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**Chief Editor**

**Dr. R. V. Bhole**

*'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot  
No-23, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon (M.S.)*



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## **Study of Mahatma Gandhi's Political Ideologies**

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### **Abstract** –

A nation which performs its work peacefully and effectively without interference from the state, can be called democratic in the true sense. is under. Politics devoid of religion is a death trap because it kills the soul. According to Gandhi, separating politics from religion is tantamount to killing humanity. Gandhiji has spiritualized politics through the experiments of truth and non-violence. In fact, Gandhiji has spiritualized them to remove the distorted form of politics. Democracy cannot be run by relying on anyone, it can only survive with the help of faith. Gandhiji believed that the true source of rights is duty, if we all perform our duties, then we will not have to go very far in search of rights. Gandhiji believed in the policy of wiping tears from the eyes of every person. Indian Democracy The only goal of political parties from the present circumstances is the attainment of political power, Gandhiji's main objective was the upliftment of the people. Along with the duties of the state, Gandhiji has laid equal emphasis on the duty of the citizens. He always inspired the public to perform duty. Gandhiji himself had said, I will try to make such a constitution, which will free India from all kinds of slavery and the feeling of being dependent on anyone. And if need be, he will also give the right to sin. I will work for such an India in which the poorest of the poor people feel that India is their country, in which they also have an important hand, it is clear that in Gandhi's political thoughts, his loyalty to democracy is present everywhere. He believed in the true basis of democracy.

**Key words** - Mahatma Gandhi, Political Ideologies.

### **Introduction** –

The general meaning of ideology in political theory is the set of ideas prevailing in a society and group, on the basis of which it is to justify or unjustify a particular socio-economic and political organization, that is, political ideology is a social movement, institution, class and the ideals of the larger group. Principles are an ethical set of myths or symbols that explain how a society should function. In fact, political ideology is a coherent and clear collection of beliefs and goals. Which the government should follow. Political ideology was born on the basis of the relationship between the state and power. Political ideology is different from political culture, which is a coherent and unambiguous collection of beliefs and ideals, but political culture is concerned

with the means by which the government should use to pursue its aims or goals.

### **Life Introduction** –

Mahatma Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar, Gujarat. Father's name was Karamchand Gandhi and mother's name was Putlibai. Gandhi's full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Gandhiji followed many principles like non-violence, self-purification. And adopted vegetarianism in his life. Mohandas was an average student from the point of view of education. Gandhiji accepted Prahlad and King Harishchandra as ideals. He was married at the age of 13 to Kasturba, the daughter of a merchant of Porbandar. He had four sons Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas, and Devdas. Gandhiji also received many scholarships and awards from time to time.

After studying for a few days in a college in Mumbai, he went to London to get education, and even after 3 years of education became a barrister. Gandhi returned to India in 1914 and tried to remove the social and political evils prevalent in India using Satyagraha and non-violence. Gandhiji opposed the Rowlatt Act law introduced by the British in 1919. Mahatma Gandhi led the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement for Indian national independence. Due to his efforts, independence was achieved on 15 August 1947. Gandhi was assassinated by Nathuram Godse at Birla Bhawan in New Delhi on 30 January 1948. After his death, his Samadhi Sthal has been built at Raj Ghat in Delhi.

**Purpose-** The purpose of the present research paper is to get information about the political ideology of Mahatma Gandhi.

#### **Consequences and Explanation –**

The principle used by Gandhiji in political life has been considered as his political ideology. His most important and fundamental contribution is to do spiritualization. He forged an inextricable relationship between politics and religion, and based politics on religion as a means of selfless public service and the development of morality. Condemning the deceitful politics, he has called it a snake. That's why they have spiritualized politics to eradicate the distorted form of it. He wanted to end the double standards of morality, he considered entering politics to mean moving towards the attainment of truth and justice. According to Gandhiji, the purity of political means is as important as the excellence Gandhiji said - means is like a seed, and purpose is like a tree. There is the same relation between means and purpose as in the tree on the

seed. I cannot obtain the fruit of worshipping God by worshipping Satan. Gandhiji was an ardent opponent of state power in any form and an anarchist, he opposed the state on the basis of philosophical, moral, historical and economic reasons. Gandhiji's aim was to end the state and to establish a stateless democracy in its place. Gandhiji himself said that I do not claim to have created a new theory. I have only tried to apply the Eternal Truth to my daily life and problems according to me. Gandhiji believed that this political power is not the ultimate goal, but a means by which individuals can be enabled to make an all-round development of their lives. According to Gandhiji the state represents violence in an organized manner, individuals have a soul but the state is like a selfless instrument. It can never be separated from violence. Because it is the source of the origin of the world, thus Gandhiji did not want to immediately end the power of the state. Rather they wanted to limit the scope of state work. He wanted justice to the people not through the state courts but through the Panchayats, he was of the view that the powers of the state should not be increased because the increasing power of the state destroys individual liberty. Secular politics cannot be imagined in Gandhiji's view. A state that runs according to public opinion cannot do anything beyond public opinion, if it goes against public opinion, it will suffer. Democracy with discipline and prudence is the most beautiful thing in the world, but democracy, plagued by the vices of hatred, hatred, superstition, etc., falls into the pit of anarchy, and makes a name for itself. Democracy comes naturally only to those who in general make themselves accustomed to obeying all human and divine laws voluntarily. Democracy should also be selfless. The

spirit of democracy is not a mechanical thing, which can be adjusted by eliminating the structures. For this a change of heart is necessary---for that it is necessary to develop the spirit of brotherhood---that is, democracy must mean the art of mobilization of all material, economic and spiritual resources of all classes of people for the common good of all and Science . Disciplined and enlightened democracy is the best thing in the world. Prejudiced, ignorant and superstitious democracy breeds chaos and destroys itself. Gandhiji's aim was to establish a non-violent society, but he realized the fact that his goal was not going to be achieved immediately, he himself said I cannot imagine this golden age immediately. But I firmly believe in a society of non-violence so Gandhiji wanted to limit the scope of work of the state. He said that my passion for truth has drawn me into the realm of politics, I say without hesitation and with great humility, that those who say that religion has nothing to do with politics actually means religion. do not understand In a democracy the will of the individual is governed and limited by the will of the society, which is called the state, which is run by the democracy and for their benefit. In a democracy, if the government makes a mistake, the attention of the people should be satisfied only by drawing attention to that mistake, if they want, they can remove the government. Democracy cannot be run by relying on anyone, it can only survive on the basis of trust. In fact, in order to run a democracy properly, in fact, not the knowledge of facts, but the right education is needed. According to Mahatma Gandhi, I was compelled to come into the field of politics because I saw that I could not even do social work without touching politics. I feel that political action should be taken in the context of social and moral nature. In

a democracy, no part of life is untouched by politics. In my view, political power is not a goal in itself, but a means to improve the condition of people in all walks of life. Gandhiji was a supporter of a democracy where people are intrinsically free. and have the fearlessness and ability to prevent abuse of power. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was the political mentor of Mahatma Gandhi. He had a lot of experience in politics. He had given Gandhiji the right knowledge about the politics of India. Introducing India to a new terminology and politics, Gandhi gave a message to the world that the goal of liberty and equality can be achieved through love and sacrifice. This non-violent weapon is more effective than those weapons which are said to be violent.

**Conclusion** – Gandhi's ideal state is associated with democratic values and the concept of decentralization of power. He said that democracy is the highest form of government. Gandhiji, while reflecting on the unbreakable relationship between religion and politics, believes that religion and politics are two sides of the coin. Gandhiji's ideas not only inspired people across the world, but also played an important role in transforming India and the world from an attitude of compassion, tolerance and peace. Gandhiji thought that politics should be a tool for morality and human welfare. The teachings of Mahatma Gandhi have become more relevant today .

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## Coefficient of Correlation between Irrigation area and Soyabean yield in Vidarbha Region

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### Introduction:-

In this Research an attempt is made to study the broad trends and variables in production of Soyabean crops in the study region. Particularly growth of Soyabean, Production and Yields is based on a time series data for the period of Thirty years (1990-91 to 2020-21). Yield of Soyabean is considered in this chapter, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2020-21, averages of production and yields of Soyabean is based for study. Agricultural production is the effect of farming (Kostrowicki J, 1964). However, the ups and downs of Soyabean production is a result of the whim of nature that have played our agriculture.

**Objectives:** - The specific objectives of the present research work are, To study Coefficient of Correlation between Rainfall &

### Study Region: Vidarbha: -

The Vidarbha region extended from 18°38' to 21°43' north latitudes and 75°56' to 80°55' east longitudes below the Tropic of Cancer. The study region is bounded to its north and north-east by Betul, Chindwara, Seoni and Balghat districts of Madhya Pradesh and to the east and south-east it is bounded by Durg and Bastar Districts of Chhattisgarh state. To the south it is bounded by Andhra Pradesh and the Sothern boundary of Vidarbha region is delimited by Painganga and Pranhita rivers and to the west is Jalgaon and Aurangabad district of Maharashtra State. The region included nine districts i.e. Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli.

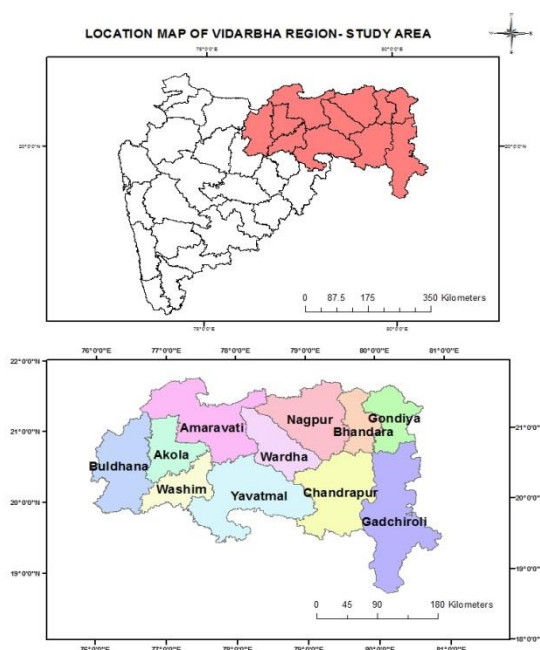
### Database and Methodology:-

As the present research work has to be done single handedly researcher hope the readers will take into consideration its limitations. The data collected and used for the period 1990-91 to 2020-21 comes both primary and secondary sources. The collected data processed statistical and cartographic techniques. As the study purpose to be geographical in the spirit the chronologic, methodologies have been adopted. This

### Discussion :-

**Spatial Analysis of Soyabean production Yearwise:-**Yearwise changes in Soyabean production have been shown in *Table 1.1*,

Irrigation area and Soyabean yield in Vidarbha Region.



Source: Compiled by Researcher

involves the description and interpretation of the regional patterns revealed through choropleth method.

**Table 1.1**  
**Soyabean Production in Vidarbha Region**  
 Production in 00' metric Tons

Distri cts	Buldh ana	Akola & Washi m	Amrava ti	Yavat mal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhand ara & Gondia	Chandra pur	Gadchi rloi	Vidarb ha
<b>1990- 91</b>	1(0.07)	47 (3.19)	281 (19.08)	33(2.24 )	167 (11.38)	759 (51.53)	64 (4.34)	121 (8.21)	0	1473
<b>1995- 96</b>	276 (5.52)	255(5. 10)	821 (16.41)	425 (18.49)	713 (14.25)	1751 (34.99)	88(1.79 )	666 (13.89)	9 (0.18)	5004
<b>2000- 01</b>	514 (5.87)	1181 (13.48 )	1251(14. 28)	991 (11.31)	1600(18. 26)	1739(19. 85)	77(0.88 )	1389 (15.86)	18 (0.21)	8760
<b>2020- 21</b>	1430 (13.92)	409 (3.98)	1100 (10.70)	1270 (12.36)	2223 (21.63)	1832 (17.83)	110 (1.07)	1857 (18.07)	45(0.44)	10276

**Volume of Change**

Distric ts	Buldha na	Akola & Washi m	Amra vati	Yavat mal	Ward ha	Nagp ur	Bhandar & Gondia	Chandr apur	Gadchi rloi	Vidar bha
<b>1990- 91 to 1995- 96</b>	277	298	540	392	546	992	24	545	9	3531
<b>1995- 96 to 2000- 01</b>	238	926	430	566	887	-12	-11	723	9	3756
<b>2000- 01 to 2020- 21</b>	919	-772	-151	276	623	93	33	468	27	1516

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

*Note: Figures in the brackets indicate %*

**Distribution of Soyabean Production (1990-91):-**

During total production of Soyabean was 147300 metric tons in entire study region. Out of the total Soyabean production below 10% Soyabean production was obtained from Gadchiroli (0%), Buldhana (0.07%), Yavatamal (2.24%), Akola (3.19%) & Chandrapur (8.21%) districts, whereas 10% to 20% out of the total Soyabean production found in Wardha and Amravati districts and above 20% Soyabean production obtained from Nagpur (51.53%) districts, during this year Nagpur was recorded highest production of Soyabean in Vidarbha.

**Distribution of Soyabean Production (1995-96):-**

During total production of Soyabean was 500400 metric tons in entire study region.

Production of Soyabean increased by 353100 metric ton compare to 1999-91. Out of the total production of Soyabean below 10% Soyabean production was obtained from Gadchiroli (0.18%), Bhandara (1.76%), Buldhana (5.52%) and Akola (5.10%), whereas 10% to 20%, Soyabean production found in Chandrapur, Wardha, Amravati and Yavatmal districts and above 20% production of Soyabean obtained from Nagpur (34.99%) district

**Distribution of Soyabean Production (2000-01):-**

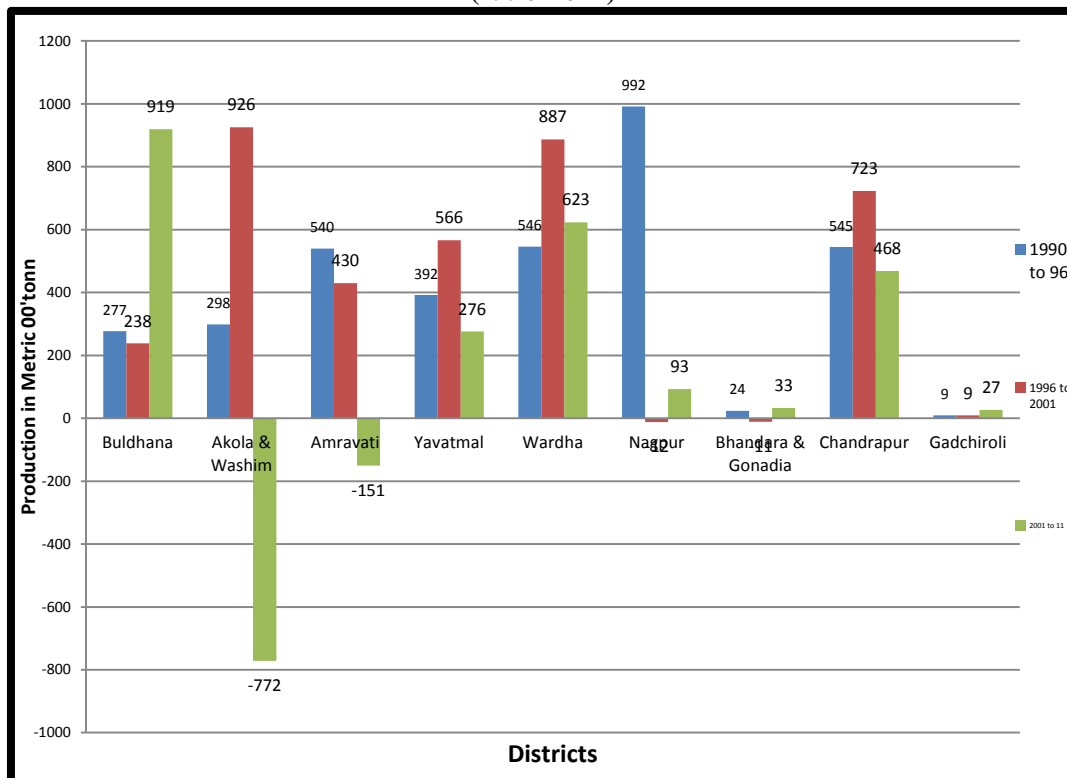
During total production of Soyabean was 87600 metric tons in the entire study region. Production of Soyabean increased by 375600 metric tons compare to 1995-96. Out of the total production of Soyabean below 8% production was obtained in Gadchiroli, Bhandara and Buldhana districts, whereas 8%

to 16% production was found in Yavatmal, Akola, Amravati and Chandrapur districts and above 16% production of Soyabean was obtained in Wardha (18.26%) and Nagpur (19.85%) districts.

**Distribution of Soyabean Production (2020-21):-** During total production of Soyabean was 1027600 metric tons in the entire region. Productions of Soyabean increased by 151600 metric tons compare to 2000-01. Out of the

total production of Soyabean below 8%, production was obtained in Gadchiroli (0.44%), Bahandara (1.07%), and Akola (3.98%) district, whereas 8% to 16% production of Soyabean was obtained from Amravati, Yavatmal and Buldhana districts and above 16% production of Soyabean was obtained from Nagpur (17.13%), Chandrapur (18.07%), and Wardha (21.63%).

**Vidarbha Region, Volume Change of Soyabean Production (1990-2021)**



*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

Fig No. 1.1

During investigation period, Soyabean production increased 1.47 lakh metric tons to 10.26 lakh metric ton in the entire region. This is good symptoms for the future of Soyabean cultivation and production. Nagpur, Wardha, and Chandrapur districts recorded highest production of Soyabean during investigation period because in these districts sowing area is also more than other districts. During 2020-21 drastic change found in soyabean production

in Akola, Washim and Amravati districts due to changed cropping pattern, lack of high yielding variety of Soyabean, soil p<sup>h</sup> value increase and less fertility soil for Soyabean crop.

**Coefficient of Correlation between Rainfall and Soyabean yield:-** The Soyabean yield and rainfall data during 1990-2021 of Vidarbha region are given in Table No. 1.2 from which the correlation coefficient has been determined.

**Table No. 1.2**  
**Coefficient of Correlation between Rainfall and Soyabean yield (1990-2021)**

Districts	Rainfall (m.m) (x)	Soyabean Yield in Metric Tons (y)	Coefficient of Correlation (r)
Buldhana	898	276	<b>r = +0.22</b>
Akola & Washim	802	255	
Amravati	873	821	
Yavatmal	1074	425	
Wardha	1082	713	
Nagpur	1237	1751	
Bhandara & Gondia	1551	88	
Chanrapur	1314	666	
Gadchiroli	1140	9	
Vidarbha	9179	5004	

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

**Coefficient of Correlation between Irrigation area and Soyabean yield:-** The Soyabean yield and irrigation area during 1990-2011 of Vidarbha region are given in Table No. 1.3 from which the correlation coefficient has been determined.

**Table No. 1.3, Coefficient of Correlation between Irrigation area and Soyabean yield (1990-2021)**

Districts	Irrigation Area (in Hector) (x)	Soyabean Yield in Metric Tons (y)	Coefficient of Correlation (r)
Buldhana	529	276	<b>r = +0.07</b>
Akola & Washim	484	255	
Amravati	805	821	
Yavatmal	651	425	
Wardha	392	713	
Nagpur	1486	1751	
Bhandara & Gondia	2187	88	
Chanrapur	1169	666	
Gadchiroli	613	9	
Vidarbha	8316	5004	

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

**Conclusion :-**

The result thus derived, the coefficient of correlation between Soyabean yield and rainfall is 0.22, between two variables has positive correlation, this correlation is very low correlation between two variable of Rainfall and Soyabean yield i.e. rainfall and Soyabean yield is increasing both the sides during investigation period. While applying t test Degree of freedom is 11 it showed on log table, t value on 5% level have been scored 2.201, but result derived value of test is 0.80, here result value is less than table value hence the correlation between rainfall and soyabean yield is meaningless (no confidence limit) i.e. r=0.22 is not meaningful for both variables. The coefficient of correlation between

Soyabean yield and irrigation area is 0.07 it is negligible correlation between two variable if irrigation area and soyabean yield, between two variables has positive correlation i.e. irrigation area and Soyabean yield is increasing both the sides during investigation period. While applying the t test Degree of freedom is 11 it showed on log table, t value on 5% level have been scored 2.201, but result derived value of test is 0.18, here result value is less than table value hence the correlation between irrigation and soyabean yield is meaningless (no confidence limit) i.e. r=0.07 is not meaningful for both variables.

**Suggestion :-**

Ploughing along the runoff on the sloping land reduces considerably the soil loss by erosion and the total runoff increasing there by the Soyabean yield. This method is applicable to reduce the soil erosion of hilly region of the Vidarbha. The farmers should take crops by rotation. This method should have followed in the Winganga, Painganga river basin. Crop rotation should carried out for a) To maintain productivity and yields, b) Systematic farming, c) It help to control, weeds, insect, pests and plant diseases, d) It help in maintaining organic matter and nitrogen.

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## **Enhancing Pulses Production in Bihar: Constraints and Strategies for Sustainable Growth**

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### **Abstract**

In Bihar 2.2 million hectare rice fallow land is there which are most suitable for Pulses Cultivation where medium and long duration Paddy is cultivated and other field vacating due to lack of irrigation facility and delay normally the field remains vacant. Post rainy season crop becomes difficult but in some areas relay cropping of small seeded lentil and lathyrus is done broadcasting the seeds on the standing crop of rice 7-10 days before harvest when there is adequate moisture for germination and converting these mono-cropped areas into double cropped ones by pulses like moong, urd, and lathyrus can increase pulse production and sustain productivity of the rice-based system, pulse production in Bihar is adversely affected by a number of biotic and abiotic stresses which can be overcome by assembling the available components of integrated pest management like host plant resistance, cultural practices to disrupt the life cycles of pests and need-based use of pesticides and to validate them in farmers participatory on-farm trial and demonstration in farmer field, to deliver management components effectively to stabilize and increase the productivity of Pulses. There is also need to strengthen extension efforts to disseminate available pulse technologies through on-farm demonstrations and farmers participatory research.

**Key Words:** Biotic constraints, Pulse Production, Abiotic constraints, technologies.

### **Introduction**

Pulses constitute an essential part of the Indian diet for nutritional security and environmental sustainability. They are important food crops due to their high Protein content 20 to 25% and carbohydrates 55 to 60% rich in calcium and iron also. All pulses play a key role in improving of soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation both the help of rhizobium bacteria found their root nodules playing an important role in enhancing the fertility of soil in term of yield of subsequent crop. Increase in yield of subsequent crop to the tune of about 20-40% has been recorded. The demand supply gap pulses flagged and short fall in pulses has been attributed to number of factor, major ones being the increasing population.

Bihar one of the important pulses growing and consuming state in India

### **Pulses and Bihar**

Bihar rank 19<sup>th</sup> in terms of production and contributes about 0.52 million tons to the national pulses pool. It is the third most populous state sharing 2.87 of geographical area and 8.6% population of India. Bihar contribute, about 3.06% on production and 2.35% on area. Important pulses like contil, Lathyrus, Pigeon pea, Green gram, Chick pea etc are mostly grown in under rain fed conditions on marginal lands with poor level of management practices resulting on low

contributes about 2.35% of area which is 7-8% of the gross cropped area in the state and 3.06% of production. The productivity of pulses range between 810kg/ha in 2000-01 to 897kg/ha in 2018-19. It is mostly grown in rain fed condition and resulting in high yield fluctuation every year. In India, average yield of pulses in rice fallow system is about 11% high than national average, whereas in Bihar it is higher than 30% and in Madhya Pradesh by 15%. Traditionally Pulses have been considered important elements of cropping systems in the Bihar, but with the introduction of irrigation and high profitability of alternative sources of soil nutrients in the form of inorganic fertilizers in 1960s, Pulses were replaced or relegated to marginal lands and were substituted by high yielding varieties of rice and wheat.

production and productivity which was of 897kg/ha in 2018-19.

### **Changes in Pulses Production in Bihar**

Pulses cultivation was an integral part of cropping system in Bihar with 1644-8 thousand ha area under total Pulses and production of 987.4 thousand tones and yield of 600kg/ha as compared to national yield of 524kg/ha in 1970-71. In last two decades there has been drastic with reduction in Pulses area with only 500 thousand ha area only under Pulses in 2013-14 and these area

substituted by other crops mainly rice and wheat. The spatial distribution and temporal changes of important pulses in Bihar area

#### **Constraints of Pulses Production in Bihar**

The area under Pulses has undergone drastic reduction resulting in low production although the productivity of major pulses has either increased or remained stagnant but there is huge gap with potential yield. So that, there is many constraints of Pulses Production in Bihar the below points:-

1. A biotic constraints
2. Drought

#### **Prospects of increasing area and production of pulses in Bihar**

Bihar had been a traditional pulse growing state but the focus with time shifted to more remunerative and assured cropping system of cereal with policy apathy it has reached to low which can be reversed with more focus on Pulses and new initiatives can changes this trend with following steps are:-

1. Short-duration Pigeon pea in sequence with wheat
2. Spring/summer cultivation of black gram and mung bean
3. Utilization of rice fallows
4. Area expansion
5. Integrated pest Management
6. Cultivation of post rainy pigeon pea and common bean
7. Introduction of black gram and mung bean as winter crops

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discussed below regarding of chickpea, Pigeon pea, until, Mung Bean, Urd bean, Lathyrus (Khesari), Field pea and Kurthi, etc.

3. Temperature
4. Water logging
5. Micro nutrient deficiencies
6. Nitrogen fixation
7. Biotic constraints
8. Socio-economic constraints
9. Lack of quality and improved seed
10. Cash and Credit
11. Farm Mechanization
12. Marketing

#### **Conclusion**

Pulses can play an important role in reversing this process of degradation of soil and water resources and improving the production potential of the total cropping system. Pulses are in effective source or reversing the process and can contribute significantly to achieving the twin objective of increasing productivity as well as improving the sustainability of the rice and wheat based cropping system is IGP. There is need to assemble the available components of Integrated pest management like host plant resistance, cultural practices to disrupt the life cycles of pests and head based use of pesticides and a validate them in farmers participating on-farm trial and demonstration in farmers field. Efforts are also needed to develop appropriate models for crop insurance to encourage pulse production in Bihar.

## **Roots of Resilience in Indian Culture : A Rethinking with Special Reference to Rabindranath Tagore's Poetry**

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### **Abstract-**

The world today faces a unique, complex challenge that is disrupting our lives, study, business, and of course self-reliance due to existential fears in an era of Covid19 with its third wave variant Omicron. After the second wave there is an unprecedented threat of the thirdwave.the economy and socio-political relations of the globe are facing a major setback because of the forthcoming threat. Nearly all the countries of the world are severely affected by it. Millions of people have lost their lives and millions other are on the verge of man's eternal enemy i.e. death. India, the land of Divinity, under such breath stopping situations has always offered a spirit of hope, faith and resilience to the global society. The crisis may be a neck-breaking one but Indian resilient spirit never knows how to surrender as resilience lies in its very soul. Her literature abounds with the spirit of resilience. Among a number of poets and thinkers the name of Rabindranath Tagore finds first expression as far as the resilience is concerned. He exhorts Indians to be brave amid all life threatening fears viz., depression, fear, slavery, death etc.

**Key Words:** Covid-19, resilience, challenge, fears, existential, hope.

“Let me not pray to be sheltered from dangers,  
but to be fearless in facing them.  
Let me not beg for the stilling of my pain, but  
for the heart to conquer it.”

— Rabindranath Tagore

### **Introduction**

Today the global society is confronting a major threat of its existence in the form of pandemic Covid-19 and now with its variant Omicron. The outbreak of Novel Corona virus has created an unprecedented situation around the world and is still posing a threat to the existence of human kind. However, this is the first viral outbreak of this nature and scale in our lifetime. The world today faces a unique, complex challenge that is disrupting our lives, study, business, and of course self-reliance due to existential fears. In the words of UN chief Antonio Guterres, “The corona virus pandemic is the most challenging crisis the world faces since the Second World War, one that is killing people and will also lead to an economic recession that probably has no parallel in the recent past.” (<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>) after spreading disaster everywhere around the globe its third variant is again threatening the mankind with its sharp deadly tooth. The Covid-19 pandemic with its second wave and the suspected upcoming third in the form of Omicron is transforming countless lives

throughout the world. The psychological, social and economic ramifications of this cataclysmic phenomenon are no less significant than the death toll. Because of the pandemic and the resultant lockdown people have become lonelier and susceptible to an uncanny sense of uncertainty. At this crucial juncture of life one should not forget that such a crisis is not new to the global scenario and humankind is no stranger to such calamitous outbreaks of diseases as the present one. Since time immemorial the world has encountered many such situations as this. But each time this is hope, courage, love and resilience of man that not only motivated him to combat the crisis but also stimulated him to vanquish it. The word ‘*resilience*’ comes from physics and describes a quality of a material to regain its original shape after being bent, compressed or stretched. Resilience has been most frequently defined as ‘positive adaptation despite adversity.’ Thus, the more resilience a person, community or a country possesses the better she can struggle and come out of the crisis and can regain her lost, efficiency, vigor and vitality.



While the western world, as history provides ample testimony, under such critical situations, due to the lack of resilient spirit gets depression stricken and thinkers, philosophers, authors etc. evolve neurotic existential fears and depict them in their respective philosophy and works. India, the land of Divinity, under such breath stopping situations has always offered a spirit of hope, faith and resilience to the global society. The crisis may be a neck-breaking one but Indian resilient spirit never knows how to surrender as resilience lies in its air, in its thought, in its philosophy and in its character. Indian disposition of resilience fights and fights tough to defeat the cataclysmic situation. Resilient character has always been an exclusive feature of Indian philosophy and culture since ages. History bears proof enough that since the time of Vedas to the present day India has a long list of seers, thinkers, philosophers, profound teachers and authors who in their philosophy as well as in their literary texts enshrined the

**Objectives:**

The proposed paper entitled '*Roots of Resilience in Indian Culture: A Rethinking with Special Reference to Rabindranath Tagore's Poetry*' is a humble endeavour to explore the spirit of resilience in Indian culture as it has always proved its supremacy over the

1. To acquaint the modern readers to the indomitable spirit that covers Rabindranath Tagore's poetry.
2. To highlight the positive thought and thinking of this country that has always paved a path of coming out of misfortunes and brutal treatment by the invaders and

**Methodology:**

In order to arrive at a desired conclusion the author has adopted the method of critical analysis. To examine the roots of resilience in Indo-Anglian literature with special reference to Rabindranath Tagore's poetry the author of the present paper has attempted to rely on both

**Background of study:**

It is a known fact that India has seen multiple waves of invasions and assaults in the form of foreign invaders, epidemics, famine, draught etc. over the ages. Be it the Greeks, the Scythians, the British or the Muslims whose conquest of the Indian subcontinent began posed the biggest threat of existence of this land of gods and Goddesses. Historian K. S. Lal in his book *Theory and Practice of Muslim State in India* claims, "The

encouraging ideas that endow with optimism, hope, tolerance, moral fiber and a winning attitude against all challenges of life. On one hand India can boast over the enthusiastic ideas like, "*Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached.*" (Vivekanand in a lecture delivered on 12 November 1896 at Lahore) on the other we have thinkers and authors like Rabindranath Tagore who raise their voice against all odds of life and preach a lesson to move ahead alone even if there is none to accompany and support one in the way to achieve one's intended goal. The poet sings, "*Jodi Tor Dak Shune Keu Na Ase To be Ekla Cholo Re*" (If no one responds to your call, then go your own way alone."(qtd. from Reva 254) In fact it is India's rich thought and fertile culture that continues to inspire the globe since ages and this feature vouches for the nation's integrity, resilience and indomitability. Let us highlight the positive power in this country that has been brutally treated in the past.

critical times. The paper also aims to depict Rabindranath Tagore as a true representative of Indian culture and her resilient spirit. His poetry abounds with the high ideal "to strive to seek to find out and not to yield." ([www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/45392/ulyses](http://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/45392/ulyses)) Besides, the paper also aims:

- various calamities viz. epidemics, draught and famine.
3. To acquaint the readers to the significance of even an individual in facing defeating and breaking the chain of the biggest threat i.e. Covid -19.

the primary and secondary sources. On the basis of an exhaustive reading of both type of sources as well as biographies, reviews, journals, articles, interviews etc. a critical analysis is done to help the readers in coming out of the hard torrent like situation of the present time.

population of the India subcontinent went from about 200 million in 1000 AD to about 170 million in 1500 AD. This was primarily due to killings, deportations, dissemination, wars, and famines. The period from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries was dark times for Santana Land." (Lal 165) The Colonial period was no less devastating to the lives of the Indian masses. Again Henry Eliot is of the view that during the Colonial period, "Everywhere ... the people who were

destroyed were like trunks carried along in the torrent of death, or like straw tossed up and down in a whirlwind.” (Eliot 86-87)

Not only political invasions as referred above but also a number of socio natural assaults viz., epidemics, draught and famine obsessed the Indians from time to time. There was Cholera outbreak in 1910-11, Spanish Flu 1998-20, Smallpox 1974, SARS 2002-2004, Dengue and Chickengunia 2006 and many more such threats posed a direct threat to the very existence of the lives of the Indians. But all these assaults were incapable to wipe out the courage and the indomitable spirit of India. This was due to the very presence of resilience and tolerance embedded within this Sanatana Land. Each time the Indians not only bested these recurring threats but also emerged as even stronger than before.

We should also not forget that resilience is implanted deep in the soil of Indian thought and culture. Let’s remind ourselves that all our ancestors saw nature as mother, and always

#### **Discussion:**

Among the above mentioned eminent thinkers and writers who exhorted the resilient spirit in the Indians the Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) is no exception. Tagore was a towering and epochal figure of legendary proportions not only within the bounds of his native place i.e. Bengal, or his beloved motherland, but to a considerable extent, throughout the world. He is a representative of the same spirit of resilience, faith, fortitude and love as is the benchmark of Indian culture since the ages. As a multifaceted genius and renaissance man *par excellence*, he not only carried the literature and arts of Bengal, virtually single-handedly, to dizzying heights of creativity, but, by his inspiring words, his lyrically unequalled songs, his unstinting support for the cause of India's freedom during a long and turbulent phase of her history, he lifted Indian literature and the Indian psyche to an unprecedented level of revitalizing resilience.

