reviewed to provide the best and most up-to-date guidance for effective sustainability reporting. The aim of G4, the fourth such update, is simple: to help reporters prepare sustainability reports that matter, contain valuable information about the organization's most critical sustainability-related issues, and make such sustainability reporting standard practice. It is crucial for society and markets that sustainability reporting evolves in terms of content, and from an exceptional activity undertaken by a minority of leading companies to a standard practice. Together with being more user-friendly than previous versions of the Guidelines, G4 has an increased emphasis on the need for organizations to focus the reporting process and final report on those topics that are material to their business and their key stakeholders. This 'materiality' focus will make reports more relevant, more credible and more user-friendly. This will, in turn, enable organizations to better inform markets and society on sustainability matters. While organizations may monitor and manage a far wider array of sustainability-related topics due to their everyday management activities, this new focus on materiality means that sustainability reports will be centered on matters that are really critical in order to achieve the organization's goals and manage its impact on society. The Guidelines have been developed through an extensive process involving hundreds of reporters, report users and professional intermediaries from around the world. G4 therefore offers a globally relevant framework to support a standardized approach to reporting, encouraging the degree of transparency and consistency that is required to make information useful and credible to markets and society.

The National Voluntary Guidelines

If we talk about Indian scenario, The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had released Voluntary Guidelines on CSR in 2009 as the first step towards mainstreaming the concept of Business Responsibilities. Keeping in view the feedback from stakeholders, it was decided to revise the same with a more comprehensive set of guidelines that encompasses social, environmental and economical responsibilities of business.

The Guidelines emphasize that businesses have to endeavour to become responsible actors in society, so that their every action leads to sustainable growth and economic development. Accordingly, the Guidelines use the terms 'Responsible Business' instead of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as the term 'Responsible Business' encompasses the limited scope and understanding of the term CSR. The Guidelines take into account the learning from various international and national good practices, norms

and frameworks, and provide a distinctively 'Indian' approach, which will enable businesses to balance and work through the many unique requirements of our land. By virtue of these Guidelines being derived out of the unique challenges of the Indian economy and the Indian nation, they take cognizance of the fact that all agencies need to collaborate together, to ensure that businesses flourish, even as they contribute to the wholesome and inclusive development of the country. The Guidelines emphasize that responsible businesses alone will be able to help India meet its ambitious goal of inclusive and sustainable all round development, while becoming a powerful global economy by 2020.

The Guidelines presented herein are a refinement over the Corporate Social Responsibility Voluntary Guidelines 2009, released by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in December 2009. Significant inputs, received from diverse stakeholder groups across the country have been duly considered, and based on these inputs; appropriate changes have been made in the original draft Guidelines produced by the Guidelines Drafting Committee. This document therefore represents the consolidated perspective of vital stakeholders in India, and accordingly lays down the basic requirements for businesses to function responsibly, thereby ensuring a wholesome and inclusive process of economic growth.

Mandate and Process: These Guidelines have been developed through an extensive consultative process by a Guidelines Drafting Committee (GDC) comprising competent and experienced professionals representing different stakeholder groups. The GDC was appointed by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) with a clear brief that the Guidelines must provide a distinctively 'Indian' approach, which will enable businesses to balance and work through the many unique requirements of our land. The process that was followed in developing these Guidelines relied heavily upon developing a consensus on various ideas that emerged from various stakeholder groups. Leading trade and industry chambers, who were represented in the GDC as well as actively engaged in the consultative process, have been key partners in the development of this consensus.

Applicability: The Guidelines are designed to be used by all businesses irrespective of size, sector or location and therefore touch on the fundamental aspects – the 'spirit' - of an enterprise. It is expected that all businesses in India, including multi-national companies that operate in the country, would consciously work towards following the Guidelines. The Guidelines also provide a framework for responsible business action for Indian MNCs planning to invest or already operating in other parts of the world. Businesses are encouraged to move beyond the recommended minimum provisions articulated in the document. For business leaders and managers entrusted with the task of deploying the

principles of Responsible Business, it is worthwhile to understand that business boundaries today extend well beyond the traditional walls of a factory or an operating plant and all the way across the value chain. Businesses are therefore encouraged to ensure that not only do they follow the Guidelines for areas directly within their immediate control or within their sphere of influence, but that they encourage and support their vendors, distributors, partners and other collaborators across their value chains to follow the Guidelines as well. The Guidelines are applicable to all such entities, and are intended to be adopted by them comprehensively, as they raise the bar in a manner that makes their value creating operations sustainable. It needs to be emphasized that all Principles are equally important and non-divisible – this implies that if a business endeavours to function responsibly, it would have to adopt each of the nine principles in their entirety rather than picking and choosing what might suit them.

Content and Structure:

The Guidelines are not prescriptive in nature, but are based on practices and precepts that take into account the realities of Indian business and society as well as global trends and best practices adapted to the Indian context. It urges businesses to embrace the “triple bottom-line” approach whereby its financial performance can be harmonized with the expectations of society, the environment and the many stakeholders it interfaces with in a sustainable manner. The adoption of these National Voluntary Guidelines will improve the ability of businesses to enhance their competitive strengths, improve their reputations, increase their ability to attract and retain talent and manage their relations with investors and society at large. These Guidelines have been drafted in a way that makes them easy to comprehend and implement. The Guidelines have been articulated in the form of nine (9) Principles with the Core Elements to actualize each of the principles. A reading of each Principle, with its attendant Core Elements, should provide a very clear basis for putting that Principle into practice. To assist implementation, a section has also been included on developing Management Systems and Processes for responsible business, and Indicators that businesses can adopt to self-steer and regulate their journey towards becoming sustainable and responsible businesses. The Processes focus on changes in leadership and the leadership structure in the organization, the integration of the Principle and Core Elements into the very business purpose of the organization and ensuring that engagement with stakeholders happens on a consistent, continuous basis.

While a broad list of Indicators has been provided to enable businesses to monitor their own implementation process, these are not exhaustive, but sufficiently representative to give a clear idea of the direction that businesses have to take in the implementation of these Guidelines. Since these Guidelines are applicable to large and small businesses alike, a special section has also been included on how micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) can be encouraged to adopt the Guidelines. Typically, the argument that MSMEs do not have the capacity or resources to implement the changes, has been juxtaposed with the idea that without a conscious effort to adopt the Guidelines, MSMEs would lose out on future business opportunities and their ability to remain viable and socially relevant. Finally, a separate chapter on reporting has been included so that the business entities are not only able to adopt the Guidelines but also to demonstrate the adoption to their stakeholders through credible reporting and disclosures. The reporting framework is designed on the 'Apply-or-Explain' principle which is also the fundamental basis of these Guidelines. The suggested framework takes into account the requirements of the business entities that are already reporting in other recognized frameworks as well as those that yet do not have the capacity to undertake full reporting.

Conclusion

This all dimensional reporting is certainly more reflection of any organisations core principles and values. As discussed, This reporting isn't mandatory in India for now, even then because of its popularity and just to have an edge in globalised era, many organisations from various sectors such as banking, FMCG, Oil, IT etc are reporting under the GRI framework from many years. Although there is a huge scope of improvement in compliance with the guidelines and the actuality, but this certainly varies form organisation to organisation and with coming year we can expect huge improvisation in this aspect.

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जीएसटी— प्रभाव व चुनौतियां : एक अध्ययन

डॉ. प्रकाश चन्द्र बैरवा

प्रस्तावना :-

भारत में वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (जीएसटी) को लागू किया जाना अप्रत्यक्ष कर सुधारों के क्षेत्र में एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है। इसमें केन्द्र व राज्यों के अप्रत्यक्ष करों को मिलाकर उन्हें एकल कर अर्थात् वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (जीएसटी) को रूप देने से दोहरे कराधान की समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा और एक समान राष्ट्रीय बाजार का मार्ग प्रस्तुत हो सकेगा। अब 01 जुलाई, 2017 से सभी वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं की कीमतें पूरे देश में एक सी हो जाएगी। जीएसटी के लागू होने के बाद अब उत्पाद शुल्क सेवा कर, राज्य वैट, मनोरंजन कर, प्रवेश शुल्क, लग्जरी टैक्स आदि कई सारे टैक्स खत्म हो जाएंगे और इनकी जगह देश-भर में एक समान कर प्रणाली लागू हो जाएगी। इसके तहत 7 प्रतिशत वस्तुओं को कर छुट सूची के अंतर्गत रखा गया है जबकि 14 प्रतिशत को 5 प्रतिशत के सबसे कम रेट के अंदर रखा गया है। 17 प्रतिशत आईटम 12 प्रतिशत वाले टैक्स स्लैब में रखे गये हैं। 43 प्रतिशत को 18 प्रतिशत टैक्स रेट में और 19 प्रतिशत चीजों को टॉप टैक्स में 28 प्रतिशत की लिस्ट में रखा गया है।

जीएसटी क्या हैं :-

वर्तमान में भारत का अप्रत्यक्ष कर का ढाँचा अत्यंत पेचीदा है। केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं पर तरह-तरह के अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाए जाते हैं। संविधान के केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच आर्थिक शक्तियों का बँटवारा किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार सीमा कर, शराब और कुछ स्थानीय स्तर पर बनने वाले उत्पादों पर उत्पाद शुल्क को छोड़कर शेष सभी प्रकार के उत्पाद शुल्क लगाने को अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार के पास है। इसके अलावा केन्द्र सरकार पिछले लगभग 15 वर्षों से सेवा कर भी लगा रही है। उधर राज्य सरकारों के पास बिक्री कर, मनोरंजन कर, रसाम्प ड्यूटी, बिजली के उपभोग, माल और यात्रियों के परिवहन इत्यादि पर कर लगाने का अधिकार है। जीएसटी के लागू होने के बाद कुछ अपवादों को छोड़कर शेष सभी अप्रत्यक्ष कर अब जीएसटी में विलिन हो गए हैं।

जीएसटी एक उपयोग आधारित कर हैं जो अंतिम पड़ाव से सिद्धांत पर आधारित है। जहां वस्तु और सेवा का अंतिम पड़ाव यानि उपयोग होता है, वहीं पर यह कर लगता है। हालांकि वस्तु और सेवा के उत्पादन (मूल्य संवर्धन) के हर स्तर पर जीएसटी वसूला जाता है और हर अगले पड़ाव में पिछले पड़ावों पर दिये गए को टैक्स क्रेडिट के रूप में लिया जाता है। पूर्ति की कड़ी के अंतिम पड़ाव यानि उपभोक्ता से पूरा जीएसटी वसूला जाता है और वह राजस्व में जमा किया जाता है।

जीएसटी का उद्भव :-

जीएसटी की अवधारणा सर्वप्रथम तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री पी. चिदम्बरम द्वारा 2007-08 में आम बजट में प्रस्तुत की गई और यह आशा की गई कि जीएसटी को 01 अप्रैल, 2010 से लागू किया जा सकेगा, राज्यों में वैट का स्वरूप तैयार करने वाले राज्यों के वित्त मंत्रियों की उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति (ईसी) से आग्रह किया गया कि वह जीएसटी (लैज) का खाका (रोड मैप) और संरचना तैयार करें। जीएसटी के विभिन्न पहलुओं को अध्ययन करने और विशेषकर रियायतों एवं न्यूनतम सीमा, सेवाओं के कराधान तथा अंतर-राज्य आपूर्ति के कराधान पर रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से राज्यों के साथ-साथ केन्द्र के भी प्रतिनिधियों वाले अधिकारियों के संयुक्त कार्यदलों को गठन किया गया था। आंतरिक चर्चाओं एवं केन्द्र सरकार के साथ हुए विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर ईसी ने नवम्बर, 2009 में जीएसटी पर प्रथम परिचर्चा प्रपत्र (एफडीपी) जारी किया था इसमें प्रस्तावित जीएसटी की विशेषताओं का उल्लेख किया गया था और यही अब तक केन्द्र एवं राज्यों के बीच विचार-विमर्श का आधार रहा है।

जीएसटी को लागू करने के लिए संवैधानिक व्यवस्थाओं में परिवर्तन लाना आवश्यक था, संविधान संशोधन विधेयक को

लोकसभा एवं राज्यसभा दोनों में दो-तिहाई बहुमत से पारित कराने के साथ-साथ 15 राज्य विधान सभाओं से इसकी पुष्टि भी होनी थी, जीएसटी लागू करने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों को समवर्ती अधिकार सौंपने हेतु एक अनूठी संस्थागत व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता थी, जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि जीएसटी की संरचना, स्वरूप एवं परिचालन के बारे में निर्णय दोनों ही द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से लिये जायें।

जीएसटी संबंधी संविधान (101वां) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2016 :-

संविधान संशोधन विधेयक 19 दिसम्बर, 2014 को 16वीं लोकसभा में पेश किया गया था, इस विधेयक में मानव के उपयोग वाली शराब को छोड़कर समस्त वस्तुओं अथवा सेवाओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी लगाने का प्रावधान किया गया था।

संविधान संशोधन विधेयक को लोकसभा में मई, 2015 में पारित किया तथा यह विधेयक 12 मई, 2015 को राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति को भेजा गया। प्रवर समिति ने 22 जुलाई, 2015 को इस विधेयक पर अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी और कुछ विशेष संशोधनों के साथ वह विधेयक अंततः राज्यसभा में पारित हो गया और इसके बाद लोकसभा ने अगस्त, 2016 में इसे पारित कर दिया, इसके बाद आवश्यक संख्या में राज्यों द्वारा इस विधेयक की पुष्टि की गई और 8 सितम्बर, 2016 को इस राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई थी, तत्पश्चात् 16 सितम्बर, 2016 से हय संविधान (101वां) संशोधन अधिनियम 2016 के रूप में अधिनियम बन गया है।

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर परिषद (जीएसटी) :-

जीएसटी के दर, रियायत एवं न्यूनतम सीमा, विलेय किय जाने वाले करों और अन्य विशेषताओं के बारे में सिफारिशें पेश करने के लिये वस्तु एवं सेवा कर परिषद (जीएसटी) का गठन किया गया, जिसमें केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री, राज्य मंत्री (राजस्व) और राज्यों के वित्त मंत्री शामिल हैं। इस व्यवस्था से केन्द्र एवं राज्यों के बीच और इसके साथ ही समस्त राज्यों में जीएसटी के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर कुछ हद तक एकरूपता सुनिश्चित हो गयी है, जीएसटीसी के कुल सदस्यों का आधा हिस्सा जीएसटीसी की बैठकों का कोरम हैं, जीएसटीसी में कोई निर्णय बहुमत द्वारा लिया जाता है जो डाले गए भारत मतों के तीन-चौथाई से कम नहीं होता है। बहुमत के लिए केन्द्र एवं न्यूनतम 20 राज्यों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, क्योंकि केन्द्र के पास डाले गए कुल मतों का एक-तिहाई भारांक (वेटेज) और सभी राज्यों के पास कुल मिलाकर डाले गए समस्त मतों का दो-तिहाई भारांक है।

जीएसटीसी को 12 सितम्बर, 2016 से अधिसूचित किया गया है, जीएसटीसी को एक सचिवालय की और से सहायता सुनिश्चित की जा रही है, जीएसटीसी की अब तक 13 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं और इन बैठकों में न्यूनतम छुट सीमा, संयोजन न्यूनतम सीमा, कर दरें व जीएसटी से संबंधित कानूनों पर निर्णय लिये गये हैं।

जीएसटी से संबंधित कठिनाईयाँ :-

विश्व के लगभग 140 देशों में जीएसटी या वैट कर प्रणाली किसी न किसी रूप में हैं लेकिन अन्य देशों में जीएसटी की एक ही दर होती है जबकि भारत में शुन्य के अलावा चार और दरें यथा 5 प्रतिशत, 12 प्रतिशत, 18 प्रतिशत एवं 28 प्रतिशत हैं, साथ ही जहाँ विश्व के अन्य देशों में होटल, रेस्टोरेट, ट्रान्सपोर्ट आदि पर एक ही दर लागू होती है वहाँ भारत में होटल के रूम टैरिफ और टर्न ओवर के आधार पर कर की दरें तय की गयी हैं, जिससे विश्व के अन्य देशों के मुकाबले भारत में होटल में ठहरना महँगा साबित होगा।

इसके साथ ही देश के लघु उद्यमियों व छोटे व्यापारियों में चिंता का एक बड़ा कारण बना हुआ है और उन्हें लगता है कि जीएसटी उनके लिए भारी घाटे का सौदा है क्योंकि वर्तमान में लघु उद्योगों में 1.5 करोड़ रुपये तक के उत्पादन के लिये उत्पाद शुल्क में छुट का प्रावधान है लेकिन जीएसटी के प्रावधानों के अनुसार हर उस ईकाई को जो वस्तु और सेवाओं की पूर्ति करती है और जिसका व्यवसाय 20 लाख से ज्यादा है उसे अपने राज्य जहाँ वह व्यवसाय करती है, मे स्वयं की जीएसटी के लिये पंजीकृत करना होगा। और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 279 ए में वर्णित विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों (असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखण्ड) के लिये न्यूनतम छुट सीमा 10 लाख रुपये तक की गई है।