Rabindranath Tagore’s poetic creations viz. *Gitanjali* (Song Offerings) *Deshar Unnati* (Nation’s Progress), *Jan-Gan-Man*, *Durant Asha* (The Great Desire) etc. not only depict the tough freedom struggle of Indians but also offer a way to attain their aim through their ever striving spirit of hope, fortitude, faith, tolerance and of course resilience. The poet with simplicity, spontaneity, transcendental

asked people to respect and worship it. This was our nature worshipping fashion which helped in the development of resilient spirit among Indians. Our ancestors also preached that the loss in this ideal would result in catastrophe. This point is proven by the fact that whenever in history human beings forgot these ancient ideal epidemics, pandemics, abnormal weather and the like phenomena became the norm. Again, we are always taught that it is never too late to pause and to find out where we lost the way, and how we could still make a comeback. In the huge list of Indian authors and preachers who preached the wise lesson of resilience to the Indian masses, we have countless names to adore. Gautam Buddha, Mahaveer Swami, Guru Nanak, Kabir Das, Raidas, Chaitnaya, Ram Krishna Paramhans, Swami Vivekanand , Aurobindo Ghosh, Mahatma Gandhi , Rabindranath Tagore etc are some of the names that are worthy to be mentioned here .

and mystical way enkindles the same flame of resilience among his countrymen as has been its unique feature since time immemorial. He is of the opinion that love is the only idea that covers all salient features of resilience i.e. hope, faith, endurance, fortitude, indomitable spirit etc. and only love possesses power enough to overcome even the hardest calamity. In his poetry Tagore advocates love in all its forms as a unique and all pervading mode of resilience.

Today, the Covid-19 pandemic is transforming countless lives throughout the world. Because of the pandemic and the resultant depression we have become lonelier and susceptible to an eerie sense of uncertainty. In these bleak times it becomes necessary for us to rethink Rabindranath Tagore’s idea of inner strength, hope and resilience. His writings remind us that no one is alone and that we are a collectivity hence we should not lose faith in resilience. His writings also inspire people to believe that through hope and faith in them they can face and overcome this global calamity. His poems celebrate the grandeur of life and, at the same time, acknowledge that suffering is a fundamental human reality. His poems correlate Indian resilient spirit to faith and spiritual love. His critique of nationalism is that of a wholesome and holistic thinker arguing against discourses couched in

essentialism and one-sidedness that champion power and wealth but not soul and conscience, greed but not goodness, possessing but not giving, self-aggrandizement but not self-sacrifice, becoming but not being. He had unflinching faith in the ultimate victory of man's tolerance and resilience. Three months before his death, though troubled by the war in Europe, he wrote an essay *Crisis in Civilization* (Sabhyatar Sankat - author) in which he said, "I shall not commit the grievous sin of losing faith in Man." He closed the essay with the following poem (*Oyi Mahamanava Aashe*): The Great One comes, /sending shivers across the dust of the earth./In the heavens sound the trumpeter,/in the world of man drums of victory are heard,/the hour has arrived of the Great Birth./The gates of Night's fortress/ crumble into the dust-on the crest of awakening dawn/assurance of a new life/ proclaims "Fear Not."The great sky resounds with hallelujahs of victory/ to the Coming of Man.(122).

This 'hallelujahs of victory' is of course the fortitude and resilience that would help India to win laurels and "the Great Birth" is the high ideal of self faith. As soon as man would recognize this comprehensive power no sooner did victory fall in his lap. Tagore believed in an integrated approach towards life. Tagore was not all metaphysics and mysticism, even though his inner culture was supreme in matters of mystical and spiritual beauty, and through varied artistic outlets, he explored the ecstatic bliss of the Universal Soul in the human soul. Yet, he felt at all times the beauty in life is to be found in all pursuits of knowledge, and knowledge or development in isolation is never complete. Hence, his emphasis on cultural, scientific and social exchange between all peoples in all places gains predominance. In the modern pandemic ridden world Tagore's integrated approach towards life can enable humankind to achieve the highest even amid the most turbulent situations.

In the song *Bharat Tirtha (The Indian Pilgrimage)*, again he envisioned an India imbued with the noblest of her national ideals: that of tolerance, acceptance, exchange and striving for human perfection through a loving and reverential appreciation of nature and identification of the infinite within the finite, the form within the formless- two themes common in his writings. The poet hails his

motherland as the land of great births .in his views this land is so pious that it can be worshipped whole heartedly. India is the land that welcomes every individual human race, tribe with same warmth of heart. Tagore in this poem calls for universal brotherhood and spiritual awakening from bondage and tyranny . he also exhorts people to awake their soul. This is his firm belief that until and unless the soul is awakened, it cannot resist attacks on its culture. Getting back to the literary domain, Tagore's unrivalled arena of creativity, where he produced prodigious volumes of poems, songs, essays, dramas, novels and short stories with seemingly endless energy. Displaying an uncanny understanding of and sensitivity towards the social and philosophical culture of India, Organ praises Tagore and says, "If asked to select but one man to represent the highest Hinduism has produced, many would select Tagore." (<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/literature/1913/>)

Resilient spirit is possible only when humans try to seek their inner-self because it has the power to correlate man with God. This idea of a direct, joyful, and totally fearless relationship with God can be found in many of Tagore's religious writings, including the poems of *Gitanjali*. From India's diverse religious traditions he drew many ideas, both from ancient texts and from popular poetry and utilized them in his poetry to inspire his countrymen. For Tagore it was of the highest importance that people be able to live and reason in freedom. His attitude towards politics and culture, nationalism and internationalism, tradition and modernity, can all be well observed in the light of this belief. Nothing, perhaps, expresses his values as clearly as the poem 'Where the mind is without fear' which occurs in the *Gitanjali*: Where the mind is without fear/and the head is held high;/Where knowledge is free;/Where the world has not been/ broken up into fragments/by narrow domestic walls; ...Where the clear stream of reason/ has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit; .../ Into that heaven of freedom,/my Father, let my country awake. (127)

In the above quoted poem the poet wishes Indian people to have courage and fortitude so that they can come over the problems and ultimately can gain success. At the same time the poet exhorts the Indians not

to lose faith in their ancient values. He exhorts the people of India to face the problem with fortitude. He says: Keep watch, India./Bring your offerings of worship for that sacred sunrise./Let the first hymn of its welcome sound in your voice and sing/Come, Peace, thou daughter of God's own great suffering./Come with thy treasure of contentment, the sword of fortitude./And meekness crowning thy forehead." [135]

The poet is not satisfied with this alone. He wishes to have strength enough to bear problems of life with courage and fortitude. In the attainment of this goal he begs for Almighty's help and prays: This is my prayer to thee, my lord—/strike, strike at the root of penury in my heart./Give me the strength lightly to bear my joys and sorrows./Give me the strength to make my love fruitful in service./Give me the strength never to disown the poor/or bend my knees before insolent might./Give me the strength to raise my mind high above daily trifles./And give me the strength to surrender my strength to thy will with love. (37)

The poet prays to God for his blessings because only He can provide him insight enough to think better and to make his countrymen awake from slumber. In 'Offering' which Tagore himself translated from 'Naivedya' expresses the same approach towards God: Far as I gaze at the depth of Thy immensity/ I find no trace there of sorrow or death or separation. /Death assumes its aspect of terror and sorrow its pain only when,/ away from Thee,/ I turn my face toward my own dark self. /Thou All Perfect, /everything abides at Thy feet for all time./ The fear of loss only clings to me with its ceaseless grief,/ but the shame of my penury /and my life's burden vanish in a moment /when I feel/ Thy presence in the center of my being. (67)

It is true that each time when poet himself underwent spells of deep depression. It was his spirituality, resilience and faith in humanity sustained him and helped him recover. Tagore's distinctive spirituality was grounded in his personal interpretation of the Upanishadic conception of the divine being that is imminent in the entire cosmos. Each being is a part of this eternal and all-

#### **Findings:**

In a nut shell it can be said that the human trust with various assaults like epidemics, famine, draught etc. is as old as his

encompassing entity hence positive attitude towards life is the major demand of his life. The spiritual spark in every human develops resilient spirit. What this spiritual vision offers is emancipation from the narrow self and from emotions such as fear, despair and grief. It forms the spiritual basis of Tagore's strong faith in humanity and human potentialities.

In fact, Tagore's writings inspire people to have faith in the human capacity for resilience, resistance and transcendence. His insistence on the importance of faith and hope has acquired new relevance in today's world where lives and livelihoods are being destroyed by a pandemic caused by Novel Corona virus. Tagore's idea of power of hope and faith is prominently present in several of his songs. These poems exhort the people to come out of corona like situations. 'Nibiraghana andharey' (1903) is one more such song that focuses on a metaphorical journey of the poet. The poet assures himself that even in deep darkness the guiding star (God in the form of human resilience) is shining brightly. The lone traveller must not lose his way in the vast ocean of despair and desolation or let his songs cease. Instead of giving in to fear or despair, he must hold on to hope and have faith in life and in love. He must gracefully (with resilience) walk through the joys and sorrows of life. Again the song '*Bipadey morey raksha karo e nahey mor prarthana*' (1906) '*I do not pray that you shield me from danger*' rejects passive dependence on divine benevolence. The poet wishes to face the calamity with resilience and fortitude. This radically unconventional prayer emphasizes that the human individual must have the strength to face adversities on his own. Tagore was a firm believer in the ideal of resilience. A few years before his death, he urged the inmates of his ashram to reject cynicism as Reba quotes "We must build upon faith and not upon the quicksand of skepticism and the spirit of negation... Not to believe in things, to be cynical and to wag one's head to a constant 'no' may seem up-to date and fashionable. But it cannot go on indefinitely" (Reba 108). Not surprisingly, for numerous individuals Tagore's writings have been a source of emotional solace and strength. own existence on the earth; writers over centuries have repeatedly explored these problems in prose and verse, underlining not just their terrifying power but also highlighting

the supreme power of the ideal of resilience in confronting various calamities Rabindranath Tagore is one such writer who through his poetry attempted to explore these problems and also suggested its solution in the form of the spirit of resilience. A number of his poems deal with the idea of faith, optimism, fortitude, tolerance etc. In the present dreary times

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Tagore's writings remind us that no one is alone and that we are a collectivity. His writings also inspire us to believe that through hope and faith in ourselves we can face and overcome this global calamity. In a mystical manner the poet teaches a lesson of respect for nature to avoid pandemic like situations.

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## **Effect of Mental Health or Academic Achievement during Covid 19**

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### **Abstract:**

The goal of this research was to determine and analyse the personal, social, and psychological effects of COVID-19 on the mental health of students aged 16 to 25 years old. N= 351 students (from India's most afflicted state) conducted a comparative study based on gender and background to better understand the trend in mental health problems throughout the epidemic. Female students are more worried about their health and future, and are more prone to psychological problems such as emotions of insecurity, powerlessness, and outbursts than male students, according to the findings. Despite the differences in infrastructure and resources, the mental health of urban students is worse than that of rural students. However, despite the differences in infrastructure and resources, time spent on the internet is almost same. In addition, there is a rise in the desire for isolation, withdrawal, and self-harm among male students, all of which need care. Although the advantages of a collectivistic society are undeniable, there seems to be a change in perspective from viewing family as a source of support to seeing it as a constraint. The findings show that there is a general rise in mental health awareness among students, and that substantial improvement is possible with programs/strategies that concentrate on background and gender.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, mental health, youth

### **Introduction:**

On December 31, 2019, the first recorded evidence of Novel Coronavirus, or COVID-19, was reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. The patients described symptoms of pneumonia and respiratory illnesses that necessitated hospitalization. The number of cases started to rise at an alarming rate, prompting the declaration of a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020, to address the problem. It caused a huge controversy and had a major impact on people's health. In India, the first incidence of Coronavirus was reported in Kerala in January 2020, with a patient who had traveled from Wuhan. Coronavirus has infected 114 nations in less than two months. The WHO designated it a pandemic on March 11th, based on its escalation strength and region of impact. As of June 29, almost 216 nations have been impacted, with 99, 62, 193 confirmed cases and 4, 98, 723 confirmed fatalities. The virus spreads via tiny droplets produced by sneezing, coughing, or intimate contact. Scientists are working on developing a treatment or vaccine for it, but it will take time [4] [5]. Wearing a mask and keeping a 3ft distance in public is thus essential to prevent being sick. To prevent the catastrophic effects of COVID-19 on Western nations, India imposed a countywide lockdown on March 25th, with only shops of essential and basic

utilities such as supermarkets and pharmacy permitted to operate.

This epidemic seems to have had an economic, emotional, and social impact on the people, in addition to causing major health outrage. In circumstances like these, both a country's economy and an individual's economic well-being are severely harmed. Food, resources, and personal protective equipment become scarce when the supply chain is disrupted. "It puts a financial burden on society and causes an economic imbalance, particularly in countries like India. This, predictably, causes discontent and a general feeling of powerlessness." Due to increasing loneliness, mistrust, and decreased social contact, social distancing measures, quarantine, educational institution closures, and self-isolation have a negative effect on people's psyche. Stress, worry, and frustration in the population increases as a result of a weakened immune system or having closed ones vulnerable to illnesses, and it reaches a life-threatening level. Constant information overload, or 'infodemic,' through social media platforms causes individuals to be unsure and worried, while also putting them at danger of spreading incorrect information.

Students between the ages of 16 and 25 have been shown to experience tension, anxiety, and depressed tendencies, according to studies. Despite the fact that they learn new skills for

sustaining relationships, independence, and self-sufficiency, any roadblock in the way may lead to denial, self-blaming, discontent, tension, or worry. As a result, social networking serves as a coping strategy due to its ease of use and popularity, despite its detrimental effects on physical and mental health. During COVID-19's lockdown phase, issues such as changes in academic structures, exams, and a fight with limited resources have been linked to anxiety, tension, frustration, and depressive illnesses [9]. As a result, it is critical to develop systems that promote good mental health and address the pandemic's social and emotional consequences.

COVID-19 has been shown to have an impact on the population in terms of policy, healthcare, and the economy in studies conducted in Turkey, China, Germany, and the United States. In January, a Chinese research looked at long-term impacts including PTSD and the consequences of poor coping. A study of similar works in India showed that older people, healthcare professionals, and at-risk patients were the main emphasis. The goal of this research was to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian student population in terms of knowledge, attitude, anxiety experience, and mental health treatment. In a nation like India, where youngsters make up the bulk of the population, assessing the student population's viewpoint, reaction, and development throughout the epidemic is critical.

**Methods and material:**

Due to the lockdown and social distance measures for COVID-19, data collecting, which is typically done by personal contact and manually, proved to be difficult. As a result, an online survey was created with the participants' freedom of answer, confidentiality, and anonymity in mind. Basic demographic information and perceptions about the impact of COVID-19 on 1) social impact (lockdown, strategies implemented, and general awareness), 2) personal impact (goal attainment, change in routine, financial stability and productivity, coping mechanisms, social media usage, relationships, and so on), and 3) psychological impact (stress, anxiety symptoms, and so on) were used to frame the questions. A five-point Likert scale was utilized for questions on personal impact (Strongly Agree, Agree, Partially Agree, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree), and a ten-point rating was used for questions on evaluating the symptoms of effect on mental health (10 percent during COVID 19 to 100 percent during COVID19). The data collection was available for seven days, from June 23 to June 30, and was based on answers from student participants aged 16 to 25 years old. There were a total of 351 replies. Students from Maharashtra, India's state most impacted by COVID-19, provided the majority of the data. A detailed demographic description for the same is presented in table

. Table 1: Demographic description of N=350 students responses

	<b>Type</b>	<b>No. of People</b>
Gender	Female	161
	Male	185
	Prefer not to say	4
Background	Urban	278
	Rural	72
Family Type	Joint	290
	Nuclear	59
Social Spectrum	Working class	8
	Lower-middle class	52
	Middle class	210
	Upper-middle class	79
	Upper class	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>350</b>

The software used to analyse data was Anaconda's Jupyter Notebook. Python's Pandas and Seaborn libraries were utilized for numerical analysis and visualizations, respectively. All the analysis was based on

**1. Social Impact:**

The first section of the survey assessed participants' perspectives on the social scenario and its impact on them. Table 2 depicts that a majority of the respondents reported having sufficient information about

observing the trends of percentages and descriptive statistics based on a systematic survey design. The results obtained are mentioned below.

the quarantine and following the protocols of social distancing. However, there is a variation in answer for Unlock 1.0 being introduced at the right time and COVID-19 eliminating social barriers. Further, participants reported an increase in awareness about mental health.

**Table 2: Response to Social Impact of COVID-19**

Criteria	Mean	Variance	SD
Information	4.42	0.42	0.67
Social Distancing	4.56	0.34	0.58
Lockdown as necessary	4.32	0.67	0.83
Effectiveness of Lockdown	3.72	1.09	1.05
Unlock 1.0 introduction	2.93	1.35	1.15
Social barrier due COVID-19	2.89	1.45	1.18
Useful information in media	3.57	1.10	1.03
Importance of Mental health	3.42	0.91	0.96

**2. Personal Impact:**

The second part of the survey involved studying the students' perspective on the impact COVID-19 has had on their personal lives. Table 3 shows that the majority of the participants have experienced adjustments in daily routine due to COVID-19. While the daily work regime has been affected

negatively, an increase in the sleeping pattern has been observed. Furthermore, a rise in apprehension about productivity, postponing planned activities, and nervousness about healthcare availability was observed. Despite their attempts to create a new routine, an apprehension in everyday adjustments seem evident from the responses.

**Table 3: Response to Personal Impact of COVID-19**

Questions	Mean	Variance	Standard Deviation
Able to progress for goals	3.47	1.07	1.04
Nervous for healthcare	3.36	1.05	1.01
Postponing	3.56	1.29	1.12
Diverting mind	3.72	0.70	0.90
Apprehensive	3.49	0.91	0.99
New routine	3.11	1.23	1.1
Increase in sleep pattern	3.67	0.42	0.62
<b>Increase in workout regime</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.17</b>



### 3. Psychological Impact:

Table 4 demonstrates the evaluation of response to perceptions about the psychological impact of COVID-19 on participants. An increase in overall symptoms of stress, anxiety and an overall increase in physiological symptoms is observed; although

not very high this is not insignificant. Further, both females and male students responded to feeling the symptoms more than before or to a higher extent post outbreak. While females are plagued with symptoms of over thinking and random thoughts, males are feeling more socially withdrawn or feelings of self-harm.

**Table 4: Response to Psychological Impact of COVID-19 and comparison based on gender**

Questions	Mean	Variance	SD	Female	Male
Rapid heart rate/sweating/pain	1.50	0.65	0.82	10.4%	12.4%
Shaking/agitation/throat dryness	1.48	0.63	0.77	12.4%	11.3%
Random thoughts/going in loops/over thinking	2.85	1.78	1.33	61.4%	53.3%
Losing control/danger/crying spells	2.21	1.65	1.28	34.8%	35.2%
Water intake/sex drive/decrease in appetite	1.90	1.26	1.13	25%	26.8%
Preoccupation/health alarm/mistrust	1.92	1.24	1.13	25%	25.6%
Anxious/restless/feeling fatigued	2.23	1.61	1.27	35%	35.4%
Empty/helpless/guilty/feeling sad	2.40	1.83	1.33	42.8%	41.9%
Changed appearance/self-harm/withdrawal	2.26	1.66	1.28	35.7%	40.1%
Forgetting/confused/repetition	2.17	1.62	1.28	29%	37%

The data was further analyzed by comparing it based on the demographic disparities between the answers. Figure 1(a) displays a bar plot comparing male and female answers to a series of psychological questions, while Figure 1(b) provides a comparative analysis based on rural and urban background for responses. Female students' mean answers to all questions are greater than male students', with the exception of intoxicant use, which is rated as low by both. In terms of urban and rural students, mean scores for urban students are higher than for rural students; both indicate

a rise in online activities, while intoxication is stated to be at its lowest level.

Table 5 shows the COVID-19 impact as a function of gender and background. Rural students reported spending more time on social media than urban students, despite the fact that women use social media less than men. Females are more concerned about their future than men, but urban and rural students are equally concerned [Table 5(a)]. Females and rural people both reported being closer to their families than the other two, and there is an overall rise in diet and health awareness [Table 5(b)].

**Table 5: (a) Comparison of COVID-19 response statistics based on Gender and Background: social media and career**

Question		Time on social media			Apprehensive about career		
		Mean	Var	SD	Mean	Var	SD
Gender	Female	3.67	1.59	1.26	3.78	1.26	1.12
	Male	3.81	1.46	1.21	3.51	1.40	1.18
Background	Rural	4.02	1.36	1.17	3.64	1.16	1.08
	Urban	3.67	1.56	1.25	3.65	1.39	1.17
Total		3.75	1.52	1.23	3.65	0.96	1.16

**Table 5: (B) Comparison of COVID-19 response statistics based on Gender and Background: Family and Diet**

Question		Positively close to family			Conscious about diet and Food intake		
		Mean	Var	SD	Mean	Var	SD
Gender	Female	3.84	0.99	0.99	3.78	1.26	1.12
	Male	3.65	1.12	1.04	3.51	1.39	1.17
Background	Rural	3.79	1.04	1.02	3.61	0.86	0.92
	Urban	3.72	1.07	1.05	3.63	0.85	0.93
Total		3.73	1.07	1.03	3.62	0.85	0.92

While COVID19 has had an impact on individuals on many levels—social, personal, psychological, physical, and so on—there has been a overall rise in the need for existential thinking and reflection. To get a better understanding of students' lookouts, answers

indicate a strong preference for being more practical, pragmatic, and prepared, followed by being self-aware and appreciating solitude (Table 6). While working on isolation, the young of this nation seem to be extremely pragmatic.

**Table 6:** Comparison of COVID-19: Effect on perceptions about self/life based on gender

Sr. No.	Type	Female (Frequency)	Male (Frequency)
1.	Religious/Close to God/ Ritualistic	6	9
2.	Spiritual/ Existential/Introspective	10	14
3.	Empathetic/Compassionate/Forgiving	18	9
4.	Practical/Realistic/Prepared	40	64
5.	Impatient/uneasy/Difficult	20	18
6.	Resilient/Optimistic /Grateful	12	13
7.	Aggressive/Resentful/Jealous	3	4
8.	Communicative/Connected to others/Vocal	8	14
9.	Self-Aware /Recluse/Enjoying Solitude	34	27
10.	Lonely/Deserted/Unwanted	13	14

Furthermore, females (70%), urban students (65%), and students from nuclear families (63%) are more likely to seek help from a mental health professional, while 48 percent of rural students, 55 percent of males, and 56 percent of students from joint families are less likely, as seen in Fig 2. (a). COVID19 has had a major effect on the student population in terms of decreased closeness among family and friends. Figure 2(b) depicts the number of students who were favorably impacted while living with their families. Unlike their urban counterparts, rural students (61%) and females (65%) see living with family as a good experience.

**Discussion:**

In general, the student population seems to be well-informed, aware of the precautionary measures, and following the lockdown guidelines. However, there are varied reactions to the widespread assumption that the epidemic has broken down social boundaries and made everyone equal. This is

due to the fact that financial and health hazards are continuing to rise, and although knowledge is enough, prospects and conveniences may not be. There is also a split in opinion on Unlock 1.0, which was launched in India on June 1st, particularly because the number of instances continues to grow at an exponential rate. The news and media stories may have had an impact on these reactions.

The epidemic has also proved to be a test of adaptability in a completely new environment. While the exercise routine seems to have improved, the data appears to be dispersed. This suggests that although it's simple to admit that regular workouts and sleep habits have been disrupted, it's more difficult to believe that productivity has been impacted. The students, in particular, do not seem to be clinically impacted, based on the overall trend. Overthinking and apprehensions about the future, on the other hand, seem to be hurting ladies more than men, which is notable in a culture like India, where males are

regarded to be the main earners. This shows a change in the country's youth's thinking processes, which is definitely good. In addition, females seem to be more health aware and optimistic about staying close to family during this crisis than men. Although there is a significant difference in perceptions of social support between men and girls, emotions of sorrow and emptiness are comparable, and depression symptoms seem to impact adolescents similarly, regardless of gender. As a result, males seem to be becoming more reclusive, most likely as a coping mechanism, while females appear to be focusing on strengthening family ties. Also, girls have a higher rate of irritation, general health worries, and feeling uneasy than men; nevertheless, males have a higher rate of drug and other intoxicant use than females, but the difference is not significant. Males also seem to be more prone to solitude, desiring isolation, and self-harm, which is not just suggestive of suicide intentions but also concerning. This indicates that COVID-19's heightened ambiguity is contributing to a sense of powerlessness. Students who report a personality change or thoughts of self-harm should not be ignored and should be given proper assistance. As a result, a gender-specific strategy to overcoming pandemic impacts is equally critical.

According to studies on mental health in big cities, the chance of developing severe mental diseases (such as anxiety, psychosis, mood, or addiction disorders) is usually greater.

When it comes to dealing with COVID-19, the urban student scores much higher in negative emotions, irritation, helplessness, and uncertainty. This may indicate that, despite being used to a fast-paced lifestyle and corporate culture, urban youngsters find a crisis difficult to cope with since social pressures and expectations are greater in cities than in rural regions.

The results on internet usage by urban and rural students are nearly identical, indicating the wide reach of online facilities into the country's remote areas; a developing country like India appears to be progressing toward technological growth not just in its cities, but also in its backbone—rural India.

The reactions of seeking out to a mental health professional differ, despite the universal answer of greater mental health awareness.

Rural students seem to be less willing than urban students to seek help from a mental health expert, which may be due to a lack of mental health knowledge. Social dependency, fear of labelling, and stigma may all play a role in the diagnosis, treatment, and maintenance of mental health issues [20]. Furthermore, rural kids, as compared to urban students, are more enthusiastic about being near to family since they live in a more natural environment. As a result, they have a strong connection and a strong affection. While the pandemic's overall effect on mental health isn't as severe as some have speculated, there is a social component to consider. The majority of students (n=165) see living with close friends and family as a key factor influencing mental health, as opposed to living away from close friends and family (n=64), among other variables such as online activities, enforced limits, new updates, and so on. This is intriguing since the overall findings point to a lower effect on mental health, owing to the availability of loved ones. While India is a collectivist culture with a strong psychological reliance on family and friends, the student population seems to be bucking the trend. It would be fascinating to investigate the differences between students and working people in this respect.

Overall, although the present paradigm is unexpected and has sparked concern across the globe, it has had a less impact on students' mental health in India than it has in Western nations. Despite the fact that social isolation and social distance have altered the nature of friendships and relationships, making them virtual, being near to family and loved ones has served as a support system, although with reservations. In general, there has been a shift in mental health perspectives, which may be very beneficial in adapting to the new normal.

#### **Conclusion:**

COVID-19's present condition has had an impact on students' mental health, particularly in certain areas. Although students are finding ways to cope with the uncertain situation, such as creating a schedule for daily activities, getting involved in developing a skill, and increasing their use of social media for entertainment and safety information, the effects of uncertainty, feelings of depression, and differences in male-female and urban-rural students can be seen on a chart. "The growing pragmatism and independence among the

young calls into question the society's interdependence." The significance and value of family and friends, on the other hand, cannot be overstated, and they remain a critical element in dealing with disasters. Increased mental health awareness, gender-based intervention methods, and appropriate coping mechanisms for adolescents from various backgrounds may be developed to assist students in dealing with mental health problems, whether during a pandemic or not.

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## **Medical Students' Acceptance and Perceptions to E-Learning during the COVID-19**

### **Pandemic: A Study**

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#### **Abstract**

The purpose of the study was to find out the medical students' acceptance and perceptions of e-learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. A well structured, self-administered, Google Form data collection sheet was distributed among 110 UG medical students and 95 completely filled questionnaires were received back. The findings of the study showed that, E-learning is the best solution that provides an online interactive learning environment for medical students without getting much affected during COVID-19 outbreak. The most frequent advantages of e-learning chosen by respondents were Easy access to information 92(96.7%), the ability to stay at home 86(90.5%). Around 65(68.4%) of the respondents Strongly agree with the statement E-learning can enable learners to study, irrespective of where they are located in the world. It also evident that around 50(52.6%) of respondents are strongly agree and 37 (39.0%) agree with the statement that Studying through e-learning mode provides the flexibility to study at the time convenient to the learner.

**Keywords:** Medical Students', COVID-19, E-Learning, Computer, Smartphone.

#### **Introduction**

Educational institutions worldwide are using online learning to provide students with continued education during the COVID-19 pandemic. In many countries, including India, typical face-to-face classes had to be suspended to ensure the safety of students, lecturers, and patients. To minimize the impact of lockdown, medical schools had to find another approach to teach medical students. In such situations, E-learning is the best solution that provides an online interactive learning environment for medical students without getting much affected during COVID-19 outbreak. Fortunately, current technology enabled electronic learning (e-learning) to be the core method of teaching the curriculum during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this crisis, the need to encourage E-learning in the modern world of education becomes clear. E-learning platforms can be utilized to deliver

#### **Review of literature**

Gismalla(2021)conducted a studyto assess medical students' perception towards implementing E-learning during COVID 19 Pandemic and to highlight for E-learning implementation in Sudan as an example of a limited-resource setting. The majority (87.7 %) of students agreed that the closure of the university is an essential decision to control the spread of the COVID-19 infection.

lectures remotely at one's convenience. Students can then log in at a scheduled time for discussions, which can be facilitated live using video and audio conferencing. E-learning has a positive effect if the student participates actively. E-learning is defined as using information technology to improve the quality of education. The success of e-learning depends on many factors, including accessibility, usage of appropriate methods, course content, and assessment criteria. E-learning, like any method of teaching, has its advantages and disadvantages for both students and teachers. Besides the epidemiological benefits of e-learning during the COVID-19 pandemic, other benefits worth mentioning include increased convenience, access to resources regardless of location and time, and reduction of costs and air pollution, for example, carbon dioxide emission because of the reduction in traffic.

Approximately two-thirds (64 %) of students perceived that E-learning is the best solution during COVID 19 lockdown. Internet bandwidth and connectivity limitation, unfamiliarity with E-learning system, technical support limitation and time flexibility in case of technical problems during online exams, and lack of face-to-face interaction were the factors considered by medical students to be against the E-learning implementation.

Bączek(2021)found that the main advantages of online learning were the ability to stay at home (69%), continuous access to online materials (69%), learning at your own pace (64%), and comfortable surroundings (54%). The majority of respondents chose lack of interactions with patients (70%) and technical problems with IT equipment (54%) as the main disadvantages. There was no statistical difference between face-to-face and online learning in terms of opinions on the ability of the learning method to increase knowledge ( $P=.46$ ). E-learning was considered less effective than face-to-face learning in terms of increasing skills ( $P<.001$ ) and social competences ( $P<.001$ ). Students assessed that they were less active during online classes compared to traditional classes ( $P<.001$ ). E-learning was rated as enjoyable by 73% of respondents.

Olum(2020)carried out a study to assess the awareness, attitudes, preferences, and challenges to e-learning among Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB) and Bachelor of Nursing (B.NUR) students at Makerere University, Uganda. An online cross-sectional study was conducted between July and August 2020. Current MBChB and B.NUR students aged 18years or older constituted the study population. Using Google forms, a web-based questionnaire was administered through the Makerere University mailing list and WhatsApp messenger. The

**Objectives of the study**

1. To know the time Spent for E- Learning among the students
2. To know the satisfaction level of the students on E- Learning

**Methodology**

This study of the research used questionnaire-based survey method in order to achieve the above objectives. For this purpose a well-structured online questionnaire was designed to collect the data from the UG

**Data Analysis and Interpretation**

**Table: 1Gender -Wise Distribution**

The table 1 presents the data on the gender -wise distribution of the respondents.

Sl. No.	Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	53	55.7%
2	Female	42	44.3%
Total		95	100.0%

The Table 1 shows that, gender wise distribution of the medical students .Among the 95 students, 53 (55.7%) were males and 42 (44.3%) were females.

questionnaire was developed using validated questions from previously published studies. Overall, 221 participants responded (response rate = 61%). Of the 214 valid responses, 195 (92.1%) were Ugandans, 123 (57.5% were male, and 165 (77.1%) were pursuing the MB ChB program. The median age was 23 (18 to 40) years. Ownership of computers, smartphones, and email addresses were at 131 (61.2%), 203 (94.9%), and 208 (97.2%), respectively. Maphosa(2019)in their study evaluates university students’ perceptions regarding e-learning deployment during COVID-19 and the factors that affected usage. The quantitative study employed an adapted Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology model to guide the research process. The model has five exogenous and two endogenous variables. The survey research was administered to randomly selected undergraduate University students, with 314 completing the online questionnaire. The results show that performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and the facilitating conditions positively influenced the students’ behavioural intentions to use Moodle. Thus, the students had a positive perception of online learning. Results indicate a significant loss of learning due to the unavailability of technology and the cost of data; nevertheless, students agreed that online learning represents the future of teaching and learning.

3. To know the types of application tools prefer to use for E- Learning
4. To examine the challenges faced by the students in adapting to E- Learning process during COVID-19 pandemic.

medical students of Kanachur Institute of Medical Sciences. About 110 questionnaires were distributed and 95 completely filled questionnaires were received back. The collected data were classified, analyzed and tabulated by using statistical methods.

**Table 2: Previous experience in e-learning**

Sl.No.	Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	79	83.1%
2	No	16	16.9%
Total		<b>95</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 2 indicates that, among the respondents, 79 (83.1%) were having prior experience of online classes and only 16 (16.9%) did not attend online classes before.

**Table 3: Types of device prefer to use for e-learning**

Sl.No.	Devices	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Laptop	25	26.3%
2	Desktop	10	10.6%
3	Tablet	7	7.3%
4	Smartphone	53	55.8%
Total		95	100.0%

Table 3 illustrates that, various devices preferred by the respondents for attending online classes. Among 95 respondents, around 53(55.8%) of students are preferred mobile phones for e-learning, followed by Laptop 25(26.3%), and remaining 10(10.6%) of students prefer Desktop.

**Table 4: Types of application tools prefer to use for e-learning**

Sl.No.	Application tools	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Zoom	13	13.7%
2	Webex Meet	9	9.4%
3	Google Meet	61	64.2%
4	Microsoft Teams	12	12.7%
Total		95	100.0%

Table 4 indicates that types of application tools prefer to use for e-learning. Among 95 respondents, 61(64.2%) of students are learning classes through Google Meet, followed by 13(13.7%) of students are learning classes through Zoom, 12(12.7%) of students are learning classes through Microsoft Teams and 9 (9.4%) of students are accessing learning materials through Microsoft Teams.