जीएसटी के लाभ :-

भारत में "एकीकृत एक समान राष्ट्रीय बाजार" सृजित करने में मदद मिलेगी, जिससे विदेशी निवेश और 'मेक इन इण्डिया' अभियान को नई गति मिल सकेगी साथ ही जीएसटी से करों का भार कम होगा, क्योंकि आपूर्ति के प्रत्येक चरण में समस्त वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं पर इनपुट टैक्स क्रेडिट मिलेगा। कानूनों, प्रक्रियाओं और कर की दरों में एकरूपता आयेगी। निर्यात एवं विनिर्माण गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, जिससे रोजगार के अतिरिक्त अवसर सृजित होंगे तथा देश के (जीडीपी) सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में वृद्धि होगी। एसजीएसटी और आईजीएसटी दरें एक समान होने से पड़ोसी राज्यों और राज्य के भीतर ही होने वाली बिक्री एवं अंतर राज्य बिक्री पर दर के मामले में मिलने वाली बढ़त खत्म हो जाएगी, जिससे कर चोरी गुंजाइश कर हो जाएगी।

कारोबारियों के लिये अनुपालन लागत घट जाएगी, क्योंकि विभिन्न करों का अलग-अलग रिकॉर्ड रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। जिससे टैक्स रिकॉर्ड बनाएँ रखने के लिये संसाधनों एवं श्रम बल में अधिक निवेश नहीं करना पड़ेगा। साथ ही बड़े व्यवसायों में आसानी से टैक्स क्रेडिट लिया जा सकता है। बड़ी-बड़ी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों में तो लेन-देन उनकी अपनी ही ब्रांचों के बीच होती हैं, जिसके कारण उन्हें अपना लेखा-जोखा और टैक्स क्रेडिट में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

**व्याख्याता लेखा एवं व्यवसायिक सांख्यिकी
राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, दौसा**

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Micellar Studies of Some New Biomedical Agents in Propanol – Benzene System

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Abstract

Coordination chemistry is a rapidly developing field having versatile applications. A great deal of attention has been focused on the complexes formed by 3d metals with nitrogen donor ligands. Theazole and azine ring compounds are very good pharmacological agents and can be used as antimalarial, antimotion sickness, antihistaminic and analgesic. Combination of copper(II) soap and N-donor ligands makes complexes which are highly biodegradable. The copper(II) soaps in polar and non-polar solvents find their uses in various fields of applications like foaming wetting, emulsification and lubrication. Taking in view the applicability of heterocyclic compounds, in the present work several entities having heterocyclic nucleus have been selected. Complexes of copper(II) soap with N donor ligands were synthesized and characterized by their elemental analysis, molecular weight, m.pt, IR and NMR spectral studies. Copper soaps due to their surface active properties play a vital role in various fields. In the present work benzene and propanol have been chosen as mixed solvents which have tendency to interact with complex molecules and affect the aggregation of complex molecules. Viscometric measurements have been used to study the colloid chemical behavior of these complexes in benzene propanol mixture of varying composition. In the present study the solute-solvent interaction was investigated by viscosity measurement of different copper soap complexes non-aqueous binary solvent mixture.

Keywords: Nitrogen donor ligands, biodegradable, emulsification, colloid-chemical, viscometric.

Introduction

Organometallic surfactants are materials based on metal-organic frame works. They are generally considered to have dispersant characteristics. Studies have indicated that these surface active species have the ability to undergo self-assembly in certain solvents into various structures.

Metal surfactants are used today in every field of life. Their utility in day to day routine can not be underestimated. They show noticeable industrial, medicinal and analytical applications due to their physico-chemical behaviour. This high surface active nature makes them so important as their presence changes the properties of surface¹⁻⁵.

Metallic surfactants especially of copper, play a vital role in many fields such as paints, varnishes, rubber industries, water proofing and repellence, emulsifications, protection of crops, stabilization of nylon threads, preservation of wood, lubrications etc. Colloidal chemical behaviour of copper surfactants in non aqueous solvents make them more significant.

There is remarkable utility of copper surfactants to enhance the herbicidal, pesticidal, fungicidal and bacteriocidal activities in the field of wood preservation. Among the metal surfactants copper(II) soap complexes show significant interest in polar and non polar solvents and show great importance in aforesaid sectors. In biological systems these agents are vital components⁶⁻⁸.

These wide range of applications led us to synthesize complexes of copper palmitate with nitrogen and

sulphur donor ligands. Complexes were characterized by elemental analysis, melting points, IR, NMR and ESR spectral studies. Benzene and propanol has been selected as co-solvents as mixed solvents show tendency to interact with complex molecules and thus affecting the aggregation of complex molecules.

Various physical properties i.e. density, viscosity and fluidity of soap solution, pure ligands and complexes of soap with nitrogen and sulphur donor ligand has been studied in varying composition of benzene + propanol solvent system. The data obtained helped us to understand the micellization process indepth.

Experimental

All the chemical used for the preparation of soap, ligands and complexes were of A-R grade.

- i. Preparation of copper(II) soap
- ii. Preparation of ligands
- iii. preparation of complexes of soap and ligand

Stage - I

Preparation of copper soap

Copper soap was prepared by mixing one gram of palmitic acid into 25 ml ethyl alcohol. Shake the mixture in hot water bath at about 50°C and then add one drop of phenolphthalein. Prepare a saturated solution of KOH in another beaker and add it drop by drop into the first beaker until the light pink color appears. Meanwhile in another beaker prepare a saturated solution of CuSO_4 (approx 3-4 gms in 5 ml H_2O) and mix it into the above solution with constant stirring till the blue coloured soap is formed. Filtered it and washed with warm water and 10% ethyl alcohol, then dried and recrystallised with hot benzene.

Stage II

(A) Preparation of substituted benzothiazole:

Thiocynogenation method was used for the preparation of substituted-2-amino benzothiazoles. In this method, 12.3gm p-methoxy aniline (0.1 mole) was treated with a mixture of 7.6 gm ammonium thiocyanate and 80 ml glacial acetic acid in a 250 ml three necked round bottom flask, with stirrer dropping funnel and reflux condenser at room temperature for one and half an hour⁹⁻¹¹.

Aryl amine undergoes thiocynogenation in the presence of the thiocyanogen gas, which is generated in situ by the reaction of cupric chloride and ammonium thiocyanate. After cooling the reaction mixture, add 100 ml conc. HCl and heat it again for half an hour, then cool it and saturated solution of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) is added to neutralize it, till the solid was formed. The solid separated out was filtered, washed with cold water, dried and recrystallized with ethanol.

B. Preparation of substituted phenylthiourea

In this method aryl amine was treated with ammonium thiocyanate to prepare phenylthiourea. For this purpose 12.3 gm (0.1 mole) / p-methoxy aniline was heated in a 250 ml three necked flask with stirrer, dropping funnel and reflux condenser with a mixture of 9 ml (6NHCl) and 25 ml water at a temperature of 32°C on water bath till the aniline hydrochloride was formed (the solution now obtained is allowed to cool at room temperature and then 7.6 gm (1 mole) ammonium thiocyanate was added to it¹²⁻¹⁴).

The reaction mixture was refluxed for about four hours on water bath. After cooling the solid separated out was filtered, washed with cold water, dried and then recrystallized with ethanol¹⁵⁻¹⁷.

Stage-III**Preparation of complex using soap and ligand**

Complexation of purified copper soap obtained from palmitic acid and substituted benzothiazole / substituted phenylthiourea was done by adding 0.001 mole copper palmitate with 0.002 mole benzothiazole / 0.002 mole phenylthiourea in 25-30 ml ethyl alcohol and mixture was refluxed for about two hours with constant stirring. After cooling the solid separated out was filtered, dried and recrystallized with hot benzene.

IR, NMR techniques were used to confirm the formation of complex. Thin layer chromatography was done to check the purity of the prepared complexes.

All the synthesized complexes were coloured and solid in nature. These are moderately soluble in organic solvents like methanol, ethanol, propanol, benzene and DMSO but insoluble in water. These complexes are highly soluble in binary solvent mixture e.g. propanol + benzene mixture. Binuclear nature and 1:1 composition of metal ligand was revealed through elemental analysis. The physical data of ligands and complexes are given in Tables (1-5) to all the ligands and complexes are stable at room temperature.

Purity of the synthesized complexes were checked by TLC and respective R_f values of the synthesized compounds were obtained to check their purity.

Table-1
 R_f Values of Copper soap

S.No.	Molecular Formula	Solvent			Color of Spot
		A	B	C	
1.	$C_{32}H_{62}O_4Cu$	54.3	52.1	51.7	Blue

A = acetone = carbontetrachloride

B = Acetone = Petroleum ether

C = Benzene = Acetone = Petroleum ether

Table-2
 R_f Values of ligands [BTA]A and [PTU]A

S.No.	Molecular Formula	Solvent			Color of Spot
		A	B	C	
1.	[BTA]A	80.2	76.5	75.4	Purple
2.	[PTU]A	79.2	76.0	74.2	Mustard yellow

A = Acetone = carbon tetrachloride

B = Acetone = Petroleum ether

C = Benzene = Acetone = Petroleum ether

Table-3
 R_f Values of copper complexes

S.No.	Complex	Solvent			Color of Spot
		A	B	C	
1.	CP[BTA]A	88.0	85.7	83.9	Dark purple
2.	CP[PTU]A	88.1	86.7	85.5	Mustard yellow

A = Acetone = carbon tetrachloride

B = Acetone = Petroleum ether

C = Benzene = Acetone = Petroleum ether

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To understand the micellar characteristic of the complexes prepared investigation of various physical properties like density, viscosity and fluidity was done. Literature survey show that the c.m.c is the concentration of surfactant solute at which the concentration of micelles becomes zero. By this definition, c.m.c. is the concentration at which two straight lines of solution properties below and above c.m.c intersects each other.

The solutes which are being studied i.e. CP[BTA]A and CP[PTU]A have both hydrophilic and hydrophobic characteristics i.e. COO⁻ of palmitic acid and aromatic NH₂ of benzothiazole ligandas well as CSNH₂ of phenylthiourea are hydrophilic in nature and long alkyl chain is hydrophobic in nature. Solvent has mixed nature. Thus various types of interactions are assumed to occur between solute- solute and between solute- solvent molecules.

Table-4
Viscosity and fluidity of complex solutions of CP[BTA]A and CP[PTU]A
in 20% propanol + 80% benzene mixture

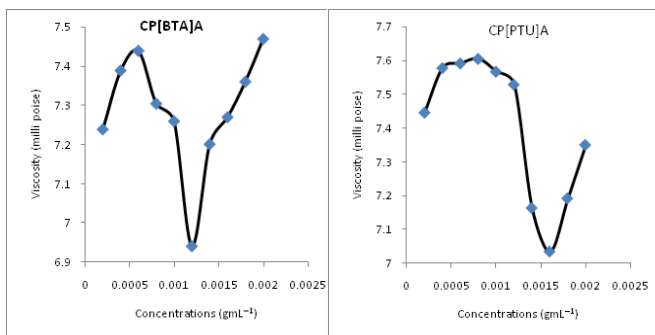
Concentration of complex in g mol L ⁻¹	VISCOSITY		FLUIDITY	
	CP[BTA]A	CP[PTU]A	CP[BTA]A	CP[PTU]A
0.0002	7.2394	7.4463	0.1381	0.1343
0.0004	7.3898	7.5785	0.1353	0.1319
0.0006	7.4403	7.5922	0.1344	0.1317
0.0008	7.3053	7.6057	0.1369	0.1315
0.0010	7.2604	7.5677	0.1377	0.1321
0.0012	6.9408	7.5296	0.1441	0.1328
0.0014	7.2015	7.1638	0.1389	0.1396
0.0016	7.2706	7.0347	0.1375	0.1421
0.0018	7.3612	7.1922	0.1358	0.1390
0.0020	7.4705	7.3508	0.1338	0.1360

Table-5
Viscosity and fluidity of complex solutions of CP[BTA]A and CP[PTU]A
in 40% propanol + 60% benzene mixture

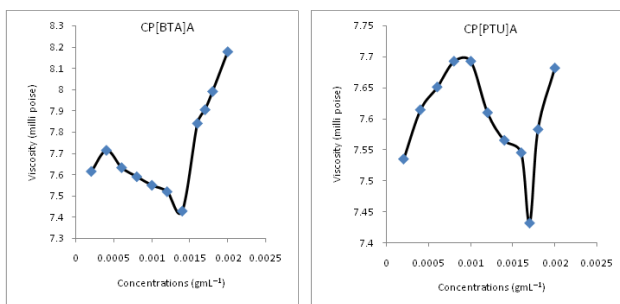
Concentration of complex in g mol L ⁻¹	VISCOSITY		FLUIDITY	
	CP[BTA]A	CP[PTU]A	CP[BTA]A	CP[PTU]A
0.0002	7.6160	7.5348	0.1313	0.1327
0.0004	7.7148	7.6142	0.1296	0.1313
0.0006	7.6337	7.6509	0.1309	0.1307
0.0008	7.5912	7.6924	0.1317	0.1300
0.0010	7.5511	7.6924	0.1324	0.1300
0.0012	7.5210	7.6096	0.1329	0.1314

0.0014	7.4302	7.5650	0.1345	0.1321
0.0016	7.8408	7.5450	0.1275	0.1325
0.0017	7.9050	7.4315	0.1265	0.1345
0.0018	7.9905	7.5825	0.1251	0.1318
0.0020	8.1765	7.6815	0.1223	0.1302

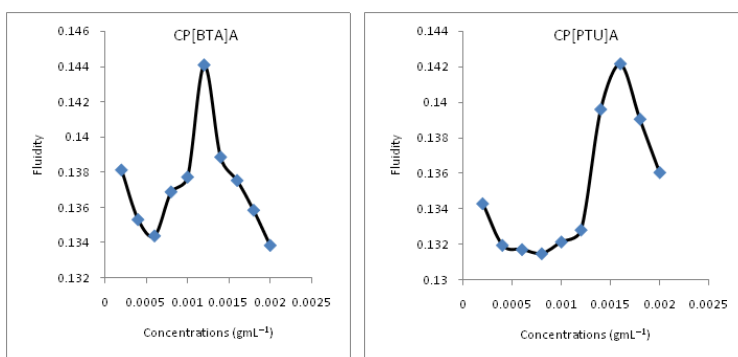
Plots of Viscosity vs. Concentration for CP[BTA]A and CP[PTU]A in 20% propanol – 80% benzene system



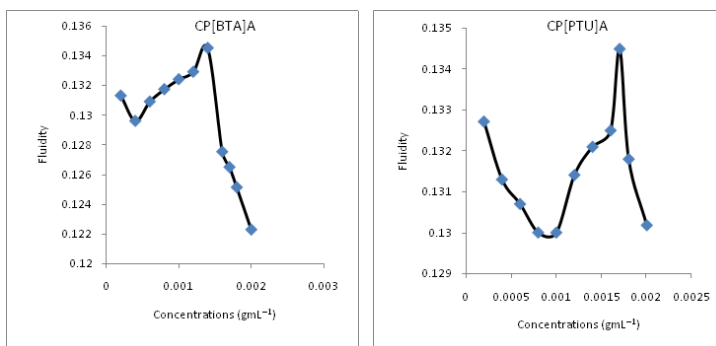
Plot of Viscosity vs. Concentration for CP[BTA]A and CP[PTU]A in 40% propanol – 60% benzene system



Plots of Fluidity vs. Concentration for CP[BTA]A and CP[PTU]A in 20% propanol – 80% benzene system



Plots of Fluidity vs. Concentration for CP[BTA]A and CP[PTU]A in 40% propanol – 60% benzene system



The data reveals that solute-solute interaction are greater before cmc as compared to after cmc.

Viscometric measurements of CP[BTA]A and CP[PTU]A complex in benzene + propanol solvent mixture of varying composition provide a useful information regarding cmc (critical micelle concentration) and clustering phenomenon present in between solute-solute or solute-solvent molecules.

The viscosity of these complexes in non-aqueous solvent mixture of benzene and propanol initially increase with complex concentration and then decreases at a particular concentration corresponding to cmc and after this viscosity again increases with the increase in complex concentration. The plot of viscosity vs concentration are characterized by an interaction of convex curve (wr. to X axis) and straight line at a point correspond to cmc of the complex solution. The value of cmc follow the order:

CP[PTU]A > CP[BTA]A.

This observation supports the fact that cmc decreases with the increase of average molecular weight of the complex. It is noticed that cmc values are dependent on the composition solvent mixture when the concentration of non polar solvent (benzene) predominates the early micelles formation takes place. Propanol takes quite different position in the micelle formation and the complexes exhibit different degree of aggregation in the mixed solvent system of varying compositions.

It is observed that viscosity and fluidity is not only dependent upon the solute complex concentration but on propanol composition also. This changes is attributed due to the change in agglomeration of solute entity both below and above cmc at different propanol composition. The value of cmc obtained from the plots of viscosity (η) vs concentration (C) in different compositions of solvent mixture follows the order

CP[BTA]A (40% propanol) > CP[BTA]A (20% propanol)

CP[PTU]A (40% propanol) > CP[BTA]A (20% propanol)

Conclusion

We can conclude that cmc values increase with increasing volume percent of propanol suggesting that there is an increase in the interactions between polar solvent and complex molecules which reduces the tendency of micellization and cmc (becomes higher) increases. Aggregation of the complex molecule is delayed in the predominance of polar solvent in benzene-propanol mixture.

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Traditional & Contemporaray Role of Women- Work Life Balance

Shikha Ranka

Abstract

Work- life balance means the balance between the achievement & enjoyment. Achievement & enjoyment both are necessary because a person spend half of his life at work place & half at home. In this research paper we explain various points regarding the work life balance of a woman. It is about the priority rather than equal balance between work and family life of a woman. After the globalization, the role of women continuously increasing in every field, it means Indian woman start her journey from home to long working hours. She needs family support as well as organizational support. The changing role of woman highly demanding due to the public expectations & financial situation. Traditional role of a woman was limited to the family. She was engaged fully with her responsibilities as a mother or as a housewife. In recent time women are more educated and more careers oriented. So she is the bearer of the responsibility of home as well as of her career. It is very difficult to make the priority between these two after marriage because Working women have to maintain the balance between work, health & family. The balance is different for everyone because everyone has different priorities & choice. The research paper explains the problems faced by a working woman because her personal and professional life goes simultaneously & as like others she has 24 hours in a day. The transition from traditional role to modern role increases the level of stress.

Keywords- Work life balance, Professional life, Personal life, working woman, Globalization, Maintain, priority.

Introduction

In recent time work-family balance has been replaced by work-life balance due to the growing assortment of the family composition. Balancing work and personal life is the major problem facing by the employees. Work life balance is a model that ropes the efforts of employees to slash their time and power between work and the other important aspects of their life. Work-life balance is a daily attempt to make time for family, friends, community involvement, religion, personal development, self-care, and other personal activities. Work life balance does not mean the equal balance; it means the set of priority of one's time and focus between family & work. Success begins with the well education level, a clean defined financial plan and ability to rethink. Traditional women were busy in take care of children, elders, husband and family. She spent all her time & energy to make the family happy but when she needs something, she has to spread her hands before her husband or father. The rapid development of economy increases the level of education of women. Higher education not only empowered women but also revitalize their career. It provide a sense of self confidence to women but on the other hand it becomes a difficult challenge for women because when a working women get married they carries additional responsibility as a spouse, as a daughter in law and when she becomes mother it will difficult for her to manage work & family. Working women try to fulfill their family liability as well as try to get involved in her career to coping with competitive market. These two roles increase the level of pressure

of them as they have to perform lots of duties & responsibilities and it becomes very difficult when they don't get any support. To perform these duties, she forgets about herself and as a result she suffers with health problem, stress problem, but the changing economic condition brings the work life balance at hit the highest point.

Literature Review

Number of studies has addressed this issue in different perspectives. Some of the papers related to this subject are reviewed.

Hyman and Summers (2004) classified seven major problems which are associated with current practices over work-life balance these are unevenness of adoption across different sectors and organizations, lack of formalization of policies at organizational level, restricted employee voice over the introduction and implementation of policies, policies are primarily to meet business needs rather than those of employees, there is no evidence of reduction in working hours, tangible and intangible work intrusions into domestic life, domestic responsibilities are still conducted primarily by women irrespective of their employment status.

Vijaya Mani (2013) has revealed the major factors influencing the Work Life Balance of Women professionals in India such as role conflict, lack of recognition, organizational politics, gender discrimination, elderly and children care issues, quality of health, problems in time management and lack of proper social support.

K.Santhana Lakshmi et al, (March 2013) have examined that the Educational institutions should address the Work Life Balance related issues among their staff, specifically women and take a holistic approach to design and implement the policies to support the teaching staff to manage their WLB. KumariK.Thriveni et al, (2012) have studied and analysed the significant relationship between the demographic variables and WLB. Shalini and Bhawna 2012 reported in their study, Quality of work life is being used by the organizations as a strategic tool to attract and retain the employees and more importantly to help them to maintain work life balance with equal attention on performance and commitment at work.

Heather S.McMillan et al, (2011) suggested that the individual harmony and its effects have developed a new Harmony based on conflict and enrichment.

N.Krishna Reddy et al, (2010) concluded that the married women employees indeed experience Work Family Conflict (WFC) while attempting to balance their work and family lives. Thus, Organization needs to formulate guidelines for the management of WFCs since they are related to job satisfaction and performance of the employees.

Niharika and Supriya (2010) have studied the work based factors and family related factors that are considered to contribute to work life balance. Work based factors are flexi time, option to work part time and freedom to work from home and the family related factors are child care facility and flexibility to take care of emergencies at home.

Masako SETO et al, (2004) have examined the effects of work related factors and Work Family Conflict on depressive symptoms among working women living with young children in a Japanese Metropolis.

Objectives-

1. To discuss about the traditional & contemporary role of women.

2. To find out the benefits arises from healthy work life balance.
3. To study about the barriers or limitations regarding the work life balance.
4. To study about the various work balancing ways.

Research Methodology

Research type- Descriptive research

Type of data- primary data, secondary data

Sampling technique - Random sampling

Sample size -100 working women from different field.

Data collection method-

- o Primary and secondary data collected for this research.
- o Primary data was collected by a structured questionnaire.
- o Secondary data collected by websites, journals, magazines & news paper.

Traditional & contemporary role of women-

Traditionally a man was the person who brings money at home. He was the only person who work for his family and woman was supposed to stay home. She spent her whole life in the take care of her family but as the economic changes rising on, the role of woman also changed. Now she also focuses on her career and earn for her family even earn more than man.

Traditionally a man has been the “head of the family” and he carries all the power to take decisions but now this power shifted to woman also. Now she got the power to say in some decisions.

In the past man has been the dominant partner in the relations because he was the only earner but as the role of woman is changing she has been empowered to puts her point of view and makes the acceptable decision.

Benefits of work life balance-

For employee-

Healthy work life balances enhance the productivity.

With the support of family, work life balance would be healthy and women enjoy their other hobbies They can get enough time for yoga, dance, shopping, friends etc.

Healthy work life balance enhances motivation and satisfaction as the family & work commitments are being met appropriately.

Healthy work life balance reduces the impact of work on family & vice versa.

Sound work life balance reduces the stress and chances of healthy illness. It reduces the cost of illness, which beneficial for herself, family as well as for company.

For employer-

Healthy work place reduces the employee absenteeism.

Stress is the major reason of employee turnover. A healthy work life balance reduces the employee turnover.

A healthy work life balance if provided by the employer then company will be able to retain best employee's team. It ultimately creates a good image in the eyes of clients.

Major barriers of achieving work life balance-

Women sacrifice lots of her time just the sake of work. It increases the stress. She also sacrifices her quality time with family because of her work.

Many organization have policies only on paper, there is no proper implementation of these policies.

Workload required employees to work in extra time even in the weekends too. It reduces the time to spend with family.

Communication gap create additional work for employees.

Lack of family support.

Ways to achieve better work life balance-

Work from home- Some companies start the new policy WORK FROM HOME, in which employer allow their employee to work from home so that they can attain their family events.

Preparation of tomorrow- it is better to list out the work of tomorrow. Before leaving the desk, prepare a list of next day's work. It reduces the wastage of time and following morning will be more effective & productive.

Turn off the cell phone – Family is the reason for work. So when get to home, turn off the entire communication medium which connected to work so we can enjoy with family.

Proper sleep- Always takes a sleep of seven to eight hours in a day. It will make the person fresh and energetic.

Flexible working hours- Company provides flexible working hours to employees according their personal schedule.

Take a break- it is better to take a break than continue doing work. It make the person refreshing if they want to get something eat or drink.

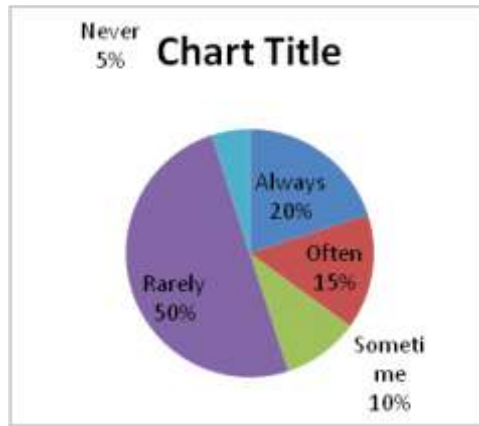
Communicate- if you won't be able to available for few hours in a day, let your colleagues & manager know about this and get their support.

Child care services- Company can provide babysitting and day care services for children of female employees.

Data Analysis And Interpretation

1. Do you normally work more than 6 days in a week?

Response basis	Always	Often	Sometime	Rarely	Never
No. of Res.	20	15	10	50	5
Percentage	20%	15%	10%	50%	5%

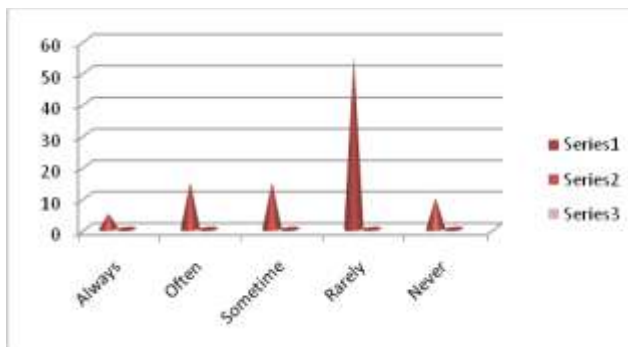


Interpretation-

Most of the companies have 6 day week. Working women have only one day holiday to spend free time with family and for their personal work. 20% women works 6 days in a week, 15% often work, 10% sometime work 6 days in a week and 5% never work 6 days in a week.

2. Do you normally work more than 12 hours in a day?

Response basis	Always	Often	Sometime	Rarely	Never
No. of Res.	5	15	15	55	10
Percentage	5%	15%	15%	55%	10%

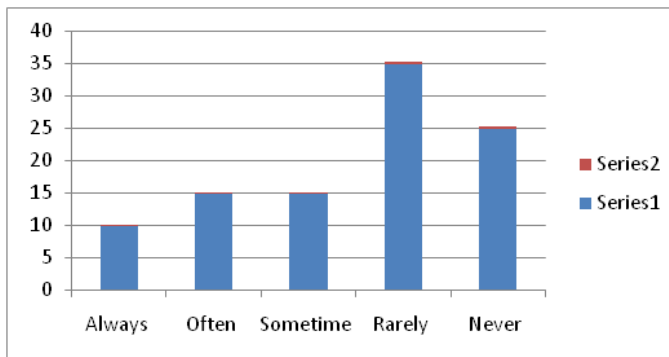


INTERPRETATION-

Only 5% women agree that they always work more than 12 hours in a day. Generally companies have eight or nine hours shift. 55% women rarely work more than 12 hours in special event or project.

3. Do you feel you are not able to balance your work life?

Response basis	Always	Often	Sometime	Rarely	Never
No. of Res.	10	15	15	35	25
Percentage	10%	15%	15%	35%	25%

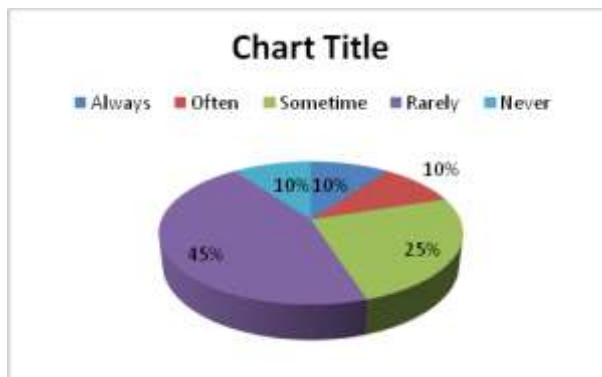


Interpretation-

Companies use various work life balancing techniques that's why most of working women able to balance their work life. 10% women agree that they always not able to balance their work life. 15% often, 15 % sometime and 25% never able to balance work life.

4. How often do you think or worry about work (when you are not actually at work)?

Response basis	Always	Often	Sometime	Rarely	Never
No. of Res.	10	10	25	45	10
Percentage	10%	10%	25%	45%	10%

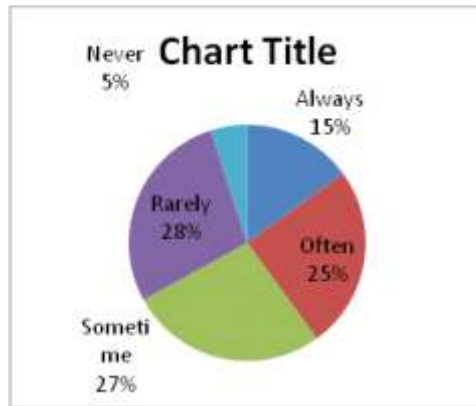


Interpretation-

Most of women carry their work problem at their home. 10% respondents always think about work when they are not actually at work while 10% often, 25% sometime, 45% rarely and 10% never think about work.

5. Do you find yourself unable to spend enough time with your family?

Response basis	Always	Often	Sometime	Rarely	Never
No. of Res.	15	25	27	28	5
percentage	15%	25%	27%	28%	5%

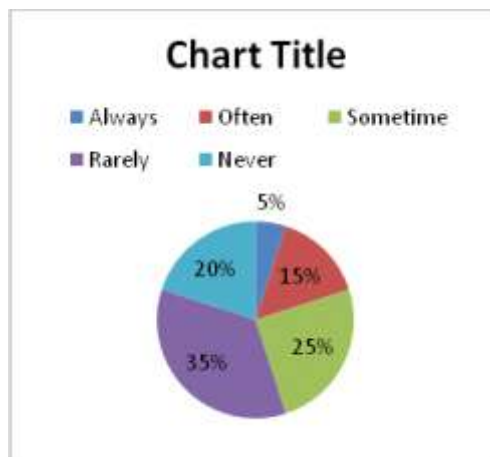


Interpretation-

Due to the workload and long working hours, a woman is unable to spend enough time with family. In this series 15% women agree that they suffer with this problem always. They don't have enough time to spend with family. 25% respondents often unable to spend time, 27% sometimes unable, 28% rarely unable while 5% always have enough time to spend with family.

6. Do you ever miss out any quality time with your family or your friends because of pressure of work?

Response basis	Always	Often	Sometime	Rarely	Never
No. of Res.	5	15	25	35	20
Percentage	5%	15%	25%	35%	20%

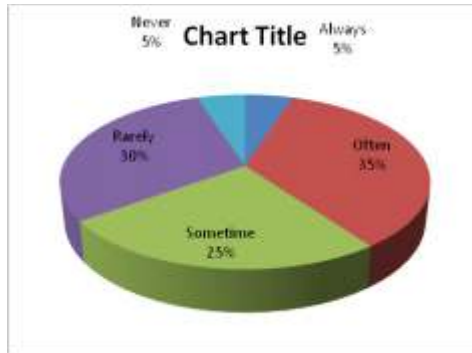


Interpretation-

Due to the workload, employees suffer from this and miss many family function. 20% respondents never miss out quality time with family, 35% rarely miss out, 25% sometimes miss out, 15% often miss out while 5% always miss out quality time.

7. Do you ever feel tired or depressed because of work?

Response basis	Always	Often	Sometime	Rarely	Never
No. of Res.	5	35	25	30	5
Percentage	5%	35%	25%	30%	5%

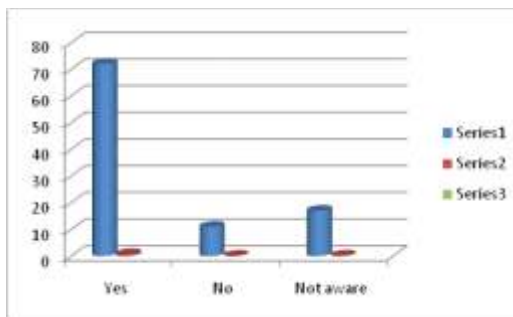


Interpretation-

It is but obvious that our work have a direct impact on home. The burden of work makes the employees stressed or depressed. 5% respondents always feel depressed, 25% respondents sometimes feel tired, and 35% respondents often feel depressed, 30% rarely feel tired while 5% never feel tired or depressed they keep their work tension at work place only.

8. Does your company have a separate policy for work-life balance?

Response basis	Yes	No	Not aware
No. of respondents	72	11	17
Percentage	72%	11%	17%



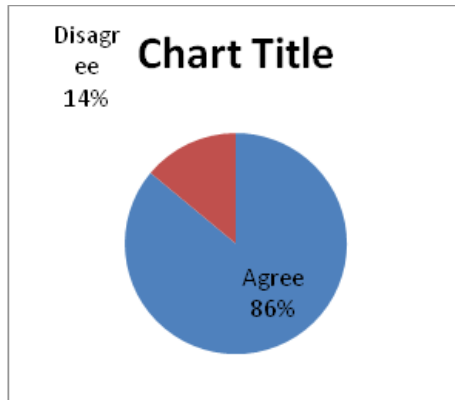
Interpretation-

If a company wants that its employees feel more comfortable at their working place that it should make some policies regarding the work life balance like child care service, maternity benefits, work from home etc. 72% respondents agree that their company have separate policy regarding this , 11% disagree with this while 17% does not aware with these policies.

If organization frames a policy for employees, what points you think are important and should be included in the policy yes what the provisions under the policy are?