**Table 5: Time Spent for E-Learning**

Sl. No.	Time spend	No. of response	Percentage
1	1-2 hours	00	00.0%
2	2-3 hours	10	10.5%
3	3-4 hours	26	27.3%
4	4-5 hours	50	52.7%
5	More than 5 hours	9	9.4%
Total		95	100.0%

The data shown in table 5 surmised the duration of time spent on the e-learning by the students . Table indicates that 50(52.7%) of the respondents spent 4-5 hours for E-learning

**Table 6: Student's attitude towards E-Learning (SA-Strongly Agree, A-Agree, N-Neutral, D-Disagree, SD-Strongly Disagree)**

Learning is a process of acquiring knowledge, enhancing the skills, helps in improvement of their career. In this pandemic situation, there is no way of teaching in the classroom. All

per day, followed by 38(27.3%) of the respondents spent 3-4 hours, 10(10.5%) of the respondents spent 2-3 hours and only 9(9.4%) of the respondents spent More than 5 hours.

educational institutions are forwarded to the e-learning environment. The table-11 illustrates the student's attitude towards the e-learning environment.

Sl. No.	Statements	SA	A	N	D	SD
1	Studying through e-learning mode provides the flexibility to study at the time convenient to the learner.	50 52.6%	37 39.0%	5 5.2%	3 3.1%	00 00.0%
2	E-learning can enable learners to study, irrespective of where they are located in the world.	65 68.4%	19 20.0%	11 11.6%	00 00.0%	00 00.0%
3	A face-to-face method is more learner-centred than E-learning methods.	16 16.9%	35 36.8%	31 32.7%	10 10.5%	3 3.1%
4	It is easier to revise electronic educational materials than printed material	43 45.2%	22 23.1%	17 17.8%	13 13.6%	00 00.0%

The 6 describes the Student's attitude towards E-Learning .Around 65(68.4%) of the respondents Strongly agree and 19(20.0%) agree with the statement E-learning can enable learners to study, irrespective of where they are located in the world. It also evident that around50(52.6%) of respondents are strongly agree and 37 (39.0%) agree with the statement that Studying through e-learning mode

provides the flexibility to study at the time convenient to the learner. About 43(45.2%) of respondents are strongly agree and 22(23.1%) agree with the statement that It is easier to revise electronic educational materials than printed material. 35(36.8%) of respondents are agree that A face-to-face method is more learner-centred than E-learning methods.

**Table 7: Advantages of e-learning during Covid-19 Lockdown time**

Sl. No.	Advantages	No. of response	Percentage
1	Learning from own home	86	90.5%
2	Easy access to information	92	96.7%
3	Lower cost of studying	31	32.6%
4	No fixed terms of learning	24	25.2%
5	Freedom in choosing teaching materials	67	70.5

Table 7 explains the advantages of e-learning during Covid-19 lockdown time.The most frequent advantages of e-learning chosen by respondents were Easy access to information

92(96.7%),the ability to stay at home 86(90.5%), Freedom in choosing teaching materials 67(70.5%) and No fixed terms of learning 24(25.2%).

**Table 8: Level of Satisfaction with e -learning during Pandemic**

During this time of medical emergency, many education institutions are some simple measures have taken to learn during the quarantine time. Students are motivated and provided a link to helpful

material for their upcoming semester examination. Colleges are encouraged to be planned towards e-learning, in this context; the usefulness of the e-learning at quarantine time is presented in table 8.

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of response	Percentage
1	Highly Satisfied	3	3.1%
2	Satisfied	62	65.3%
3	Neutral	21	22.1%
4	Dissatisfied	7	7.3%
5	Highly Dissatisfied	2	2.1%
Total		95	100.0%

The table8 indicates the learners' satisfaction with e-learning during the pandemic. 62(65.3%) of learners were satisfied with e -learning, whereas 21(22.1%)of learners were Neutral, 7(7.3%) of learners were Dissatisfied

with e -learning and only 2(2.1%) of learners were Highly Dissatisfied with e -learning. It is evident from the table, maximum numbers of respondents are expressed that e-learning is useful and satisfactory.



**Table 9: Opinions of medical students regarding the barriers to e-learning .**

Sl. No.		SA	A	N	D	SD
1	My inadequate computer skill is a barrier to me.	00 00.0%	00 00.0%	8 8.4%	51 53.7%	36 37.9%
2	Some disciplines or contents are not suitable for e-learning (as clinical teaching).	31 32.6%	46 42.2%	11 11.6%	7 7.3%	00 00.0%
3	Lacking self-discipline from my side to e-learning is a barrier.	6 6.3%	56 59.0%	14 14.8%	19 20.0%	00 00.0%
4	The most challenging learning outcome for me through e- learning is the learning skills (clinical skills)	48 50.5%	23 24.2%	14 14.8%	10 10.5%	00 00.0%
5	Learning long hours on the computer can be harmful ,depression , Stress	70 73.7%	16 16.8%	9 9.5%	00 00.0%	00 00.0%
6	Network Problems/ Technical Problems	5 5.0%	42 44.2%	22 23.1%	13 13.7%	11 11.6%

The 9 shows that the barriers to e-learning, Majority 70(73.7%) respondents Strongly agree with the statement that Learning long hours on the computer can be harmful ,depression , Stress , followed by 56 (59.0%) respondents agree with the statement that Lacking self-discipline from my side to e-learning is a barrier , 46 (42.2%) of them agree with the

**Findings of the study**

1. Among the 95 students, 53 (55.7%) were males and 42 (44.3%) were females.
2. Majority 79 (83.1%) of respondents having prior experience of online classes and only 16 (16.9%) did not attend online classes before.
3. Among 95 respondents, around 53(55.8%) of students are preferred mobile phones for e-learning, followed by Laptop 25(26.3%), and remaining 10(10.6%) of students prefer Desktop.
4. 61(64.2%)of students are learning classes through Google Meet, followed by 13(13.7%) of students are learning classes through Zoom, 12(12.7%) of students are learning classes through Microsoft Teams and 9 (9.4%) of students are accessing learning materials through Microsoft Teams.
5. Around 65(68.4%) of the respondents Strongly agree and 19(20.0%) agree with the statement E-learning can enable learners to study, irrespective of where they are located in the world.
6. It also evident that around 50(52.6%) of respondents are strongly agree and 37 (39.0%) agree with the statement that Studying through e-learning mode provides the flexibility to study at the time

statement that Some disciplines or contents are not suitable for e-learning (as clinical teaching), 42(44.2%) of them agree with the statement that Network Problems/ Technical Problems and 51(53.7%) respondents disagree with the statement that My inadequate computer skill is a barrier to me.

convenient to the learner. About 43(45.2%) of respondents are strongly agree and 22(23.1%)agree with the statement that It is easier to revise electronic educational materials than printed material.

7. The most frequent advantages of e-learning chosen by respondents were Easy access to information 92(96.7%), the ability to stay at home 86(90.5%), Freedom in choosing teaching materials 67(70.5%) and No fixed terms of learning 24(25.2%).
8. About 62(65.3%) of learners were satisfied with e -learning, whereas 21(22.1%)of learners were Neutral, 7(7.3%) of learners were Dissatisfied with e –learning and only 2(2.1%) of learners were Highly Dissatisfied with e –learning. It is evident from the table, maximum numbers of respondents are expressed that e-learning is useful and satisfactory.
9. Majority 70(73.7%) respondents Strongly agree with the statement that Learning long hours on the computer can be harmful ,depression , Stress, followed by 56 (59.0%) respondents agree with the statement that Lacking self-discipline from my side to e-learning is a barrier

10. About 46 (42.2%) of them agree with the statement that some disciplines or contents are not suitable for e-learning (as clinical

### **Conclusion and Recommendations.**

No doubt, virtual classes cannot replace the real classroom education, but it can be used as a supplement to the real classroom. During the COVID-19 e-learning is a valuable method of teaching medical students. In the opinion of the respondents in our survey, e-learning is effective in increasing knowledge and is highly accepted. However, it is important not to focus only on increasing knowledge, but also on clinical and social skills. E-learning should not only be based on the delivery of content, but students should be able to work with the materials and

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## **Impact of Covid 19 on Agriculture and Rural Economy in India**

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### **Abstract:**

The Covid-19 pandemic is the world's largest global humanitarian challenge since World War II. The virus has spread widely, and the number of cases is increasing every day as governments work to reduce its spread. India moved fast, implementing a 21-day active lockdown with the aim of flattening the curve and making adequate use of plans and resources by making proper use of time. India's efforts to combat the Covid-19 virus have been praised around the world. However, the lockdown came with financial costs and had a huge impact on all elements of society. This paper mainly focused on the impact of Covid – 19 on agriculture production, and agriculture allied production as well as impact of Covid – 19 on rural economy. In this research paper the researcher gives some suggestions for improve the agriculture and allied production in India.

**Keywords:** Covid – 19, Pandemic, Agriculture, Rural Economy.

### **Introduction:**

The novel Coronavirus (Covid-19) is spreading rapidly around the world, adversely affecting the lives and livelihoods of millions of people around the world. On January 30, 2020, India recorded its first outbreak, prompting authorities to take immediate action to stem the tide. Given that the disease is highly contagious, a nationwide lockdown was required from March 25, 2020 to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. In the first few weeks, restrictions were tightened and all unnecessary activities and businesses, including retail establishments, educational institutions, religious places of worship, were banned across the country.

### **Why is Agriculture Important?**

Agriculture and allied sectors are very important for the Indian economy. It contributes about one-sixth to the Indian national income and provides employment to about 50% of the workers. This is fundamental to ensuring the nation's food security and affects the growth of the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy by linking it to the front and back. The performance of the agricultural

Since then, these restrictions have been phased out in most parts of the country.

As the restrictions imposed by the lockdown are being lifted, this is a good moment to analyze the impact of Covid-19 on various sectors of the economy. Numerous reports have shown that Indian GDP is likely to shrink in 2020-21. This is a worrying sign, as high GDP contributes greatly to achieving better living standards, reducing poverty as well as improving other socio-economic indicators. While other sectors are reported to be under significant stress, it is important to analyze the impact on agriculture and related sectors that provide potential to the majority of India's population.

sector has a huge impact on the success of many other fronts. For example, the World Development Report 2008 released by the World Bank emphasizes that growth in agriculture is, on average, at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth outside of agriculture. Agricultural growth directly reduces poverty, increases agricultural income and indirectly by creating employment and lowering food prices.

## **COVID-19: Concerns relating to Rural Economy:**

The Covid-19 pandemic has come at a time when global and Indian economic growth was already expected to slow. The growth rate of the Indian economy has shown restraint in the last few quarters, with quarterly growth in GVA slowing to 3.04% in Q4 from 2019-20 from 7.63% in Q4 in 2019-20. The declining trend may

### **Objectives of the study:**

1. To study the impact Covid 19 on agriculture production.

### **Research Methodology:**

#### **Secondary Data:**

The secondary data regarding the theoretical aspects of Covid 19, agriculture

#### **1) Impact of Covid 19 on Agriculture Production:**

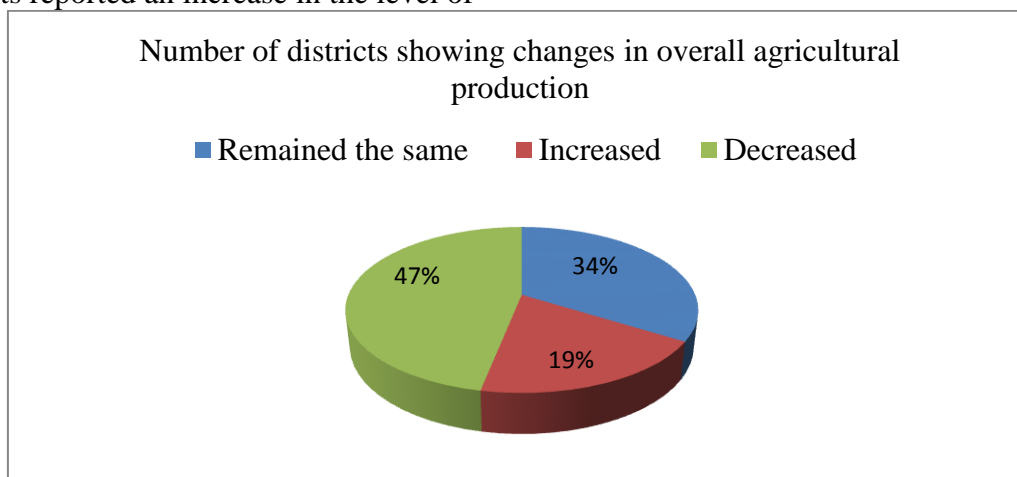
The lockdown imposed by COVID-19 across the country has a significant impact on the overall production level in agriculture and allied sectors and in 47% of the sample districts, the overall output level in agriculture and allied sectors has declined (Figure 1). However, 19% of the districts reported an increase in the level of

have been exacerbated by Covid-19, as suggested by several factors. For example, recently released estimates by the government. India indicates that production has declined for the third month in a row in eight key sectors of our economy, In May 2020, production fell 23.4 percent. Overall growth has been adversely affected in most key sectors except fertilizers.

2. To Study the impact of Covid 19 on agriculture and allied sector production
3. To suggest policy measures for agriculture sector.

production and agriculture allied sector production will be collected from books, journals, newspapers and from various educational websites.

total production in the region and 34% of the districts reported no change in the level of production in agriculture and allied sectors. Some of the reasons for the decline in agricultural enterprises include the unavailability of workers and machinery, the need for social distance and restrictions on the free movement of men and machinery.



(Figure 1)

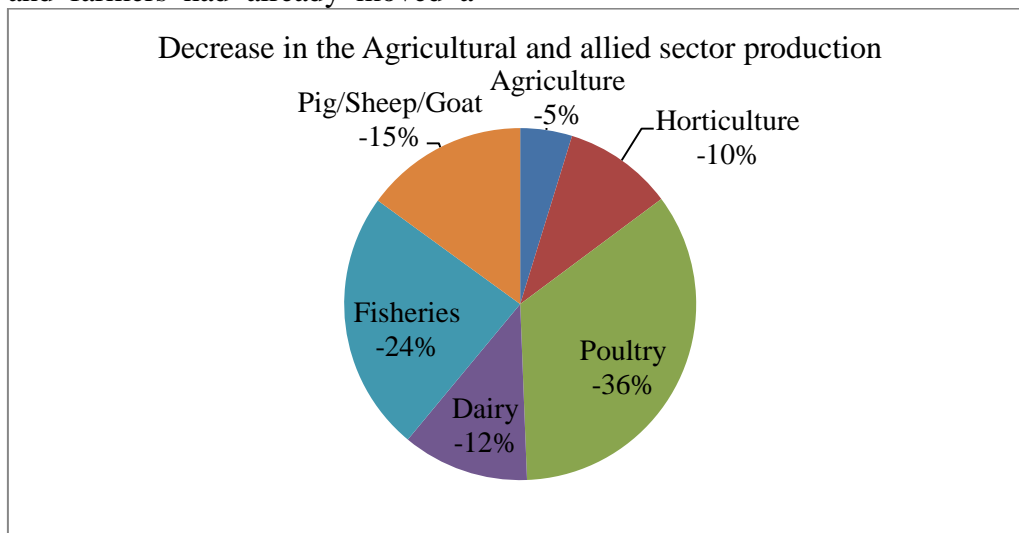
#### **2) Impact of Covid 19 on Agriculture and allied sector production:**

Effect of COVID-19 and consequent lockdown on various sub-sectors of rural economy to do this, the following sub-classifications of agriculture and related sectors were made:

Agriculture, Horticulture, Poultry, Dairying, Fisheries and Pig / Sheep / Goat and the impact on these sub-sectors was assessed. The all-India change in production volume in this sub-sector is shown in (Figure 2). All sub-sectors, including poultry, showed the highest

decline in production volume at 19.6%, followed by fisheries at 13.6%. A decline of 2.7% has had the least impact on crop yields. Harvesting of major Rabi crops reduced the adverse effect on crop area. In most states, wheat, mustard, gram, etc. were almost completed by the end of April 2020, and farmers had already moved a

large portion of their produce from their fields to their homes. However, there was a significant decline in production in the respective sectors, especially in the poultry sector -19.5% followed by the fisheries sector -13.6%, sheep / goat / pig -8.5%, dairy -6.6% and horticulture -5.7%.



(Figure 2)

**Findings:**

On an all-India level, nearly half 47% of the sample districts were adversely affected by the impact of agricultural production Covid-19. There was no significant impact on agricultural production -2.7%, mainly due to the fact that by the end of April 2020, the harvest of Rabi crops like wheat was almost complete. -19.5% followed by fisheries -

**Suggestion:**

1. Due to the decline in production in agriculture and allied sectors, income incentives can be provided to farmers in general and those engaged in poultry and fisheries in particular. In this regard, increasing income support by PM-Kisan may be a good option.

**Conclusion:**

Overall, the impact and consequent lockdown of Covid-19 at the national level was very severe on agriculture and related sectors in most districts. In various sub-sectors, Rabi crops were less affected as

13.6% and sheep / goat / pig (S / G / P) - 8.5%, mainly due to the sharp decline in demand for these products. There are fears about the safety of non-vegetarian food, especially poultry meat. Similarly, production in the dairy -6.6% and horticulture -5.7% sub-sectors also declined, as demand for these products declined and their supply chain was disrupted.

2. There should be an immediate extension of the Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme (PMFBY) (including tenant farmers) to ensure compensation to farmers affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.
  3. Temporarily reduce GST and other taxes on seeds and pesticides.
- their harvest was nearing completion but false rumors in adjoining areas like poultry, fisheries and pig / goat / sheep sector reduced demand and reduced farm gate prices.

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## **Significance of Human Development and Family Studies**

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### **Abstract**

Human development is the development of the individuals in the respective areas, which are, economic, social, and political. The development of an individual in an appropriate manner can be brought about in enhancing one's skills and capabilities. The family of an individual is regarded to be a supreme institution that contributes towards his overall development. The main purpose of this research paper is to understand the significance of human development and family studies. When individuals are made available different choices, this enables them to analyse the options, identify their strengths and weaknesses and then make the right decisions. In some cases, individuals work on their own to bring about their development, whereas in others they need to consult others. There is a direct connection between human development and family studies.

**Keywords:** Human Development, Family Studies, Individuals, Health, Living, Education, Employment.

### **Introduction**

Human development and family studies is a comprehensive area. The Human Development and Family Studies (HDFS) programs are concerned with the human behaviour and family patterns and the processes that are influenced by the social, physical, cultural and historical factors. Other individuals will acquire knowledge of effecting transformations through prevention, public policy, program evaluation or through the research that might focus on developmental and family processes within the physical, social and cultural frameworks.

The individuals, who pursue doctorate in this field, specialize in a particular area and these areas are reflected in a plan of study. These two concepts are interrelated to each other. The main areas that establish a relationship between these two areas are marital relationships, gerontology, health and well-being in the social framework, marriage and family therapy, parenthood and parent-child relationships, and prevention and early intervention. The individuals pursuing research in this area need to acquire knowledge and information regarding all the above stated concepts. The primary focus of human development and family studies need to prepare the individuals and acquire adequate information on lifelong human development, diversity and culture, promoting healthy individuals and families and basic and applied research.

### **Human Development Approach**

The concept of human development emerged in the late 1980s based on the theoretical underpinning provided by Dr. Amartya Sen and Dr. Mahbubul Haq. Development is about removing the impediments to what a person can accomplish in his life, impediments such as, lack of income, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms. The two main aspects of human development are the recognition that human beings can fare far better, and do much more to bring this about. For leading to efficiency in the human development, the main emphasis was put on the increase of physical capital through savings and investments for promoting industrial development and leading to growth and expansion of the economies. By the late 1960's and early 1970's a general transformation in the development argument started to take place, where more emphasis was put on social development rather than the accumulation of capital and bringing about growth. During the 1980's the global development program largely concentrated on increasing progress through various liberalisation measures. The wide ranging awareness was that liberalisation would produce economic growth through the power of market forces, which in turn would profit the poverty stricken and the deprived sections of the society.



## **Understanding Human Development**

This is apparent that human development is considered to be an imperative area. All the tasks, operations and functions that are carried out in different kinds of organizations and institutions are dependent upon the skills, knowledge, aptitude, proficiency and diligence of the human resources. The main causes, why human development is considered important have been stated as follows:

The environmental conditions within and outside the home are required to be favourable to bring about human development. In schools and educational institutions, there are numerous areas that students learn which contributes in bringing about their development in an effective manner. It is vital to create a friendly, cordial and a pleasant atmosphere within and outside the home. When parents, siblings and other family members treat each other with respect and kindness, then human development gets implemented in a constructive manner. On the other hand, teachers and staff members in school are also encouraged to create a pleasant and an amiable learning environment to promote human development. Human development will contribute in providing solutions to the problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and homelessness within the country. In India, these problems are still prevalent. People get involved into various kinds of violent and criminal acts, such as physical and verbal abuse, rape, murder, sexual harassment, acid attacks, and so forth. They are raped, murdered, become acid attack victims, sexually harassed and abused verbally as well as physically.

### **Dimensions of Human Development**

The dimensions of human development have been stated as follows:

**Health:** – Health is considered to be important for all the individuals irrespective of one's age, status or socio-economic background. In the present world, there has been occurrence of significant demographic transformations and epidemiological shifts. India has been able to control communicable diseases and is progressing to a great extent in the medical and healthcare sectors.

**Knowledge:** – Therefore, to bring about human development in an efficient manner, it is vital that individuals should possess the knowledge, information and awareness. It is

clearly understood that performance of all kinds of jobs and functions require knowledge and it is considered to be imperative in bringing about human development.

**A Decent Standard of Living:** – A decent standard of living primarily includes absence of inappropriate behavioural conduct, refraining from injustice, imposing detrimental consequences upon anybody, or getting involved into violent and criminal acts. Individuals are confronted with various kinds of problems in their daily lives, such as, family problems, health problems, problems relating to work and so forth.

### **Stages of Human Development**

Human development takes place through different stages and these have been stated as follows:

**Infant Development:** – At this stage, to encourage their development, they are given playthings, on observing or touching those playthings, they feel pleasure and this leads to positive growth and development. Since at this stage, the children are very young, hence, they should be handled with care and they should be helped in learning new things.

**Toddler Development:** – The children at this stage run around and when they see anything attractive, they try to hold it, hence, parents and caregivers need to keep a close watch on them. At this stage, the language skills of the children begin to develop and they learn to speak and understand.

**Pre-schoolers Development:** – In pre-school, children learn to undergo transformations, which can be physical, social, emotional and intellectual. Physical transformations take place when children learn to get involved in physical activities, they play, run, jump, skip, climb and slide.

**Middle Childhood Development:** – When children begin school, their lives change. They experience physical, mental and social growth. At this stage, children become more independent, they begin to realize that outside their home also there is an environment, which they have to get familiar with.

**Adolescent Development:** – On the other hand, there are some individuals who belong to disadvantaged, marginalized communities and socio-economically backward sections of the society, they go to school, but in some cases, their financial position or other factors compel them to drop out of school and get

involved in jobs to generate a source of income.

**Adulthood:** – Adulthood begins when one reaches the age of 18 years. In this stage, a person gets involved into numerous tasks and functions, which may contribute towards his development. Higher education, training and skill development programs employment opportunities, business and other jobs are regarded to be imperative aspects that contribute in human development during the adulthood stage.

### **Concepts of Family Studies**

Family studies is a comprehensive area, which has aroused interest amongst many researchers. Concepts of family studies highlights the points that explore the family lives. Most of the academics have developed cautiousness of making use of the signifier 'the family' as this attracts on the stereotypes that do not become successful in taking account of and disregard the realisms of different family lives that do not fit the understood model in 'the family', of a heterosexual two-parent nuclear family with bread-winning husband and father and home-making wife and mother. A family is regarded to be a major support for its members in difficult situations. At the times of crisis or hardships, individuals approach their family members to seek help and assistance, which may include his parents, siblings, spouses, children, aunts, uncles, or cousins. In most cases, immediate family members are helpful and supportive, but there have been families when there are occurrence of disputes and conflicts, hence, in such cases, there is absence of support and assistance. The various aspects that are made available to the individuals through his family members are, partnering and child-bearing, household information and demographic trends, daily living arrangements and decision making, including resources and provisioning, parenting and other forms of care, close relationships and their dynamics, in the framework of various dimensions of age, gender, cohort and sexuality, kinship and other community relationships, domestic lives and their interrelationships with other areas of social life, such as education, health and employment, aspects of social policy, law and other professional practices and diversity, equality and cross-cultural and global concerns. Family studies thus covers a variety of concerns, for example, the complexities of

personal involvements and close relationships, even internal intellectual life; the ways in which world-wide economic systems relate to worldwide arrangements of migration, occupation and consideration; relationships between individual parents and children living in specific locations; and how national and international legal systems define citizenship rights by reference to family ties.

### **Objectives of Family Studies**

Decision making is an integral part of one's life. At every stage, a person is required to make decisions. Analysis of the options is another crucial area that is required to get implemented at various stages. It is important for the individuals to understand when making decisions that they should have positive effects, whether they are short term or long term. Child development and parenting is considered to be one of the imperative areas of family studies. Parents have certain rights and responsibilities towards the children. These may include, making provision for the basic needs of the child, the availability of opportunities for the child to promote his or her effective development and moral, ethical and financial rights and responsibilities.

Individuals give utmost significance to their families. The institution of the family is considered to be the foundation that contributes in effective growth and development of the children. In most cases, conflicts and disputes do take place amongst the family members, but it is vital to resolve these as occurrence of disputes would lead to disappointments.

### **Barriers to the Development of Individuals and Families**

There is occurrence of barriers within the course of the development of individuals and families and these have been stated as follows:

Within the family, it is vital for the parents, siblings and other members to treat each with reverence, benevolence and courteousness. When children make mistakes, then it is important that parents should communicate to the child about the consequences in a polite manner and not treat them in a harsh manner. Screaming or mistreating the child may prove to be a barrier within the course of his development. When the family members do not treat each other in an appropriate manner, then the individuals

also encounter problems in interacting with the community people and making a social circle.

The individuals are required to prepare themselves for the professional careers, they have to understand interrelationships throughout the lives which can be physical, psychological and social, they have to work hard to sustain their living and the living conditions of their family members, students should be provided with the opportunities to study and it is the responsibility of the parents to assist and contribute in an effective manner within the course of their development and it is crucial to acquire knowledge and information about the concepts and notions that are vital for bringing about human development.

Every individual who is well educated or even those who do not possess educational qualifications desire to obtain a good job or an employment opportunity that would help them to acquire self-sufficiency and meet their requirements. In most cases, individuals experience problems and difficulties in obtaining a job, hence, any kinds of problems or difficult situations that individuals have experienced within the course of acquisition of

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job, such as, lack of experience, lack of educational qualifications, location of the workplace from home, working hours and so forth, prove to be barriers within the course of development. As human development takes place on a large scale when an individual is engaged into a good job.

### **Conclusion**

The main areas that need to be taken into consideration are, possessing of effective parenting skills to lead to child development, making provision of good education to the individuals, creating awareness regarding knowledge, information, values, norms, good manners, etiquettes and ethics to the individuals, availability of good career opportunities, management of one's behaviour, controlling the feelings of anger, thinking positive, keeping oneself calm even in crisis situations, promoting creative skills amongst the individuals and possessing effective communication skills. Family of an individual is regarded as the foundation from where he learns all the appropriate things that prove to be beneficial in his daily life.

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## **Academic Libraries V/S Internet Services**

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### **Abstract:**

Library can use internet services as a helping hand to get/share information but it cannot replace the signification of newsgroups discussion form, sharing of books , which makes libraries exceptional discussion form, sharing of books , which makes libraries exceptional also internet involves huge amount to require for purchasing instrument for accessing internet and it is unable to reach the masses. Internet is playing very important role in human life, anyone can access required information within second through internet, but it cannot become. Substitute of Libraries because internet information is not always authentic or reliable.

**Keywords:** Academic Libraries, Internet Services, Library Advantages, Library Disadvantages.

### **Introduction:**

I want to explain in paper here internet is better than libraries or libraries are good source of information than internet. Today life is depending upon internet; any information which we want to access is easily accessible through internet. No doubt internet provides huge amount of information but it can be reliable and authentic or not who will prove it. If anyone gets wrong information through internet he or she may be misguided but libraries are that places which are providing right information even consulting internet. In this paper I will discuss detail aspect of internet and library and then conclusion can be made.

### **Internet:**

#### **Access to Internet**

There are four ingredients needed to access the internet.

I) ISP,

#### **Internet Service Provider (ISP):**

Access to the Internet is through an internet services provider (ISP), which can be a large company such as

I) **Modem:** A unit of hardware called a modem for connection, Slow –speed dial-up telephone access uses an analog modem, which may already be installed in computer. If not, one can be plugged into the USB port. Cable or DSL service, which is from 40

The internet is a global networked connecting millions of computers. More than 100 countries are linked into exchanges of data, news and opinions. Unlike online services, which are centrally controlled, the internet is decentralized by design. Each internet computer, called a host, is independent. Its operator's concourse which internet services to use and which local services available to the global internet community Remarkable, this anarchy by design works exceedingly well. There are a variety of ways by design to access the internet . Most online services offer access to some internet services. It is also possible to gain access through a commercial internet service provider (ISP).

II) Modem,

III) Web browser and

IV) E-mail

America Online or MSN or any of hundreds of smaller ISPs throughout the country with unlimited access for a fixed rate per month.

II) to 100 times faster than telephone dial-up your provider may send appropriate modem, or can be purchased it at local electronics store. Quite simply, opt for the High speed service. Dial-up modems are a exercise in extreme patience.

III) **Web Browser:** The Mac comes with Safari. Windows and Mac users

Quite often choose a different browser such as Firefox ([www.mozilla.org](http://www.mozilla.org)) or chrome ([www.google.com/chrome](http://www.google.com/chrome)), which offer additional features and are

**Email:** Email can be sent and received using web browser (see e-mail interfaces, computer may come with a dedicated e-mail program like the ones found in smart phones. For example, the Mac comes with Mail, while Windows has renamed its free program many times: Outlook Express, Windows mail, Windows Live Mail and mail. However, many users prefer Eudora, Thunderbird and other e-mail clients. The first time you connect to a new ISP, you nat need help in configuring your e-mail programs to use their mail servicers. From then on, you launch the mail program as you would any other application.

#### **Internet V/S Libraries**

##### **Internet Advantages:**

1. Online resources can be accessed 24 hours a day 7 days a week.
2. Web sites can be constantly updated to provide breaking was and timely information.
3. Provides opportunities for two – way communication through email, LISTSERVS, and newsgroups.

##### **Library Advantages:**

###### **1. Everything is not on the internet :**

The internets consist of small percentages of what's published. Search engines such as Google, Alta Vista, and Yahoo access are limited. ALA reports that only 8% of all journals and even fewer books are on the internet. The most reliable scholarly information is available in books and journals. Preliminary steps to find the appropriate search terms should start with print indexes.

###### **2. The Internet is Not organized:**

A search on the internet is similar to searching on unclassified catalog. When you use any of the search engines, you are searching only part of the internet searchers are not always relevant to

not as subject to attack by hackers. The first time you hook up to a new ISP, their assistance to configure the dial-up or networking software in computer. After that, all do is launch the browser to surf the web.

The Internet has created new forums of social interaction and social relations including social networking websites such as Face book and MySpace and site such as metup.com and conch surfing which facilitate offline interaction. Through virtual social ties, researcher's ofternfind that even those social ties formed in virtual. There are ongoing debates about the impact of the internet on strong and weak ties, whether the internet is creating more or less social capital, the internet's role in trends towards social isolation, and whether it creates a more or less diverse social environment.

4. Provide access to many newspapers, magazines, journals, and encyclopedias.
5. Some sites feature rare books, documents, and special collections that traditionally have only been available in libraries.
6. Offers a complete multimedia experience, with text, video, interactive features, audio, hyperlinks, and graphics all in one place.

your topic and can causes lot of wasted time, frustration and confusion.

###### **3. The Internet Doesn't have Quality Control :**

Open sources information on the internet is quite common and easy to get misinformed information. Anyone access to the internet can publish a website.

###### **4. Sources on the internet are Harder to identify :**

When you use information in your paper from the internet, it's important to print it out and cite resource information taken from the web can change overnight, Information taken from the library or databases in the library gives the exact location one must give full

documentation when using information from a site.

**5. Library online resources are available 24/7 :**

Online databases can be accessed 24 hours a day 7days a week from the library's WebPages. These databases are in the library's collection and can be accessed on campus and remotely with your University ID via the internet. This is not to be confused with searching the internet.

**6. Tuition and Fees pay for library use :**

Libraries provide free access to scholarly books, journals, newspapers encyclopedias and other print references sources. A lot of information on the internet is free, except scholarly materials. A paid subscription is required to access.

**7. Trained Professionals Available for Assistance:**

Knowledgeable and friendly librarians are available to assist with locating

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Information in person, chat e-mail or telephone. Request assistance at the beginning of your research and spare valuable time spent on the internet.

**8. E-books are available :**

E-books are full text and searchable. Text can be searched automatically, and cross-referenced using hyperlinks. Dictionaries, reference works, and some textbooks, benefit from search and cross – reference capability Content is available 24/7.

**9. The Internet has fewer Archival materials :**

Digitization that goes back more 10-15 years can be difficult to locate on the internet. The internet provides more timely information and is constantly updated.

**10. Does Library –less Universities work :**

A Virtual library cannot replace the traditional library. Only to find out first hand that it can't work.

## A Critical Reading of Environmental Issues in the Poetry of Shiv K. Kumar

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### **Abstract-**

Earth is a cosmopolitan where no individual is important; it is all about the collaboration for earth centered approach. All living creatures are dependent on each other in some or another way. But man has assumed the role of a dictator in the excessive use of new technologies over the nature and this attitude has reached the highest degree in the last few decades. The anthropocentric vision of mankind that is man's 'tragic flaw' has gripped the ethos. In the array of progress, humans have meddled with the natural rhythm of the universe. Today, there is an urgent need that people of all over the globe should be environmentally literate. Literature being the mirror of society could not have failed to reflect all environmental issues. Literature serves as an appropriate tool for the attainment of the poised and sustained society where man and physical environment co-exist in never ending relationship of interdependence.