9. Flexible working hours

Response basis	Agree	Disagree
No. of Respondents	86	14
Percentage	86%	14%

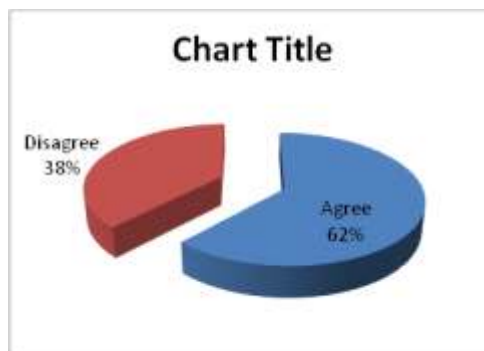


Interpretations-

Flexible working hour gives employee proper time to rest and reduce stress.86% respondents agree that their company apply this flexible working hour policy whether 14% disagree with this.

10. Job sharing

Response basis	Agree	Disagree
No. of Respondent	62	38
Percentage	62%	38%



Interpretation-

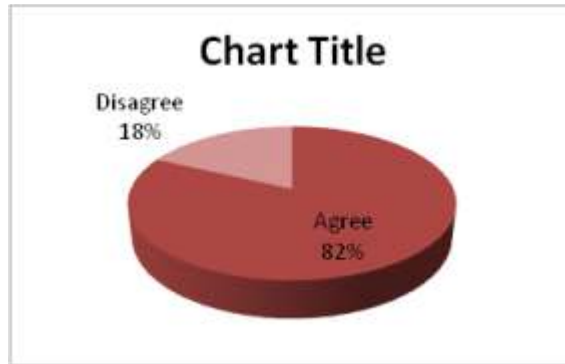
62% respondents enjoy job sharing policy but 38% does not enjoy job sharing because their company doesn't apply this policy.

11. Paid maternity leaves

Response basis	Agree	Disagree
No. of Respondents	82	18
Percentage	82%	18%

Interpretations-

Flexible working hour gives employee proper time to rest and reduce stress.86% respondents agree that their company apply this flexible working hour policy whether 14% disagree with this.

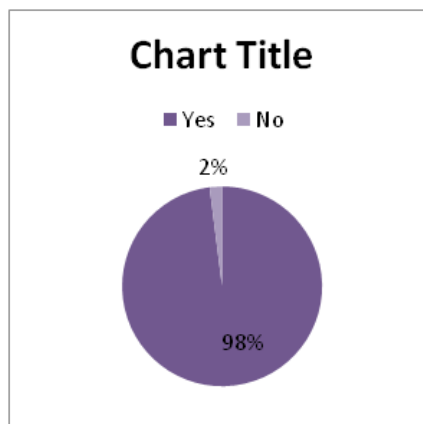


Interpretation-

82% working women agree that they paid maternity leaves. 18% working women agree that they do not paid maternity leaves. Some organization provides this facility to its female workers. They get back their same position and job after the maternity leave.

12. Do you think that if employees have good work-life balance the organization will be more effective and successful?

Response basis	Yes	No
No. of respondents	98	2
Percentage	98%	2%



Interpretation-

A healthy & sound work life environment makes the employees more comfortable and energetic. 98% working women agree that a healthy work life balance enhance the organization's success and effectiveness.

Conclusion

Through the research we can conclude that a sense of well settled career & achievement made the woman more inspiring & motivated mother. Achievement & enjoyment meant different from person to person. For some it meant to achieve their career goal and while for others it meant to spend time with family. Through this research this fact is explored that any disturbance in work life balances in working women life cause stress, headache, depression and other health issue. To maintain the balance between working and personal life affect the quality of life. Through this research we can conclude that it is the time when men and women both are play vital role in family, both need work life balance, both need family support as well as organizational support. Some companies initiate various healthy programs like yoga, stretching, healthy meal etc. lastly, through this research we can conclude that improvements in people management practices, especially work time and work position flexibility, and the expansion of considerate managers, contributes to increased work-life balance. Work-life balance programs have been established to have an impact on people in terms of recruitment, retention/turnover, commitment and satisfaction, absenteeism, productivity and accident rates. Achieving a good balance between work and family commitments is a mounting concern for contemporary employees and organizations.

Suggestions

We should follow "give and take" philosophy.

Work hard for career but never sacrifice social life and relationship.

Women should be feeling proud that they have contributed in family fund.

Women should have to keep friends, social group and work outside the home.

As a mother and as a wife, women should spend quality time with them like they can have dinner together, they can watch movie together, enjoy weekend etc.

Company should provide part time working in the early stage of child care.

Company should need to reduce the amount of work given to employees. For this company can hire more employee and start job sharing.

Proper training should be giver to supervisor and managers to understand when staff is overloaded.

Company should organize various seminars for employees to let them know about the proper balance between family & work.

Company should allow work from home, flexible time, sick leave etc.

Assistant Professor

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To study of Current Education System- Relevance in Practical Life

Surbhi Birla

Abstract

Education is a basic need of human. From the past India was very lucky that it has a systematic organized education system called Gurukul. When other countries are not able to understand any proper language India wrote many literatures. But in mid era of British Rule Indian education system also influenced by western theme. It is requirement also in modern and globalisation scenarios. In present time India has many universities, colleges, professional learning institutions and many more. But now students face many problems. Syllabuses are change but teaching pattern is same. It is so old and impractical that students are not able to match it with practical life.

Students get many more difficulties to apply this in their working life. My study focus on these problems. Last year's facts, or yesterday's, may not have any value today. Skills learned today will soon become obsolete and new skills must be mastered. The theoretical age is gone and we are entering the technological age. We should come up with new innovative ideas so those new entrepreneurs come. If the country wants to improve the educational system, should provide more programs and workshops that can help build a well-balanced individual.

Key words: Education, Gurukul, British Rule, Universities, Workshop.

Introduction:

India has a long history of education system. That time India had an organized education system- Gurukul. But before that the Guru- Shishya system was present, in which students were taught orally and the knowledge would be passed from one generation to the next. Gurukuls were traditional Hindu residential schools of learning; typically the teacher's house or a monastery. Education was generally free, but students from well-to-do families pay Gurudakshina, a voluntary contribution after the completion of their studies. At the Gurukuls, the teacher provided knowledge of Religion, Scriptures, Philosophy, Literature, Warfare, Statecraft, Medicine Astrology and "History". Only students belonging to Brahmin and Kshatriya communities were taught in these Gurukuls.

In recent time education system in India divide into many stages.

Pre-Primary- for the age of 3-5 years

Primary- for the age of 6-11 years

Middle- for the classes from 6th to 8th

Secondary- for the classes of 9th and 10th

Higher Secondary- for the classes of 11th and 12th

Undergraduate- Above the higher education. It takes time of three or four years.

Post graduate- After completing graduation next level is this.

Education Governing Bodies

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE): This is the main governing body of education system in India. It has control over the central education system. It conducts exam and looks after the functioning of schools accredited to central education system.

The Council of Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE): It is a board for Anglo Indian Studies in India. It conducts two examinations 'Indian Certificate of Secondary Education' and 'Indian School Certificate'. Indian Certificate of secondary education is a k-10 examination for those Indian students who have just completed class 10th and Indian school certificate is a k-12 public examination conducted for those studying in class 12th.

The State Government Boards: Apart from CBSE and CISCE each state in India has its own State Board of education, which looks after the educational issues.

The National Open School: It is also known as National Institute of Open Schooling. It was established by the Government of India in 1989. It is a ray of hope for those students who cannot attend formal schools.

The International School: It controls the schools, which are accredited to curriculum of international standard.

Review of Literature:

The premier work carried out by different researchers in the present research area is enlarged as under:

Sharma, H. and Goswami, V.K. (2013) The study is useful tool for developing quality and its sustenance in the realm of higher education, particularly for the poor and developing nations as well as the developed countries all over the globe.

Dharini, S. et al (2013) The study discusses the perceptions of the students undergoing higher education in a reputed institution. Motivational level of the students, transactional style and student satisfaction level influence the academic performance of the students to a great extent.

Melissa, H. (2013) The study concluded that there is a need for professionally training the students in soft skills. The training programs would be more effective if the trainers would be sent to train the teachers in their mid-career, who are engaged in the courses like soft skills / personality development.

Gafoor, S.F. and Khabeer, Q. (2013) The study concluded that the Information and Communication Technologies is essential for quality assurance in Higher Education. It can be used as a model for assessing the quality of education in colleges.

Bairagi, A. and Shrivastava, A. (2013) The study explained to create a 'common language' and maintain uniform standards across India, it is imperative to enact skeletal Central-level legislation in such a manner that it allows room for local need based innovations.

Khamkar, S.B. (2013) The study concluded that the quality of education not only depend upon the curriculum, infrastructure, aims, objectives, goal and mission, but it also depends upon the art of creating, shaping human capital into accountable, socially responsible, reliable individuals responsible to the society on the whole. Sindhvani, A. and Kumar, R. (2013) The study recommended that education can be used to infuse human values among students so as to make the world as a place of peace, security and prosperity. Chomal, V.S. and Saini, J.K. (2013) The study concluded that the introduction and development of new information technology in teaching and learning has impacted the traditional classroom activities.

The newly introduced technologies produce a greater level of interaction between and among teachers and students.

Objectives:

To study about past and present education system.

To study about current drawbacks of education system in India.

To study about what changes is required in Indian education system.

Research Methodology:

The present study has been conducted on students of schools and colleges and working persons associate with any job

Sampling:

The research is a descriptive type of research in nature. The sample size for the study is 50 for the students and working persons. The sample has been taken on the basis of random sampling technique.

Data collection:

The data has been collected with the help of Questionnaire Based Survey. The questionnaire has been filled by the students of schools and colleges and working persons.

Education System in India: History and Present:

After some centuries higher education system at Nalanda, Takshashila University, Ujjain & Vikramshila University started. At their art, architecture, painting, logic, grammar, philosophy, astronomy, literature, economics, political, law, medicine and many more subjects taught. Nalanda was the biggest centre and had the capacity of 10000 students. Under British Rule indigenous education was spread in the 18th century. The schools had proper classes with students. Printed books were not used in Indian schools till the 1820s or later.

The current system of education with western style was introduced by the British in 19th century, recommended by Macaulay. The British established many colleges like Wilson College, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College etc. The first medical college was started at Calicut in 1942-43 during World War II because of shortage of doctors for military. After war it was closed and continued by Madras Medical College. After independence, education became the sector of states affaires. The Central Government coordinate in technical and higher education and standards. From 1976, education became joint responsibility of the States and the Centre. The present education system referred by Wood's Dispatch 1854 which is known as Magna Carta of Indian education.

Drawbacks of Current Education System:

Every years, new schools and colleges are opened in almost all cities in India, but the quality education is still a long awaited dream for many students. This study is bring the light on main drawbacks in education system in India.

1. Wrong Medium of Language

Most of higher education institutions use English as a medium of teaching. But all Indians are not comfortable to use this language. In fact, most students don't even understand this language. The system of education in India should first focus on teaching using the mother tongue and move on to English upon

higher education like the Philippines emphasis on firstly on their mother tongue than teach English language to entre higher grade levels.

2. Low Quality Institutions

In starting time some few institutions offered higher education, so many low quality institutions increased like mushrooms over the country. Many businessmen and politicians start colleges that offer higher education because there is a huge demand for education.

For example, in some cities there are houses that look like 3-storey apartments, and they have various small colleges offering degree level courses. So we can easily imagine what kind of education level they will be providing. There are a number of colleges in every nook and space in some cities of India that you didn't even think was a college.

It is questionable whether they are in the higher education industry because of their passion to teach or if they are simply grabbing the opportunity to gain from getting admissions as well as donations.

3. Rat Race

The country's higher education system promotes a rat race. Students and similarly parents focus on the grading system. Students are taught to read and grasp thousands of books in fact they really don't understand them. The motive of students is to top the examination. Once the examination is over, the information goes out. After this if you asked about the topic, they can't explain that.

4. Exam Pattern:

Most of examination pattern are very simple in context, they provide multiple choice questions or true or false. Therefore, students are bound to give their answers in limited way. So it reduces the analytical skills which is more required when they leave the higher education institution and join the workforce.

5. No Focus on Build a Personality

The country's higher education system does not focus on the student quality development but on the grade. Most institutions think that academic qualification and certification from a higher education institution is far more important than a building a personality.

Most companies, however, would rather have an employee that is flexible and can work through adversities than have an employee that has good grades but no personality to show for. We can take example of any HR department personnel and they will all agree to this. They though their higher education grades are indication of a person's ability, these do not take all picture.

6. Education Given is Irrelevant to Job-Market

This is perhaps the most drawback of our education system that after completing graduation in any discipline students are not able to get jobs.

It is the reason behind that is simple that the skills that are required in a job market are not present in a fresh graduate. All that a student is taught in his entire school and college life is almost redundant for job markets. Skill that is required by them is not taught in schools and colleges. Hence our education system is needed to be revamped and must be designed according to our economic policies.

7. No practical knowledge:

In schools and colleges, lots of attention is given to theory and books. They completely ignored practical knowledge. When these students pass the exam, they forget all the things they have studied due of lack of

practical experience. In India, parents and teachers expect their students to score high in the exam (rather than acquiring the quality knowledge) and thus the education becomes a rat race. Practical knowledge and skill based education is still far away from the reach of students studying in schools, colleges and universities.

8. Lack of Research or critical analysis:

Problems solving skills are one of the most important things that are required when students complete their studies and look for jobs to earn money and build up their career. This can be learned by participating in problem solving projects with the use of creative and critical thinking. In India, despite the fact that we have the highest number of engineering graduates, still we lack technological innovation. Students must have capability to solve the problems and difficulties that the country is facing today. Most of the students don't have their own approach towards any problem and they do so only on the instruction of their parents, teachers, neighbours and friends.

9. Absence of Entrepreneurship development scheme:

The majority of the students want to get a job after finishing their education. They are not interested to start their own business because they have not quality to view themselves as a challenger businessman. They can't become a business person and face the challenges of their business. The absence of Entrepreneurship abilities is faltering the progress of our country in several fields.

10. Cast reservation and paid seat:

In Indian education system, seats are reserved for reserved cast and rich students. The education system should give equal chance to all students irrespective of their cast and creed but the seats are taken by reservation system and donation based system not by the quality. It is a surprise factor that doctor and engineers are made by cast system not by talent. In India, the child of good a rich family gets good education just because of ample money whereas the child of a poor family hardly gets the primary education. Education became too expensive that poor can't imagine for high and professional education.

11. Outdated syllabus:

There is an urgent need to change the present system of higher education in the country. We need to ensure quality in education as well as quantity. Present syllabuses are too old and outdated that it's not fulfilling the current working requirement. Students are getting the knowledge from outdated syllabus. Lots of technological and scientific improvements are taking place in India and therefore the courses are Graduate and post graduates must be updated as per the industrial and technological development.

12. Other problems:

Many schools and colleges use foreign languages as the medium of instruction which hampers the natural educational growth of millions of students who are not at home in foreign languages

Too much importance to examination and Political interference in schools and colleges

Rapid increase of irrelevant college and universities.

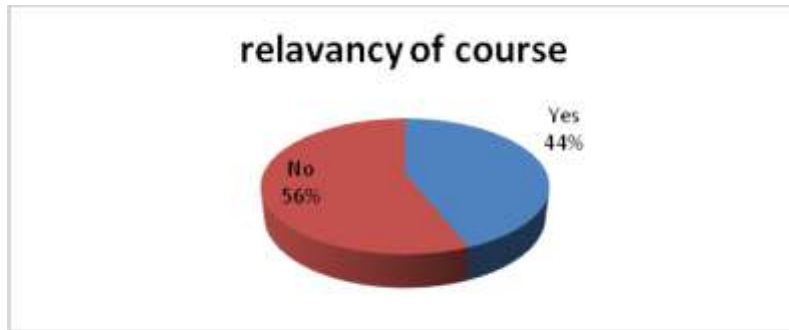
Absence of library, laboratory and other facilities in schools and colleges and

Does not focus on physical activities.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

1. Do you think your book course was relevant to your working life?

S.No	Relevancy of course	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	22	44%
2	No	28	56%



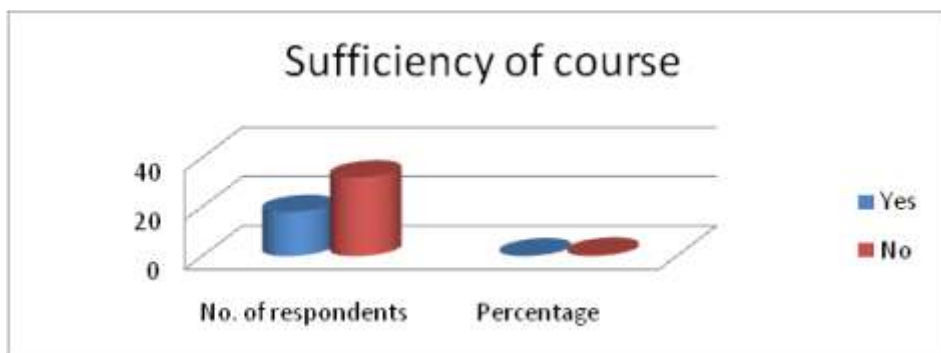
Interpretation-

44% respondents said that their book course is relevant to their working life.

56% respondents are not agreeing that their book course is relevant to their working life.

1. Do you think your book course (syllabus) is sufficient?

s. no.	Sufficiency of course	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	18	36%
2	No	32	64%



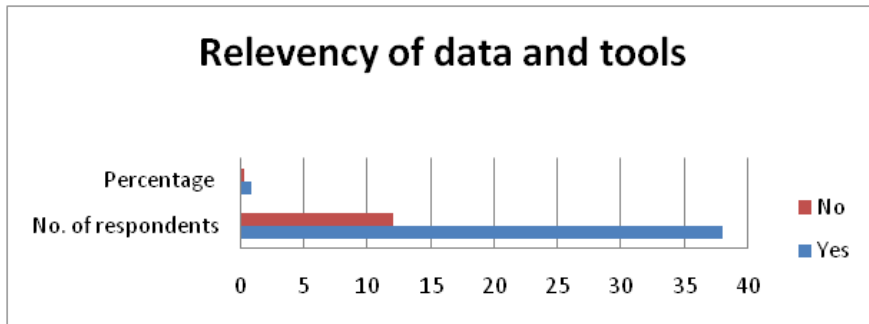
Interpretation-

36% respondents agree that their syllabus is sufficient.

64% respondents are not agree that their syllabus is sufficient.

3. Are some data/ tools are too old that is not relevant in present days?

S.No.	Relevancy of data	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	38	76%
2	No	12	24%



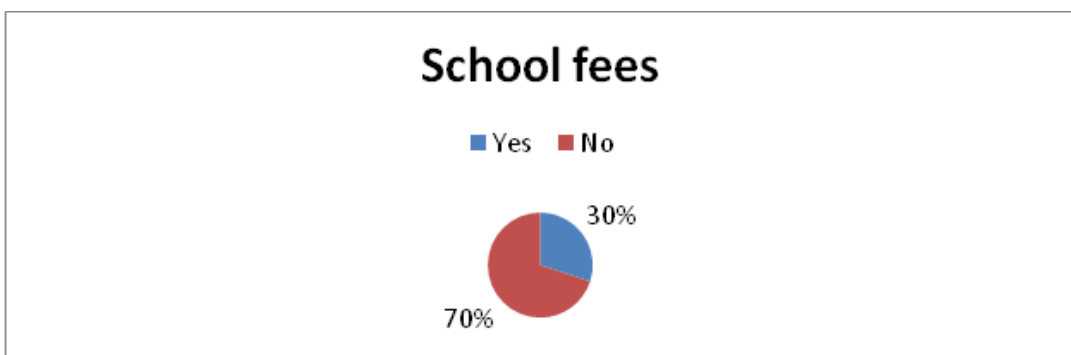
Interpretation-

24% respondents said that methods are relevant according to present days.

76% respondents said that methods are too old. That is not relevant to present working conditions.

4) Do you think that current school fee is according to their service?

s. no.	School fees	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	15	30%
2	No	35	70%

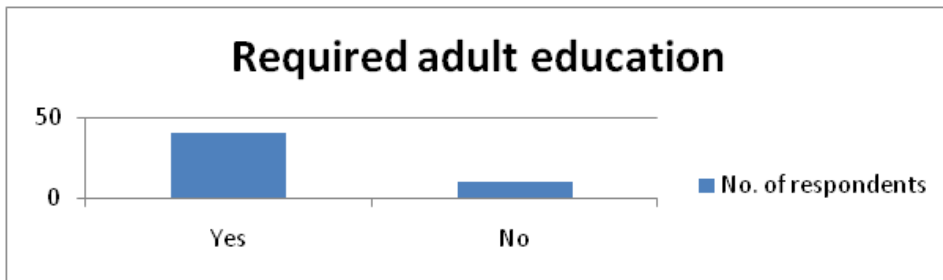


Interpretation-

30% Agree that current school fee is according to services whether 70% disagree with this. They think it is much more what they give. Although students are required coaching.

5. Is there any requirement of adult education?

s. no.	Required adult education	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	40	80%
2	No	10	20%



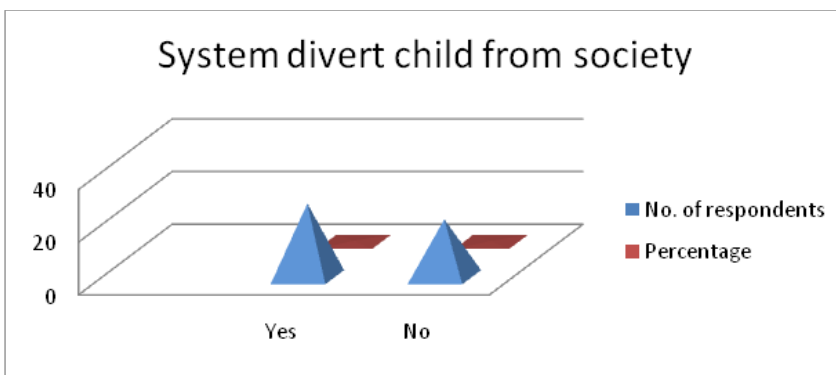
Interpretation-

80% respondents agree that adult education is required.

20% respondents said that there is no need of adult education.

6. Is our current education system cut child from our society?

s. no.	System divert child from society	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	28	56%
2	No	22	44%



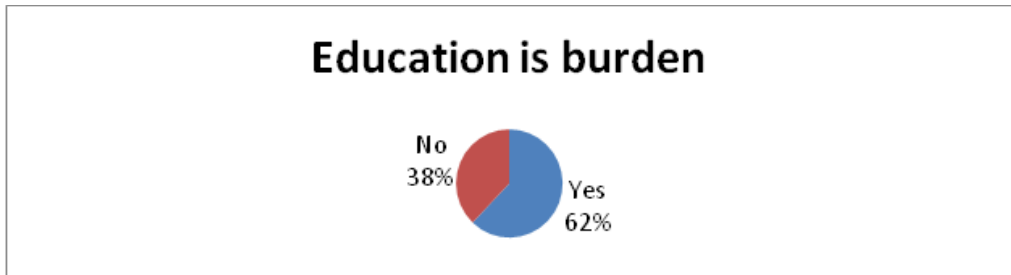
Interpretation-

65% agree that current education system cut our child from our society.

44% people think that education system is not responsible for this.

7. Is current system creates burden not knowledge?

s. no.	Burden or knowledge	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	31	62%
2	No	19	38%



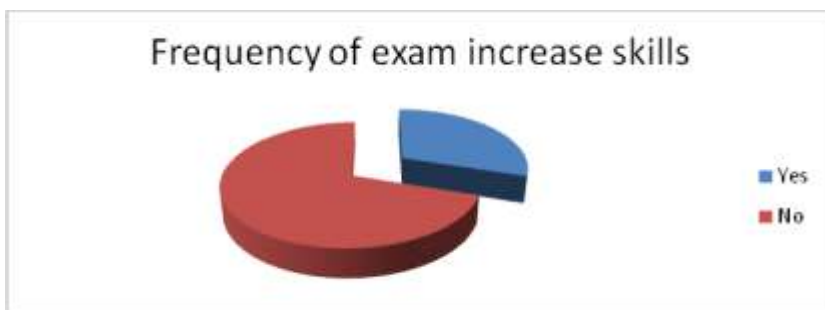
Interpretation-

62% respondents agree that current education system creates burden, not knowledge.

38% respondents agree that current education system creates knowledge, not burden.

8. Do you think that frequently exams increase your skills?

s. no.	Frequency of exam increase skills	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	15	30%
2	No	35	70%



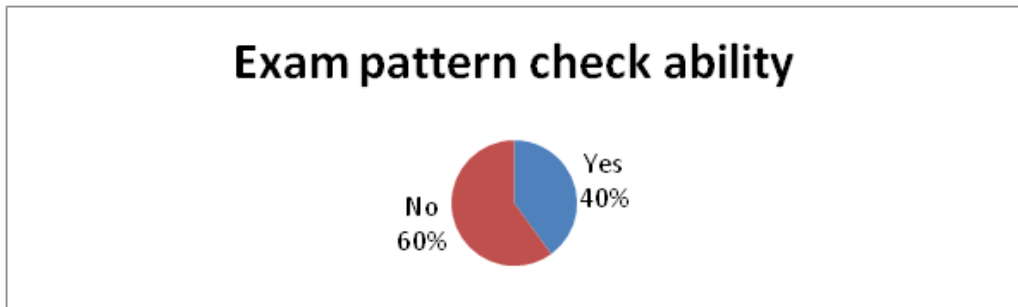
Interpretation-

70% respondents said that frequent exams do not increase skills. In fact it creates stress among students.

30% respondents said that frequently exam increase skills.

9. Is today's exam pattern is enough to check your ability?

s. no.	Exam pattern	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	20	40%
2	No	30	60%



Interpretation-

60% respondents said that today's exam pattern is not enough to check ability.

40% respondents said that today's exam pattern is enough to check ability.

Conclusion:

Our high schools design students for college, not for the real life. Parents and institutions are influenced by society and they want their children to reach on top by grade not by quality and it is the symbol of success, that is, academics becoming a polished professional, achieving a status that is not based on working life. The problem is, this standard does not create job skills they need to enter the real world.

From the beginning of man to the late 1800s, an educational institution was the only source of information and attending them was the only way to acquire information. Times have changed. Today, we have requirement of that type of education system that provide students actually technical skills not only theoretical knowledge. Last year's facts, or yesterday's, may not have any value today. Skills learned today will soon become obsolete and new skills must be mastered. The theoretical age is gone and we are entering the technological age.

We need to invest much more and have an intensive and proper supervision of primary and high school education than wrongly focusing on higher education and research at the top level, at this time.

Suggestions and recommendations:

Requirement of Creativity

If the country wants to improve the educational system, they should provide more programs and workshops that can help build a well-balanced individual.

Schools and colleges must pay attention to case studies, research based assignment and problem solving project so that students can get the fresh ideas about their surroundings and can easily solve the problem they face.

Updated knowledge

The curriculum of some of the colleges/universities is more or less obsolete and do not equip students with the necessary skills or impart latest knowledge. Unfortunately, they give lack of technical knowledge in the courses of education, students are found wanting in the desired skills and technical soundness. To address this issue, we may think of strengthening the vocational streams in schools/colleges. I urge the universities/schools/colleges to regularly revisit their curriculum by involving experts from different fields so that the curriculum can lead to knowledge development. There is a need to encourage teachers to participate by presenting research papers in seminars/workshops/conferences and receive periodic trainings for updation of knowledge/skills.

Making education affordable

In India, if education has to reach all deserving students, it should be made affordable. The fee structure in Government owned/sponsored institutions is inexpensive in India. However, in some private sector institutions, which have the freedom to prescribe fee structure and despite broad guidelines from certain state governments, fees are beyond the capacity of poor and deserving students. Ideally, the fee structure should vary for such economically weaker students.

Ethics and Morality should be part of education

The most important objective of any educational institution should be to give ethical values besides imparting knowledge and skills. Today, this basic human quality is slowly goes down.

Educational loans

Reduce default of education loans. In the same side, as education has to be made affordable to all deserving and poor students, there is a strong need for educational institutions not to over-commercialize education but to uphold ethics in the business of education as well. Over exploitation should be avoided.

Education based on Entrepreneurship skill

Our education system should be such that it should generate enthusiasm to become a business person and it should also produce scientist, writers, thinkers, designers etc only that India can be knowledge based economy and claim to be regarded as superpower.

Practical Based Learning

Creating working groups, within education organizations, with the aim of advancing authentic student learning. Leverage the internet to create online tools and resources that offer innovative teaching strategies to help engage students. Help teachers understand and practice authentic teaching and learning to help students' master skills and standards.

Not only based on English

Our education not only based on English. We should promote our mother tongue also so average students understand higher studies easily.

We should first focus on the child's core skills.

Government Intervention

If the government wants to get a higher education GER, they should focus on regulating the incorporation of educational institutions. They should ensure that the higher education institutions in the country are there for the right purpose and not just to make a good profit.

Exams should be Analytical Based

Higher education should make a way to improve students' analytical skills by providing other means of gauging a student's intellectual capacity. One good way to achieve this, is by considering the examinations conducted by private companies in screening their potential employees.

Some companies actually let their applicants go through scenarios in order to gauge their decision making and analytical skills. Adopting this in the higher education system can be very beneficial for new graduates, in landing their first jobs.

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विष्णु प्रभाकर के कथा साहित्य में नारी विमर्श

डॉ. बीना चौधरी

युगीन संदर्भों में जीवन-मूल्यों की सहज स्वीकृति के साथ नारी जीवन के विविध पक्षों की यथार्थ अभिव्यक्ति ही नारी विमर्श है। महानगरीय जिंदगी और आर्थिक दबावों के बीच उभरते नये मूल्यों के संदर्भ में जूझती नारी आज के साहित्यकारों के लिये बड़ी चुनौती है। आधुनिककालीन जागृत चेतना ने समाज व साहित्यकारों को नारी विमर्श हेतु मजबूर किया है। हिन्दी कथा-साहित्य के प्रारंभिक काल से ही किसी न किसी रूप में नारी विमर्श दिखाई पड़ता है। 1950 के पश्चात् के कथा साहित्य में तो नारी विमर्श पर बहुत लिखा गया है। नई पीढ़ी के कथाकार जो आज भी सक्रिय हैं, ने अपने – अपने दृष्टिकोण से इस संदर्भ में कलम चलाई है, किन्तु पुरानी पीढ़ी के कथाकारों ने भी इस दिशा में अपनी लेखनी चलाई है। 1950 के पश्चात् के पुरानी पीढ़ी के रचनाकार श्री विष्णु प्रभाकर के कथा-साहित्य में नारी विमर्श गहन चेतना के साथ विद्यमान है। डॉ. नीरजा टण्डन की स्त्री विमर्श के संदर्भ में यह उक्ति कि स्त्री विमर्श के केन्द्र में है नारी की अस्मिता की तलाश' विष्णु प्रभाकर के कथा साहित्य में निहित नारी विमर्श पर सटीक सिद्ध होती है।

विवेकसिंह ने महिला लेखिकाओं के स्त्री विमर्श को मुक्ति का मार्ग खोजती हुई आधुनिक स्त्री के जीवन के विविध पहलुओं का अंकन करना बताया है – चाहे वह यौन, संबंधों को लेकर देह शुचिता का प्रश्न हो या फिर अपने व्यक्तित्व की स्वतंत्रता सत्ता स्थापित करने की छटपटाहट पुरुष की हवस का शिकार होती हुई आधुनिक स्त्री का प्रतिक्रियावादी आक्रोश हो या फिर दंभी स्वेच्छाचारी पति से संबंध विच्छेद का प्रश्न हो। महिला कथा-लेखन स्त्री के इन समस्त संघर्षों को वाणी दे रहा है विवेकसिंह के महिला कथाकारों के लिये कहे गए ये शब्द विष्णु प्रभाकर के कथा साहित्य में भी अपनी गहन चेतना के साथ विद्यमान हैं।

उनके कथा – साहित्य में नारी विविध रूपों में चित्रित है – कहीं वह पुरुष की प्रेरणा है, तो कहीं पुरुष द्वारा प्रताड़ित, कहीं प्रेम की साकार प्रतिमा है, तो कहीं अस्तित्व की तलाश में भटकती मुक्ति की आकांक्षीय कहीं सरल प्राण गृहिणी है, तो कहीं विद्रोही व्यक्तित्व की स्वामिनी और कहीं मानवता की प्रतिमूर्ति। इन सबके केन्द्र में है विष्णुजी का नारी के प्रति दृष्टिकोण, उनका अपना विमर्श। वे नारी को केवल रति नहीं अनुसूया भी मानकर उसकी महत्ता स्वीकार करते हैं।¹ उनकी मान्यता है कि नारी ही पुरुष की कठोर हड्डियों पर रक्त और माँस का आवरण चढ़ाती है। नारी ही पुरुष के हृदय में स्पन्दन पैदा करती है, नहीं तो वह मस्तिष्क के बवंडर में फँसकर समाप्त हो जाता।²

विष्णुजी नारी की आत्म-निर्भरता के समर्थक हैं। उनका मत है कि नारी की आत्म- निर्भरता ही पुरुष की सामन्ती मानसिकता की कलाई खोल सकती है।³ इसके साथ ही वे नारी की पूर्ण मुक्ति के पक्षधर हैं। कोई तो उपन्यास की वर्तिका इस दिशा में दृढ़ कदम उठाती है। उसके माध्यम से विष्णु जी कहते हैं – नारी मुक्ति का पूर्ण समर्थन करती हूँ, पर जो हूँ उसे छुपाना नहीं चाहती। समाज के जड़ नीति नियमों पर आघात करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है। बहुत हो चुकी, पुरुष की अनुकम्पा। हम अब 'हम' होकर जीना चाहती हैं।⁴ इस 'हम' में ही नारी अस्तित्व की तलाश है। इस तलाश और मुक्ति की छटपटाहट का सशक्त दस्तावेज है उनका अंतिम उपन्यास अर्द्धनारीश्वर। यह उपन्यास मनोवैज्ञानिक अन्तर्द्वन्द्व को स्पर्श करता हुआ नारी विमर्श केन्द्रित सामाजिक उपन्यास है। इसमें नारी के यथार्थ को अभिव्यक्ति देते हुए विष्णुजी ने दो टूक बात कही है कि वास्तव में समाज नारी को मनुष्य नहीं 'जिंस' मानता है।⁵ नारी की विडम्बना को वाणी देते हुए विष्णुजी ने रूढ़ियों की कलाई खोली है। वे कहते हैं कि नारी का 'मैं' उसके जन्म के समय नाल के साथ काट दिया जाता है और नाभिनाल में आरोपित कर दिये जाते हैं जन्म-जन्म से धरोहर के रूप में सँजोये कुछ अदद आदमखोर संस्कार।⁶