**Key Words:** Cosmopolitan, environment, literature, issues, society.

*"Literature serves as the determining factor in shaping the character of society... literature should become the guiding source."*

(Srivastava 13)

### **Introduction**

Literature has always been a mentor for the existence of human kind on the earth as it develops better ways of understanding nature and more consciousness about the relationship of man with nature. Today, this relationship is challenged by man's irresponsible behaviour towards nature as man has assumed the role of a dictator in the excessive use of new technologies over the nature and this attitude has reached the highest degree in the last few decades. In the array of progress, humans have meddled with the natural rhythm of the universe. This has disturbed the relationship of living and non-living, humans and animals. Since man's conduct is now no longer in synchronicity with nature. Seasons have shifted; the ozone layer is breached and the arctic ice is melting raising the ocean levels. Hazardous consequences are visible now with newer inventions viz., excessive use of non-combustible materials such as plastics, use of air-conditioners,

### **Background of Study:**

Nature poetry is not new to literature. The poets, writers, critics etc., since ages were well aware of what was happening in the so called modern and industrialized world and they again and again urged the people to come out the clutches of the gross

automobiles etc. The ecology of the planet is further threatened by ever inflating global warming, acid rain etc. Diseases like Covid-19 with its various variants have become a recurring malaise; pollution levels are crossing all limits due to automobile glut. All this excess gratification has forced the human world to rethink about the, so called, progress by changing our focus to higher realms leading towards literature or spirituality. Today, there is an urgent need that people of all over the globe should be environmentally literate. Literature being the mirror of society could not have failed to reflect all environmental issues. Nature and literature have always shared a close relationship as is evident in the works of poets, writers, historians and philosophers down the ages in almost all cultures and languages of the world. Literature serves as an appropriate tool for the attainment of the poised and sustained society where man and physical environment co-exist in never ending relationship of interdependence. materialism and learn to love the life that can sustain their very existence on the planet. In the nineteenth century, American and British Romantic writers and poets took a particular interest in nature as a subject. In America, the ecologically oriented works of Henry David Thoreau's Walden, Ralph

Waldo Emerson, William Cullen Bryant, James Kirke Paulding, James Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Walt Whitman etc. have been the subject of most literary analysis.

In Britain the works of William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Keats, Lord Byron, Thomas Hardy etc. provide the finest examples of celebrating the significance of nature with eco centric vision. These poets celebrated nature as a benign and beneficial antidote to the morbid 'sound and fury', 'fever and fret' of the material world where technological industrialism and capitalist consumerism inaccessibly exploit and cause irreparable harm to the non-human world. Victorian poets also lamented on the destruction of the environment due to industrialization. Victorian realists criticized industrialization which was changing the natural landscape. Explorers and natural historians began to write about newly encountered places and wildlife; and pioneers and other travelers wrote of their experiences with an emphasis on the need to protect the planet to sustain life on it. The poetry of the end of the twentieth century showed clearly that everyone had to do something to help the Earth survive and eco centric works of the literary figures pave the way for humanists to fight for the world in which they live.

In the Indian ethos, to be in symphony with nature has always been the accepted way of living. Advaita Vedanta, the primal Hindu philosophy advocated the oneness of all life and considered the world as one family, '*Vasudheva Kutumbham*'. Here the entire universe is considered a living being, called —*Viraat*, in the ancient Purusha Sukta. In the Bhagvad Gita, Sri Krishna compares the world to a single Banyan tree with unlimited branches of which all the animate and inanimate beings are a part.

**Objectives:**

In the community of these poets Shiv K. Kumar is the most significant figure that lays emphasis on the deterioration of environment and advocates emphatically for an ardent need of sustaining the planet and the life on it. The proposed paper is an

**Methodology:**

With a view to provide empirical support to the discussion of the present paper both primary and secondary sources are used. An

(BG 15.1-4), meaning thereby that all life and non-life are infused with individual spirits, the *Jiva*. The Samkhya tradition reveres the five great elements, the *Panchmahabhuta*, i.e. earth, water, fire, air, and space as the building blocks of physical reality. Various manifestations of nature, like mountains (e.g. Goverdhan) and rivers (e.g. The Ganges, the Yamuna, Saraswati even their confluence) trees (e.g. Bodhi tree or Tulsi) and animals (e.g. cow) etc. are either worshipped or form a part of important rituals. The highest ethical standard thus becomes 'Sarva Bhuta Hite', (BG 5.25) meaning welfare of all beings. Atharva Veda too declares, "Maata bhoomi putro aham prithivyah" (AV 12.1.12). the Rig Vedic, religious songs, too are poetical evidences that celebrate the beauty of the earth.

The Pre-Independence Indian English poetry is the hub of eco centric perspective of the contemporary poets. Pre-Independence poets like Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, Kashiprasad Ghosh, Shri Aurobindo Ghosh, Toru Dutt and many others have equally contributed and enriched the Indian English poetry with their ecological concerns. These poets not only examine the threat looming on humankind by the scathing misuse of nature but also they very boldly express their environmental concerns to sustain the planet as well as life on it. Even the Post-Independence Indian English poets and writers like Raja Rao, R.K. Narayan, Bhabhani Bhattachariya, Kamala Markandaya, Kamala Das, Nissim Ezekiel, Monika Jain, Gieve Patel, Dilip Chitre, Shiv K. Kumar etc. provide ample material through their oft quoted works to stimulate the minds of the generations and to infuse a spirit of protection and preservation of the Earth.

humble attempt to assess various ambits of environmental issues as are found in the poetry of Shiv. K. Kumar. On a wider plane the paper also aims to encourage the people to be aware regarding environmental issues as well as to preserve their environment.

attempt is made to collect and study material from web sources also to explore the above mentioned objectives. The methods of study



are critical, evaluative, interpretive,

**Discussion:**

Shiv Krishna Kumar (1921-2017) recipient of the Padma Bhushan (2001) and Sahitya Academy Award (1987) is considered as one of the major poets of Indian English Poetry. He was a poet, critic, philosopher, prose writer, novelist, short story writer, translator, playwright and administrator. Prabhat K. Singh, in his book, *A Passage to Shiv. K. Kumar: From Agony to Ecstasy* (2001) asserts, "Shiv. K. Kumar, a noted academician...is one of the brightest stars on the literary horizon of modern India" (Singh 15). He has enriched Indian English literature with eight volumes and each volume opens a new horizon which shows the destructive cultural and social metrics responsible for environmental degradation. His immortal collections include- *Articulate Silences* (1970), *Cobwebs in the Sun* (1974), *Subterfuges* (1976), *Wood Peckers* (1979), *Trapfalls in the Sky* (1986), *Woolgathering* (1998), *Thus Spake the Buddha* (2001) and *Losing My Way* (2003). There are a number of poems in *Articulate Silences*, *Cobwebs in the Sun*, *Subterfuges* etc., that explore the current state of affairs that are responsible for ecological decay and degradation. A new development in Kumar's poetry can also be perceived in *Woolgathering*, *Trapfalls in the Sky* and *Thus Spake the Buddha* which contain poems denoting his concern for the sustenance of diverse species on one hand and an urgent need for their conservation on the other.

Shiv K. Kumar's poetry, in spite of introducing a plethora of themes like nature, love, ecology, sex, social consciousness, death etc. chiefly focuses on the degrading conditions of environment. Gautam Karmakar praises environmental issues perspective in Kumar's poetry in the following words, "His oeuvre excogitates light on environmental awareness along with the enactment of human and non human relations" (Karmakar16). G. S. Amur, too, in an article, "Post-Colonial Elements and Self Exploration of Shiv K. Kumar in his Selected Poems," published in *Research Journal of English Language and Literature* in 2018, rightly reviews, "His poems, therefore, are best approached as those which explore the human condition ...for

descriptive and comparative.

Kumar it is as necessary to come to terms with the world he lives in" (Amur 131).

Shiv K. Kumar's verses essentially reflect the miserable conditions of trees as they are cut barbarically. Such condition finds appropriate representation in the poems like *Tree* where the poet not only deals with the sad plight of the trees but also points out the need of conserving trees to avoid the cities from the harmful effects of deforestation. Cutting of trees also results in the loss of natural freshness. This is all due to man's unhealthy and careless attitude towards nature. He stresses on the [point that industrialisation has swallowed the trees. He laments, "How can wood stand up against steel/water against oil/when the victim has no weapons for defense" (*Woolgathering* 27). The poem symbolises the tree as security, shelter for birds and for other animals. He says, "Forge a cover/for the sky and the earth to mate/to ensure ripe wisdom" (*Woolgathering* 38). Another poem *Perspectives* is noted with the extrasensory perception of physiology of the tree imaging as spreading its branches around the trunk is play a role of balancing or sustainability of the mother Earth with the trees. In this regard Mukherjee in his article entitled "Another Look at Modern Indian Poetry Written in English" published in *Indian English Poetry: Critical Perspectives* (2000) avers, "Kumar verses shows complaining mood when he describes his surrounding and atmosphere. He becomes realistic writer not turning away from pain and ugliness of life" (Mukherjee 232).

The problem of water pollution as the severest environmental issue finds its due representation in the poems like *Cleansing Ganga*. Here the poet laments on the polluted conditions that this divine river is facing and gives a vivid description of means by which people poison this holy river. He very ironically advocates the people to spruce up themselves from the shackles of hypocrisy, superstition and materialistic motives. He says, "The water gets sullied by rituals and dogma-ashes and bones/along the mother river's waistline" (*Selected Poems* 73). The poet seems to be much pained to see a huge garbage, factory wastage and other pollutants that are blown into this life providing river. Pointing on this

B. K. Das in his book *Shiv K. Kumar as a Post-Colonial Poet* (2001) says, "He presents a direct attack on the polluted condition of the holy river i.e. Ganga" (Das 11).

The polluted conditions in cities and other places are also well mentioned in his poetry. *O Delhi* indicates the rise of pollution which may collapse the whole city of Delhi as Nineveh and Babylon. He says, "I prophesy that you too will fall/like Nineveh and Babylon/and no new Indraprastha will rise" (*Trapfalls in the Sky* 38). The poet painfully touches the problem of noise pollution, loss of biodiversity and drainage systems that pollute the sacred Jamuna and attempts to bring awareness from the major disasters. He vividly depicts cities as victims of exploitation. Gautam Karmakar in his article "Evolving Poetic Maturity in the Poetry of Shiv K. Kumar" published in *American Research Journal of English and Literature* (2015) illustrates the true pictures of Delhi and says, "The city is now polluted...he wants to show the contaminated reality of Delhi gives the real picture of the society" (Karmakar 46). To support this view Sunil Sawant also presents true picture of Delhi in his article entitled "The Theme of Landscape and National Identity in Shiv K. Kumar's Poetry on Native Grounds" published in *Journal of Higher Education and Research Society: A Refereed International* (2016), "He laments on the vanishing glory of Delhi due to over pollution" (Sawant 768). Again in his another poem entitled *An Unseasonal Rain in Nagpur* Kumar shows their heartache for Nagpur's detriment to operating of the nuclear bombs as here too environmental issues are going to destroy the beauty of the city as well as the human beings. He asserts, "I don't want a season's nature rhythms tampered with/even by nuclear clouds/so used I am to fire and brimstone" (Woolgathering 57).

Prabhat K. Singh in his book says, "Shiv K. Kumar uses the whole cosmos as the backdrop of ethos, or terrestrial domain like Patel, Adil, Deshpande who use 'Bombay' as a common backdrop" (16). Shiv K. Kumar's poems also encounter the aboard circumstances of environmental hazards like broaden industrialisation in a New York city which is depicted in the

poem like *Days in New York*. Here he says, "Here I live in a garbage can/the pile grows bigger each week/splintered all around" (*Subterfugee* 17). Same thread is woven in the poem entitled *Dal Lake: Srinagar*. He says, "Out of the womb of time/alien and native to swoop down upon Dal/like locusts" (*Trapfalls in the Sky* 33). Like other poems of Kumar dealing with the condition of the polluted cities *Lake Gundipet, Hyderabad* too illustrates the need of the conservation of water resources. The poet recounts the traverses from New York to the local city of Indian places where soaring temperature and receding water levels have deracinated humans and animals and continue to affect their daily life, adversely. There are more poems like *A Letter to my son, A Tribute Refugee Women on a Delhi Pavement* etc. that deal with the tragic conditions of the cities due to urbanization. These poems also condemn the irresponsible and apathetic behaviour of humans towards nature that has contributed immensely in the rise of environmental issues in the modern world.

The modern technocratic world is the main cause of environmental issues eg., machines can't afford mental peace, love, serenity to human beings. Humans interact with machines all day long whereas nature is often or completely ignored. This idea is well depicted in the poem *The Computer*. Here the poet depicts the pictures of disasters of science, "Black kitten, which leapt/through a broken glass-pane/onto my chest" (*Woolgathering* 55). In his poem *Niagara Falls* he make an attempt to decode the message of nature's destructive force that it can wipe out human beings and warn, "Now the falls remind us that water/is more potent than rock/more lethal than a woman's fangs" (*Thus Spake the Buddha* 25). Shiv K. Kumar attempt to make people aware about the significance of the ecological balance like diversity of species, water supply, farming etc. Again *The Himalayas* draws the attention of humans towards the need of sustainability of the natural resources to sustain earth for humans and non-humans. The poet says, "Love, not the sun, is real/sustenance to seed, fruit, flower/and the soul/and it celebrate life not doom" (*Thus Spake The Buddha* 34). Like the Himalayas here also poet lay emphasis on the mundane existence of the cloud in balancing the

atmosphere. The poem entitled *Clouds* also deal with the need of sustainability of the natural resources. He says, "But to fade away is not die/for there always resurrection" (Trapfalls in the Sky 30).

In *Moon Gazing* Shiv K. Kumar adopts a spiritual philosophy and practice that preaches positive perspective and an urgent need to sustain natural elements to avoid the hazardous results of severe environmental issues that have threatened the very existence of man on the earth. He says, "To

#### **Findings:**

To wind up we can assert that most of Shiv K. Kumar's poems examine an ardent need of eco awareness. His poems focus on the destruction of physical environment. Gautam Karmakar in this regard says, "His verses pave a way through which a solution within this third world environmentalism can be made possible" (Karmakar 18).

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find/some evidence of stolen property/from their planet where suspicious/worms into everyone's brain/like a malignant tumour" (Woolgathering10). Same idea is dealt in *Rain of Night* where the poet presents an assault of human beings begin under the cover of darkness, "Earth's bare breast/pools of blood/no fingerprints" (Trapfalls in the Sky 49). Thus he emphasizes on the need of saving the earth from environmental crisis.

Kumar's poetry raises the question that over exploitation of natural resources and man's disregard of the air, water, animals and soil that sustain life has given rise to the problem of the survival of both man and the planet earth. There is no denying of the fact that he makes all possible efforts to satirise the people who make their mother earth impure, dirty and degrade its natural resources.

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## **Increasing Cases of Child Sexual Abuse- An Alert**

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### **Abstract:**

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is also termed as Child molestation, it is a pattern of abusing a child, the abusers might be an adult or other adolescents who uses a child for sexual stimulation. The age criteria for children by WHO is technically 6 to 17, where generally anyone who is under the age of 18 is considered as a child. The number of child rape victims in TN rose to 2227 in 2020 where it was 1729 in 2019. The National crime records bureau(NCRB) reported that in 2020 there were 3057 cases under POCSO(Protection of children from sexual offences) , out of 3057, 2205 cases were of child rape. This article is a glimpse of recent child rape cases happened in the past three consecutive months (september to november 2021) in Tamilnadu and patterns of assault and preventive measures will be discussed in a psychological viewpoint which will be a handmade guide for the usefulness of the society.

**Keywords:** Child sexual abuse, Molestation, Sexual Harrasment, Prevention, Psychological disorders, Stress, Cases, Real incidents, Practical implementation, children, parent, elders, Adolescents, Behavior, Punishment, Trauma.

### **Introduction:**

In India 24 lakhs online child sexual abuse cases have been reported from 2014 to 2020 includes 80% girl cases are under the age 14. Sexual abuse cases are one of the main concerns for government of India. In most cases the abusers were relatives and friends of family, neighbours and it includes even the population including teachers, doctors, auto drivers , even parents. According to American Psychological Association, it is said that the child or any minor is not eligible to give consent for sex, in that sense any older adult who involves the child in sexual activity is considered as an unacceptable criminal behaviour and said to be punished. Psychological effects of sexual abuse can result in short term and long term effects in a victim's life which can affect the person's life tremendously based on the emotional vulnerability. The effects includes depression, Post- traumatic stress disorder, aggression, serious trust issues, sleep disturbances, low self-esteem, eating disorders, anxiety disorder, suicidal ideations and harmful behaviours, isolation and withdrawal from school

activities, may develop oppositional defiant disorder, dissociative identity disorder and borderline disortder. Handling everyday tasks might become a burden.

This article is an analysis of the recent four months(August, September, October and November 2021) child abuse cases registered in Tamilnadu, India and implementations of psychological interventions and preventive methodologies which might be helpful for the society.

**Case 1:** In the month of september 2021, two women in chennai let a shopkeeper sexually assault their children, this incident came to light when the cops tasked with curbing gutka sales raid in that shop. The police believed that that shopkeeper had been abusing the children for years.( sep 2021).

**Case 2 :** A women from Villupuram who tortured her child was arrested 7 months later when her husband noticed the videos recorded in the cellphone ( sep 2021)

**Case 3::** Minor girl was found alone at Marina beach, chennai . the police found her wandering for so long and enquired about her locality and she reported that she ran away

from her house after being sexually abused by her biological father.( oct 2021)

**Case 4::** All women police Royapuram, chennai arrested a 23 years old man for sexually assaulting a 13 year old girl and physically torturing her siblings as well.( oct 2021). The mother of the children is a 32 year old woman who remarried this 23 year old man who works as a medical lab assistant after the demise of her husband . Based on her complaint the police arrested him ( Oct 2021).

**Case 5::** All women police Madipakkam chennai arrested a 42 year old man who sexually assaulted a 13 yera old girl, the police said that accused from pallikaranai was arrested on charges of sexually assaulting the minor girl when she was at home.( oct 2021)

**Case 6::** A girl of 17 years old , standard 11 at coimbatore, Tamil Nadu has been sexually abused by her physics teacher at school which she and her parents reported the school multiple times, and the school management ignored which led her to commit suicide( Nov 2021). On analysing these cases , it is clear that sexual harassment and assault is ongoing in the society where it is taken action when it appears on light if not its not spoken out and the susers are not strangers. The victim suffers throughout their lifetime with traumatic experiences and it changes the whole life perspectives of the society and their own circle of family, friends, and colleagues where they find it very difficult to trust them even if they were not the real abusers( post traumatic experience).

After these incidents that happened in Tamilnadu , the government took an initiative and launched “**State policy for children 2021**” to protect the minors from abuse and harassment and state assured that there will be “**Child protection policy**” in panchayats and urban bodies for children to report harassments so that they will take actions. And a helpline was developed to report sexual harassments which children undergo. They can call “**1098**” and report the abuse. And the state has launched an app named “**KAVALAN**” where people can take the help of that app and

report any emergency threatening, kidnap, sexual harassment, and eve teasing. All these efforts of the government of Tamilnadu have to be appreciated and on top of that it should be used and awareness of these should be promoted where many people can know its prevalence.

#### **Psychological preventive measures and implementations:**

Not only with the government policies we can prevent the child sexual abuse. We need to be aware of the psychological consequences to provide the implementations which will be helpful for society. Change of mankind is the only possible but difficult thing to do to prevent abuses and crimes.

#### **The preventive measures can include:**

1. Sex education should start from the family from the parental side. Teaching the kids about the do's and don'ts should be made clear to the children.
2. Prioritizing awareness about the sex and sexual abuse in the primary schools.
3. Topics about gender roles, responsibilities, sexual harassments and abuse and punishment which will be offered for the abuser should be the part of their curriculum.
4. Support groups should be taught to them at the early age ( if incase if they encounter and find themselves in that abusive situation whom should they contact and what they should do )
5. Every school must have a mental health professional to handle and train children to cope with such issues.
6. Punishments at school levels for misbehaving (even for small acts ) should be given so that the children will be mentally conditioned to have the thought that if they misbehave the punishments will follow.
7. Mental health examination and personality assessments have to be done to all the children and at working places for adults at the stipulated intervals to assess the person's nature and make them aware of their own vulnerabilities.

8. Positive reinforcements should be followed in schools, colleges and workplace for the well behaved so that it enhances the person's and others motivation to act and behave appropriately.
9. Strict actions should be taken by the management( school, college, workplace or the society) if people indulge themselves in sexual or physical abuse.
10. Victim blaming should be banned and punished so that people who undergo the same issue will open up and take actions and seek support.
11. Psychiatric rehab facilities should be built in every area so that any act of abuse , the abusers( adults) are voluntarily put in that rehab and treated so that they change and others who see this might know the importance of it.

**Conclusion:**

The included 6 cases reported on sexual abuse and assault in Tamil Nadu are considered according to the recent news. On analysing all those cases the abusers does not have to be strangers they can be even a family member, a known person, biological mother, father, or a brother. Though the mistakes from the victim side prevails in the society ( as a sign of encouraging the sexual act from the opposite person, being quite, fear of retaliation etc) but any sexual act without a consent is an harassment and it should not be encouraged. And any act which involves minor children is

punishable because the children don't have the stable mindset or decision making skill. Children should be made strong and clear about whom to vent out and whom to report the incidents happening to them and elders should not neglect or to suppress the kids statements. People should make use of the available resources and make the children protected and strong and by doing the above things the rate of sexual abuse gets reduced.

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## **Influence of Social Networking Sites Among Rural Area UG Students with Special Reference to Dr. Ambedkar First Grade College Rangampet, Shorapur Yadagir, Karnataka : A Study**

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### **Abstract**

Social Networking Sites play a very essential role in the day to day – life for sharing information. Undergraduate students of rural arts, commerce and science colleges are using the social networking sites casually at home, laptop and mobile. This study focuses on the availability of using social networking sites among the rural area undergraduate students. This study concludes that 43.36 percentage of the students are using the Facebook, 66.43 percentage of the students using the SNS through mobile phone and 61.54 percentage of the students spend 30 minutes per day for using SNS. The study proves that 60.13 percentage students are using SNS as an effective tool for e-learning.

**Keywords :** Social Networking site ( SNS), Under Graduate Students, Rural Area, College, Library, Automation, ICT, Weaker Section

### **Introduction**

Social Networking Sites have emerged as important communication channels used by individual consumers to create content, distribute materials, share ideas, express opinions and use information and knowledge. This emerging channel results in a power shift between consumers and traditional producers of messages and information. Social Networking Sites are those sites which allow their users to build social relations on the web. It is the web-based service which provides users to interact virtually and share their thoughts in the forms of comments, likes, messages, tags, etc. here users can upload photos and videos. Every user has his own profile describing his personal details, through which users search others, uses and create a list of friends. Innovation of information and communication technology, usage of internet through mobile phones and computer are easily noticed in and around the world. Social Networking Sites are influencing the people for sharing all the communication at any time. In rural area, students are also using the social networks through mobile and computer during regular intervals.

### **Review of Literature**

**John H. Jeen-Su Lim & Kee-Sook Lim (2011)** investigated that interest to researchers and organizations is the individuals perception of social networking sites using the identified dimensions of ease-of-use, usefulness, information quality, feeling and usage intention. In this Web-based study, 226 participants from a professional discussion group provided information regarding their

perceptions of social networking sites and access tool usage. The differences in these perceptions based upon the various access methods and various social networking tools were analyzed and reported. The results from simple main effect tests showed that differences existed in both access methods and social networking tool usage. This suggests that organizations should accommodate and energize mobile users and design changes to their social networking sites to facilitate interaction and information sharing.

**Chei sian Lee & Long Ma. ( 2012)** state that recent events indicate that sharing news in social media has become a phenomenon of increasing social, economic and political importance because individuals can now participate in news production and diffusion in large global virtual communities. Yet, knowledge about factors influencing news sharing in social media remains limited. Drawing from the uses and gratifications and social cognitive theories, this study explores the influences of information seeking, socializing, and entertainment, status seeking and prioritizing social media sharing experience on news sharing intention. As per the survey designed and administered to 203 students in a large local university results from structural equation modeling analysis reveals that respondents who are driven by gratifications of information seeking, socializing and status seeking are more likely to share news in social media platforms. Prior experience with social media is also a significant determinant of news sharing

intention. Implications and directions for future work are discussed.

**Institution Profile**

Dr Ambedkar First Grade College Rangampet Shorapur Yadagir District, Karnataka State was established by the Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar Vidhya Vardhaka Sangh's shorapur on 1994. College was purely of a self financing category and affiliated to Gulbarga University Kalaburagi Karnataka. It was Grant-in-Aided by government of Karnataka dated

**Objectives of the Study**

1. To find the usage of social networking sites
2. To find the number of social networking sites used regularly Time spent using the social networking sites
3. To find the usage of social networking sites through mobile phone

**Scope of the Study**

Using of social networking sites among the undergraduate students of Dr Ambedkar First Grade College Rangampet Shorapur Yadagir District, Karnataka.

**Data collection**

This research is done by the survey method and for surveying the questionnaire is used as a tool. The respondents are from Dr Ambedkar First Grade College Rangampet

**Data Analysis**

The researcher had distributed 150 questionnaires to students of Dr Ambedkar First Grade College Rangampet Shorapur

on 30.07.2014. It was located in the rural area under the Shorapur Town Municipal Corporarion. The College offers 9 UG courses and 10 PG courses. Now the college has a student strength of 900 and all of them are from rural areas. Most of the students are from graduate in their family. The well equipped library of the college has a stock of 18,000 books and a 25 number of journals related to their curriculum and general.

4. To find the purpose of using the usage of social networking sites Social Networking Sites affecting study time
5. To examine the social networking sites is an effective tool for e-learning
6. To find the purpose of subscribing the usage of social networking sites

various age groups including male and female respondents. This research questionnaire consists of eight question regarding the influence of Social Networking Site usage during the study. only 143 filled questionnaires have been received from students of Dr Ambedkar First Grade College Rangampet Shorapur Yadagir Distict, Karnataka.

Yadagir. Among the filled questionnaire the researcher had selected 143 questionnaires for analysis and interpretation.

**Table 1 : Gender Wise Distribution**

S.No.	Gender	Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	52	36.36
2	Female	91	63.64
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>

Source : Primary Data

Table 1 shows that, 36.36 percentage of the male students and 63.64 percentage of the female students participated in this study.

**Table 2 : Usage of Social Networking sites**

S.No.	Social Networking Sites	Students	Percentage
1	Hike	23	16.08
2	Twitter	10	06.99
3	Facebook	62	43.36
4	WhatsApp	36	25.18
5	Any other	12	08.39
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source : Primary Data

Table 2 shows that, 16.08 percentage of the students are using the hike, followed by 6.99 percentages using twitter, 43.36 percentage using facebook, 25.18 percentage using whatsapp, and 8.39 percentages using other social networking sites.



**Table 3 : Number of social Networking Sites Used**

S. No.	Number	Students	Percentage
1	One	88	61.54
2	Two	18	12.58
3	Three	17	11.89
4	Above 3	20	13.99
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 3 shows that, 61.54 percentage of the students are using only one social networking site, followed by 12.58 percentage using two, 1.89 percentage uses three and 13.99 percentage using more than three sites.

**Table 4 : Time Spent for accessing the Social Networking sites per day**

S. No.	Number	Students	Percentage
1	30 Minutes	88	61.54
2	31 – 1 Hour	18	12.58
3	1 Hour – 2 Hour	17	11.89
4	Above 2 Hour	20	13.99
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 4 shows that, 61.54 percentage of the students spend 30 minutes per day for using Social Networking sites, followed by 12.54 percentage up to 1 hour, 11.89 percentage 1 hour to 2 hour and 13.99 percentage of the students spend more than 2 hours for using social networking sites.

**Table 5 : Using the Social Networking sites through Mobile Phones**

S. No.	SNS through Mobile Phone	Students	Percentage
1	Yes	95	66.43
2	No	48	33.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 5 shows that 66.43 percentage of the students are using the social networking sites through mobile phone and 33.57 percentage of the students not using the mobile phone.

**Table 6 : Purpose of Using Social Networking Sites**

S. No.	Purpose of using SNS	Students	Percentage
1	Downloading Music / Videos	36	25.17
2	Uploading Music / Videos	10	07.00
3	Posting Photos	21	14.69
4	Chatting	20	13.99
5	Communicate with Teacher / Friends	17	11.88
6	Sharing the Information	26	18.18
7	Any Other	13	09.09
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 6 shows that, 25.17 percentage of the students are using the social networking sites for downloading the music and videos, followed by 18.18 percentage are sharing the Information, 14.69 percentage is posting photos, 13.99 percentage are chatting , 11.88 percentage communicates with teacher / friends, 7 percentage are uploading music and videos and 9.09 percentage are for any other works.

**Table 7 : Social Networking sites affecting the study time**

S. No.	SNS affecting the Study time	Students	Percentage
1	Yes	97	67.83
2	No	46	32.17
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 7 shows that 67.83 percentage of the students are using the study time for using the social networking sites, and 32.17 percentage are not using the study time.

**Table 8 : Social Networking Sites effective tool for e-learning**

S. No.	SNS effective tool for e-learning	Students	Percentage
1	Yes	86	60.13
2	No	57	39.87
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 8 shows that 60.13 percentage of the students are using social networking sites as an effective tool to e-learning, followed by 39.87 percentage using social networking sites not as an effective tool for e-learning.

**Table 9 : Purpose of subscribing social Networking Sites**

S. No.	Purpose of subscribing social Networking sites	Students	Percentage
1	Educational	39	27.27
2	Informational	54	37.77
3	Entertainment	48	33.57
4	Any other	02	01.39
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 9 shows that, 37.77 percentage of the students are subscribing the social networking applications for informational purpose, followed by 33.57 percentage for entertainment, 27.27 percentage for educational, 33.57 percentage for entertainment and 1.39 percentage for other purposes for subscribing to the social networking sites.

### Major Findings of the Study

1. 63.64 percentage of the female students have participated in this study
2. 43.36 percentage of the students have used Facebook
3. 61.54 percentage of the students use only one social networking site
4. 61.54 percentage of the students spent 30 minutes per day for using social networking sites
5. 66.43 percentage of the students use the social networking sites through mobile phones
6. 25.17 percentage of the students use the social networking sites for downloading music and videos
7. 67.83 percentage of the students get their the studytime affected for using the social networking sites
8. 60.13 percentage of the students use social networking sites as an effective tool to e-learning
9. 37.77 percentage of the students subscribe to the social networking applications for informational purpose.

### Conclusion

Rural area college students are using the social networking sites at regular intervals through computers and also through mobile phones. The results of the study show that most of the students in the rural area are using the social networking sites through internet cafes, Mobile phone and government laptops. Above 60 percentage of the students were using social

networking sites for informational purpose and sharing the information to friends and teachers. After the innovation of social networking sites, all the information's spread out through this media easily and reaches our hands within seconds. So, this study reveals that rural area college students are very familiar with social networking sites and they highly influence social networking sites.

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## **Menace of Adultery- Misery of victimized Women and Children: A search for legislative measure**

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### **Abstract:**

“Marriage is the unique bond between two people that links them together emotionally, spiritually and sexually in an enduring union based on common values, love and commitment”

Social Change is inevitable and its a natural phenomenon. New environment emerge and to meet those new environment, challenges the society to adopt, adjusts, assimilate or change. Though Indian society is traditional it can't remain static. Hence the social institutions also underwent lot of changes and challenges. The Marriage and Family are the basic social institution for socialization and civilization process of human mankind. At present these institutions has lost certain credibility in performing its roles and functions. The macro system “society” builds on the proper functioning of Micro system “Family”. Marital relationship is the basic foundation for family system. The Norm of the society is Monogamy too. Now the concept of Adultery emerged as a major threat and challenge to these basic social institutions. At present disorganized families, dysfunctional family, single parent family, separation, and divorce are at peak due to various psycho social factors. The personality disorder and sexual disorder is the key factor for the issue of Adultery. They are Disorder of desire, arousal disorder and orgasm disorder. The problem of adultery has to be perceived from different dimension not only from the rights based aspects and as symptoms of feeble marital relationship .Extramarital sex is not a criminal offence in India anymore. Here the society has to notice the untold misery, pain of innocent victimized women and children affected because of such adulterous relationships. The article throws lights on the psychosocial reasons for the act and its impact on innocent women, children. It also critically analyses the legislative remedies and the status of forgotten victim and family system.

**Keyword:** Adultery, Social Institution, Monogamy, Sexual responses, Legislative remedies.

### **Introduction**

Family is the prime institution in providing and comforting the children with basic physical and Psycho social needs. It's a primary socialization agent too. The family is the micro representation of Nation's welfare and Growth since its holds the responsibility of upbringing the children of future nation. The parents are the role models for their children's future family system. The marriage is also another major social institution which renders social and legal approval to man and women to get in to sexual relationship. The families' credibility relies on its sanctity and in maintenance of marital/family relationship. Now a days the act of adultery stands as a major threat and challenge to family sanctity. Though India has its traces, from ancient era, now it adds additional burden to the women and children. Because of lack of moral and emotional support from all other support system like relatives, colleagues and neighborhood, which pressure them to feel unsafe and unhappy. Monogamy is the

accepted norm in India and in all religion invariably. This thought was instilled through all primary and secondary socialization agents. But in reality its myth today and today's adolescents, adults are facing different scenario. Having relationship with other person outside of wedded couple without proper legal separation is punishable from 5 years of imprisonment to fine and becomes the legal ground for separation. According to Merriam Webster's Dictionary Adultery is: “Voluntary sexual intercourse between a man and someone other than his wife or between a married woman and someone other than her husband. Adultery, in its literal sense, has been defined as a consensual physical association between two individuals who are not married to each other and either or both are married to someone else having living spouse. The actual definition of adultery may vary in different jurisdictions but the basic theme is sexual relations outside marital wed-lock. Adultery, also known as ‘infidelity’ or ‘extra-marital affair’, is certainly a moral crime and is

thought-out a sin by almost all religions. There is however, difference in the literal, social and legal definitions. The law of Adultery in India: S 497 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 states that: Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor. Adultery is a ground for divorce under section 13(1)(i) of Hindu Marriage Act, section 27(1)(a) of special Marriage Act, Section 32(d) of Paris Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 and under section 10 of the Indian Divorce Act. The article explains the causes for the act of adultery of men and women, its impact on real victims of such act wife and children, preventive measures and legislative remedies.

#### **Adultery- From Religious Perspective:**

##### **Bible version: Hebrews 13:4**

Give honor to marriage, and remain faithful to one another in marriage. God will surely judge people who are immoral and those who commit adultery.

Proverbs 6:32

He who commits adultery lacks sense; he who does it destroys himself

##### **From the words of Quran**

The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) said: "Faith is like a shirt that Allah places on those He chooses; but whoever commits adultery his shirt will be taken off from him; if he were to repent sincerely, Allah will place it back on him." (Al-Bayhaqi). "There are three types of sinners that Allah will not speak to on the Day of Resurrection; neither will He purify them nor will He even look at them; rather they will suffer severe punishment: an older person who commits adultery, a king or ruler who lies to his subjects, and a poor person who acts arrogantly!" (Muslim and An-Nasa'i). "When adultery becomes rampant in a nation Allah will expose them to His chastisement." (Abu Ya'la)

##### **The Bhagavad Gita (1:40-42)**

Commented that a corrupt woman would destroy the family value, resulting in the destruction of her family. According to the

Vishnu Purana, if a man commits adultery, he will be severely punished in this birth as well as the next birth (3:11)

The Bhagavad Gita (1:40-42) commented that a corrupt woman would destroy the family value, resulting in the destruction of her family. According to the Vishnu Purana, if a man commits adultery, he will be severely punished in this birth as well as the next birth (3:11).