विष्णुजी के मन में रूढ़िगत संस्कारों के प्रति तीव्र आक्रोश है। उनका मानना है कि नारी के पददलन में संस्कारों की भूमिका होने के साथ ही उसके साहस को भी युग-युग से चले आये संस्कार लील जाते हैं और उसे अर्थहीन कर देते हैं।⁷ संस्कारों के प्रति यह आक्रोश एवं उससे मुक्ति की छटपटाहट इस उपन्यास का केन्द्रीय भाव है।

इस संदर्भ में विष्णुजी नारी मुक्ति की कोरी छटपटाहट ही अभिव्यक्त नहीं करते, वरन् नारी को संघर्ष की राह भी दिखाते हैं। उनके अनुसार नारी को अब अपने उद्धार के लिये किसी राम की प्रतीक्षा करने की जरूरत नहीं है।¹⁰ नारी को अपनी शक्ति और अपनी क्षमता को पहचानना होगा। यदि उसमें चलने का संकल्प है, तो बाह्य शक्तियाँ उसे अजेय कर देंगी।¹¹

नारी मुक्ति के संदर्भ में विष्णुजी की यह भी मान्यता है कि आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता अनिवार्य है पर वही अंत नहीं है। नारी को अर्थहीन संस्कारों से मुक्ति पानी होगी जो उसे दुर्बल और पंगु बनाती है।¹²

इस संदर्भ में विष्णुजी की एक नारी पात्र अपने शराबी पति के अत्याचार का पुरजोर विरोध करती है। उसके माध्यम से विष्णुजी ने नारी सशक्तीकरण का ठोस कदम उठवाया है 'हम बराबर खटे हैं। बराबर का कमावे हैं। हम पे नहीं चलेगी धौंस पट्टी हम ना सहते किसी की चौधराहट।'¹³

नारी विमर्श के संदर्भ में विष्णुजी का एक संदेश भी है 'शरीर का फूहड़ प्रदर्शन उतना ही हानिकारक है, जितना छुई-मुई गुड़िया बनना।'¹⁴ विष्णुजी ने कथाकथित नारी – स्वातंत्र्य की पक्षधर उन स्त्रियों पर व्यंग्य भी किया है जो सेक्स इमेज को ही नारी स्वातंत्र्य समझती हैं। विष्णुजी के अनुसार यह एक प्रकार की अकड़, तुनकमिजाजी और अहंकार है।¹⁵ प्रसिद्ध लेखिका ममता कालिया ने भी इस संदर्भ में लिखा है – पिछले कुछ दशकों में स्त्री विमर्श एक अजीब शकल अखितयार कर रहा है। तुम्हारी देह तुम्हारी अपनी है, तुम इसका जो चाहे इस्तेमाल करो – यह विमर्श स्त्री संघर्ष को देहवादी बना रहा है।¹⁶

विष्णुजी का मत है कि नारी तभी सशक्त हो सकती है, जब वह पुरुष के बल के पशुत्व के आकर्षण और उस पर निर्भरता की अनिवार्यता से मुक्त होगी।¹⁷

इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह कहना उचित होगा कि विष्णुजी विशुद्ध भारतीय धरातल पर खड़े होकर नारी विमर्श करते हैं और नारी के यथार्थ एवं अन्तर्द्वन्द्व को अभिव्यक्त कर उसकी स्वतंत्रता व मुक्ति की आकांक्षा करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में उनकी मान्यता है कि पुराने, विधान, पुरानी स्मृतियाँ आज के संदर्भ में अर्थहीन हो रही हैं। अब नई स्मृतियों और नई संहिताओं की जरूरत है।¹⁸

उपन्यासों के साथ ही कहानियों में भी विष्णुजी द्वारा नारी की स्थिति, उसका मनोविज्ञान और उसकी मुक्ति का अंकन उनके नारी विमर्श को रेखांकित करता है। 'मैं नारी हूँ' कहानी नारी की शक्ति को व्यंजित करती है। विष्णुजी का मत है कि नारी का दृढ़ निश्चय न केवल पुरुष की अहंवादिता को करारा जवाब दे सकता है, वरन् अत्याचारी पुरुष को सबक भी सिखा सकता है। कहानी की नायिका रंजना अपने अस्तित्व के संघर्ष में अत्याचारी पति को करारा जवाब देती है कि जिस रंजना को आप खोजने आये हैं वह मर चुकी है। मैं नारी हूँ और नारी अब अपने आत्मसम्मान की रक्षा करना जानती है।¹⁹

'जिन्दगी एक रिहर्सल' और 'कैसी हो मरियम्मा' कहानियों में नारी व्यथा उसकी अदम्य जिजीविषा और संघर्ष की शक्ति का चित्रण है, तो 'एक आसमान के नीचे' कहानी में मारिया के माध्यम से नारी मुक्ति का संदेश है। इस कहानी में विष्णुजी ने प्रेमचंद युगीन अनमेल विवाह की समस्या के समाधान के साथ सही विवश जीने वाली नारी को मुक्ति की राह दिखाई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त चाची, दुराचारिणी, रजनी, आश्रिता, मारिया, वर्षगाँठ, मुहुर्त टल गया, हिमालय की बेटा आदि अनेक कहानियों में विष्णुजी ने नारी के मुक्ति और स्वतंत्रता की ओर बढ़ते कदम के साथ ही उसके हृदय की कोमलता, विषय विकार से परे सात्विकता, ममता और सच्चे व सरल प्रेम को अंकित किया है।

समग्रतः विष्णु प्रभाकर के कथा साहित्य में चित्रित नारी विमर्श के मूल में परम्परा और आधुनिकता का समन्वय है। वे जहाँ नारी के पृथक अस्तित्व को स्वीकार कर उसकी मुक्ति का समर्थन करके विशुद्ध आधुनिकतावादी चिन्तन प्रस्तुत करते हैं, वहीं नारी के अनुसूया रूप और पुरुष के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाली नारी की परम्परागत छवि वाली विचारधारा का पोषण भी करते हैं। आज जो स्थितियाँ हमारे सम्मुख बन रही हैं, उनमें इन दोनों दृष्टिकोणों का उचित सामंजस्य ही नारी जीवन को सही दशा व दिशा दे सकता है।

प्राध्यापक, हिन्दी

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Ethical Issues Concerning Creative Accounting

Dr. Anupam Jain

Abstract:

This article deals with ethical issues concerning Creative Accounting. Creative accounting is the practice which is adopted within the framework of accounting system or in other words taking undue advantage of loopholes of accounting system is creative accounting. However the recent major accounting scandal in India i.e. Satyam Computers was a fraudulent accounting practice. In highly competitive market, it becomes very important and necessary for every business to find new and innovative ways of running the business. And one of the new ways is creative accounting. Creative accounting is an art of manipulating the books of accounts in a manner that desired results can be drawn. Aggressive accounting, cooking the books and massaging the numbers are few common terms used in context of creative accounting. Creative accounting in present uncertain environment is facilitating management to accomplish personal goals as big, well established firms followed.

Traditional accounting was limited to recording, classifying and summarizing the monetary results and communicating the same to investors. But modern accounting demands higher level of transparency with accurate reporting of financial position of the firm. The change has been seen in modern accounting system after a change in financial market. Companies are also taking active part in obtaining funds through market. As the contribution of public funds increased in the corporate sector, the demand of transparency also increased and thus the way of managing books has also changed. Companies are trying to find out methods whereby they can provide full transparency & simultaneously accomplish their personal goals.

Keywords: Accounting ethics, creative accounting, earnings management, GAAP, financial reporting.

Introduction:

Subject of Creative Accounting is normally portrayed maligned and negative act. As soon as these words "Creative Accounting" are mentioned, the image that emerges in one's mind is that of manipulation, dishonesty and deception. According to agency theory 'the firm is a legal fiction which serves as a focus for a complex process in which the conflicting objectives of individuals are brought into equilibrium within a framework of contractual relations.' Within the agency framework, it is both logical and inescapable that management behaviour will be self-serving. Agency can, therefore, provide a solid framework for the understanding of creative accounting behaviour. However, it may provide an incomplete theoretical basis for explaining or predicting management behaviour; the ethical dimension of human behaviour may provide an important element missing from legalistic and adversarial agency relationships.

The informational perspective is a key element underpinning the study of the creative accounting phenomenon. A conflict is created by the information asymmetry that exists in complex corporate structures between a privileged management and a more remote body of stakeholders. Managers may choose to exploit their privileged position for private gain, by managing financial reporting disclosures in their own favour. The informational perspective assumes that accounting disclosures have an information

content that possesses value to stakeholders in providing useful signals.

The informational perspective is a key element underpinning the study of the creative accounting phenomenon. A conflict is created by the information asymmetry that exists in complex corporate structures between a privileged management and a more remote body of stakeholders. Managers may choose to exploit their privileged position for private gain, by managing financial reporting disclosures in their own favour. The informational perspective assumes that accounting disclosures have an information content that possesses value to stakeholders in providing useful signals. It may be difficult or impossible for individual stakeholders to discern the fact and the effect of accounting manipulation, because of an insufficient personal skill set, indifference or an unwillingness to engage in detailed analysis. From a market efficiency perspective such failures in understanding may not matter. Breton and Taffler point out in the conclusion to their study establishing that analysts' perception of creative accounting devices is somewhat deficient, only a small number of effective accounting experts may be required 'for the market as a whole appropriately to process window dressed numbers'. On the other hand, Healy and Wahlen cite studies that find that creative accounting prior to equity issues does affect share prices, suggesting that investors do not necessarily see through creative accounting.

Definitions of Creative Accounting:

Creative accounting is referred to also as income smoothing, earnings management, earnings smoothing, financial engineering and cosmetic accounting. The preferred term in the USA, and consequently in most of the literature on the subject is 'earnings management', but in Europe the preferred term is 'creative accounting' and so this is the term that will be used in this paper. It should be recognised that some accounting manipulation involves primarily balance sheet rather than earnings management. Definitions of creative accounting vary, and include the following:

"Purposeful intervention in the external financial reporting process with the intent of obtaining some exclusive gain".

"Creative accounting is the transformation of financial accounting figures from what they actually are to what preparer desires by taking advantage of the existing rules and/or ignoring some or all of them". (Kamal Naser, 1993:2)

"Every company in the country is fiddling its profits. Every set of published accounts is based on books which have been gently cooked or completely roasted. The figures which are fed twice a year to the investing public have all been changed in order to protect the guilty. It is the biggest con trick since the Trojan horse..... In fact this deception is all in perfectly good taste. It is totally legitimate. It is creative accounting."(Ian Griffiths, 1986:1)

This paper considers that how creative accounting involves a transformation of financial accounts using accounting choices, estimates and other practices allowed by accounting regulation.

Presence of Creative Accounting In India:

According to Nobel Research Report – 50 Good market cap size companies are indulged in creative accounting practices and investors have to carefully examine the books of accounts, its profits and cash flows. After the news of Satyam, question is raised on all the giant firms which were directly or indirectly related with company. India is developing economy where corporate sector is contributing a major part in national income, and it is spreading its wings all over world where they get lots of opportunities to go for creative accounting as all countries have different accounting system which creates ambiguity in

investor's mind. And thus number of accounting scandals is increasing in India.

Creative accounting is prevailing in almost all the companies in India, the reason might be the increasing level of competition and dearth of sustain in the market. Loopholes or weaknesses in Indian accounting standards are facilitating the corporate sector to indulge in creative accounting practices. They find that where the relevant accounting standards are permissive managers will exploit the potential use of creative accounting. Such behaviors are curtailed once the provisions of accounting standards are tightened. But the loopholes are so common and prevailing in accounting standards in such a manner that even if certain loopholes are eliminated, the practice of creative accounting is likely to exist. Nobel research report highlighted the common manipulations in accounting records in India:

1. Revenue manipulation: a) Recording revenues ahead of time; b) Booking fictitious sales:
2. Expense manipulation
3. Cash manipulation
4. Invisible restatement of prior period accounts Most of the companies in India are taking undue advantage of weaknesses of accounting principles. Like as mentioned by Nobel Research report companies tend to show revenue which is not earned. This is also considered as aggressive accounting technique whereby revenue is shown in the books of accounts before the project is completed in effect of which revenue increases. Cash manipulation is one of the common practices followed by most of the companies.

Motivation For Creative Accounting:

Healy and Whalen [1999] summarize the major motivations to manage earnings which include Public offerings, Regulation, Executive compensation, and financial liabilities. Schipper [1989] provides a conceptual framework for analyzing earnings management from an informational perspective.

Beneish [2001] added insider trading in this list of motives. Managers aware of misstatement of profits can benefit by trading the securities. Stolowy and Breton [2000] suggest three broad objectives for earnings management: minimization of political costs; minimization of the cost of capital and maximization of managers' wealth. Deangelo [1988] refers to earnings management in buyout cases.

Teoh, Welch and Wong [1998] find that firms manage earnings prior to seasoned equity offers and IPO's.

Burgstahler and Eames [1998] conclude that firms manage earnings to meet financial analysts' forecasts.

The managers are motivated for fixing financial statements for either managing position or profits. Following are important concerns for managers:

(a) To meet internal targets:The managers want to cook the books for meeting internal targets set by higher management with respect to sales, profitability and share prices.

(b) Meet external expectations:Company has to face many expectations from its stakeholders. The Employees and customers want longterm survival of the company for their interests. Suppliers want assurance about the payment and long term relationships with the company. Company also wants to meet analyst's forecasts and dividend payout pattern.

(c) Provide income smoothing:Companies want to show steady income stream to impress the investors and to keep the share prices stable. Advocates of this approach favor it on account of measure against the 'short-termism' of evaluating an investment on the basis of the immediate yields. It also avoids raising

expectations too high to be met by the management.

(d) Window dressing for an IPO or a loan: The window dressing can be done before corporate events like IPO, acquisition or before taking a loan. (Sweeney (1994) reports the tendency of companies nearing violation of debt covenants is twice or thrice to make income increasing accounting policy changes than other companies).

(e) Taxation: The creative accounting may also be a result of desire for some tax benefit especially when taxable income is measured through accounting numbers.

(f) Change in management: There is another important tendency of new managers to show losses due to poor management of old management by some provisions Dahi (1996) found this tendency in US bank managers.

Techniques of Creative Accounting:

The potential for creative accounting is found in six principal areas: regulatory flexibility, a dearth of regulation, a scope for managerial judgment in respect of assumptions about the future, the timing of some transactions, the use of artificial transactions and finally the reclassification and presentation of financial numbers. Taking each of the six area in turn:

1. Regulatory flexibility. Accounting regulation often permits a choice of policy, for example, in respect of asset valuation (International Accounting Standards permit a choice between carrying non-current assets at either revalued amounts or depreciated historical cost). Business entities may, quite validly, change their accounting policies. As Schipper (1989) points out, such changes may be relatively easy to identify in the year of change, but are much less readily discernible thereafter.
2. Dearth of regulation. Some areas are simply not fully regulated. For example, there are (as yet) very few mandatory requirements in respect of accounting for stock options.
3. Management has considerable scope for estimation in discretionary areas. McNichols and Wilson (1988), for example, examine the discretionary and nondiscretionary elements of the bad debts provision.
4. Genuine transactions can also be timed so as to give the desired impression in the accounts. As an example, suppose a business has an investment at historic cost which can easily be sold for a higher sales price, being the current value. The managers of the business are free to choose in which year they sell the investment and so increase the profit in the accounts.
5. Artificial transactions can be entered into both to manipulate balance sheet amounts and to move profits between accounting periods. This is achieved by entering into two or more related transactions with an obliging third party, normally a bank. The sale price under such a 'sale and leaseback' can be pitched above or below the current value of the asset, because the difference can be compensated for by increased or reduced rentals.
6. Reclassification and presentation of financial numbers are relatively under-explored in the literature.

Existence Of Creative Accounting

Proving the existence of creative accounting is far more difficult and complicated than discussing it. However, over these years, numerous research studies which examined creative accounting have come to

the conclusion that supports its existence Even though managers' motivation for creative accounting may be established and accepted at least in theory, establishing empirically that it takes place is a separate problem. Naser and Pendlebury (1992) questioned senior corporate auditors about their experience of creative accounting. They were able to conclude that a significant proportion of all categories of companies employ creative accounting techniques to some extent. Many research studies examine a particular aspect or technique of creative accounting. All tend towards the conclusion that creative accounting using that particular technique does exist. McNichols and Wilson (1988) model the nondiscretionary component of the bad debts provision (so as to identify the discretionary element of the accrual). Barnea et al. (1976) discuss classificatory smoothing with the use of extraordinary items; their results, based on a study of 62 US companies, indicate that classificatory smoothing does take place. Moreover, this research found that the propensity to report in this way was significantly greater in non-owner managed firms.

Merchant (1990) examines management manipulation of accounting information *within* two firms (i.e. information used in internal reporting by divisions) drawing upon both interview and questionnaire data. The research found that 'managers acknowledged manipulative behaviours and short-term orientations'. Black et al. (1998) examine non-current asset sales as creative accounting tools, using a very large dataset of observations from Australia, New Zealand and the UK. They find that, where the relevant accounting standards are permissive (as in the UK up till 1993) managers will exploit the potential for creative accounting via timing of asset sales. Such behaviours are curtailed once the provisions of accounting standards are tightened. However, amongst their conclusions, they observe that 'there is every reason to believe that firms can "shift" creative accounting activity among a variety of methods'. So, even if certain loopholes in regulation are eliminated, creative accounting behaviour is likely to persist. Creative accounting behavior identified by Amat and others (2003) was relatively obvious based on the Spanish listed companies. In this study, there are 3 possible signs of creative accounting:

- Auditor report qualifications
- Changes in accounting policy
- Special authorizations to apply non-standard policy

Analysis of financial statements is an important step in this study to identify all creative accounting behaviors. The observation also shows that the analyst's reports in Spain fail to include the existence of audit report qualifications and special authorizations of creative accounting practices. This research result shows that some elements of creative accounting practices are usual.

The Ethical Perspective

Companies desire to show the report with the profit grow steadily. This report is done by having stipulation for liabilities and opposing assets value during good years so that the reported profit can be improved in bad years. The purpose of this method is to evaluate the sources generate in following years and prevent unachievable expectations. However, the investors have the right to be informed on the violation of trading provisions and the effects of income smoothing in profit trend.

Revsine (1991) considers the main function of accounting is to supervise the contracts between managers and groups who provide the finance so that the market mechanisms function efficiently and able to pinpoint the possibilities in creative accounting. The text about the ethics of bias in the accounting policy regarding on creative accounting is evaluate at both 'macro' level of accounting regulator and 'micro' level

in the management of individual. Ruland (1984) differentiated the deontological view and teleological view which deontological view is where the moral rules apply actual actions whereas teleological view is action should be evaluated on the moral worth of outcome. However, Revsine (1991) tends to perceive deontological view in public sector and teleological view in private sector. Ruland (1984) also talk about difference between 'positive' responsibility and 'negative' responsibility. 'Positive' responsibility is the responsibility to exhibit unbiased account while 'negative' responsibility is the managers' responsibility for the state of affairs which they fail to avoid. Ruland thinks that 'duty to refrain' that involve preventing the bias inherent in creative accounting is more critical because of the three issues which are relentlessness, certainty of outcome and responsibility.

Creative accounting seems morally doubtful for those professional accountants. According to Price Waterhouse senior partner's observation (Conner1986:78), fraudulent reporting normally occurs among those above management level in which effective internal control are designed. Financial statement are commonly used to generate the delusion that company is in better condition than it actually is by misapplication of the accounting principles to cover the economic realities. Fischer and Rosenzweig (1995) and Merchant and Rockness (1994) discovered that accountants are favorable in violating the accounting rules while students are favorable in manipulating the transactions. The reasons are accountants may obtain rule-based approach to ethics and think that the violating of accounting rules is under their job scope which ethical judgment demanded.

Merchant and Rockness discovered that motivation of management impact the accountants' attitudes to creative accounting. This motivation was to advance the company. Accountants and managers who protest the creative accounting might face the risk of ruining their reputation. Schilit (1997) reports case where the accountant's employer, food wholesaler who capitalizes the slotting expense and amortize it for ten years. The accountant noticed that the employer was against the accounting treatment. Therefore, he notified the auditors to force the company expense but amortize the slotting. The company unable to pursue the auditors approves the capitalization of slotting costs. Later, the accountant was set off for the reason contrast with the employer judgment. To avoid having the same fate with that accountant, there are some suggestions such as verify the acceptability of the accounting method and do not interrupt something which is legal to avoid offense. In addition, the accountant should present legal method to attain favorable outcome to the management and mistreatment should report to the appropriate supervisor.

The principal investor in the company tried, unsuccessfully, to put pressure on the auditor to support the capitalisation of the slotting costs. Shortly after the accountant was sacked for taking this stand. The series of actions in this case are revealing:

- Check that the proposed accounting method is in fact unacceptable. As Hamilton advises:
First, try to verify your suspicions about what you think is wrong. Some accounting practices that are legal under new laws may look suspect to a non accountant... If you blow the whistle on something that's not illegal, you're really bare and perhaps even vulnerable to defamation claims. (1991:138-9)
- Search for alternative legitimate ways to achieve the desired end and offer these as an alternative approach to management.
- In the last resort, report the abuse to the appropriate monitor.

Suggestions:

It seems clear that in general creative accounting is seen as a deceitful and undesirable practice. In this section we analyse some measures which can help to reduce the scope for creative accounting practices, identifying, where applicable, recent developments in International Accounting Standards (IASs). IASs will become the standard for all European listed companies from 2005. Accounting regulators who wish to curb creative accounting have to tackle each of these approaches in a different way:

1. Auditor can play an important role in prevention and detection of creative accounting practices. If company's auditor is well establish entity and has good track record then its auditing process may be trusted. But that
2. auditor should not be the only auditor of the company, there should be more then one auditor and that also should be rotated periodically. So that familiarity between company and auditor does not lead to decrease in objectivity
3. Proper system should be introduce to educate investors about the financial terms and its probable impact on financial position through providing booklet of methods adopted by the proposed company for various items in different situations and expected changes in special circumstances.
4. Existence of artificial entities should be carefully checked by its actual presence and actual business transacted through it
5. Companies which are allowed to enter into Indian market via mergers and acquisition or any other mode should be clearly examined; their financial statements should be checked through two or more independent auditors under the supervision of government for preventing fraudulent activities to come into Indian market.
6. Close examination of those transactions which are changed in special circumstances and reason behind it. And transactions with related parties should also be examine thoroughly.
7. Laws and regulations laid down by government should be strictly followed by imposing heavy penalties in case of non application of such rules.
8. Introduction of gifts and rewards for employees for their participation in management and motivate them to disclose any manipulations going on in the company records by anyone can also work in eliminating or reduction in creative accounting practices
9. Indian law has a major problem of slow trail and delay in investigation which reduced the materiality of the case and hence motivates others to follow the same practices. Through fast trial and quick investigation can reduce the number of accounting fraudulent practices.

Conclusion

Indian economy is not behind the other developed countries; in fact accounting fraud is prevalent more in developed countries. And in India such unethical practices are spreading its wings on fast pace just due to loopholes and weaknesses in accounting principles and standards. Through the study we found that companies are forced and under pressure of performing well and this becomes the major motivator of creative accounting, to be competitive

and be in the race of competition, companies are trying to do anything whether it is unethical. And thus creative accounting becomes convenient way of sustainability. Secondly, we also found that this problem may exist due to lack of awareness and information level of investors. Government need to take quick

action in awareness of the investors. Creative accounting practices are detected and prevented by various agencies such as SFIO and India forensic. . Other countries should also take an adequate step in introduction of such law so that big accounting scandal like Satyam Computers can be eliminated from the economy.

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सीकर जिले में पर्यटन विकास एवं संभावनाएं

हंसराज काजला

सारांश

पर्यटन का तात्पर्य जिज्ञासु मानव द्वारा मनोरंजन के उद्देश्य से एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर अल्पकालीन भ्रमण से है। वर्तमान में पर्यटन उद्योग विश्वभर में तेजी से प्रगतिशील व अल्प निवेश में अधिक लाभ प्रदान करने वाला उद्योग है। इसलिए विश्वभर के विभिन्न देश पर्यटकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने हेतु पर्यटन स्थल विकास नये पर्यटन स्थलों की खोज पारिस्थितिक पर्यटन, चिकित्सा पर्यटन, पर्यटन सुरक्षा आदि पर बल दे रहे हैं।

भारत की कला एवं संस्कृति, धार्मिक ऐतिहासिक, पारिस्थितिकी, स्थल विश्वभर के पर्यटकों को अत्यन्त लुभाते हैं। इसी प्रकार भारत के पर्यटन गन्तव्यों में राजस्थान का विशेष महत्व है। वीरों की भूमि राजस्थान अपने शौर्य, इतिहास, स्थापत्य, दुर्ग, किले, महल, हवेलियां प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य, लोक कला, संस्कृति, आतिथ्य सत्कार द्वारा पर्यटकों का मन मोह लेती है। ऐसी पावन धरा का एक भाग सीकर जिला धार्मिक ऐतिहासिक स्थल, हवेलियां भित्ति चित्र व सांस्कृतिक स्थलों के कारण न केवल देश में बल्कि विश्वभर में प्रसिद्ध है।

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में सीकर जिले के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों का वर्णन करते हुए इन पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास में आ रही बाधाओं को उजागर किया गया है। तथा पर्यटन विकास हेतु आवश्यक सुझाव प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं।

मूल बिन्दु: पर्यटन, पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन, पर्यटन सुरक्षा, भित्ति चित्र।

परिचय

पर्यटन का तात्पर्य है, जिज्ञासु मानव द्वारा मनोरंजन के उद्देश्य से एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान का भ्रमण करना। विश्वभर में पर्यटन आज तेजी से उभरता उद्योग है जो अल्पनिवेश अधिक विदेशी पूंजी व रोजगार सृजन करता है। विश्व की कुल जी.डी.पी. में 9.8 प्रतिशत भाग पर्यटन का है। प्रत्येक 11 रोजगारों में एक रोजगार पर्यटन से सर्जित होता है। वर्ष 2016 में 1.235 बिलियन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन हुआ, तथा विश्व पर्यटन संगठन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2030 तक पर्यटन 3.3 प्रतिशत की दर से वृद्धि करेगा। उपर्युक्त तथ्य पर्यटन के महत्व को इंगित करते हैं।

पर्यटन की दृष्टि से भारत महत्वपूर्ण देश है। यहाँ के ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक धार्मिक व प्राकृतिक स्थल विश्वभर के पर्यटकों को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित करते हैं। भारत विश्व पर्यटन सूची में 40 वें स्थान पर है, जबकि पर्यटन जी.डी.पी. में भारत 7 वें स्थान पर है। भारत में कुल रोजगार का 5.8 प्रतिशत भाग पर्यटन से सर्जित हुआ। इस प्रकार पर्यटन भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है।

राजस्थान भारत के पर्यटन में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। भारत में आने वाला हर तीसरा पर्यटक राजस्थान आता है। राजस्थान के किले, महल, हवेली, वन व धार्मिक स्थल भारत में ही नहीं विश्वभर में विशेष महत्व रखते हैं।

राजस्थान में पर्यटन के महत्व को समझते हुए; वर्ष 1989 में युनूसखान समिति की सिफारिश पर इसे उद्योग का दर्जा प्रदान किया गया। साथ ही पर्यटन विकास हेतु पर्यटन सर्किटों का गठन किया गया। राजस्थान के पर्यटन स्थलों में सीकर जिले का विशेष महत्व है; यहाँ धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन स्थल विद्यमान हैं जो पर्यटकों का मनमोह लेते हैं।



सीकर 27° 21' से 28°12' उत्तरी अक्षांश व 74° 44' से 75°25' पूर्वी देशान्तर के मध्य राजस्थान के उत्तरी पूर्वी भाग में अवस्थित है। इस जिले का क्षेत्रफल 7732 वर्ग किमी. है। यह राजस्थान के अर्द्धशुष्क प्रदेश में आता है, जिसे बांगड क्षेत्र के नाम से जाना जाता है। कांतली जिले की एकमात्र नदी है जो मौसमी नदी है। जिले से अरावली पर्वत श्रृंखला गुजरती है जो खनिजों के उत्पादन व उत्पादन की संभावनाओं का भण्डार है।



उद्देश्य :-

उपर्युक्त शोध विषय के लिए निम्न लिखित उद्देश्य है:-

- 1.सीकर के पर्यटन स्थलों का भौगोलिक विश्लेषण करना।
- 2.सीकर में पर्यटन विकास को इंगित करते हुए, विकास की संभावनाओं का आंकलन करना।
- 3.अध्ययन क्षेत्र में पर्यटन विकास में आ रही बाधाओं का उजागर कर, समाधान प्रस्तुत करना।

शोध विधि :-

उपर्युक्त शोध हेतु आंकड़ों का संकलन प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक आंकड़ों के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया गया है। प्राथमिक स्रोतों से पर्यटन स्थलों की जानकारी, पर्यटन स्थल पर समस्याओं की जानकारी, पर्यटकों की समस्या आदि का आंकलन किया गया है। वहीं द्वितीयक स्रोतों के माध्यम से पर्यटन स्थलों की जानकारी, पर्यटन आगमन के आंकड़ें, पर्यटन विकास कार्य आदि प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

सीकर जिले के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल :-

1. खाटूश्याम मंदिर :-

यह जिले के दांतारामगढ़ तहसील के खाटू ग्राम में जयपुर से 80 किमी, रींगस से 17 किमी., सीकर से 47 किमी की दूरी पर अवस्थित है। यहाँ प्रतिवर्ष फाल्गुन माह की एकादशी को विशाल मेला लगता है, जहाँ देश भर से लाखों श्रद्धालु दर्शन हेतु आते हैं।

मंदिर सफेद संगमरमर से बना है, प्रार्थना कक्ष में संगमरमर की सूक्ष्म कलाकारी दर्शनीय है। मंदिर के पास ही श्याम कुण्ड, श्याम बगीची, गौरीशंकर मंदिर भी दर्शनीय है।

2. जीणमाता व हर्षनाथ मंदिर :-

जीणमाता व हर्षनाथ मन्दिर जिले के प्रमुख धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थलों में से एक है। ये जयपुर सीकर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर हर्षनाथ पर्वत श्रेणी में अवस्थित हैं। जीणमाता चौहान राजवंश की कुलदेवी, साथ ही मीणा जनजाति की अराध्य देवी है, जहाँ प्रतिवर्ष विशाल मेले का आयोजन होता है। हर्षनाथ की पूजा जीणमाता के भाई के रूप में की जाती है, अतः इनका भी विशेष महत्व है। ये मंदिर 10वीं शताब्दी में निर्मित है। वर्षाकाल में यहाँ हरियाली फेल जाती है जो मनोरम दृश्य का निर्माण करती है।

3. गणेश्वर :-

सीकर के नीम का थाना तहसील में स्थित गणेश्वर राजस्थान के प्राचीन पुरातात्विक स्थलों में एक है। यहाँ ताम्रयुगीन सभ्यता के अवशेष विद्यमान हैं; इन अवशेषों के अलावा यहाँ सल्फर युक्त गर्मपानी का कुण्ड पर्यटकों के आकर्षण का विषय है।

4. लक्ष्मणगढ़ :-

सीकर से 24 किमी की दूरी पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 11 पर अवस्थित लक्ष्मणगढ़ कस्बा, लक्ष्मणगढ़ किला एवं हवेलियों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। किले का निर्माण 1864 में लक्ष्मणसिंह द्वारा करवाया गया जो भेड़ नामक पहाड़ी पर अवस्थित हैं एवं हवेलियों में चार चौक हवेली, राठी परिवार हवेली, कयाल हवेली, संगनीरिया हवेली एवं डाकनियों का मंदिर विशेष रूप से दर्शनीय है। यहाँ की हवेलियों के भित्ति चित्र विश्वभर में प्रसिद्ध हैं।

5. फतेहपुर :-

जयपुर – बीकानेर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर अवस्थित फतेहपुर हवेलियों, जोजोबा फार्म, किले के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं। हवेलियों में जगनाथ सिंघानिया हवेली, गोयनका हवेली, पोद्दार हवेली, केडिया हवेली, दिगम्बर जैन मंदिर, द्वारिकाधीश मंदिर, लक्ष्मीनाथ मंदिर, सरस्वती पुस्तकालय, दोजांटी बालाजी मंदिर हेतु प्रसिद्ध है। हवेलियों में आला-गिला पद्धति से निर्मित चित्र पर्यटकों को विशेष लुभाते हैं।

6. रामगढ़ शेखावाटी :-

रामगढ़ राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 65 पर सीकर से 74 किमी दूरी पर अवस्थित हैं। यह शहर हवेली भित्तिचित्र, छतरी, रचनात्मक कब्र एवं स्थानीय हस्तशिल्प के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। हवेलियों में रामगोपाल पोद्दार हवेली, सुरोलिया हवेली, ताराचंद घनश्यामदास हवेली, प्रसिद्ध है। इनके अलावा रामगोपाल पोद्दार छतरी, गंगा मंदिर, शनिदेव मंदिर आदि दर्शनीय स्थल हैं। यहां भी हवेलियों के भित्तिचित्र पर्यटकों को विशेषरूप से लुभाते हैं।