##### **Review of Literature:**

**Choudhry (1988)** has classified the factors in divorce into two groups; environmental factors and personality factors. Sub-classifying environmental factors, he refers to factors endogenous as well as exogenous to family. In his study, 98.4 per cent male divorcees and 96.0 per cent female divorcees did not remarry. It may be suggested here that correlation exists between the economic status and the remarriage of the divorcees. He found that about three fifths lower-class male divorcees in his study had remarried after divorce against one-fourth of the middle-class and three-fifth of the upper class divorcees.

**Trent and South (1989)** in a study of the structural determinants of the divorce rate examined the impact of several factors and their resulting prediction of divorce. These factors included socioeconomic development, female labor participation, the sex ratio, and dominant religion. The study examined the crude divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 people) in 66 countries. The study controlled for the average age at marriage for females, because marriage at an early age in and of itself may influence divorce. The correlations between the divorce rate and the development of the women's labor force participation were strong, but there was not a statistically significant relationship found between religion and divorce.

**Tilson and Larsen (2000)** Forty-five per cent of first marriages in Ethiopia end in divorce within 30 years, and two-thirds of women who divorce do so within the first 5 years of marriage. This paper looks at two factors that may have an impact on the risk of divorce in Ethiopia: early age of first marriage, and childlessness within the first marriage. Data used were from the 1990 National Family and Fertility Survey conducted by the Government of Ethiopia. A total of 8757 women of reproductive age (15-49) were analysed. The

results of this analysis showed that both early age at marriage and childlessness have a significant impact on the risk of divorce. An inverse relationship was found between age at marriage and risk of divorce. Having a child within the first marriage also significantly reduced the risk of divorce. In addition, several cultural and socioeconomic variables were significant predictors of divorce.

**Pasricha (2007)** Delhi has emerged as the divorce capital of India with about 9000 cases of separation filed every year on an average. Deccan Times explores the reasons for this. They say marriages are made in heaven. But if they have been solemnized in Delhi, we may have a problem. The city has emerged as the de facto divorce capital of the country with about 8,000-9,000 cases filed here every year. Lawyers, sociologists and marriage counselors cite one common reason for the higher divorce rate in Delhi the rising expectations from marriage. Experts feel that is because Delhi is a city of immigrants with no specific beliefs and is far more materialistic than other places. Divorce is no longer considered a social stigma in Delhi, and so if there is discord in a marital relationship, couples would rather break it up than somehow drag the relationship on. Earlier marriage was about adjustment and compatibility but now it's more like a power game where both the husband and wife strive for an equal status.

#### **Causes for the act of adultery in India:**

The reason for the act of adultery differs in both genders. The below mentioned statements are proved to be the reasons for adultery in case of female involving in such act. The causes includes

1. Free and open Social Networking
2. Fantasy myths and unrealistic expectations related to marital relationship
3. Absence of Informal social Control
4. Unhappy relationship with husband
5. Women unfulfilled desires and needs
6. Attention seeking women
7. Women lose interest in sex with her husband
8. A woman feels unappreciated, neglected and ignored.
9. Women lack and crave for non-sexual emotional interaction.
10. Women feeling disconnected, feeling aloof and staying alone from her partner for a long period.

11. Intimacy disorder, early childhood trauma or sexual abuse
12. Emotional Instability and women repeatedly seek emotional intensity rather than relational intimacy.

#### **Reasons for Men in extra marital relationship**

1. Men married due to compulsion or family influence
2. Men are always driven towards younger and beautiful women
3. Men prefer soft spoken, women with patience and accepting the men as he is.
4. Need something new and lively to divert the mid-life crisis
5. Differences and Disagreements on core value and priorities
6. Seek intellectual stimulation with the 'other woman'
7. Man's parameter of a successful marriage lies in sex and intimacy
8. An escape from a life of boredom
9. If a Men don't feel valued for his strength
10. The entry of an 'ex' in life

#### **Impact of Adultery in the life of Innocent Women:**

The law envisages that the punishment given to the male involved in such act would safeguard both the women who involved in such act and wife of that husband. Here the convicts involved in such relationship won't be a real victim. The innocent wife of the husband has to undergone lot of mental agony due to this offence. The women first try out with lot of sources of support to bring out her husband from such relationship. It involves cry, tussle and even violence. These all will be watched by the kids and children of the couple. After a long struggle, when she lost her hope, she approaches the legal intervention. First and foremost It's a very big shock to a women believes in the sanctity of marriage which provokes anger, anxiety and brings lots of psychological pain to her. Even most of the women involved in self-harming behaviour and sometimes suicide. Though adultery is an outcome of broken or dysfunctional relationship, it places women again in to the victimized position and fails to protect the family system. The wife of the convicted men is always blamed for any marital disputes or an extramarital affair. The relationship issue has to be borne by both husband and wife. The women in victimized situation are innocent and she will be

psychologically disturbed by the untruthful relationship, denial to withdraw from the relationship, much anxious about the children's future. The woman has to face sudden economic distress and societal gossips and tales. In this state woman will be in lot of confusions and finds very difficult to make any major decision in her life. Here it should also be noticed that husband of the women involved in such extra marital relationship has to undergone social stigma and status issues. The pain of losing relationship will be carried out until her death. The man has to equally face social rejection, gossips and swearword which target masculinity of that man. The children of both the families are yet another victim of adultery. Even After the affair has ended and the 'shock' has died down, most couples do not do the necessary work to heal and recover fully. These couples remain in a state of polarization, mistrust, and guilt. The quality of their relationship never fully recovers. The couple who never fully heals from the injuries caused by adultery, there are many triggers that bring back painful memories, emotional volatility, and extreme reactions. This emotional tension that affects couples who have not healed from adultery impacts everyone around them, especially their sensitive children. Since adultery is not considered as a crime in law of jurisdiction, the adultery rate will touch the peak which also questioned the monogamy norm, credibility of family system, sanctity of marriage and legalizing the marriage institution. Proper counseling and compensation has to be given to the victimized women to enhance resilience and to face psycho social and economic challenges.

#### **Impact on children:**

From the perspective of child welfare, adultery cause dysfunctional or broken family system. The children of both the families have to witness the throbbing situation, where abuse, violence, cry and tussle are the part of adultery cycle. When parents are in crisis situation, the children have also sails on the same boat. At such situation children feels and experience chaos, fear, uncertainty and anger. The children are very sensitive and depend upon their parents for psychological and physical stability and comfort, but unfortunately the tears, withdrawal, tussle, accusations of the couple affects them a lot. Children are not in the position to understand,

accept and handle those situations. The child felt angry towards the parent, feels ashamed, shaken their ability to trust others, state that people always lie. In some cases the status of illegitimate child born out of the extramarital relation are pathetic where the child thrown to abandon or orphaned situation. If the children are in pre or middle adolescent stage they may pick up on the signs of infidelity or understand that their parents feel hurt or betrayed in some way. Other factors that can negatively impact children include parents oversharing of details and criticizing of affair in front of their children hurt feelings and have pressure to go either side of the parent. If a child accidentally finds out about the affair, this can also have lasting impacts. The long-term effects of infidelity go deeper than future relationship behavior. The children and adolescent were much worried they may not receive love and affection from their parent and anxious uncared environment, feeling aloof and neglect. The children draw a conclusion that marriage is a shame and love is an illusion. They mislay parental attachment which lays foundation for children's self-concept and self-esteem. They may act out, aggressively, or withdraw. They may feel pressured to win back the love of the unfaithful parent or to become the caretaker of the betrayed parent. The child's distress may take the form of school related problems, anxiety, depression, bullying, victimization and sometimes even health related illness. Children may display behavioral problems during childhood, sexual acting out during adolescence, and intimacy problems or sexual addiction during adult years. Issues of promiscuity may arise in an attempt to play out what a child perceived from their parents about the informality of sex and the impermanence of love. The children from such family crisis are at increased risk for academic, social and emotional injury or failure. It's a very big childhood trauma, more efforts needed to heal and strengthen their resilience and to positive outlook on life and relationship.

#### **Misery of innocent women and children: A Search for Legislative remedies**

The law envisages imprisonment and fine to the men for the act of adultery. If it happened in the consent of women or husband of that women won't be punishable. It was clearly indicated in legislation that it's not a criminal act. The law also protects the women

involved in the act of adultery .But the psychosocial and economic problems of the real victims of the adultery are forgotten. Shock and mental agony will last for a long period to heal and it definitely has long lasting impact on children/women who are real innocent victims of that act. These abandon women and children are pushed in to unsafe, uncared and unloved situation. They both were at risk of uncertainty of future and emotional volatile. The contradictory relies on both legislative points. Monogamy is the norm of the society and maintaining the welfare of the family system in which women and children's welfare is also the responsibility of the judiciary and government. Marriage is an institution considered to be the legal and social approval to have sexual contact. Whereas the legislation parallelly approves the adultery when it happens in the consent of married women and men. It indirectly conveys the norm of polygamy and polygyny .The most of the reported adultery cases are falls in to the category of personality or sexual disorders. Here the real innocent victim are again becomes the scapegoat and future of the children is questionable. To protect the monogamy norm and family system the judiciary system has to deeply look in to the act of adultery to try out with different perspective and strategies to prevent the enormous increase rate of adultery. The men and women involved in adultery not only destroy one family, it continues to be the chain reaction. Though it depends upon the individual self-disciplined, self-control, it also requires formal control to make the individual to lead a moral and disciplined life to some extent. If the adultery rate increases the society has to face lots of menace and psycho social problem at individual and societal level in future, where the children's life and family system, its functioning will falls in to threatening situation. According to system theory Marriage and Family is the foundation for orderliness and proper functioning of the society. The Government and legislation has laid guidelines on remedial aspects. In the same way it has to make some legislations and punishments as a preventive measure. The state and central government has to take necessary steps to thwart adultery and to protect family system. Though it is not considered to be a criminal offence, it has to be prevented with severe punishment.

### **Suggestions for the marital couple to prevent Adultery and face challenges:**

#### ***Preventive measures: (Before Marriage)***

1. Pre-marital counseling has to be given to the adult on marriage and family life cycle process.
2. Awareness has to be given on the importance of maintaining the credibility of family system.
3. Orienting the late adolescents and adults on sanctity of marriage and need of leading a self-disciplined life.
4. Educating the young minds through structured formal family education and life skill module.
5. Providing sex education.

#### ***Preventive Measures: (After Marriage)***

1. Ensuring and emphasizing Love and Caring - sharing love and affection with mate.
2. Enhancing Physical Appearance - looking good for the mate
3. Maintaining consent and regular interaction among the couple to develop strong emotional bonding.
4. Understanding family cycle period and handling it with positive coping strategies.
5. Proper understanding of sexual compatibility and being aware of dynamics in sexuality among the couple. Discuss regularly and openly about sex, fantasies and desires.
6. Work life balance and prioritize the relationship.
7. Making the marital relationship as lively as possible by spending time and having fun together.
8. Being connected and maintain psychological intimacy when the couple staying in distance.
9. Understanding the love language of partner.
10. Positive behaviours that increase a mate's motivation to stay faithful.
11. Recognizing and appreciating the strength of the partner.
12. Keeping track of the mate, checking up, and spying.
13. Being aware of cues and clues of infidelity.
14. Limit gadgets usage and immediately avoid and block the contacts with the person with wrong intention.

15. Don't become too controlling and too unrestricted. Let the partner have some time for himself or herself.
16. Involving in household chores and creating strong emotional bond and responsibility towards the children.
17. Get help from a professional counselor and therapist at the initial stage of the relationship issues.
18. If either of the partner feels guilt and wants to reunite with his family needs to think to whom they would like to share the issue for proper solution. Because if it shared openly with all, the stigma and attitude of society, family members never diminish.

#### **Curative Measures:**

The incident of Adultery divided into two categories: Those things we can change and those things we cannot change. The person accidentally gets trapped in to the act, feels guilt and wants to recover from the situation. In other side, the person who has strongly develops physical psychological bond and not willing to get out of the relationship. The best strategy is to accept the reality (that the adultery happened) as part of your history and deal with it. The severity of the act of adultery depends upon various factors like age, duration of relationship, depth of intimacy and relationship. The couple wants to rejuvenate their relationship should have open talk on rebuilding and rejuvenating the relationship. They need to support in healing their buried emotions and transparently talk on expectations from each other. An informal agreement has to be made by clearly indicating the ways of creating trustful relationship and genuinely. Also need to discuss on purpose of having meaningful relationship.

#### **Decision on Divorce or Separation:**

The victimized woman has to take crucial decision on separation based on her personal life experience with her spouse and severity of the issue. The woman has to be mentally prepared enough to go through the pain, anger and emotional agony. She has to undergone proper healing and counseling process before taking major decision. She has to think her and child's future from different perspective and strengthen herself to face challenges of future. The children have to be properly oriented and counseled on how to handle their emotions and situation in a better

way. If they were in middle adolescent or adolescent stage their consent could be asked.

#### **Conclusion:**

When adultery conquers the family, the women need to face it head-on. Adultery is a negative event; there is no other way to describe it. But could reduce the damage it causes and improve the likelihood of a positive future by challenging the negative thoughts, taking positive actions with positive self-affirmation. By ignoring the impact of adultery the society traumatized the credibility of socialization process and impeding children to live in safe, healthy environment. The law on adultery could take consideration on state of innocent women, and maintain the integrity of marriage and family institution. The positive growth of family system is the representation of Nation's Growth. To prevent the act of adultery the young generation need to acquaint with the importance of leading a morally righteous way through which the family system will blossom with child's smile and couple's happiness. When child smiles the nation shines.

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## Evaluating the Impact of Minor and Recreating Games on Muscular Strength of School Going Children: A Study of Government Schools of Haryana

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### Abstract

*The minor and recreating games have been playing a very significant role to strengthening the muscular strength of the school going children. In order to highlight the vitality of these two games, various authors and the professionals, belonged to various streams of sports have given their objective and subjective views on the impact of minor and recreating games on the physical fitness of school going children. Present paper examine the impact of minor and recreating games on strengthening the muscular strength of 200 school going children; studying in various government schools of various districts of Haryana. On the basis of an empirical study on respondents of boys and girls; indicates a significant impact of minor and recreating games on the muscular strength of the students of varied age-groups. The study also shows a considerable difference in impacts between the two games; as shown by t-test of the observed data of various positions, worked out to get the desired results.*

**Key words:** Minor games, recreating games, empirical study, impact on muscular strength, considerable difference.

### Introduction:

The minor and recreating games have been playing a very significant role to strengthening the muscular strength of the school going children. In order to highlight the vitality of these two games, various authors and the professionals, belonged to various streams of sports have given their objective and subjective views on the impact of minor and recreating games on the physical fitness of school going children. The 'Minor games' play a very significant role at primary educational level. All these games prove conducive to get relieve from the monotonous environment of the scholastic activities, which are confined to classrooms. Such types of games assure the school going children to evolve the concentration process in their respective subjects, taught in their schools. The teachers who teach physical education often possess a limited knowledge about the minor games which tend to be ineffective at primary level education. In the opinion of authors, there should be fully awareness about the minor games among the primary teachers.

They can develop their own minor games; provided they possess the created temperament. Apart from teaching values or providing enjoyments, there a special place in primary school. They provide a major relief from monotonous classroom scholastic activities. Such games will also ensure to help

the children develop concentration in their school subjects. A teacher, who teaches physical education, doesn't know more minor games will be proved ineffective in a primary school. In the author's opinion, all primary school teachers should be aware of maximum possible minor games. The teachers may introduce many new or existing minor games for the children so that they may learn the value of life in the present scenario. Minor games are needed little, if any equipment and play a significant role; almost everywhere. A periodic study is also required to know the *cost-benefit analysis* of the all these games so that these games may provide the maximum profit at *cost-effective* expenditure.

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In order to highlight the significant of minor and recreating games, Morthy (1980) carried out the study on 1000 school going boys and girls, and found a significance correlation between minor and recreating games for strengthening the muscular strength. Similarly, *Yousufzai*, N.S. (2017) discusses the significance and feasibility of minor games for the school going children. It is an empirical study on boys and girls, who are often, indulged in sports activities in their respective schools. On the basis of his study,

*Yousufzai* highlight the feasibility of the minor games, which have been proved conducive in accordance with the prevailing local conditions. The minor games are highly responsive to the mitigate the undue stress on the muscles of the bodies of the school going children. On the basis of findings of the study, the author has projected the future of minor games and its multiple benefits in terms of feasibility and the cost-effectiveness of the minor games, taken for the study.

**Kumar, Sanjeev** (2018) examined the role of minor and recreating games in relation of muscular strength of the school going children of varied age-groups. In this study, author carried out the study on some of schools of New Delhi and found some of significant findings which are feasible in accordance with physical strength of the students, belonged to different age-groups. On the basis of an empirical study on the 400 respondents of the school going children shows the strength, weakness, opportunity and threat of the test applied on the school going children, taken for study. On the basis of SWOT Analysis, the author found that the minor and recreating have a great potential to enhance the muscular strength without having a side effect on the muscular system of the boys and girls, who are often indulge in sports activities.

**Tracy Fullerton** (2018) the author throws an adequate light on design aspects of minor and recreation games for the school going children, belonged to various age-groups. The author uses the '*play centric approach*' to game design. However, the minor and recreating games are based on creative thinking with clear and accessible analysis of popular games illustration of design techniques and refined exercises to strengthening our understanding of how game systems functional and give us the skills and tool necessary to create a compelling and

engaging games. This 'play centric approach' may be developed by innovative design and it may play a significant role to strengthening the muscle without having its side-effects on the limbs of the school going children.

#### **Objectives of the Study:**

The study is based on the multiple objectives which are as follows:

To examine the impact of minor and recreating games on strengthening the muscle strength;

To test the Hypothesis which game is relatively given a better impact on strengthening the *muscular strength*.

#### **Material & Methods**

The study is based on primary source of information, observed from various minor and recreating games performed on 200 respondents, belonged to various schools, taken from various districts of Haryana. In this context, there were four districts, including *Gurugram, Rohtak, Hissar and Panchkula* districts have been taken for the study. All these schools were co-educational schools, located in urban areas of Haryana.

#### **Research Design:**

In order to get the desired results, the co-educational government senior secondary schools have been selected from each districts with the 50 samples from each schools have been chosen for the study. These samples were having fifty percent of share of boys and fifty percent for girl's students.

#### **Testing of Hypothesis:**

In order to know the relative impact of the both the games, a 't-test' has been applied to get the desired results. **Kraus Weber Test**—Kraus Weber Test functions on the basis of pass-fail patten. It has enabled to perform even one of the six exercise qualities; as failing the test. A variability of scoring method; enables partial movement on test, scoring from 0 to 10. Apart from above mentioned test, the t-test has been used to get the desired results.

For testing the Hypothesis, the t-test technique has been employed for drawing the desired objectives which is as follows:

For t-test =

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t_{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

Where

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum x, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum y$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} [\sum(x + \bar{x})^2 + \sum(y + \bar{y})^2]$$

It is an unbiased estimate of the respond variance based on both the samples of respondents. On comparing the computed value of 't' with the tabulated value for  $n_1 + n_2 - 2$ , at desired level of significance.

**Results & Discussion**

In order to examine the overall Impact on minimum muscular strength various observed values, observed by the researcher while

observing from various positions, taken place during different exercise which have been worked out as follows:

**TABLE: 1**

**Worked Out Overall Observed Data by Using Of Kraus Weber Test for Pre And Post Conditions Paired Sample data:**

Test		Mean	No of respondents	Standard Deviation	Mean of standard Error
Minimum	Pre- test	55.79	200	14.44	2.05
Muscular		62.75	200	12.27	1.41
Strength	Post-test				

Source: Primary data

\*Significant at  $p < 0.05$

**Table: 2**

**Comparison of Mean between Pre -Test and Post- Test among Selected Variables**

Method Applied	t-test for Equality of Means				
	't'	d.f	Sig.(2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Standard Error Difference
Pair Kraus Weber Test Pre-Post	60.67	90	0.00	6.96	0.65

Source: Worked out by the Researcher

On the bases of worked out value of '*Mean*' of Post Test (63.73) was found higher than that of the '*Mean*' of Pre -Test which was 53.74. It is obvious that the considerable differences between various observed and calculated values

by 't-test' shows that there has been significant impacts of minor and recreating games on '**Minimum Muscular Strength**' which have tested by taking different positions of the 200 respondents, the students, belonged to different

age-groups of a school of four districts of Haryana. At 5% sample which indicate only difference of 0.65 error as well a significant impact of *varied exercise positions* as shown through T-test' pre and post samples, taken for the study.

**Testing of Hypothesis:**

Based on 200 respondents, belonged to various government schools of four districts, indicate

**Table: 3**

Suppose Samples	Null Minor Games	Hypothesis Ho = $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ Recreating Games	Calculated Value	Tabulated Value
Mean	61.33	57.61	7.51	4.61
S.D.	8.34	6.64		

$$V = 100 + 100 - 2 = 98$$

In this equation, the calculated value is more than the tabulated value. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected. Hence, at 5% samples, shows that there has been significant difference between Calculated and Tabulated values. Meaning thereby, there is considerable difference of impact of minor and

varied response, as observed during survey conducted by the researcher. Hypothetically, it is assumed that the minor and recreating games are having a uniform impact on strengthening the muscular system of school going children of various government schools, located in different schools of Haryana. It has been tested by t-test which as follows:

recreating games on muscular strength of the school going children of the government schools, located in various districts of Haryana. Hence, the results shows that the minor games are having relatively better impact than that of recreation games; as justified by t-test for observed data.

**Findings and Conclusions**

On the basis of empirical study, carried out on 200 respondents; belonged to various groups of school going children shows a varied response of minor and recreating games performed in four districts of Haryana. On the bases of worked out value of '*Mean*' of Post Test (61.33) was found higher than that of the '*Mean*' of Pre -Test which was 57.61. It is obvious that the considerable differences between various observed and calculated values by 't-test' shows that there has been significant impacts of minor and recreating games on '*Minimum Muscular Strength*' which have tested by taking different positions of the 200 respondents, the students, belonged to different age-groups of a school of four districts of Haryana. At 5% sample which indicate only difference of 0.65 error as well a significant impact of *varied exercise positions* as shown

through T-test' pre and post samples, taken for the study.

In order to know the relative positions of the impact of minor and recreating game's on '*Minimum Muscular Strength*', as a result, it was found that the '*Minor games*' indicate relatively better impact on '*Minimum Muscular Strength*' than that of '*Recreating games*' as indicated by 't-test.' The calculated and tabulated values of t-test show a considerable different at 5 % samples for the study. Hence, it is concluded that there has been significant impacts on '*Minimum Muscular Strength*' and has been proved conducive to make the school going children fit by adopting minor and recreational games so that these games may become an integral part of the state sports policy in accordance with changing sports scenario in Haryana.

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## **Urbanization and Strategy and Dimension of Smart city in India: an Analysis**

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### **Abstract**

The Urbanization is most predominant and contemporary process prevalent throughout the globe especially in developing countries like India. To sustain the brisk growth rate of economy and urbanization and to alleviate the problems arising due to the growth, an integrated approach and sustainable strategy is required. The inclusive and smart planning is one such emerging strategy to tackle and mitigate these problems. This paper attempts to analyze and evaluate the need for the development and planning of smart city projects in the country in line with various ongoing projects and the government's proposal for development of the 100 smart cities throughout the country. The analysis indicates that the cities are expanding and new cities are being formed mainly by transformation and growth from villages and towns due to rapid urbanization. But these cities lack basic infrastructural services and other amenities due to various reasons ranging from lack in administrative and service delivery mechanism to lack of proper planning vision, investment, management, and to some extent changing lifestyle, etc. Some green field development like GIFT, Lavasa, Kochi Smart city and Nano City have started but are far from satisfactory to cater to the demands of the sustainable cities and urban centres, hence there is an urgent need to plan for both green and brown field sustainable urban developments in form of eco-city or smart city or similar projects to bring out a balanced urban growth and development. The detail analysis and some effective strategies have been given in full paper.

**Key words:** smart city, strategy, Urbanization

### **Introduction**

The urbanization is an integral part of modern economic growth, and a phenomenon experienced by almost all the countries round the globe. Urbanization is often used to indicate a broad-based rural-to-urban transition of one or more factors involving population, land use, economic activity and culture, etc. The shift in population from rural to urban settlements is generally accepted as predominant indicator of urbanization, measured by the urban population share. The Urbanization is mainly result of (net) migration from rural to urban areas, expansion of urban boundaries and the formation of new urban centres either through the reclassification of villages as they grow or new towns develop to support national urban population. The Urbanization helps in putting in planned infrastructure in place and contributes to protect people from more local environment burdens, but itself is sometimes blamed for contributing to climate change and other global environmental burdens associated with high consumption levels. The ambient urban air pollution has become a bane for some of the most economically successful cities which aggravate the impact of prevailing environmental problems. Hence there arise a need for eco-friendly and sustainable urban

planning for the balanced and healthy urban development. Moreover the success of cities depend on active involvement of stake holders and end users in energy saving and implementation of new technologies as a high percentage of the total energy use remains in the hands of end users and affected by their behavior. The concept of smart cities is deemed to be one such solution for the cities of future. It originated just a few years back but has captivated the imagination of many nations across the globe. Today a number of excellent examples like Seoul, Amsterdam, Vienna, Dongtan, etc. exist which are referred to as Smart Cities or sustainable cities, and India can also learn and adopt some of the parameters that could tackle the local problems and conditions, and must be workable and feasible hence require further extensive research in this field.

### **Objectives of the study**

This paper aims at analyzing the trend of urbanization and urban growth, and need for new cities and urban centers so as to cater to the ever increasing urban demand and at the same time work out a sustainable and workable solution within the limited and constrained budget..

### Concept of smart city

The smart city concept is one such upcoming concept which is deemed to be the solution for the present day problems as well as the sustainable future. But in the absence of any definite guidelines and case specific solutions to develop the smart cities in India, there is need for further research to work out the parameters, definitions and guidelines for the development of new cities on green field as well as the brown field developments. Smart Cities is the one of the most buzz words along with its sister technologies like Internet of Things (IoT), Mobile Robots, Big Data Analytics (BDA), Human Augmentation and Cloud Computing. The phrase “Smart Cities” has emerged in the past few years, yet conferences, companies, citizens, and cities around the globe have become enamored with the concept. Smart Cities concept is the new paradigm shift in the new urbanization

principles as well as post internet era. All the business corporate houses, software developers, practitioners, national politicians, policy makers, architects, builders, academicians, researchers and last but not least city dwellers are collectively running behind to construct ‘Smart Cities’. “The use of Smart Computing technologies to make the critical infrastructure components and services of a city – which include city administration, education, healthcare, public safety, real estate, transportation, and utilities-more intelligent, interconnected, and efficient”.

### Trends of urbanization in India

India is among the countries with low level of urbanization at present but the urban population is growing rapidly especially in developing countries like India leading to continuous demographic and spatial increase in the number and size of urban centers.

**Table 1, Share of Urban Population during census years**

S.N.	Years	% Of urbanization
1	1951	17.29
2	1961	17.97
3	1971	19.91
4	1981	23.34
5	1991	25.71
6	2001	27.81
7	2011	31.16
8	2050	>50

Source: Census of India 2011

The decadal growth of population in urban area is greater than rural population leading to the increase in urban population from around 27.8% (286 million) in 2001 to 31.2% (377 million) in 2011[1] and is estimated to be 40% by 2030 and more than 50% by 2050.

**Table 2: Percentage Increase in Population**

Population Types	Percentage increase
total Population	17.6%
Urban Population	31.8%
In Metro Cities (million plus)	33%
In Medium Cities (0.1 to 1 million)	19.7%
In Smaller Cities (<0.1 Million)	46.9%

Source census of India, 2011

The Class I towns (population more than one lakh) dominate the urban scenario, which accounts for 70.20% of urban population in 2011 up from 68.7% in 2001, out of this 53 million (10 lakh) plus Metro cities alone accounts for more than 40% of urban population [1]. But if we compare the growth rate of population we find that smaller cities are growing at the fastest rate followed

by the growth rate of metro cities which is slightly higher than the national urban growth rate. However, if we analyze the rural scenario we find that there are 19020 (almost 40%) towns with populations above 5000, which are legally Villages as per the definition of the Urban area in use in India since 1961 as set out in 2001 census as follows:



1. All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified area committee, etc. so declared by state law;
2. All other places, which satisfy the following criteria:
  - a) A minimum population of 5000;
  - b) At least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

c) A population density of at least 400 persons per sq. km. At the same time there is a large disparity in distribution of the urban population throughout the country. More than 60% of districts in the state of Assam, Orissa & U.P have less than 10% of urban population while the state of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka & Punjab have more than 60% of districts exceeding national average urban population.

**Table 3: District wise Level of Urbanization in India, 2011 Census**

S.N.	Percentage of Urban Population	Number of District	Percentage of Districts
1	0-10	128	20
2	10-50	432	67.50
3	50-60	27	4.22
4	60-70	21	3.28
5	70-80	8	1.25
6	80-90	5	0.78
7	90-100	19	2.97
8	Total	640	100

Source: Census of India 2011

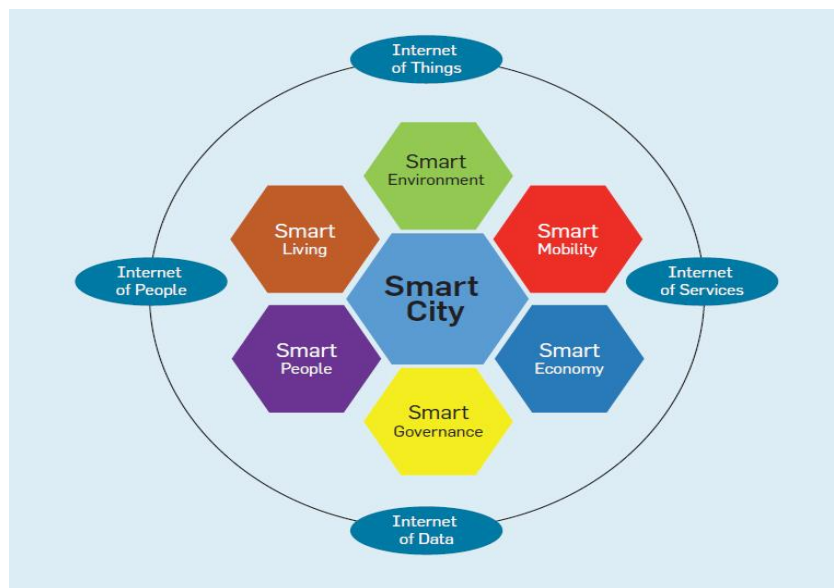
### Smart City Infrastructure

Infrastructure of a city comprises of, inter alia, housing, sanitation, water supply and sewage, electric Power supply and distribution, transportation, waste management and communication. Smart city infrastructure

differentiates itself from the traditional urban infrastructure through its ability to respond intelligently to changes in its environment, including user demands and other infrastructure, to achieve an improved performance<sup>16</sup>. Infrastructure is the foundation for the development of a smart city. Smart Infrastructure can be broadly divided into two categories: (1) physical and (2) digital. This chapter provides brief descriptions of the following smart physical infrastructures:

1. Smart Buildings, (2)
2. Smart Mobility and Transport, (3)
3. Smart Energy, (4)
4. Smart Water Management, (5)
5. Smart Waste Management and (6)
6. Smart Healthcare, with case studies and examples.

### Basic indicators of smart city



In terms of the digital infrastructure, a brief discussion on ICT and Data infrastructure is also presented. The chapter concludes by highlighting the need for an integrated approach in dealing with these diverse smart

city infrastructure components. The "smart city" has become a buzzword over last few years in the realm of government/administration, marketing giants/investors, academia/urban research

laboratories and the common mass or the end users. Almost everyone have their own comprehension and conception of Smart City i.e. “what should it be?” and “how should it be?” etc. The smart city projects (i.e. development of new towns or transformation of old cities) that are currently going on or have completed (like Amsterdam, Seoul, etc.) have different set of parameters and characteristics to address different priorities and problems and to call themselves SMART

**Dimensions of smart city**

Cities development presently depends not only on the city's endowment of hard infrastructure (Physical Capital) and social infrastructure (Intellectual and Social Capital) but also on the availability and quality of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies). The ICT Form of capital is decisive for urban competitiveness. Based on this background the concept of the "smart city" has been introduced as a strategic device to encompass

modern urban production factors in a common framework. Smart Cities outlines many of the opportunities for cities afforded by these contemporary technologies, indicating how the ‘smart city’ approach might fundamentally transform the way that cities are governed, operated, interacted with and experienced. Smart Cities can be identified along six main dimensions (IBM Smart Cities: [www.ibm.com/uk/cities](http://www.ibm.com/uk/cities)), (Giffinger, R et al, 2007). These axes are

1. Smart Economy - Innovation and Competitiveness
2. Smart Mobility- Transport and Infrastructure
3. Smart Environment - Sustainability and Resources
4. Smart People - Creativity and Social Capital
5. Smart Living - Quality of Life and Culture
6. Smart Governance - Empowerment and Participation



Some typical features of comprehensive development in Smart Cities are described below.

i. Promoting mixed land use in area-based developments — planning for ‘unplanned areas’ containing a range of compatible activities and land uses close to one another in order to make land use more efficient. The

States will enable some flexibility in land use and building bye-laws to adapt to change;  
 ii. Housing and inclusiveness — expand housing opportunities for all;  
 iii. Creating walk able localities — reduce congestion, air pollution and resource

depletion, boost local economy, promote interactions and ensure security. The road network is created or refurbished not only for vehicles and public transport, but also for pedestrians and cyclists, and necessary administrative services are offered within walking or cycling distance;

iv. Preserving and developing open spaces — parks, playgrounds, and recreational spaces in order to enhance the quality of life of citizens, reduce the urban heat effects in Areas and generally promote eco-balance;

v. Promoting a variety of transport options — Transit Oriented Development (TOD), public transport and last mile para-transport connectivity;

vi. Making governance citizen-friendly and cost effective — increasingly rely on online services to bring about accountability and transparency, especially using mobiles to reduce cost of services and providing services without having to go to municipal offices; form e-groups to listen to people and obtain feedback and use online monitoring of programs and activities with the aid of cyber tour of worksites;

vii. Giving an identity to the city — based on its main economic activity, such as local cuisine, health, education, arts and craft, culture, sports goods, furniture, hosiery, textile, dairy, etc;

viii. Applying Smart Solutions to infrastructure and services in area-based development in order to make them better. For example to making areas less vulnerable to disasters, using fewer resources, and providing cheaper services.