9. शाकम्भरी माता मंदिर :-

यह मंदिर सीकर जिले के सकराय ग्राम में उदयपुर वाटी से 15 किमी की दूरी पर अवस्थित हैं। इस मंदिर का प्राथमिक निर्माण दुर्लभराय चौहान के भतीजे ने करवाया था। वर्तमान स्वरूप सेठ राम गोपाल द्वारा प्रदान किया गया। यह मंदिर लोहार्गल पहाड़ी की तलहटी में स्थित है। वर्षाऋतु में यहाँ का दृश्य अत्यन्त मनोरम होता है। पास में ही कोट बांध, लोहार्गल तीर्थस्थल, चौबिस कोशीय परिक्रमा स्थल विशेष रूप से दर्शनीय है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा खण्डेला में खण्डेला धाम जहाँ 37 कुल देवी एवं काल भैरव, गणेश जी मंदिर, चारोडाधाम, दो जांटी बालाजी(फतेहपुर), शिव मन्दिर बालेश्वर (नीम का थाना) ऐसे स्थल हैं, जहाँ पर्यटन विकास की संभावनाएँ विद्यमान हैं।

राजस्थान एवं सीकर जिले के पर्यटन का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन :-

देशी पर्यटन

वर्ष	राजस्थान (लाखों में)	सीकर (लाखों में)
2011	271.37
2012	286.11	0.68
2013	302.98	0.83
2014	330.76	10.16
2015	351.87	0.48

विदेशी पर्यटन :-

स्रोत : वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, पर्यटन विभाग, राजस्थान (2015-16)

वर्ष	राजस्थान (लाखों में)	सीकर
2011	13.51
2012	14.51	142
2013	14.37	0
2014	15.25	0
2015	14.75	16

स्रोत : वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, पर्यटन विभाग, राजस्थान (2015-16)

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि सीकर जिले में पर्यटन का विकास काफी कम हुआ है, क्योंकि जिले में राजस्थान आने वाले पर्यटकों का काफी कम हिस्सा सीकर आना पंसद करता है। अतः सरकार एवं स्थानीय नागरिकों के सहयोग से इसकी वृद्धि हेतु प्रयास अपेक्षित है।

निष्कर्ष :-

सीकर जिला अपने पर्यटन स्थलों के लिए विश्वभर में जाना जाता है। यहाँ के धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक स्थल एवं हवेलियाँ एवं भित्तिचित्र पर्यटकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते हैं, परन्तु यहाँ के पर्यटन का वह विकास नहीं हुआ, जो अपेक्षित था, क्योंकि यहाँ के पर्यटक स्थलों पर सुविधाओं की कमी पायी गयी है। वस्तुतः पर्यटन स्थलों तक अच्छी सड़क की पहुँच की कमी, पर्यटन सुरक्षा फोर्स की कमी, पर्यटन स्थलों पर पेयजल एवं शौचलयों की कमी, जिले में अच्छे होटल की कमी, हैरिटेज होटलों की कमी पर्यटन स्थल पर आवारा पशुओं का विचरण, प्रशिक्षित पर्यटन गाईडों का अभाव नष्ट होती हवेली एवं हवेली भित्ति चित्र ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं जिनसे पर्यटकों को दो-चार होना पड़ता है। अतः इन समस्याओं का निदान करते हुए, वर्तमान पर्यटन स्थल का विकास व अन्य स्थलों को पर्यटन को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

शोधार्थी

भूगोल विभाग, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर

संदर्भ सूची

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सीकर जिले में पर्यटन विकास एवं संभावनाएं
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Role of Co-operative Dairy Industries In Rural Development And Poverty Mitigation

Nathu Ram

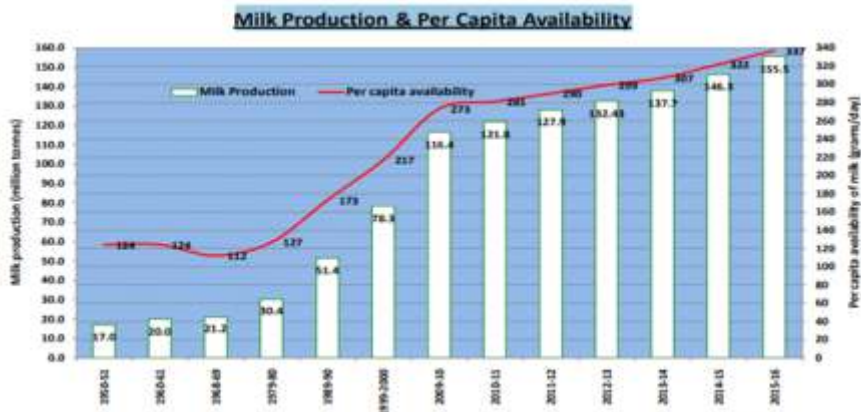
Abstract

Operation Flood and dairy co-operatives emerged in India as the largest rural employment scheme, enabling the modernization of the dairy sector to a level from where it can take off to meet not only the country's demand for milk and milk products but can also exploit global market opportunities. This study reviews the existing status of milk marketing and dairy co-operatives in India and provides recommendations to meet future challenges. The results of the study indicate that 80 percent of the milk produced by the rural producer is handled by an unorganized sector and the remaining 20 percent is handled by an organized sector. It is found that the dairy co-operatives play a vital role in alleviating rural poverty by augmenting rural milk production and marketing. Involvement of intermediaries; lack of bargaining power by the producers; and lack of infrastructure facilities for collection, storage, transportation, and processing are the major constraints which affect the prices received by producers in milk marketing. Milk quality, product development, infrastructure support development, and global marketing are found to be future challenges of India's milk marketing.

Introduction:-

The Dairy sector in India has grown substantially over the years. As a result of prudent policy intervention, India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual output of 155.49 million tons during the year 2015-16 as compared to 146.31 million tons during 2014-15 recording a growth rate of 6.27 %. FAO reported 1.8% increase in world milk production from 789 million tons in 2014 to 803 million tones in 2015. This represents a sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for growing population.

Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed the most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunities particularly for women and marginal farmers. The per capita availability of milk has reached a level of 337 grams per day during the year 2015-16, which is more than the world average of 299 grams per day in 2015. Most of the milk in the Country is produced by small, marginal farmers and landless laborers. 198 dairy cooperative milk unions have covered about 15.83 million farmers under the ambit of 1,70,992 village level dairy corporative societies up to March 2016. The Cooperative Milk Unions have procured an average of 42.55 million kgs per day of milk during the year 2015-16 as compared to 38 million kgs per day in the previous year recording a growth of 12%. The sale of liquid milk by the Cooperative Dairies has reached 32 million liters per day during the year 2015-16 as compared to 31.24 million liters per day registering a growth of 2.7% over the previous year.



Milk production and per capita availability of milk in India

Year	Production (Million tonnes)	Per Capita Availability (gms/day)
1950-51	17.0	130
1960-61	20.0	126
1968-69	21.2	112
1973-74	23.2	110
1980-81	31.6	128
1990-91	53.9	176
1991-92	55.7	178
1992-93	58.0	182
1993-94	60.6	186
1994-95	63.8	192
1995-96	66.2	195
1996-97	69.1	200
1997-98	72.1	205
1998-99	75.4	210
1999-2K	78.3	214
2000-01	80.6	217
2001-02	84.4	222
2002-03	86.2	224
2003-04	88.1	225
2004-05	92.5	233
2005-06	97.1	241
2006-07	102.6	251
2007-08	107.9	260
2008-09	112.2	266
2009-10	116.4	273
2010-11	121.8	281
2011-12	127.9	290
2012-13	132.4	299
2013-14	137.7	307
2014-15	146.3	322
2015-16	155.5	337

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' welfare, GoI

Operation Flood

Government is actively supporting the dairy sector by implementing various schemes. It all started with the White Revolution under the title Operation Flood (OF) Programme launched in 1970. By promoting Anand Pattern of dairy cooperatives, Of envisaged sustained increase in resource productivity culminating in improved quality of life of milk producers and assured supply of quality of milk and other dairy products to consumers at reasonable price in a free market environment. Following the cooperative path, market oriented milk production and modernization of dairying, milk production, processing and marketing progressed significantly. The bedrock of Operation Flood has been village milk producers' cooperatives, which procure milk and provide inputs and services making modern management and technology available to members. The objectives of Operation Flood included:

Increased milk production ("a flood of milk")

Augmenting rural income.

Ensuring fair prices for consumers

In of areas, the country has more than 1 lakh organized primary village dairy cooperatives at present with an aggregate membership of 1.1 cr. producers. These primaries are federated into 170 districtcooperative milk unions and further to state cooperative dairy federations. The dairy co-operative network is estimated to have collected close to 229 lakh kilograms per day in 2007-08 resulting in the payment of an aggregate amount exceeding Rs.7000 croresto the milk producers during the year. It is observed that 14 major dairying States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Bihar, Kerala and Orissa accounts for 92% of India's milk production, 93% of the rural marketable surplus (i.e. the milk that flows from rural to urban areas, estimated by deducting rural consumption from rural milk production).

Village Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCSs)

The basic unit in the Anand Pattern is the milk producers' cooperative society, voluntary association of milk producers in a village who wish to market their milk collectively. Every milk producer who has at least one mulch animal that is owned canbecome a member of the cooperative by paying a nominal entrance fee and purchasing atleast one share. At a general meeting of all the members, the representatives are elected to form a managing committee, which runs the day-today affairs of the cooperative society by setting the policies and appointing necessary staff. Out of nine managing committeemembers, one member is elected as chairperson. Every morning and evening the society buys the surplus milk from its producer-members. The producer is paid for milk usually within 12 hours (for morning milk, in the same evening and for evening milk, the next morning). The payment is made on the basis of fat and SNF (solids-not-fat) content of the milk supplied by the individual producer. The district milk union organizes the transport of collected milk twice daily (whenever the dairysociety has no bulk coolers) or according to the schedule based on the quantity of the milk collected and the capacity of bulk coolers from all its affiliated member cooperatives. The producers in this system are not only ensured regular and remunerative paymentfor their milk, but also have access to the milk production enhancement inputs, supportservices, to further improve their productivity and income. The micro-level support servicessuch as veterinary first aid are organized by village societies. One of the staff members of the societies is trained to carry out these functions. Societies also market the liquid milk locally atthe village level. In addition, supply of balanced cattle feed and fodder seeds and milk products are also channeled through societies. In addition to regular

payment and support services, members also receive the price difference, dividend and bonus deriving from the net profit of the society's business as per the provisions of the society's by-laws

The Impact On Smallholders And Rural Development

The sustenance of rural livelihoods is currently at stake than ever before, in the face of economic liberalization. Livelihoods options are shrinking in rural areas in general and more so in eco-fragile regions, such as drought, desert prone, hilly areas and other under developed /backward districts. Rapidly growing markets for livestock products in general, and dairy products in particular (owing to rise in per capita incomes) are opening new avenues for enhancing rural incomes. Dairy farming plays significant role in sustaining the rural livelihoods, although the phenomenon of farmer's suicides, migration, and malnutrition is widely prevalent in rural India. However, some of the dairy based drought prone districts made rapid strides in ameliorating poverty by substantially contributing to the District/State agriculture economy. Contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to the national GDP has declined during the past few decades, the contribution of the livestock sector has increased from less than 5 percent in the early 1980s to over 6 percent in the late 1990s. The Operation Flood programme, which was launched during 1970, organizing dairy farmers' cooperatives in rural areas and linking them with urban consumers created a strong network for procurement, processing, and distribution of milk over a lakh villages in rural India

Employment

Livestock sector provides employment to 18 million people and nearly 70 per cent of them are women. Further, dairy sector is the major source of income for an estimated 27.6 million people. Among these, 65 to 70 per cent are small, marginal farmers and land-less labor. The dairy sector supports around 10 million members / farmers through one lakh cooperative societies existing in the country. Apart from employment generated by rearing of animals, the procurement of milk and its processing also provides substantial employment. For example in Punjab, MILKFED, with its network of over 5,000 village Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies, supports over 3 lakh Milk Producers. Further, MILKFED and its units have a work force of about 5,000 employees and gives employment to another 10,000 workers who are engaged in milk procurement and technical input supply, etc. Similar number of workforce is employed in almost all the milk federations. Further, under SGSY (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana), the only self-employment programme for rural areas, about 35 per cent of swarajgaris opted for dairy farming as income generating activity. The incremental employment generated was 11 man-days per month and the incremental net income generated was Rs. 865 per month per person (Nationwide Study on SGSY, NIRD, 2005). Recognizing the importance of dairy farming in its substantial contribution to the agriculture economy and to the livelihoods of resource poor farmers/rural population, high priority is attached in several locations strengthening the milk marketing infrastructure, veterinary services for breed improvement and health care, extension support for capacity

Social Impact

Since membership is open to all, lack of discrimination, in caste, creed, gender and financial status has succeeded in breaking down barriers for those with milch animals. Remarkable new awareness has been developed and observed among the producers.

Resolving Social Inequity

This social stigma still exists in many parts of rural India. At all the collection centers of APDCs, morning

and evening, hundreds of adults as well as the children of milk producers belonging to all castes come and stand in queue to deliver milk, developing a habit of discipline. The mix of various ethnic and social groups twice a day for a common cause and to their mutual improvement has resulted in reducing social inequity

Hygiene And Cleanliness

All the producers are frequently kept informed on the importance of observing hygiene and cleanliness of animals and milers at the time of milking and at the milk collection centre. It has been observed that such learning is carried with them in their daily living habits.

Superstitions

There were prevailing beliefs in most of the rural areas that milk is a holy commodity and is not meant to be sold and that certain contagious diseases such as rudderpost should not to be treated because they are a curse of God. Regular income and veterinary aid through cooperatives have helped members leave such superstitions behind.

Health Care

The privilege of collecting the milk from members places an obligation on the cooperatives to provide inputs to increase the milk production. Accordingly, the unions operate elaborate veterinary services at their doorstep to take care of cattle health. Exposure to various modern technologies and their applications by the veterinarians to treat their animals has made farmers more aware of healthcare for their family members as well.

Nutrition

As a part of support services, the cooperative society arranges visits to the cattle feed plant and the sale of balanced cattle-feed at the village dairy society. At the cattle feed plant a nutritionist explains the contents of the feed concentrate, proteins, vitamins and minerals, and why they should be fed to a pregnant cow or buffalo.

Impact Indicators Observations

1. Participation of weaker sections Over 75% of the DCS membership are landless, marginal and smallholder producers
2. Milk retention at home 47% of the milk produced is retained at home, daily
3. Milk marketed 53% of the milk produced, daily
4. Milk consumption/capita per day 339 grams

Impact On Infrastructure

Participating farmers have become aware of their responsibility to the community. Every year they generously contribute a portion of their cooperative's profit towards the overall development of the village, such as:

Improving the village approach road condition

Providing facilities to youth through establishing village libraries

Contributing to educational institutions and village primary health centers

Providing and updating day-to-day knowledge by putting television sets in DCSs

Providing a telephone facility to members for better and fast communications

Contributing to establishing the drinking water supply system in the village

Cooperative dairying has therefore shown a significant socio-economic impact in rural development.

Impact On Improved Food Aid And Nutrition

Several studies have revealed that India is better-off now in the area of production of food grains, than before. The real problem though, is that even with additional grain availability, malnutrition persists because those in real need have insufficient purchasing power. The milk producers' organizations (MPOs) do make a contribution towards generating additional income for these poor groups and help build a symbiotic relationship between animal and crop husbandry; income generated from one creates demand for the output of the other, in other words, output of one becomes feed for the other. The Primary Effect of MPOs are to provide greater income to the participating families. As the per capita expenditure increases, so does the expenditure on food products. In other words, there is a proportionate increase in the consumption of food as spending power increases. Thus, additional income provided by MPOs to families below the poverty line actually helps them increase their food intake. MPOs provided income at regular intervals; usually on a daily basis, but sometimes also once a week. Given the low purchasing power of rural households, items of essential consumption not produced by the families themselves, such as salt, sugar, vegetable oils, spices, lentils and vegetables, have to be purchased daily. The provision of additional cash income daily or weekly undoubtedly helps the families increase their purchase and consumption of such essential commodities.

Conclusion

Apart from cooperatives, the dairy sector is still characterized by small-scale, scattered and unorganized small animal holders; low productivity; inadequate and inappropriate animal feeding and health care; lack of assured year-round remunerative producer prices for milk; inadequate basic infrastructure for provision of production inputs and services; inadequate basic infrastructure for procurement, transportation, processing and marketing of milk and lack of professional management. Despite all the problems it faces, the dairy sector holds high promises as a dependable source of livelihood for the vast majority of the rural poor in India. The AMUL model of small-scale dairy production and marketing, as it has evolved and been refined over the last 50 years, also holds high promises for smallholder dairy development in India. Liberalization of world trade in dairy products under the new trade regime of the WTO poses new challenges and has opened up new export opportunities for the dairy industry in India. It needs to enhance competitive economic advantage in dairy products in terms of both quality cost and its credibility in international markets. Milk yield needs to increase so as to decrease the per liter cost of production, quality needs to be enhanced with the adoption of the latest processing and packaging technology will increase export of dairy products.

Research Scholar

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 10. Building of farmers, developing entrepreneurship, technical skills and knowledge on scientific dairy farming practices, etc. several programmes have been launched from time to time by State/Central Governments for promoting the sector, although the impact of such programmes varied widely.

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Crowl, L.A., "How to Measure, Present, and Compare Parallel Performance", *IEEE Parallel & Distributed Technology* (now *IEEE Concurrency*), Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 9-25, Spring 1994.

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Zobel, J., *Writing for Computer Science*, Springer, 2nd ed., 2004. [T11.Z62 2004]

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