### **Strategy for smart city**

The strategic components of area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. Below are given the deions of the three models of Area-based smart city development:

Retrofitting will introduce planning in an existing built-up area to achieve smart city objectives, along with other objectives, to make the existing area more efficient and live able. In retrofitting, an area consisting of more than 500 acres will be identified by the city in consultation with citizens. Depending on the existing level of infrastructure services in the

identified area and the vision of the residents, the cities will prepare a strategy to become smart. Since existing structures are largely to remain intact in this model, it is expected that more intensive infrastructure service levels and a large number of smart applications will be packed into the retrofitted smart city. This strategy may also be completed in a shorter time frame, leading to its replication in another part of the city.

Redevelopment will effect a replacement of the existing built-up environment and enable co-creation of a new layout with enhanced infrastructure using mixed land use and increased density. Redevelopment envisages an area of more than 50 acres, identified by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in consultation with citizens. For instance, a new layout plan of the identified area will be prepared with mixed land-use, higher FSI and high ground coverage. Two examples of the redevelopment model are the Saifee Burhani Upliftment Project in Mumbai (also called the Bhandi Bazaar Project) and the redevelopment of East Kidwai Nagar in New Delhi being undertaken by the National Building Construction Corporation.

Greenfield development will introduce most of the Smart Solutions in a previously vacant area (more than 250 acres) using innovative planning, plan financing and plan implementation tools (e.g. land pooling/ land reconstitution) with provision for affordable housing, especially for the poor. Greenfield developments are required around cities in order to address the needs of the expanding population. One well known example is the GIFT City in Gujarat. Unlike retrofitting and redevelopment,

Greenfield developments could be located either within the limits of the ULB or within the limits of the local Urban Development Authority (UDA).

Pan-city development envisages application of selected Smart Solutions to the existing city-wide infrastructure. Application of Smart Solutions will involve the use of technology, information and data to make infrastructure and services better. For example, applying Smart Solutions in the transport sector (intelligent traffic management system) and reducing average commute time or cost of citizens will have positive effects on productivity and quality of life of citizens. Another example can be waste water recycling

and smart metering which can make a huge contribution to better water management in the city.

The smart city proposal of each shortlisted city is expected to encapsulate either a retrofitting or redevelopment or greenfield development model, or a mix thereof and a Pan-city feature with Smart Solution(s). It is important to note that pan-city is an additional feature to be provided. Since smart city is taking a compact area approach, it is necessary that all the city residents feel there is something in it for them also. Therefore, the additional requirement of some (at least one) city-wide smart solution has been put in the scheme to make it inclusive.

For North Eastern and Himalayan States, the area proposed to be developed will be one-half of what is prescribed for any of the alternative models - retrofitting, redevelopment or greenfield development.

### **Conclusion**

The migration of people from rural to urban areas is one of the main reasons for the growth of urban population, and failed regional planning is often attributed as the main reason for it. The city is swelling in its sizes beyond the urbanizable limits into the peri-urban, suburban and rural areas surrounding it, thus increasing load rural land too. Furthermore the cost of infrastructure and urban service delivery is also increased to be uneconomical at one point of time and the urban services require decentralization. To cope with the crisis within the constrained budget is an upcoming challenge which could only be met with the meticulous, coordinated and planned development of new urban centres and cities or development of the satellite towns which are also technologically advanced, self sustaining and ecological. In India, administration in the cities are often confronted with a multitude of key problems, like unplanned development, informal real estate markets, inevitable population growth, lack of infrastructure, inadequate transport facilities, traffic congestion, poor power supply, in competent health services, and lack of basic services both within the city and in the suburban areas, poor natural hazards management in overpopulated areas, crime, water, soil and air pollution leading to environmental degradation, climate change and poor governance arrangements are leading

the urban citizen life in unhappy. So we plan and build the smart cities in view of resolving these problems

We are really lucky to have our great visionary leader like Shree Narendra Modi in institution of 100 New Smart Cities. Even though it is 7060 Cr for the initial investment for set out Smart Cities, let we put hands together to make India more economically brighter. In addition, the global warming can be reduced in constituent of these Smart Cities.

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## A Study of Crop Combination Regions of Kolhapur District (Maharashtra)

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### Introduction

India is an essentially agricultural country. In developing country like India crops generally grown in combination. The study of crop combination regions constitutes an important aspect of agricultural, geography and it provides a good basis for agricultural regionalization for a comprehensive and better understanding of the agricultural mosaic of an agro-climatic region. The study of crop combination is of greater significance even planning and development of agriculture a systematic crop combination has engaged attention of geographers and agriculture land use planners (Husain M. 2002). The present study of crop combination analysis is related to the Kolhapur district which is part of Deccan plateau. Kolhapur district is one of agricultural most developed district of Maharashtra.

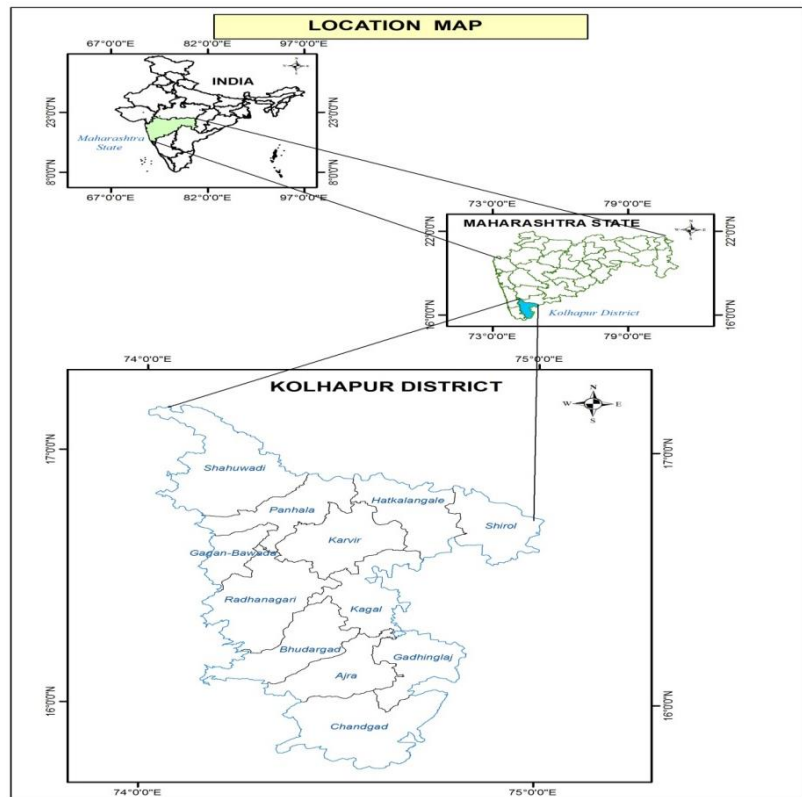
### Study region

Kolhapur district is located in the south most part of Maharashtra Kolhapur district is situated in the southwestern part of Maharashtra. It lies between 15° 43' North to 17° 10' North latitude and 73°40' East to 74° 42' East longitude. Total area of Kolhapur district is 7692 Sq.km which occupies 2.62% area of total area of Maharashtra state. Kolhapur district comprising the Valleys of Warna, Panchaganga and their tributaries has a fertile & productive land.

### Physiography and Climate

The transitional geographical location of the district between Konkan coastal low land to the west and Deccan plateau to the east presents a variety in the geographical environment. General slop of the district is towards east and south-east.

The general altitude of district of 1000 mts. to the west and 600 mts. to the east. The district has two main physiographic divisions i.e. western hilly region and western hilly region consist of Panhala, Shahuwadi, Gaganbawada, Radhanagari, Bhudargad, Ajara and Chandagad tahsils. The eastern plain region includes Shirol, Hatkanangale, Karveer, Kagal tahsils. The study region has developed drainage pattern. The



rivers like Panchaganga, Warana, Dudhganga, Vedaganga, Hiranyakeshi and their tributaries play an important role in the development of agricultural in the study region. The Kolhapur district has temperate climate. It receives rainfall mainly from south-west monsoon and intensity of rainfall decrease from west to east. The mean temperature of the district lies between 40<sup>0</sup>c to

16<sup>0</sup>c in winter months. It exceeds more than 38<sup>0</sup>c in summer especially in April.

**Objectives of the study**

1. To delineate crop combination regions of Kolhapur district.
2. To analyze the spatial pattern of crop combinations.

**Data source and Methodology**

Present research work is based on secondary data. Data is collected from the following sources Socio economic review of Kolhapur District (2019-20), Agricultural Department of Kolhapur District. Here an attempt has been made to study tahsil wise crop combination by minimum positive deviation method of J.C.Weaver. It is analyzed with the help of map. The Technique devised by J.C.weaver is as follows:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{N}$$

$\sigma$  = deviation between actual crop percentage and the appropriate crop percentage in the theoretical distribution.

X = Actual value

$\bar{X}$  = Hypothetical value

N = the number of crops in the crop combination

For the delineation of crop combination tahsil is selected as basic unit. present crop combination is limited for year of 2019-20 and for selected 13 crops.

**Tahsilwise area under cultivation of different crops .**

Physiography, rainfall, soil, irrigation facilities determine the productivity of different crops. The variations in above factors directly

**Analysis of spatial pattern of crop Combination (2019-20)**

It has noted from table no. 2 that out 12 tahsils of the district 7 tahsils come under the category of monoculture from remained tahsils 3 tahsils have 2 crop combinations and 2 tahsils

impact on crop cultivation. Table no.1 shows the tahsilwise area under cultivation of different crops and their percentage with total cultivated area of the district.,which shows tahsilwise cropping pattern of the district.

have 3 crop combinations this crop combinations are also shown in map no. 2

The details of crop combinations in Kolhapur district by minimum positive deviation method of J.C.Weaver is analyze as under.

**Table No.1**  
**Tahsilwise area under cultivation of different crops (2019-20)**

Tahsils	Rice	Wheat	Jawar	Bajara	Maize	Nagali	Other cereals	Pulses	Peanuts	Sunflower	Other oil seed	Sugarcane	Cotton
Shahuwadi	51.50	0.41	1.39	0.00	3.63	9.03	0.00	4.95	3.67	0.12	0.35	24.96	0.00
Panhala	35.24	0.89	3.40	0.00	1.81	1.22	0.00	3.21	13.49	0.08	0.10	40.55	0.00
Hatkanan gale	1.72	1.04	10.92	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	1.78	22.88	0.00	0.00	61.11	0.00
Shirol	0.25	0.35	0.88	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	2.63	6.30	0.00	0.00	89.37	0.00
Karvir	22.53	0.33	3.17	0.00	0.17	1.93	0.02	2.15	12.33	0.04	0.07	57.25	0.00
Gaganbawada	39.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14	9.85	0.87	2.78	1.21	0.36	0.79	43.95	0.00
Radhanagari	47.21	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.99	6.97	0.00	2.33	4.87	0.06	0.22	37.32	0.00
Kagal	18.12	0.10	5.32	0.00	0.20	0.27	0.00	5.98	9.72	0.01	0.00	60.28	0.00
Bhudargad	44.66	0.05	0.15	0.00	1.02	11.40	0.66	2.59	16.55	0.00	0.00	22.92	0.00
Ajara	47.09	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.01	16.06	0.12	1.18	11.44	0.00	0.00	23.72	0.00
Gaghinglaj	25.29	0.23	11.02	0.00	1.53	0.53	0.00	6.87	22.75	0.00	0.00	31.77	0.00
Chandgad	38.48	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.12	16.02	0.00	0.53	12.64	0.00	0.00	31.99	0.04
Kolhapur District	28.98	0.32	3.55	0.00	0.87	5.39	0.08	3.11	12.54	0.03	0.08	45.04	0.00

**Source: Socio economic review of Kolhapur District (2019-20)**

**Table No.2**  
**Tahsilwise crop combination in Kolhapur District (2019-20)**

Sr.No.	Tahsil	Index Value of Crop Combination	Category	Crops in combination
1	Shahuwadi	314.63	Two crop	Rice -Sugarcane
2	Panhala	145.93	Three crop	Rice –Sugarcane- Peanuts
3	Karveer	369.68	Three crop	Sugarcane-Rice-Peanuts
4	Hatkanangale	429.46	Two crop	Sugarcane-Peanuts
5	Shirol	113	Monoculture	Sugarcane
6	Gaganbawada	78.36	Two Crop	Sugarcane -Rice
7	Radhanagari	84.28	Two Crop	Rice - Sugarcane
8	Kagal	428.75	Five crop	Sugarcane-Rice- Peanuts- Pulses- Jawar
9	Bhudargad	161.8	Four Crop	Sugarcane-Rice- Peanuts-Nagali
10	Ajara	187.47	Three crop	Rice- Sugarcane-Nagali
11	Gadhinglaj	55.65	Three crop	Sugarcane-Rice -Peanuts
12	Chandagad	105.29	Three crop	Sugarcane-Rice- Nagali

**Source: computed by researcher**

**A) Monoculture:**

Sugarcane has a monoculture observed in Shirol tahsil. Sugarcane accounts 89.37 % of thotal cropped area of the Shirol tahsil. The index of sugarcane is 113. The tahsil Shirol has

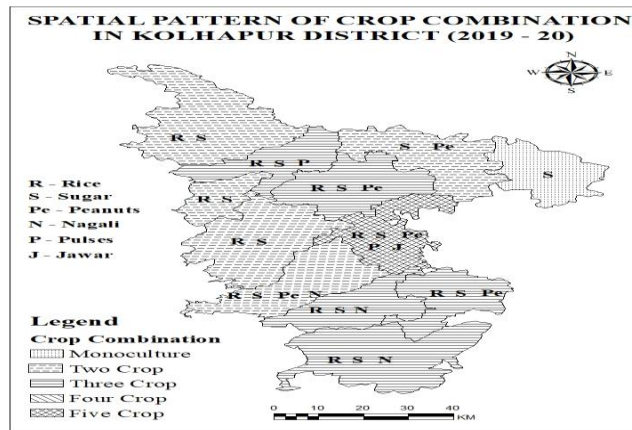
moderate and regular rainfall. The Shirol tahsil have well developed irrigation facilities and black fertile soil leads to the production of sugarcane.

**B. Two crop combination**

**I. Sugarcane and Rice**

Shahuwadi, Hatkanangale, Radhanagari and Gaganbawada tahsils have 2 crop combinations. Sugarcane and Rice are two major crops in these tahsils. Hatkanangale tahsil has two crop combinations of Sugarcane and Peanuts. Sugarcane covers 43.95% in Gaganbawada, 37.32% in Radhanagari and 24.96% in Shahuwadi tahsil out of their total

cultivated area. Whereas the area under the cultivation of rice is recorded as Shahuwadi 51.50%, Radhanagari 47.21%, and Gaganbawada 39.04% . The variance of these two crop combination is 314.63 for Shahuwadi Tahsil, 78.36 for Gaganbawada and 84.28 for Radhanagari. High amount of rainfall, fertile soil and irrigation facility leads to the cultivation of Sugarcane and Rice.



Map No.2



## **II. Sugarcane and Peanuts**

Hatkanangale tahsil has two crop combinations of Sugarcane and Peanuts. Sugarcane covers 61.11% whereas 22.88% area under the cultivation of Peanuts. Moderate intensity of rainfall, Sugarcane and Peanuts are widely cultivated in Hatkanangale tahsil. The index value of these two crop combination is 429.46.

### **C. Three crop combination**

The three crop combination is observed in the five tahsils of Kolhapur district. Panhala Karveer, Gadhinglaj, Chandagad and Ajara tahsil have included in three crop combination.

#### **I. Rice, Peanuts and Sugarcane**

In Panhala, Karveer and Gadhinglaj tahsil, Rice, Peanuts and Sugarcane are the major crops cultivated. These three tahsils are well-suited for three crop combination of Sugarcane Rice and Peanuts.. The crops Sugarcane, Rice and Peanuts are the first, second and third ranking crops .The variance of the combination is 145.93 for Panhala,369.68 for Hatkanangale and 55.65 for Gadhinglaj tahsil.

These tahsil have rainfall ranging between 150 cm. and 250cm. The tahsil has the shallow coarse soil in the hilly region., which is best suitable for peanuts. In the river valleys of the tahsils fertile soil is present which is most useful for the cultivation of Rice and Sugarcane. Tahsil has also well developed irrigation facilities. All these conditions are useful for the dominance of rice, peanuts and sugarcane.

#### **II. Rice, Sugarcane and Nagali**

Ajara and Chandgad tahsils also have three crop combinations. Rice is first ranking crop Sugarcane is second ranking crop and Peanuts is a third ranking crop. The index value of three crop combination for Ajara tahsil is 187.47 and Chandagad tahsil have 105.29.

In these two tahsils, intensity of rainfall decreases from west to east. Therefore rice and Nagali are become dominant crops in western part and sugarcane is cultivated in eastern part of tahsil. Well developed fertile soil in the river valley region and irrigation facilities favorable for the cultivation of which favors for the cultivation of Rice and Sugarcane.

### **D) Four crop combination:**

#### **I) Rice -Sugarcane -Peanuts-Nagali**

Four crop combinations is mainly observed in Bhudargad tahsil. Bhudargad tahsil have combination of Rice -Sugarcane - Peanuts-Nagali crops. Area under Rice cultivation is 44.66%, under sugarcane it is 22.92, under Peanuts it is 16.55% and 11.40 % area is under the cultivation of Nagali crop. The index value for Bhudargad Tahsil for four crop combination is 161.8. High rainafal to the western part of the tahsil and decreasing towards East and fertile soil are the factors which are helpful for the four crop combination.

#### **E) Five crop combination:**

##### **I) Sugarcane- Rice -Peanuts-Pulses -Jawar**

Five crop combination is only observed in Kagal Tahsil og the district. Kagal tahsil has the five crop combination of Sugarcane- Rice -Peanuts-Pulses -Jawar. Sugarcane is the dominant crop (60.28%) followed by the Rice (18.12). Along with these two crops the Peanuts (9.72), Pulses (5.98%) and Jawar (5.32%) of area out of total cultivated area of the tahsil. The index value of five crop combination is 428.75. The fertile soil, developing irrigation facilities and optimum rainfall are the factors support the high variety of crops.

### **Conclusion**

The crop combination in study region is the direct impact of the rainfall, soils and irrigation facilities prevail there. In only Shirol tahsil Sugarcane as a monoculture crop is present. This is due to the fertile soil, high amount of irrigation facilities and availabilities of sugar industries. Shahuwadi, Hatkanangale Radhanagari and Gaganbawada tahsils have the two crop combination. Shahuwadi, Radhanagari and Gaganbawada tahsils have the Sugarcane- Rice combination., whereas the Combination of Sugarcane-Peanuts is observed in Hatkanangale Tahisl. This is caused due to the low amount and intensity of rainfall and presence of fertile soil and irrigation facilities. Ajara and Chandagad tahsils have Rice- Sugarcane- Nagali combination. Which is also an impact of highest amount of rainfall and shallow coarse and laterite type of soil present there. In the tahsil Radhanagari, Rice-Sugarcane-combination is present whereas, This is also an impact of high amount of rainfall and good

quality soil. Bhudargad and Kagal Tahsil show high variety of Crops. Five crop combinations are observed in Kagal tahsil and four crop combination is observed in Bhudargad Tahsil. Variation in rainfall, fertile soil, irrigation facilities availabilities of industries are the factors affects on the crop variation. It has been concluded that out of 12 thasils only Shirol tahsil have Sugarvcane as a Monoculture. 3 thasils have two crop combination and 5 tahsil have three crop combination . Five crop combination is observed in Kagal tahsil and four crop combination is observed in Bhudargad Tahsil. It indicates the variation in the cultivation of different crops.

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## **One Person Company: The growing phenomena in Indian Economy**

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### **Introduction**

The thorough concept of One Person Company is a novel though introduced in India by the Companies Act, 2013. The concept opens up new vistas of business opportunities and particularly spectacular possibilities for sole proprietorships and entrepreneurs who can enjoy the advantages of limited liability, and the benefit of separate legal entity as well. Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide its G.S.R. Notification No. 250(E) dated 31st March, 2014 notified the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 under the Companies Act, 2013 which provide for formation of One Person Company. The introduction of the One Person Company in the legal system of India is a step that could encourage business affairs of small businesses and entrepreneurship with a simple legal system because of which the small businessman is not forced to devote considerable time, energy and efforts on complicated legal compliances. Although the concept of One Person Company is new in India but it is a very successful form of business in United Kingdom and several other European countries since a very long time now. It shall also be important to note that Section 3 of Companies Act, 2013 classifies One Person Company as a Private Company for all the legal purposes with only one member. All the provisions related to the private company are applicable to an OPC, unless otherwise expressly excluded. The only exception provided by the Act to a One Person Company is that according to the rules only "Naturally Born" Indian who is also a resident of India is eligible to incorporate an OPC. It means therefore that the advantages of an OPC can only be obtained by those INDIANS who are naturally born and also a resident of India. At the same, it shall also be worth mentioning that a person cannot form more than 5 such One Person Companies. The concept of One Person Company is new but it can have strategic and long term impact on strengthening the economy of the Nation. The idea will take time to fly but it needs nurturing of law and backing the new concept. The idea also needs some relaxation in terms of nationality being requirement and also some incentives through income tax department. The seed will grow into the big tree if nurtured well.

**Keywords:** One Person Company, vistas, Naturally Born

### **Concept of One Person Company: An International Perspective**

The concept of One Person Company (OPC)<sup>1</sup> might be a novel concept in India but it's a well-established notion in countries like U.S.A, China, Singapore, France and various other European countries. England was the first country which paved the way for the development of this concept through its decision in a landmark case.<sup>2</sup>

However, in a number of judgments, the separate legal personality of the company has been ignored and individuals have been made personally liable.<sup>3</sup> A number of times it has been necessary to lift the corporate veil if it is found that a subsidiary company or any such entity has been formed with the sole purpose of concealing true facts and thereby perpetuate a fraud on the

market and the society.<sup>4</sup> The Supreme Court in a landmark judgment has held that in a number of situations and circumstances it becomes necessary to lift the corporate veil of the company to understand the real state of affairs in the actual functioning of the company.<sup>5</sup> Finally in 1925 England gave statutory status to the concept of One Person Company thereby, becoming an innovator. With due course of time various other countries adopted this concept and currently around 36 countries have introduced this concepts part of their company law. Though, the structure and legal requirements for incorporation of a One Person Company in these jurisdictions may vary but all these countries introduced this concept with the common objective of promoting entrepreneurship and thereby accelerating their economic development.

### **Capital Requirement**

<sup>1</sup> One Person Company

<sup>2</sup> Saloman v. Saloman & Co. Ltd. (1897) AC 22

<sup>3</sup> Life Insurance Corporation of India v. Escorts Ltd. & Ors [1986 AIR 1370].

<sup>4</sup> Delhi Development Authority v. Skipper Constructions Co. (P) Ltd (1996) 4 SCC 622

<sup>5</sup> Subhra Mukherjee v. Bharat Coking Coal (2000) 3 SCC 312

U.S.A and U.K have adopted a flexible standard with respect to minimum capital requirement for incorporation of a One Person Company as they do not provide for a minimum capital requirement for incorporation of such companies. According to their rules, the capital of the company should “meet the expectable strains of a business of its size and nature”. On the other hand, countries like China, Pakistan, France, they have expressly provided minimum capital requirement with respect to a One Person Company.

#### **Demonstration and Disclosures**

The rules laid down by U.S.A, Germany and France related to a One Person Company provides for robust demonstrations and disclosures regime in order to secure the interest of the creditors and prevent any abuse of this concept. However, China, fails on this count.

#### **Indian Perspective regarding One Person Company**

India expressly provides the minimum capital requirement for a One Person Company. This has been done to ensure clarity. The “expectable strains test” as followed by U.S.A and U.K. is very subjective and may give rise to various ambiguities, thereby, burdening the judiciary. Hence, from this perspective the Indian position is very sound and perfect.

India has introduced stringent disclosure and demonstration requirements. It provides for mandatory registration of a One Person Company, filing of financial statements, auditing of their reports etc. This is a positive aspect as it ensures the protection of the creditors and maintains transparency in the governance of such companies. However, excessive procedural requirements should be avoided in this context.

#### **The Legal framework of One Person Company in India**

As per the Companies Act 1956 there is no such concept of One Person Company. This concept was first recommended by the J.J Irani Committee in 2005. And now as per new companies act 2013 One Person Company can be formed. One person company can be formed only with one person that means in contrast with other form of companies one person company can enjoy certain privileges and exemptions. The paper attempts to explain the role, pros and cons of one person company in Indian Business.

“As per section 2(62) of the companies act 2013 “**One person Company**” means a company which has only one person as a member. One Person Company will provide new opportunities

for the small entrepreneurs. It is company which is registered by one person with limited liability and it's a private ltd company. One person can take decision on its own.

One person Company can be formed in three ways;

- Company limited by Guarantee.
- Company limited by shares.
- Unlimited Company.

#### **Structure of One Person Company**

The format of the one person company in today's era was launched as a refinement of the structure of a sole proprietorship firm. In an OPC, a single promoter has full control over the company so, restricting his/her liability towards their efforts to the enterprise. So, the said person will be the sole shareholder and director. A director nominee is there but with zero power until the real director proves incapable of carrying on. Also, there can be no opportunity for contributing to employee stock options or equity funding. Additionally, if an OPC has an average turnover of 2 crores thrice in a row and over or acquires a paid-up fund of 50 lakh and over, it has to be converted to a private limited company or public limited company within six months.

#### **Documents needed for Registration of One Person Company**

The necessary documents required to form an OPC are

- Original Copy of PAN card or passport
- Original Copy of Passport, for NRIs and foreign nationals
- The Scanned transcript of driver's license or voter's ID
- Updated gas or electricity invoice/bank account statement/mobile or landline phone invoice
- Specimen signature or impression
- Two Passport-size photographs.

The OPC director must self-attest to the first three documents. All paperwork for a foreign citizen or NRI must be notarised (if they are currently residing in India or a non-commonwealth country) or apostil led (if living in a commonwealth country at present).

#### **Documents Necessary for the Registered Office**

- The documents necessary for the registered office for the OPC includes
- Scanned transcript of current bank account statement/phone or mobile invoice/gas or electricity invoice
- Scanned transcript of rental agreement written in the English language

Scanned transcript of a no-objection certificate from the concerned property landowner  
Scanned transcript of property or sale deed printed in English (if the property is owned).

The registered office space needs to be a commercial premises; however, it can be the sole director's place of residence as well.

### **Process for the incorporation of One Person Company**

The stepwise process for incorporating an OPC include

Check eligibility and documents

Apply for DSC & DIN of all the directors

Application for name reservation

File Spice+ form for company incorporation

Apply Permanent Account Number(PAN)<sup>6</sup> and

Tax Deduction Account Number(TAN)<sup>7</sup> for your new company

Registrar of Company issues a certificate of incorporation with a PAN and TAN

Open bank account and start operation.

### **Eligibility criteria for One Person Company**

Only a natural person who is an Indian citizen and resident in India shall be eligible to act as a member and nominee of an One Person Company. For the above purpose, the term "resident in India" means a person who has stayed in India for a period of not less than one hundred and eighty two days during the immediately preceding one financial year.<sup>8</sup>

### **Sole Proprietorship and One Person Company: the difference**

The concept of OPC allows a single person to run a company limited by shares, and Sole proprietorship means an entity where it is run and owned by one individual and where there is no distinction between the owner and the business. The distinction between both the structures is as follows:

**Limited Liability** - Fundamentally the basic difference between a sole proprietorship and an OPC is the way and manner in which the liability is treated in an OPC. OPC is different from sole proprietorship because it is a completely separate entity and that is the distinction between the promoter and the company. The liability of the share holder will be limited to the unpaid subscription money in his name. On the other hand the liability in a sole proprietorship, the

person/owner is alone liable for the claims which will be made against the business.

**Tax Bracket** - Though the concept of an OPC has been incorporated in the Companies Act, 2013 but the concept of same does not exist in tax laws as yet, as a result an OPC can be put in the same bracket of taxation as other private companies. According to Income Tax Act, 1961 a private limited company is under the bracket of 30% on total income with an additional surcharge of 5% if the income exceeds 10 million with an addition to 3% of education cess.

**Succession** - In an OPC there is a nominee designated by the member. The nominee which will be a Natural Born citizen of India and who resides in India. The nominee shall in the event of death of the member become a member of the company and will be responsible for the running of the company. But in the case of sole proprietorship this can only happen through an execution of WILL which may or may not be challenged in the court of law.

**Compliances** - A One Person Company has to file annual returns etc just like a normal company and would also need to get its accounts audited in the same manner. On the other hand a sole proprietorship would only need to get audited under the provisions of Section 44 AB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 once its turnover crosses the certain threshold.

### **Salient Features of One Person Company**

An OPC can be formed under any of below categories :

- Company limited by guarantee.
- Company limited by shares
- An OPC limited by shares shall comply with following requirements :
- Shall have minimum [paid up capital of INR 1 Lac
- Restricts the right to transfer its shares
- Prohibits any invitations to public to subscribe for the securities of the company.

An OPC is required to give a legal identity by specifying a name under which the activities of the business could be carried on. The words 'One Person Company' should be mentioned below the name of the company, wherever the name is affixed, used or engraved.

The member of an OPC has to nominate a nominee with the nominee's written consent, and file it with the Registrar of Companies (RoC)<sup>9</sup>. This nominee in the event of death or in event of any other incapacity, shall become a member of

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<sup>6</sup> Permanent Account Number

<sup>7</sup> Tax Deduction Account Number

<sup>8</sup> Available on

<https://www.mca.gov.in/MinistryV2/onepersocompany.html>

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<sup>9</sup> Registrar of Companies

an OPC. The member of an OPC at any time can change the name of the nominee providing a notice to the RoC in such manner as prescribed. On account of Death of a member, the nominee is automatically entitled for all shares and liabilities of OPC.

### **Privileges to the One Person Company**

An OPC has certain privileges and exemptions which are not available to private companies. Such exemptions are enlisted for your ready reference:

Signatures on Annual Returns – Section 92 of the Companies Act,2013

It is provided in section 92 of The Companies Act, 2013, that the annual returns in the case of One Person Company shall be signed by the company secretary or where there is no company secretary, then by the director of the company.

Holding Annual General Meetings – Section 122 of the Companies Act,2013  
Section 122(1) of The Companies Act,2013, provides that the provisions of S.98, S.100 to S.111(both inclusive) are not applicable to One Person Company. Therefore, provisions relating to General Meetings, Extra Ordinary General Meeting and Notice Convening to General Meeting are not applicable to One Person Company. However, for fulfilling the purposes of S.114 of the Companies Act,2013, where any business is required to be transacted at an Annual General Meeting, or other General Meeting of the company by means of an ordinary or special resolution, it shall be sufficient if the resolution is communicated by the member of the company and entered in the minutes book which is required to be maintained U/s 118 and signed and dated by the member and such date shall be deemed to be the date of meeting under the purposes of Companies Act,2013.

Board Meetings and Directors – Section 149, 152 & 173 of the Act

One Person Company needs to have one director. It can have maximum of 15 directors which can also be increased by passing a special resolution as in case of any other company. For the purposes of holding board meetings, in case of a OPC which has only One director, it shall be sufficient compliance if all resolutions required to be passed by such a company at a board meeting are entered in a minute book – signed and dated by the member and such date shall be deemed to have the date of the board meeting for all the purposes under Companies Act, 2013.

Signatures on Financial Statements - Section 134 and 137 of the Act.

The OPC shall file with the Registrar of Companies a copy of financial statements duly adopted by its members along with all the documents which are required to be attached to such financial statement, within 180 days from the closure of the financial year along with cash flow statements. The financial statement shall be signed by only one director and the annual return shall be signed by the company secretary and the director, and in case if there is no company secretary then only by the director.

Contracts by One Person Company – Section 193 of the Act.

The new Companies Act, 2013 gives special attention to the contracts which will be entered by One Person Company.

If the company fails to comply with the provisions as to providing the information to the RoC then it shall be liable for punishment of fine which will be not less than twenty thousand rupees and extend to one lakh rupees and the imprisonment for a term which may extend upto 6 months.

### **Drawbacks of One Person Company**

Once we have decided to register an OPC we should be aware of the cons of an OPC also. Pros we have already seen.

We can only incorporate only one OPC. The law does not permit the incorporation of more than one OPC by the same owner. This is the same case with regards to the nominee of an OPC also. A nominee of an OPC cannot be a nominee of another OPC.

A minor cannot become a nominee or can hold shares of a beneficial interest in an OPC.

An OPC cannot enjoy the status of an OPC after achieving the ceiling limit as prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013. The rules state that where the paid-up capital of a PC exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs and its average annual turnover exceed Rs.2 crores. Upon crossing the above-mentioned threshold it should be converted to a private or public company. The conversion should take place within 6 months.

It cannot voluntarily convert into a private or public company unless it has completed two years from the date of incorporation except in point (3). Many of us feel that the cost of registration is cheaper than that of the private company. But in practice, that is not the case. The cost of registration depends upon the authorized capital.

An OPC also has a list of compliances::

to file an Income Tax return (ITR)

to file an annual return with Registrar of companies (ROC)

to get its account audited by the chartered accountant in practice.

to file its GST returns

to file its TDS Returns etc.

It is difficult for an OPC to get financial aid. It cannot issue shares. The only additional financial aid available is loans from banks.

### **The Scope for Improvement**

In light of the above critical analysis of the concept of One Person Company and Inter-country comparison the author as student would suggest following changes to be introduced with respect to this concept in order to further its objectives more effectively and without any ambiguity:

No restriction should be imposed upon incorporation of a One Person Company based upon the distinction between natural and legal person.

The conditions regarding citizenship and residents in India should be relaxed and even foreign companies and NRIs should be allowed to incorporate a One Person Company.

The Act should recognize the concept of transferred One Person Company. This means that in the event a private limited company falls short of the minimum number of member requirement under the Act, such companies should be treated as a One Person Company. This will ensure protection of national resources.

Income Tax Act, 1961 should recognize the concept of One Person Company by providing for a different tax treatment to such companies in order to encourage more people to incorporate such companies.

The procedural requirements to be complied by a One Person Company a recommendable. However, they should be relaxed keeping in mind the fact that too many formalities might discourage individuals to opt for incorporation of such companies.

### **Conclusion**

Though the concept of an OPC is still very fresh in Indian entrepreneurship and thus very rebellious, it will take time for such a new concept to be incorporated with efficiency, but as the time passes, an OPC will have a sparkling future and it will be embraced as a most successful business concept. The reason behind it is the incorporation of same is less paper work, one person can form a company without any additional shareholder, and if the member is willing to add shareholders, all he needs to do is to modify the Memorandum of Association and file it before Registrar of Company. Small

entrepreneurs will grow, be it weaver, traders, artisans, small to mid-level entrepreneurs, OPC is a bright future for them to grow and to get a recognition. Foreign Investors will be dealing with one member to establish a corporate relationship and not with a score of shareholders/directors where there are more chances for disparity in Ideas, concepts etc. for a business to grow. In upcoming years the impact of an OPC will be remarkable and it is a promising future for Indian Entrepreneurship. Expectedly, there will be good Foreign Investments, Joint Ventures, and Mergers etc. An OPC is doing well in European Countries, In United States, Australia the same is resulting in strengthening the economy of the countries. In India when the expert committee of Dr. JJ Irani proposed the concept of an OPC, it was solely aimed for the structured organized business, with a different legal entity altogether and to organize the private sector of the entrepreneurship, which indeed is expected to be done, along with a significant growth in Indian Economy benefiting the country on the Global Level. The benefit of OPC is the less pressure for compliance burden. The responsibility of members is less in OPC. It is a remarkable feature of Companies Act, 2013. But the limitations of a person not being eligible to incorporate more than a One Person Company or become nominee in more than one company are also there. Also, an OPC cannot carry out non-banking financial investment activities.

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## **Crime against Dalits: A Sociological Analysis from Indian Perspective**

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### **Abstract**

Caste based divisions are very prominently observed in our Indian society. In this society upper castes have been enjoyed higher status. On the other hand, lower castes and Dalits have been faced different types of social discrimination. Society has been seen them as leftover food. Upper castes have always been behaved with them in a very harsh way. They don't felt sorry for that. Contrarily mainstream society has been seen it as their societal norm or tradition. In their day to day life Dalits and other lower castes have been faced various kinds of humiliation, insult, slander and so on and they are quiet accustomed with these. In every sphere of our society they have been faced such type of misconduct from the members of upper castes. In such way mainstream society has been tried to socially boycott them. Even sometimes upper caste people have been attacked them for some trivial reasons and in maximum cases they don't get justice for those brutalities. This practice is still valid in our modern Indian society. Frequently we have been heard about different crime incidences where Dalits are mostly victimised by the people of upper castes. Civil society, media, human rights activists have been tried to mobilise people against those but their all efforts have been stopped very soon. In such way society has been tried to suppress their voice. Still now we don't observe any change. This article has been tried to understand different incidences in which Dalits had been victimised in different ways. For preparing this article I have been used 10 case studies. I have been mainly collected data from different secondary sources and finally I have not been observed any significant change of this brutal practice.

**Key words:** crime, Dalits, victim, society, caste, misconduct

### **Introduction:**

Indian traditional caste system has been created different types of caste-based discrimination. For thousands of years such practices have been existed here. So, society has been viewed these as 'normal'. Even we can find the reference of such discriminatory practices in different religious texts. The writers of these sacred texts had also been portrayed different lower castes and Dalits in a very derogatory way. These lower castes and Dalits have been aware about that and they have been regularly experienced that. So, they have been obliged to live as out caste and therefore, they are not able to integrate themselves with the mainstream society. Society has also been seen them as 'polluted'. Previously, these people had been viewed as 'Untouchables' but now they have been considered as Scheduled Castes (SCs). In this paper I have been discussed about the experiences of Dalits which they have been faced in their daily life. These people are not so tall or fair complexion. Generally they have been engaged with different unclean jobs. According to our traditional Indian mind set-up very easily we can associate traits like: dark

skin colour, ugliness, shortness etc. with lower castes. On the other hand, traits like fair skin complexion, beauty, tallness etc. are associated with the upper castes. So, therefore those who have dark skin colour or those who are not tall or good looking for their ethnic identity have been faced various types of taunting, bullying, slandering by the upper castes. Notions like purity-pollution, sins-virtuous, heaven-hell etc. are variously attached with Indian caste system. Mainly the thinking of upper castes or mainstream population is very much guided by these notions. Even the shadows of lower castes have been polluted upper castes. So, the upper castes have always been tried to maintain physical as well as social distance from the lower castes.

Regularly in newspaper or some other media we have seen several news on Dalit attacks. In all cases Dalits are the main victim of such caste atrocity. They have been faced such type of vulnerability for their socially background identity. From the long past they had been faced such type of subjugation. In 21<sup>st</sup> century these have been changed only in forms but still these have been existed (Nagla, 2013). After seven decades of independence



their economic status has been little bit changed but that has been unable to change society's attitude towards them. In some cases, this type of derogatory practice has been worked in a very silent and invisible way. In Indian society it has been practiced for thousands of years and obviously it has been hampered the progress of our society in various ways. As a result, it has been developed the feeling of inequality amongst different groups of our society. From these discussions I can say that caste is very much present in our mind.

Even in our everyday life we have been tried to see all incidences through the lens of caste. In the following I have given two such examples:

On last 1<sup>st</sup> August 2021, P. V. Sindhu has won a bronze medal in Tokyo Olympic. Thereafter, people have been started searching about her caste identity in Google. On 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2021 it was the most searched topic in Google. Who have been searched this? Google said it has been mostly searched by the people of Telengana, Haryana, U. P, Bihar, Delhi and Rajasthan. As a student of Sociology I am not surprised by such behaviour. It's our common practice. We love to do such ridicule job. We don't want to see a girl as achiever. We don't want to discuss about her success. We just want to know about her caste or religious identity. Is she a Hindu girl or Muslim girl? Is she an upper caste Brahmin or a Dalit?...these are very important to us. Similar things have also been happened in Lovlina Borgohain's case. After she has been assured a medal in Tokyo Olympic in Boxing, people have been started searching about her religion. People from different corners of our country have been surfed about her religion. Mostly people from Manipur, Goa, Assam, Kerala, West Bengal and Odisha have been searched for it. This is our mind set-up. We don't want to see others' success as their terrific achievement. We want to see everything through the lens of gender, caste or religious identity. Though it is very unfortunate but it is very much true (Sengar, 2021).

Such practice is not only confined in our Indian society. It has been also existed as well as practiced in different corners of the globe. Very recently in America, we have been observed a huge movement regarding Black Lives Matter. Now it has been a burning issue of that society because last year a Black man

named George Floyd (age 46 year) had been murdered in Minneapolis by a police officer. Thereafter, Black people had been organised this movement. From long past, African and American had been co-existed there. But still there is some violence and conflict among these two ethnic groups. After murder of that Blackman, a nationwide tension had been developed there. As response of that incident we had seen huge street protests. Civil society had been mobilised strong protest against this killing. U.S. president and U.S. armed forces had been tried to heal the situation and publicly U.S. military armed force had been apologized for that incident.

Throughout the history there had been many incidences of such kind of brutality and it is very unfortunate that in many cases such kind of barbarity had been happened within the existing state power-structure. Different kinds of negative emotions like- humiliation, pain, violence, oppression etc. are basically associated with racism. Previous societal values, norms and perceptions all have been changed but brutality is not been changed. Practice of racism and inequality both had been enrooted in the history of U.S. The country is very much sensitive about its racist past. Still now U. S. has been celebrate the Liberation Day on June 19. On that day people have been taken red beverages like- red soda pop or shop at different black owned stores. In this way they have been educated themselves about the historic significance of this remarkable day. In 1865 some enslaved people had been freed on this day. So, this day is called Emancipation Day. President Abraham Lincoln had been played the role of a torch bearer in this regard. During his presidentship he had signed the Emancipation proclamation. In this way he had been ended this inhuman practice. So, racism and inequality have a long history in their culture and still now somehow these have been existed there. These have been very much existed in their head and these have been very much present in their environment.

There is a popular academic concept i.e., "critical race theory" which has been popularly used by the theorists and intellectuals for explaining the influential role of racism in shaping U.S's legal systems, policies and so on. This theory has been explained race as a socially constructed idea. It explains how tactically white people have been enjoyed all

privileges still now. By using their white supremacy they have been dominated as well as controlled every spheres of their society. In this way even now they have been tried to oppress Blacks.

From the above discussion we can say that there is a very close association between caste and race. At first, colonialists had been tried to view caste through the lens of race. Renowned scholars had been tried to draw a relation between caste and race. They claimed, higher castes have always been maintained one kind of affinity with Europeans. Jyotiba Phule also said the same. According to Phule, Brahmans of our society have been behaved like colonisers. From long past they have been subjugated lower castes. Colonisers had been behaved in same way with native inhabitants. Similar kinds of cruelty have also been practiced by the White Europeans with American Indians or Africans. There Whites have been behaved as *Aryans* and they have been behaved with others as *Dravidians*. So, in our Indian society we have seen Brahminical domination and on the other hand in European society we have been noticed the domination of White. Similar kind of discrimination has been existed in both society. As a result of such practice Dalit movement or Black movements had been emerged. In this paper I have been tried to explore different aspects of Dalit exploitation (Felski and Friedman, 2013).

#### **Rationale of the study:**

In every 15 minutes, a crime has been committed against some Dalits. After seven decades of independence it has been happened in our country. This is the cruel reality of this country. Here Dalits have been bound to live in such vulnerable condition. Few days before we have got first Dalit chief minister in Punjab. But the overall situation of Dalits are not satisfactory. Therefore, this issue needs some attention (Sengupta, 2021).

#### **Objective of the Study:**

In this paper I have been tried to understand the present conditions of Dalits. Mainly I have been focused on the situation of Indian Dalits.

#### **Literature Review:**

Ancient texts had also been highlighted on the issue of caste discrimination. Those texts had been described higher castes as superior, pure, clean and lower castes as inferior, impure and dirty. In his article "Dharma and Caste in Mahabharata", Rudrangshu Mukherjee said

narratives related to the discrimination of caste or domination of upper castes were also present in our different sacred texts. We have found this type of discriminatory explanation in *Manusmriti*, *Vedanta*, *Gita*, *Puranas*, *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. Writers of those texts had also been portrayed higher castes as 'dominant' and lower castes as 'silent'. In such way higher caste still been tried to suppress the voice of the lower caste. They are very much present in our society but society has always been ignored their presence (Mukherjee, 2021).

Regularly these people have been tortured in various ways by the upper castes but in most of the cases they don't get justice and such trend has been increasing gradually. In 2006, the percentage of such cases was 5.3% and thereafter we have been observing an increasing trend. In 2012, 33655 such cases had been reported; in 2013, 39408 cases had been reported and in 2014, 47064 cases had been reported all over India in which Dalit people had been affected in some ways. In such way crimes against Dalits have been gradually increasing. (Dabas, 2016).

Dalit women have been faced different types of sexual harassment. Sometimes higher caste men have been engaged with some sexuality with lower caste women. Mainly in their work place, they have been faced this type of incidence by their employers or colleagues but in most of the cases victim women don't get any justice. These women are poor, illiterate or little bit educated. Therefore, they don't know where to go. How to handle all these nuisance and therefore they have been decided to keep silence. Their employers have taken those opportunities. They have power and money. So, they can control and influence everything. These are very common happenings and day by day these have been increasing (Alam, 2017). Apart from these, now insult, humiliation etc. are considered as major offence. Such types of cases are recorded under The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. From 2017 NCRB regularly published such data. In 2017 total 5775 cases had been recorded under this SC/ST Act. Amongst those 3172 (55%) cases were related to Dalit insult or humiliation. There were 63 cases regarding social boycott, in 12 cases Dalits were prevented from using different public spaces. In different times Dalits are the worst victims

of land related offences. Such type of 16 cases were reported in Himachal Pradesh and in Karnataka another 16 such cases were also reported. Still now upper castes people have objected Dalits in different public spaces. Such type of incident is also offensive. Such types of incidences were recorded from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala. Such type of 57 social boycott cases were reported from UP. By mentioning those NCRB data I have been tried to express the present condition of Dalits.

Sometimes the members of mainstream society have been used different derogatory terms to dissociate these communities from their mainstream society. For example-generally Meghwal (leather-workers) are called *Meghvanshi*, carpenters are called *Khati* etc. Similarly Vishwakarma, Blamiki all are lower castes. Mainly they are scavengers and mainstream society has always been tried to ridicule them by using different derogatory terms or teasing-names. Their territorial symbolism is also been framed their identity. Raikas of Rajasthan are oftenly called '*Bhut*' (the ghost) by other sedentary castes because they are engaged in camel breeding, animal grazing etc. For their work they have been bound to travel in some odd places. According to local folklore these places are very much favourite to the ghosts. Therefore, these people have been called '*Bhut*' by other community (Srivastava, 1997).

Black and Dalits both have a very long history of subjugation. Both had been heavily victimised by the historic incidence like slavery and social exclusion. For long years both had been faced different forms of caste-based discrimination. The word '*asprasya*' (untouchable) had been firstly used in *Visnumrti*. This text had been portrayed '*asprasyas*' in a very derogatory way. Through his writings Phule had always been tried to express the grimly nature of Indian caste system. Ambedkar had been heavily criticised this system. In twentieth century Ambedkar with his liberation movement had been tried to find out an alternative way out (Nagla, 2013).

From their very childhood lower castes have been grown up with such ignorance. So, they have already been lost their all fears regarding death. Blacks have been experiencing the same situation in American society. There Blacks have been enjoyed very restricted life chances. Sociologist Elijah

Anderson described it as a 'color society' where all things have been divided on the basis of color. There racism is an everyday practice. Blacks have been harassed by the traffic police while they are driving. They have been stopped frequently by the traffic police. White drivers have not been faced such type of torment in road. Black celebrities are also been faced different kinds of discrimination for their distinct racial identity. Blacks (including celebrities) have been frequently faced experience like- frisking for possible shop lifting in their local areas. In regular life they have been faced such type of embarrassing situation (Anderson, 1999).

Mainstream society has always been seen them as 'other' for their racial difference. Post-colonial thinker Edward Said has also been discussed on this issue. He has been infused by the writings of Karl Marx and Michel Foucault. In his book "Orientalism" (1978) he said East is not only a geographically distinct place, it has a distinct culture. For explaining this argument he has been given example from Western art and literature and according to him these had been explained East as an exotic place. So, all the European literature and art had been tried to explain East in a stereotypical way. In all cases they had been tried to explain Orient in a different way. According to their explanation Orient is a distinct place which is completely different from the West.

In previous days East was the colony of different western countries. By using Foucaultian concept of power, Said argued, for a long time West had been exercised their power over Orient (i.e., the East). Therefore West (Occident) has always been explained East (Orient) as an inferior way. In parallel way social scientists and policy makers (like-World Bank) has been distinguished all countries into different categories like developed countries (first world) and developing countries (third world) (Said,1979).

#### **Methodology:**

I have prepared this paper on basis of ten case studies. In those cases Dalits had been victimised in some ways. From those cases I have been tried to draw some conclusion.

#### **Analysis:**

In the following I have been mentioned different case studies and on the basis of those I have drawn a general conclusion.

**Case-1:**

On last 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 a Dalit boy named Vikas Kumar Jatav (age 17) had been shot in Domkhera village of Amroha district in Uttar Pradesh. He had been visited local Shiva temple 5 days before and upper caste people were not pleased with that incident. Therefore, four upper caste youth had been shot him.

According to his father on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2020, Vikas had been visited local Shiva temple in Domkhera village of Amroha district. There some people from upper castes had been tried to stop him but he didn't bothered that and finally he entered. There he had been offered prayers. After finishing that, several upper caste villagers had been thrashed him. At first when his family had been informed police, then, police had been refused to register an FIR. Thereafter on last 5<sup>th</sup> September 2020 those youths had come their house and dragged Vikas out. One of them had been finished him and thereafter they had been run away. After such horrific incidence police had been arrested those youths but after that police had been discharged all of them. Police said, it was just a matter of quarrel which had been developed from a football match (Carvalho,2020).

**Case-2:**

On last 14<sup>th</sup> September,2020 a 19 year old Dalit girl had been raped in Hathras district of Uttar Pradesh by four upper caste men. She had been badly injured in that incidence and then she had been admitted in a Delhi hospital on last 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2020. Before admitting there she had been repeatedly harassed by different authorities. Finally after 2 weeks she had been expired in the same hospital. Thereafter police had brought her dead body in the same night and locked her whole family inside their house and burnt the body in local cremation ground (Ara,2020).

**Case-3:**

In October, 2020 another brutal incidence had been happened in Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh. There some upper caste people had been beaten a 65 years old man and his grandson. Thereafter, they had been pressurised the old man to drink his own urine. Then police had been arrested the main accused but police had been failed to arrest his other associates (India.com News Desk,2020).

**Case-4:**

Another inhuman incidence had been happened in Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh.

There a brutal incidence of acid attack had been occurred in which three girls from the same Dalit family had been victimised. Their family and police said that they had been slept at night and then the attackers had been thrown acids on them. Then their family had been admitted them in hospitals and doctors said that 30% of the elder sister, 20% of the second sister had been burnt. Comparatively their younger sister had been less affected. But police had been unable to arrest the accused (Hindustan Times, 2020).

**Case-5:**

Seven members of a Dalit family had been beaten on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 in Gujrat. It was the incidence of Una town of Gir Somnath district. There 7 members of a Dalit family tried to skinning a dead cow. Therefore, they had been battered. They were beaten by the *gau rakshaks*. Very badly they had been crushed them with iron rods and sticks and immediately that video had been circulated through social media. Thereafter police had been arrested them (Kateshiya, 2016).

**Case-6:**

Another same type of incidence had been occurred in Mirchpur, Hissar (Haryana) on 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2010. In this incident 18 Dalit home were fired and two people (17 year old a girl and her 60 year old father) were burnt alive. This brutal incidence was happened for a very trivial issue. At the night of 21<sup>st</sup> April, a Jat boy named Rajinder Pali was passed by a Balmiki colony on his bike. A dog barked at him. Rajinder was very much angreed with that incident and then it had been turned into a communal violence. Balmikis and Jats both were engaged in that incidence and Jats were very badly beaten the Balmikis. In such ways there Dalits had been victimised by the upper caste (Yadav, 2020).

**Case-7:**

On last 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2021 another rape had been taken place in Mathura of U. P. There a Dalit girl aged 17 had been raped. Two people had been engaged in that brutal incidence. After such brutality they had been thrown her on road from a 2<sup>nd</sup> floor balcony. The girl had been badly injured in that incidence and her backbone had been severely damaged (Team Latestly, 2021).

**Case-8:**

In 24<sup>th</sup> July 2021, an inhuman incidence had been happened in Rajasthan. There a Dalit man and his son from Gohar Ka Tala village

of Barmer district had been beaten by 15 upper caste men. On that day Raichand Meghwal and his son Ramesh went a grocery shop. Then that group had been attacked them. There were 15 upper caste men. They had been beaten them severely and thereafter they had been forced Raichand to drink their urine and they had been badly assaulted him by using casteist slurs. The father and the son both had been badly injured by that incident. They had been broken a tooth of Raichand and a leg of his son Ramesh. Both of their hands had been heavily injured by this attack. After this brutal incidence they had been sent to the local medical care centre. After first aid they had been sent to the Barmer Medical College. Police had been launched a FIR against those 15. Amongst them Khet Singh was the main accused. Raichand Meghwal and Khet Singh were known to each other and they had some old quarrel and therefore, very planfully he had been made this attack (India Today, 2021).

#### **Case-9:**

Recently a very promising academician has been rejected for the post of Vice-chancellor. It is the incidence of a very reputed educational institution of our country. That professor claimed that he had been rejected for that post only for his lower caste identity. According to him, total 40 candidates had been applied for that post and only 10 candidates had been called for interview and obviously all of them from privileged caste background (Mohanty, 2020).

#### **Case-10:**

In August, 2021 a nine year old Dalit girl had been raped by a priest and his other three associates in Delhi. Thereafter, her body had been cremated by the attackers. In that case police had also been harassed the victim's family but finally, police had been arrested those four (Taskin, 2021).

#### **Conclusion:**

From the above case studies I can conclude that Dalits have been faced such kind of discrimination in different spheres of our social life. Therefore, it can be said that caste is very much present in today's Indian society. Though our constitution doesn't support such practice but still this kind of narrowness is very much buried in our mind. This type of discrimination is not only confined in Indian society rather it has also been practiced in other societies. It has been practiced from long before. Therefore, we don't question about

these. We have been accustomed to see these as 'our traditional practice'. These should be stopped. Though they are lower caste but they have some skill. They have some efficacy. By using those always they have been serving for our society. Therefore, they need some respect and it's our society's responsibility to ensure that.

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## **The Effects of Yogic Practices on Agility of Women Hockey and Basketball Players**

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### **Abstract**

Yoga and exercise are two faces of the same coin, both are essential to human beings and to the sports persons for maintaining physical balance and mental health. Yoga develops and strengthens the muscle fibre, physiological conditions whereas physical exercises strengthen muscles and enhance physical fitness. In this view the investigators have made an effort to find out the effect of asana on motor related variables of women college players of Hockey and Basketball for this, achievement players were randomly assigned into two groups; one experimental and the other, control group. Each group consisted of 100 players, and were further divided into 50 each for experimental and control group. Experimental group practicing yoga asanas for a period of Six weeks while control group was not assigned. The analyses of data show that yogic practices effectiveness in developing Motor variables.

**Key word-** Agility, Test, control group, experimental group, yogic practice

### **Introduction**

Nowadays, lack of physical activity is the norm due to the complex life style. Consequently there exists anxiety, stress and unhappiness. People's greed for material wealth results in ill health, obesity, hypertension et al, leading to pre-mature deaths. To overcome these problems, people find yoga and other physical exercises essential. Along with providing recreation, sports and games also builds up motor control and coordination skills, which aids healthy competition. Muscles become strong and also the participation spirit increases. There will be absence of diseases as sports and games would provide stability and fitness (Joshi, 2005).

### **Objectives of the Study**

To find out the effect of yogic practices and asanas on Agility performance of basketball and hockey players.

### **Research Design**

Two hundred college level basketball and hockey players were selected for the study. The subjects were divided randomly into two groups A and B. Each group consisted of 100 subjects each in hockey as well as basketball. They were further divided into 50 each for Experimental (A) and Control

Group (B). Group A underwent a programme of selected yogic practices whereas Group B was not given any intervention.

### **Agility test**

Illinois run test is used to test athlete's speed and agility in general. The resources required for the test are a flat surface, 8 cones, stop watch, ground marking and an assistant.

### **Marking:**

The length of the test marking is 10mtr and the width (distance between the Start and finish points) is 5 meter on the track with 5 lanes. 4 cones were used to mark the start, finish and the two turning points. Each cone in the centre is spaced at 3.3mtr apart (Figure 1.1).

### **Procedure:**

The players lie face down on the floor at the starting point. Their foot is behind the starting line. Upon the assistant's command, the subject runs around the five zigzag cones as instructed by the tester. Finally the subject runs towards the finishing point which is considered as one trial (Figure 1.1). The assistant records the total time taken from his command to the completion of the course (Mackenzie, 2005).

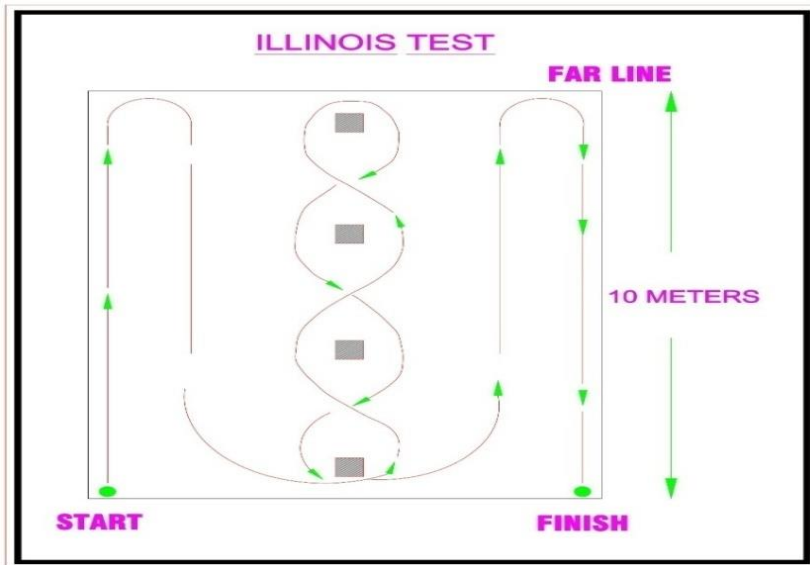
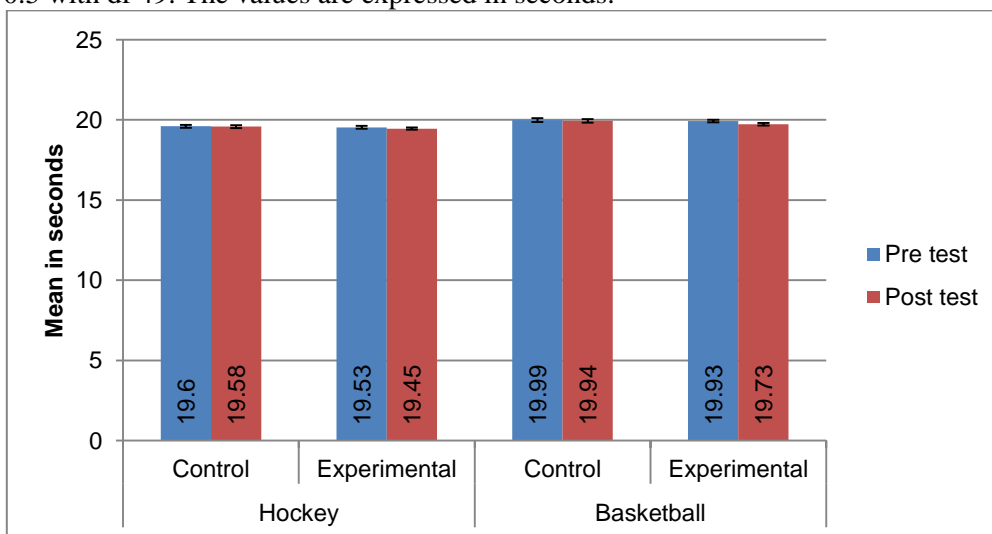


Figure 1.1. The layout of the and markings of Illinois Agility Run Test

Table 1.1, Statistical values of Performance of Hockey and Basketball Control Groups (HCG and BCG) and Experimental Groups (HEG and BEG) in agility test

Game	Group	Test	N	Mean	“t” value	“p” value
Hockey	Control	Pre	50	19.60 ± 0.09	1.88	0.066 <sup>NS</sup>
		Post	50	19.58 ± 0.09		
	Experimental	Pre	50	19.53 ± 0.09	2.50	0.016 <sup>S</sup>
		Post	50	19.45 ± 0.07		
Basketball	Control	Pre	50	19.99 ± 0.12	1.86	0.069 <sup>NS</sup>
		Post	50	19.94 ± 0.11		
	Experimental	Pre	50	19.93 ± 0.08	3.31	0.002 <sup>HS</sup>
		Post	50	19.73 ± 0.08		

Note. Values are given as Mean ± SD for groups of fifty subjects each. The level of significance is taken at 0.5 with df 49. The values are expressed in seconds.





**Figure 1.2** The pre test and post test performance of control and experimental sub-groups of both Basketball and Hockey groups in Illinois Agility test.

The above Figure 1.2 indicates that the post test values of Experimental group significantly improved their performances in the Illinois agility test in comparison with the pre test group. The Control group did not show any significant improvement in post test performance of agility level.

Level of agility in HCG in pre test is 19.60 and in post test 19.58 with which is not significant with  $t = 1.88, p = 0.066 > 0.05$  and in HEG before the yoga practice the score was 19.53 and after is 19.45 which is statistically significant with

$t = 2.50, p = 0.016 < 0.05$ . Level of agility in BEG before the yoga practice was 19.93 and after was 19.73 which is highly significant with  $t = 3.31, p = 0.002 < 0.01$  and in BCG pre test score is 19.99 and in post test 19.94 which is not significant with  $t = 1.86, p = 0.069 > 0.01$ . So it can be concluded that the yogic practice helps the Experimental group to improve their agility for both the games. Therefore the  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  that Yogic practices results in improvement in agility of both Hockey and Basketball players is accepted.

Table 1.1A

*Comparison of effect of Yogic Practices on agility between the Experimental and Control Group of Hockey and Basketball.*

Groups	Test	Sub Groups	N	Mean $\pm$ SD	“z” value	“p” value
Hockey	Pre Post	Control	50	0.019 $\pm$ 0.07	2.01	0.047 <sup>S</sup>
		Experimental	50	0.081 $\pm$ 0.23		
Basketball	Pre Post	Control	50	0.056 $\pm$ 0.22	2.14	0.035 <sup>S</sup>
		Experimental	50	0.203 $\pm$ 0.43		

*Note.* Values are given as Mean  $\pm$  SD for groups of fifty subjects each. The level of significance is taken at 0.5. The values are expressed in seconds.

Among hockey players change in the HEG is 0.081 which is significantly higher compared to change in HCG 0.019 with  $z = 2.01, p = 0.047 < 0.05$ . So yoga is effective in improving agility in hockey players. Among

basketball players change in the BEG is 0.203 which is significant when compared to BCG which is 0.056 with  $z = 2.14, p = 0.035 < 0.05$ . So yoga is effective in improving agility in Basketball players also. Yoga is useful to both the groups; though agility test result shows more effectiveness in basketball players (Table 1.1A).

Table 1.2B

*Comparison of the Effects of Yogic Practices on the agility performance between Hockey and Basketball players in control and experimental groups.*

Subgroups	Group	N	Mean $\pm$ SD	“z” value	“p” value
Control	Hockey	50	0.02 $\pm$ 0.07	1.17	0.245 <sup>NS</sup>
	Basketball	50	0.06 $\pm$ 0.22		
Experimental	Hockey	50	0.08 $\pm$ 0.23	1.75	0.083 <sup>NS</sup>
	Basketball	50	0.20 $\pm$ 0.43		

*Note.* Values are given as Mean  $\pm$  SD for groups of fifty subjects each. The level of significance is taken at 0.5. The values are expressed in seconds. There is no significant difference between the effect of Yogasana practice on agility of both the control groups (HCG and BCG) where ‘z’=1.17,  $p = 0.245 > 0.05$  and also both the experimental groups (HEG and BEG) with ‘z’=1.75,

$p = 0.083 > 0.05$ . So yoga is equally effective among Hockey and Basketball players (Table 1.1B).

Table 1.2 represents the effect of yogic practice intervention on dynamic balance of Control Group and Experimental groups. The results show that in all the groups there is no significant difference before and after the experimental intervention.

**Conclusion:**

. This study has shown significant improvement in agility of both Hockey and Basketball players.. It was concluded agility can be increased with selected asanas. The selected variables are indispensable for better performances in skill intense games like hockey and basketball.

**Recomandetion**

Coaches /trainers can utilize the outcome of the study in their training programme. Finally it helps the Physical Education Teachers to recommend Yoga for other sports as well. The duration of the training recorded the benefits of short term effects of yoga which may help to improve the sports performance.

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## Women Employment in Scheduled Commercial Banks

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### **Abstract:**

Indian vision 2020 emphasizes improve the banking of India from the present 11<sup>th</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> among 207 countries given in the world development report in term of the GDP. This would call for considerable investment in the infrastructure and this would be a challenge to the banking and financial system. The Nationalization of the Indian Banking Sector in 1969 was the first major step to reduce gender discrimination against women in banking and insurance sectors and has provided opportunity for women empowerment. The employment pattern of Indian women has changed significantly since the 1970s. Technology has played a really important role in this transformation. Job-seekers find jobs in banks more attractive and more suitable to their nature. The present paper is an attempt to study the Women Employment in Scheduled Commercial Banks. This paper shows that Percentage of women at officers level, clerk level and subordinate level in scheduled commercial banks in India. This paper observed that the percentage of women employed in various bank groups at various levels of scheduled commercial banks, the highest percentage of female employees is for clerical grade at 27% posts followed by officer's grade with 23%.

**Key Words:** Banking Sector, Women, Empowerment, Employment.

### **Introduction:**

The Indian banking has come a long way from being a dormant business entity to being a highly active and dynamic entity. This change is mainly due to the large dose of liberalization and economic reforms that have allowed banks to find new business opportunity instead generating revenue for traditional systems. Financial sector reforms in 1991 have changed the face of Indian Banking. The banking industry has moved gradually from a regulated environment to a deregulated market economy. The market developments kindly by liberalisation and globalisation have resulted in changes in the intermediation and globalizations have resulted in changes in the intermediation role of banks. In the recent times the pace of change has been more significant in recent times with technology acted as a catalyst. Indian nationalised banks continue to be the major lender in the economy due to their sheer size and penetrative networks which assured them high deposits mobilization. The Indian banking can be broadly categorized in to nationalised (Govt. Owned), Private Banks & Specialised banking institutions. India is a developing country. In order to appropriately assess the socio-economic circumstances in the country, it is important to study the percentage of women in economic workforce.

According to the 2011 Census, the workforce participation rate for females is 25.51% against 53.26% for males. Rural sector has a better female workforce participation rate of 30.02% compared with 53.03% for males whereas for urban sector. The participation rate of females trails at 15.44% against 53.76% for males. 41.1% of female main and marginal workers are agricultural labourers, 24.0% are cultivators, 5.7% are household. As per Census 2011, a total of 20.5% women were employed in the organized sector in 2011 with 18.1% working in the public sector and 24.3% in the private. The labour force participation rate for women across all ages was 25.3 in rural sector and 15.5 in urban sector as compared with 55.3 and 56.3 for men in the rural and urban areas.

### **Objectives of Research Paper:**

1. To study Percentage of women at Officers levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks.
2. To study Percentage of women at Clerks levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks.
3. To study Percentage of women at Subordinates levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks.

### **Research Methodology of Research Paper:**

The present study is based on secondary data. This data has used for getting a real result from research paper. Secondary data has been collected from the Books,

Journals, Census Reports, National Sample Survey office, Basic Statistical , Social Statistics Division, National Statistical office,

Ministry of Statistics and programme implementation Govt. of India , Government Web-Portal etc.

**Table No.1**

**Percent women employed in various Bank-Groups at Officers levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks**

Table no.1 shows that, Percentage of women working in various Bank-Groups at Officers levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks. The percentage of women working in various bank groups at officers' levels of scheduled commercial banks during the period under study ranged from 17 to 25.

	Bank Group	Officers				
		2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rural	State Bank of India	7%	13%	13%	13%	16%
	Nationalised Banks	8%	13%	15%	14%	17%
	Foreign Banks	13%	14%	14%	14%	9%
	Regional Rural Banks	3%	4%	6%	7%	10%
	Private Sector Banks	14%	12%	11%	10%	14%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Semi Urban	State Bank of India & its associates	11%	25%	26%	26%	26%
	Nationalised Banks	12%	17%	19%	21%	12%
	Foreign Banks	17%	19%	13%	12%	18%
	Regional Rural Banks	6%	11%	15%	16%	15%
	Private Sector Banks	14%	14%	14%	15%	12%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>
Urban/ Metropolitan	State Bank of India	15%	35%	38%	38%	36%
	Nationalised Banks	20%	25%	27%	30%	32%
	Foreign Banks	32%	31%	31%	31%	24%
	Regional Rural Banks	9%	15%	19%	20%	24%
	Private Sector Banks	23%	23%	20%	24%	13%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>All India</b>	State Bank of India	13%	28%	30%	30%	30%
	Nationalised Banks	17%	21%	23%	25%	32%
	Foreign Banks	32%	31%	31%	31%	14%
	Regional Rural Banks	4%	8%	10%	11%	21%
	Private Sector Banks	21%	20%	18%	21%	13%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>25%</b>

**It is observed from the table that-**

The percentage of women employed in rural area in various bank groups at Officers levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 7 percent, which gradually increased to 13 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in Semi - urban area in various bank groups at Officers levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 12 percent, which increased to 21 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in urban or metropolitan area in various bank groups at

Officers levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 21 percent, which increased to 29 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in India in various bank groups at Officers levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 17 percent, which increased to 25 percent in 2018. It has lowest in Regional Rural Banks. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of women employed in India in various bank groups at Officers levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends but it is very low as compared to Male.

### **Percent women employed in various Bank-Groups at Clerks levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks**

Table no.2 shows that, Percent women employed in various Bank-Groups at Clerks levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks. The percentage of women employed in various bank groups at clerks levels of scheduled commercial banks range of 22 to 28 during the period under study.

	Bank Group	Clerks				
		2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rural	State Bank of India	0%	13%	13%	13%	16%
	Nationalised Banks	10%	14%	15%	14%	0%
	Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	12%
	Regional Rural Banks	7%	9%	11%	12%	20%
	Private Sector Banks	19%	19%	18%	17%	7%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>
Semi Urban	State Bank of India & its associates	24%	21%	23%	23%	24%
	Nationalised Banks	11%	25%	26%	25%	-
	Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	28%
	Regional Rural Banks	16%	24%	28%	27%	38%
	Private Sector Banks	27%	35%	36%	37%	1%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>
Urban/ Metropolitan	State Bank of India	38%	23%	23%	24%	33%
	Nationalised Banks	23%	37%	38%	38%	34%
	Foreign Banks	52%	45%	48%	47%	46%
	Regional Rural Banks	26%	38%	41%	45%	44%
	Private Sector Banks	31%	37%	41%	42%	5%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>All India</b>	State Bank of India	30%	21%	21%	22%	28%
	Nationalised Banks	18%	29%	30%	30%	34%
	Foreign Banks	52%	45%	48%	47%	20%
	Regional Rural Banks	11%	16%	18%	20%	39%
	Private Sector Banks	30%	34%	36%	37%	4%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>28%</b>

#### **It is found from the table that-**

The percentage of women employed in rural area in various bank groups at Clerks levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 10 percent, which gradually increased to 15 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in Semi - urban area in various bank groups at Clerks levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 17 percent, which increased to 26 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in urban or metropolitan area in various bank groups at Clerks levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the

respective share was 29 percent, which increased to 34 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in India in various bank groups at Clerks levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 22 percent, which increased to 28 percent in 2018. It has lowest in Regional Rural Banks. The highest percentage of female employees is for clerical grade as compared to other grade in scheduled commercial banks. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of women employed in India in various bank groups at Clerks levels of scheduled commercial banks are very low as compared to Male. But it is high as compared to officer's levels.

### **Percent women employed in various Bank-Groups at Subordinates levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks**

Table no.3 shows that, Percent women employed in various Bank-Groups at Subordinates levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks. The percentage of women employed in various bank groups at Subordinates levels of scheduled commercial banks range of 18 to 25 during the period under study.

	Bank Group	Subordinates				
		2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rural	State Bank of India	-	8%	8%	8%	17%
	Nationalised Banks	12%	13%	15%	15%	-
	Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	7%
	Regional Rural Banks	6%	4%	9%	6%	15%
	Private Sector Banks	11%	14%	11%	11%	2%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>15%</b>
Semi Urban	State Bank of India & its associates	10%	9%	9%	9%	16%
	Nationalised Banks	14%	16%	17%	18%	0%
	Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	12%
	Regional Rural Banks	5%	8%	11%	9%	26%
	Private Sector Banks	14%	23%	24%	24%	3%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Urban/ Metropolitan	State Bank of India	11%	10%	11%	11%	21%
	Nationalised Banks	14%	16%	17%	18%	11%
	Foreign Banks	7%	5%	6%	9%	20%
	Regional Rural Banks	7%	10%	17%	12%	17%
	Private Sector Banks	17%	16%	16%	14%	8%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>All India</b>	State Bank of India	10%	9%	10%	10%	19%
	Nationalised Banks	13%	16%	17%	17%	11%
	Foreign Banks	7%	5%	6%	9%	10%
	Regional Rural Banks	6%	5%	10%	8%	20%
	Private Sector Banks	16%	18%	18%	17%	6%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>17%</b>

**It is observed from the table that-**

The percentage of women employed in rural area in various bank groups at Subordinates levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 10 percent, which gradually increased to 15 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in Semi - urban area in various bank groups at Subordinates levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 12 percent, which increased to 16 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in urban or metropolitan area in various bank groups at

Subordinates levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 13 percent, which increased to 19 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in India in various bank groups at Subordinates levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 12 percent, which increased to 17 percent in 2018. It has lowest in Regional Rural Banks. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of women employed in India in various bank groups at Subordinates levels of scheduled commercial banks are very low as compared to Male.

**Percent women employed in various Bank-Groups at All levels (Officers, Clerks & Subordinators) in Scheduled Commercial Banks**

Table no.4 shows that, Percent women employed in various Bank-Groups at All levels (Officers, Clerks & Subordinators) levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks. The percentage of women employed in various bank groups at all levels (Officers, Clerks & Subordinators) levels of scheduled commercial banks range of 18 to 25 during the period under study.

	Bank Group	Total				
		2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rural	State Bank of India	9%	12%	12%	12%	16%
	Nationalised Banks	10%	13%	15%	14%	16%
	Foreign Banks	13%	13%	14%	15%	10%
	Regional Rural Banks	5%	6%	8%	9%	11%
	Private Sector Banks	15%	13%	12%	11%	13%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>
Semi Urban	State Bank of India & its associates	17%	20%	21%	21%	23%
	Nationalised Banks	12%	20%	22%	22%	12%
	Foreign Banks	17%	20%	14%	12%	21%
	Regional Rural Banks	10%	15%	19%	19%	18%
	Private Sector Banks	18%	18%	17%	18%	7%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>
Urban/ Metropolitan	State Bank of India	24%	26%	27%	28%	33%
	Nationalised Banks	20%	28%	29%	31%	32%
	Foreign Banks	33%	31%	31%	31%	30%
	Regional Rural Banks	15%	22%	26%	27%	25%
	Private Sector Banks	25%	23%	21%	24%	12%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>All India</b>	State Bank of India	20%	22%	23%	23%	27%
	Nationalised Banks	17%	23%	24%	25%	32%
	Foreign Banks	33%	31%	31%	31%	16%
	Regional Rural Banks	7%	10%	13%	14%	22%
	Private Sector Banks	23%	22%	20%	22%	11%
	<b>All Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>25%</b>

**It is observed from the table that-**

The percentage of women employed in rural area in various bank groups at all levels (Officers, Clerks & Subordinators) levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 09 percent, which gradually increased to 14 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in Semi - urban area in various bank groups at All levels (Officers, Clerks & Subordinators) levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 14 percent, which increased to 21 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in urban or metropolitan area in various bank groups at All levels (Officers, Clerks & Subordinators) levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 23 percent, which increased to 29 percent in 2018. The percentage of women employed in India in various bank groups at All levels (Officers, Clerks & Subordinators) levels of scheduled commercial banks shows increasing trends. In the year 2012 the respective share was 18 percent, which increased to 25 percent in

2018. It has lowest in Regional Rural Banks. The highest percentage of female employees is for clerical grade as compared to other grade in scheduled commercial banks. The lowest percentage of female employees is for Subordinates grade as compared to other grade in scheduled commercial banks. The percentage of women employed in various bank groups at various levels of scheduled commercial banks, the highest percentage of female employees is for clerical grade at 27% posts followed by officers grade with 23%. Hence, it can be concluded that the percentage of women employed in India in various bank groups at All levels (Officers, Clerks & Subordinators) levels of scheduled commercial banks are very low as compared to Male. It means the highest percentage of women is 25 percent only. In short, in scheduled commercial banks there are no equal preferences or opportunity as an employee for women.

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## Study of Petrology and Petro chemistry of Deccan Trap Lava Flows in Jamkhed Sautada Ghat Section of Ahmednagar District

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### Abstract

The basaltic lava pile of Sautada-Jamkhed ghat section is comprised of flows between 627.43m and 748.50m elevations above MSL. The basaltic lava flows in Sautada-Jamkhed ghat section are aphanitic and ranging in thickness from 1m to 50m. All the flows in this ghat section exhibit low K-tholeiitic affinity with average K<sub>2</sub>O content ranging from 0.18% to 1.71%. The basalt flows are of middle stage exhibiting advanced degree of evolution with low Mg numbers. Possibly they are generated from Mg rich parental magma derived from LREE enriched source. The flows are derivative in nature. Evidences are suggestive of crustal contamination and variable degree of crustal fractionation, have been noted. Derivation from a common source is indicated with participation of multiple processes in its evolution.

**Key Words:** -Aphanitic Intrusion; Lava Pile, Basaltic Lava; Texture; Phenocryst; Glomeroporphyritic; Zoning; Resorption; Intergranular Intersertal; Ophitic Sub Ophitic.

### Introduction

Deccan volcanism with tremendous burst of volcanic activity at the end of the Cretaceous marks of unique episode in Indian geological history. This flood basalt province occupies such a central today as it focuses on the K/T boundary. Deccan, the Queen of 'Kingdom of Igneous Petrology' has played an important role in developing major global models such as 'Continental rifts, continental break-up, the formation of new oceans and uplift of continental land masses outside mountain belt' and generation of huge amount of basaltic magma by melting. Sautada Jamkhed ghat section is located at 76 km way towards South-East of Ahmednagar town. This ghat section is adjacent part of Ahmednagar district with Beed district of Marathwada region. The significance of Deccan Trap Flood Basalt Province in the global scenario is attributed to its enormous volume and eruption duration that

overlapped with the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary (~65-66 Ma) (Courtilot et al 1988; Duncan and Pyle 1988; Venkatesan et al 1993; Baksi 1994; Mahoney and Coffin 1997; Allegre et al 1999; Courtilot and Renne 2003; Sheth 2007; Ernst and Bell 2010; Melluso et al 2010; Sen and Chandrasekharan 2011). Pande (2002) surmised that an intense pulse of volcanism occurred at  $66.9 \pm 0.21$  Ma, preceeding the K -T boundary ( $65.2 \pm$  Ma) event by 1.7 Ma. This pulse of volcanism induced pervasive lateral flows of Deccan lavas, both cumulatively and as individual flows with an approximate volume of  $2 \times 10^6$  km<sup>3</sup> (Self et al 1997). Deccan volcanism has covered an exposed area of about  $\sim 1.5 \times 10^6$  km<sup>2</sup> (Sen 2001) in the northwestern, western, central and southern parts of the Indian peninsula with rapid, widespread extrusion of lavas.

**Location** The ghat section is in Ahmednagar district of Basaltic region of Maharashtra State. The Location is given in Table No.1

**Table No.1**

Name of Ghat Section	Base	Top
Sautada	Lat 180 46'.12 N Long 750 20'.48 E Jamkhed Town MSL 627.43	Lat 180 14'. 89 N Long 750 20'.83E Sautada MSL 748.47m



Fig. No. 1 Map of India

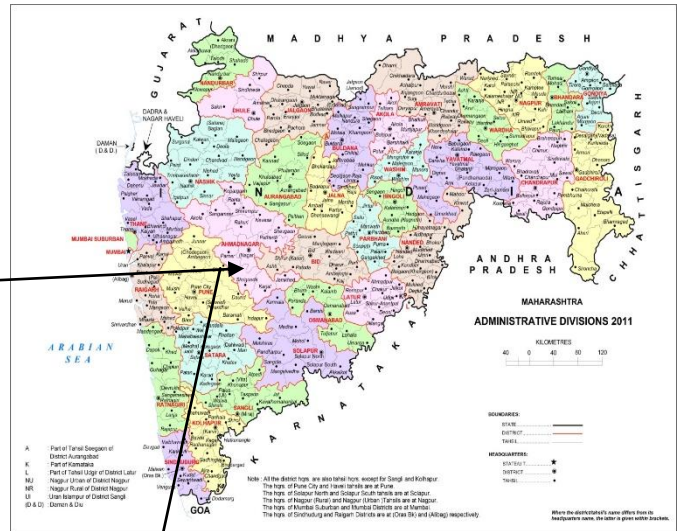


Fig. No. 2 Map of Maharashtra

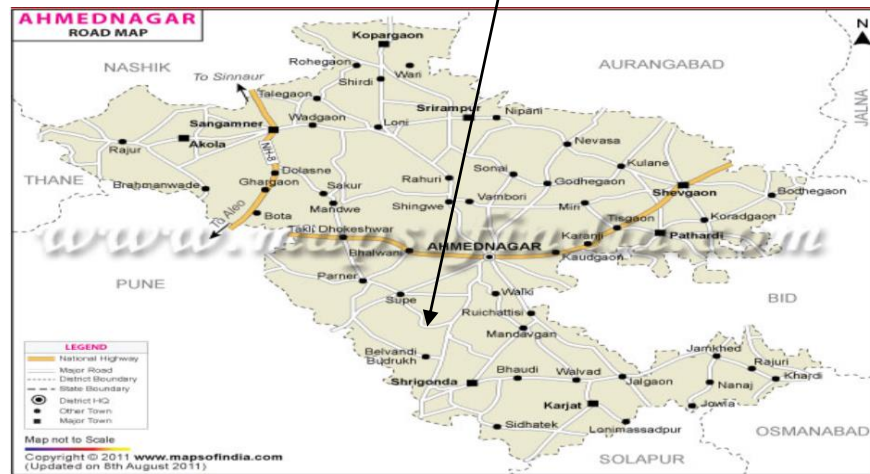


Fig. No. 3 Location of study Areas

### Field Studies

To carry out systematic detailed study of the lava flows the ghat section of Jamkhed-Sautada on Ahmednagar-Jamkhed-Beed highway at a distance of 76km from Ahmednagar was selected. The ghat section of Jamkhed-Sautada has length of 6 km with the exposure of 10 lava flows. Out of 10 flows, 6 flows are Compact Aphanitic basalt flows making 92.52% of the entire ghat section. There are only two flows of Amygdaloidal Basalt. The maximum thickness of the amygdaloidal lava flow is of

8.22m and these flows makes 6.82% of the entire ghat section. The amygdaloidal basalt flows present in this ghat section are filled with secondary minerals like calcite; Zeolite, chlorphteite etc. A dyke is exposed in Sautada-Jamkhed ghat section having N-S trend and a thickness of 1 meter with three sets of jointing. Entire ghat section is devoid of porphyritic basalt flow. Spheroidal weathering of some compact aphanitic basalt flows is seen in this ghat section. Summary of the salient features of Sautada ghat section is given below in Table No.2

Table No.2

Description	Sautada Ghat
Thickness of lava pile	121m
Minimum elevation above MSL	627.43m

Maximum elevation above MSL	748.50
No. of flows	10
Minimum and maximum thickness of flows	6.10m to 49.70m
No. of Amygdaloidal flows	2
No. of compact porphyritic basalt flows.	Nil
No. of compact aphanitic basalt flow	6
No. of Red bole beds	2

**Table No. 3,** Flow Type, Thickness and their Percentage in Jamkhed Sautada Ghat Section.

Flow Type	No. of Flow	Max. Thickness of Flow	Minimum Thickness of Flow	Average Thickness of Flow	Flow % In Ghat Section
Amygdaloidal Basalt	2	8.22m	2m	5.11m	6.82m
Red Tachylite	2	0.57m	0.5m	0.53m	0.66m
Compact Aphanitic	6	49.70m	6.10m	23.33m	92.52m

### Methodology

Field investigations were carried out with the help of ghat traverses and the basalt lava flows were marked in ascending order. Fresh samples were collected from the flows and analysis of major; and trace; elements was carried out by XRF method. Ferrous iron was determined for respective samples to properly split into ferrous and ferric and also to understand its role in petrogenesis. Formation boundaries were defined according to geochemical criteria (Bean et al 1986; Devey and Light foot, 1986; Khadri analysis results and other chemical concentrations and ratios variation diagrams with selected major, trace et al 1988; Light foot et al 1990; Mitchell and Widdowson, 1991) in addition to the discriminant elements and inter element ratios with stratigraphic height were plotted and interpreted to identify the distinct chemical breaks for demarcation the formation boundaries.

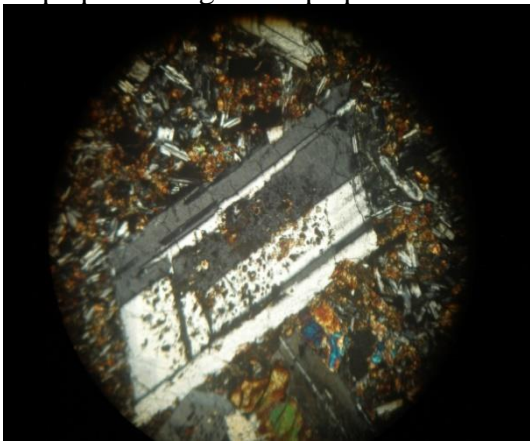
### Petrography

Out of 10 lava flows exposed in this ghat section all 6 aphanitic basalt flows have been studied in for Petrological studies. Basalts of all aphanitic lava flows are microporphyritic with phenocrysts of plagioclase, Augite, and rarely of olivine set in groundmass of plagioclase clinopyroxene; olivine; opaques and glass. Based on the size Plagioclase phenocryst can be grouped on two generations. In first group the phenocryst size

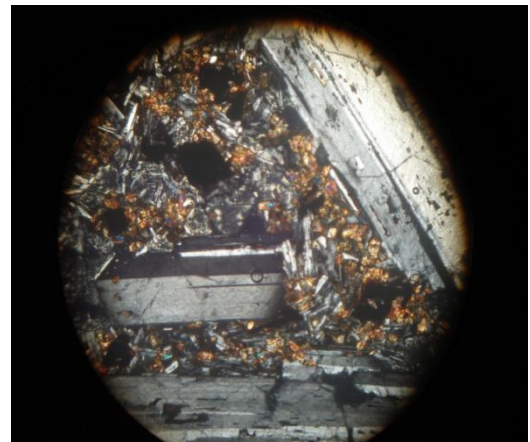
ranges from 7.5 mm to 13 mm whereas the second generation plagioclase occurs in ground mass with size ranging from 4 mm to 2 mm. in the flows of Sautada ghat section. The phenocrysts occur singly and also in glomeroporphyritic aggregates, dominated by plagioclase. Ophitic and sub ophitic relationship between plagioclase and augite is observed both in phenocryst and groundmass phases. Intersertal (Fig.No.6) and intergranular (Fig.No.5) texture is also observed. Few flows exhibit excellent orientation marked by parallel arrangement of plagioclase laths. The anorthite content in the plagioclase laths of Jamkhed-Sautada ghat section is ranging from 45% to 68%. It is observed that anorthite content goes on increasing in upper traps of Jamkhed-Sautada ghat section. Large sized Plagioclase phenocrysts of first generation with corroded borders (Fig.No.10) are seen in few flows indicating resorption (Fig.No.7) during the eruption of lava. Some Phenocrysts show advanced stage of resorption, obliterating its original shape (Fig No.7) Plagioclase laths are exhibiting polysynthetic twinning; (Fig.No.8) Carlsbad twinning (Fig.No.10). and albite twinning. Normal zoning in few plagioclase laths is also seen in flows of Jamkhed-Sautada ghat section. Augite phenocryst occurs as colourless to pale brown subhedral to platy crystals. Augite phenocrysts are smaller in size as compare to Plagioclase

phenocrysts. The maximum size of Augite Phenocrysts of first generation is 21mm in flow No.8 showing one set of cleavage (Fig.No.10). The average size of Augite phenocrysts of first generation is of 4.5 mm and maximum size of second generation occurring in ground mass is of 4 mm and minimum size is of 0. 1mm.Augite altered to chlorite is seen in flow No.8. Rarely olivine phenocryst occur as euhedral to subhedral grains (Fig.No.13) in some flows augite and olivine is altered into chlorite. The groundmass comprises elongated laths and microlites of plagioclase, granular augite, opaques and glass. Opaques occur in varying

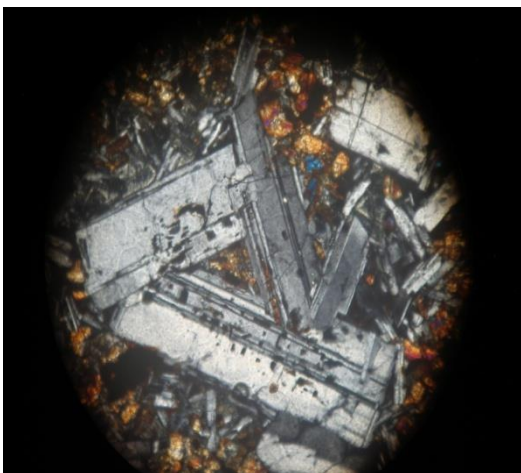
proportions as anhedral to subhedral, skeletal and dendritic grains. In some flows they attain phenocrystic dimensions with inclusions of plagioclase, and augite. Glass occurs in all flows. In the lava flow where dyke is intruded in Jamkhed-Sautada ghat section swallow tail texture is seen. (Fig No.11) Iron ore in the form of rods, needles, granules and dust are present in these flows as accessory constituents are seen in plagioclase phenocryst. Due to dust particles of Iron ore on plagioclase phenocrysts sieve like structure is formed known as Sieve texture in flow No 8. (Fig.No.4)



**Fig. No.4 Formation of sieve structure due to dust particles of iron ore.**



**Fig. No.5 Intergranular texture.**



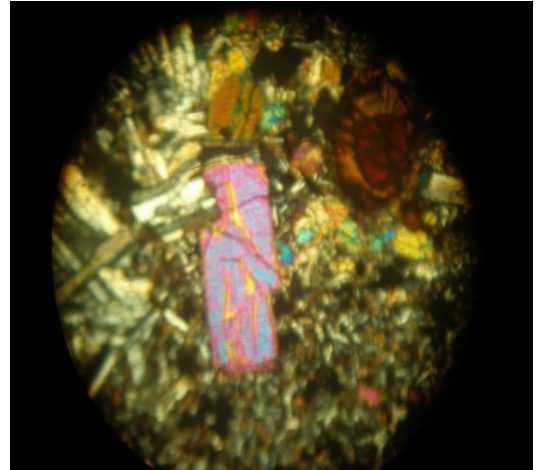
**Fig. No.6 Intersertal Texture.**



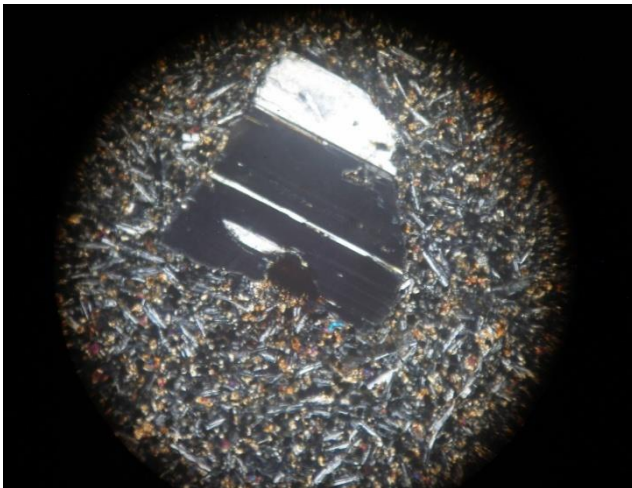
**Fig. No.7 Resorption of Plagioclase phenocryst.**



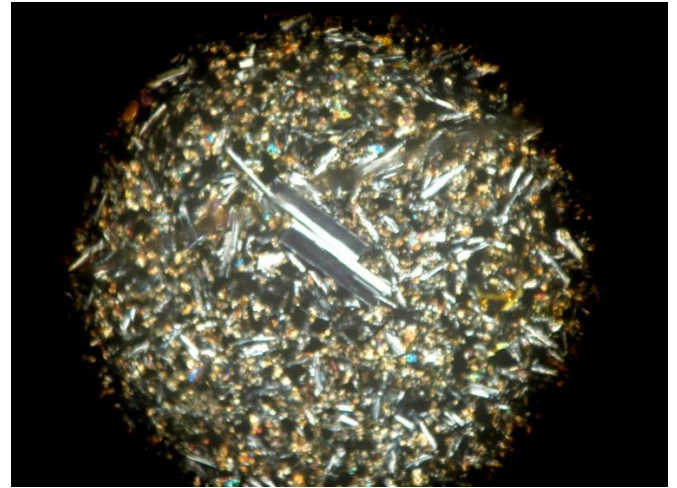
**Fig. No.8 Plagioclase phenocryst with polysynthetic twin.**



**Fig. No.9 Augite phenocryst.**



**Fig. No.10 Plagioclase phenocryst with Carlsbad twinning and corroded border.**



**Fig. No.11. Swallow tail texture in dyke.**



**Fig. No.12 Dyke exposed in the ghat section.**



**Fig. No.13 Olivine crystal in plane polarized light.**

### Petrochemistry of Lava Flows

Petrochemical characters of the basalt flows of the ghat section are discussed with the help of major and trace elements analysis which are presented in table No.3. Samples from Sautada ghat sections were analyzed by

XRF method in the laboratory (R.S.I.C.) of Indian Institute of Science of Powai Mumbai. Variation in the chemistry of lava flows is studied with the help of several parameters are tabulated below

**Table No.3**

Name of Oxide	Flow No3	Flow No 5	Flow No 8	Flow No 9	Flow No 10	Average %	Dyke
SiO <sub>2</sub>	49.00	48.89	46.46	47.42	46.44	47.63%	6.18
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	12.50	12.44	11.77	12.58	12.12	12.28%	12.89
CaO	7.37	7.36	8.44	8.94	8.89	8.20%	8.52
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	11.66	11.46	11.51	10.98	10.80	11.28%	11.58
FeO	891	8.76	8.80	8.39	8.25	8.62%	885
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.74	2.69	2.70	2.58	2.53	2.65%	2.72
MgO	7.56	8.01	9.80	9.86	10.25	9.10%	10.00
Na <sub>2</sub> O	2.71	2.70	2.42	2.54	2.47	2.57%	2.15
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.94	1.94	2.28	1.72	1.72	1.92%	2.00
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.74	0.74	0.11	0.24	0.24	0.41%	0.57
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.36	0.34	0.45	0.28	0.29	0.34%	0.26
MnO	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.14%	0.14
Felsic Index	31.96	31.90	23.11	23.81	23.47	26.85%	24.20
Mafic Index	60.66	58.86	53.98	52.66	51.30	55.50%	53.66
Solidification Index	33.33	34.94	41.11	41.73	43.11	38.84	41.15
Differentiation index	52.60	51.50	45.00	47.70	46.70	48.70	48.0
Mg Number	43.27	45.12	50.06	51.39	52.76	48.52	

From the above chemical data it clearly indicates that the lava flows in Jamkhed-Sautada ghat section are silica deficient and fall in tholeite field. The average Mg number indicates that the lava flows are of primitive character, advanced stage of evolution and early separation of olivine, followed by plagioclase and pyroxene. The fractionation process Feo/Mgo ratio also is an

indicative of the fractionation of magma appears to have been controlled by separation of olivine and pyroxene. The Cao÷Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ratio and S.I. relation is an indicative of possible crustal contamination of magma. Cao÷TiO<sub>2</sub> ratio (Sun et al 1979) also is indicative of crustal partial melting and contamination of lava flows of Jamkhed-Sautada ghat section.

Trace elements like Ba, Rb, K, Kr and Eu++ from Jamkhed-Sautada ghat section are large ion lithospheric elements (LILE). These elements in general (in liquid phase) behave as mobile agent Ba is associated with K because of similarity of its ionic radius with K and therefore, is used as another index of differentiation especially involving end phase liquid. The variation in K, Rb, Ba suggests their selective concentration in the end phase liquid and its effective separation from eutectic melt hence indicating its lack of linkage with plagioclase content of rock.

### Summary and Conclusion

Jamkhed-Sautada ghat section is devoid of compact porphyritic basalt flow, however, there are 6 compact aphanitic basalt flows making 93.40% of this ghat section and two amygdaloidal basalt flows are making 5.50% of the ghat section. From the study of basalt flows it is observed that thick exclusive flows of compact basalt flows are predominant in this ghat section. Fissure type of Volcanic activity seems to be prevalent occurring R.L. 600m up to R.L.748.50m. This is in agreement with central part of Deccan Trap (Kulkarni P.S.1984).

The lava flows of Jamkhed-Sautada ghat section are having greater lateral extent which may indicate that the outpouring lava may have been in more quantity with greater mobility. Resorption in plagioclase phenocrysts may suggest that the dissolution and precipitation may have occurred due to their longer duration of residence in magma chamber during their process of formation. Even though over large areas for long periods fissure eruptions were taking place the sequence of the flows in each ghat section is different. The compact basalts are not extensive but have limited extent may be indicating that different areas (ghat sections) were served with different feeder system.

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## **A Study of Tony Blair's Labour Government's Policies towards European Union**

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### **Abstract:**

This paper mainly explains about Tony Blair's Labour government's policies towards European Union from 1997 to 2007. After UK's membership to EU, it had not actively engaged in the European Union policy making and policy implementation process. From 1973 to 1996, the various UK Prime Ministers followed a negative and skeptical attitude towards the EU activities and policy initiatives. None of the UK Prime Ministers showed any special interest to improve its relations with EU. In this scenario, Tony Blair's Labour government made a huge difference in the EU-UK relationship. The Labour party under the Tony Blair came to power in UK after the 1997 General election. Before the election, the Labour Party introduced the pro-European policy strategy goals in its 1997 UK general election manifesto. This was whole heartedly supported by the UK people in the 1997 general election and the Labour Party won the election by a huge majority of votes in its party history. The 1997 election gave new direction to the UK's EU policy. Tony Blair's pro-European policy initiatives made a huge change in the EU-UK relations. His Labour government from the very beginning made clear to the UK citizens that their government would take more pro-active and constructive role in the EU policy making and various developmental programmes. In this context the study on Tony Blair's Labour government's EU policies during his premiership from 1997 to 2007 gives better understanding of United Kingdom and European Union's relationship, policies and perspectives during that period.

**Key Words:** European Union, United Kingdom, Tony Blair, Labour party, EU Presidency, Euro, Enlargement policy, Common Agriculture Policy

### **Introduction:**

When the Labour government of Tony Blair came to power in 1997, it aimed to pursue a constructive European policy which departed from that of John Major's outgoing government. Crux of the policy was to establish some kind of British 'Leadership' within the EU. The policy of Labour government of Tony Blair towards EU modernization and change. It was making a break from the policies of UK in recent past, notably its 1983 manifesto of withdrawal from the European Communities, state intervention in the economy and nuclear disarmament. The Tony Blair government succeeded in placing a British imprint upon the EU; but continued as non-member of the Euro that in a way restricted its aspirations to play leadership role in the EU. The Tony Blair's labour government, in its election manifesto had made two pledges before the people: to hold a referendum on participation in the in single currency; and to lead reform in the EU.

### **Rationale of the Study:**

The proposed research will focus on the policy and perspectives of UK during Tony Blair's premiership. Stress here is on UK's policy towards EU. Other issues such as internal policy unless war ranked will not be taken by. Secondly the study aims to understand British foreign policy only in the context of EU and does not deal exclusively with its foreign policy. Thirdly, a development after Tony Blair is not aimed to be covered unless the context demands it.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

In the light of above, the proposed research aims to understand the following:

1. To understand the reason behind Tony Blair's involvement in EU.
2. To analyze as to what extent UK differs from other EU member states in EU Politics.
3. To understand the reasons and motives of UK whole participating in EU projects.

4. Internal debate in EU regarding Tony Blair's role in various policies.
5. Impact of Tony Blair's policies on EU and its wider ramification.

**Hypothesis:**

- 1) Tony Blair sought to change the role of UK in EU. Distinct to his predecessor he brought about a pro-EU image of UK.
- 2) Tony Blair also sought to maintain continuity in UK's policy towards EU. On core areas distinct UK identity was maintained.
- 3) Tony Blair's policy represented an ambivalent attitude towards EU supporting EU where it suited national interest and deviating from the general EU member's position when it did not suit the perceived national interest.
- 4) Wide gap exists in the rhetoric and reality of public action towards EU by Tony Blair's government.
- 5) Tony Blair's policy perspective has had an imprint on the UK's policy towards EU and has made it difficult for successors to deviate from it.

**Methodology:**

This work on 'A Study on Tony Blair's policies towards European Union with reference to 1998 UK's EU Presidency' is basically an analytical work. The proposed study will to a large extent rely on primary sources including official, Government documents and publications. The study also proposes to hold interviews with the concerned policy makers and discussions with the experts. The study will also critically examine the secondary sources available on the subject matter such as books, journals, periodicals magazines and tertiary sources such as newspapers.

**Literature Review:**

The Review of literature is an important stage of research as it provides the researcher an overview of what has been done and what is being done. In this background, there exist several works pertaining to the subject matter of the research that could be usefully employed

in the research. In this study mentioned a few.

**Christian Schwinger, (2007)**, in his book on **Britain, Germany and the Future of the European Union (PALGRAVE MACMILLAN Publications, New York,)** has analyzed the role played by Britain in the European Union. And the author also analyzed the Britain and European integration, the Britain under Tony Blair's premiership and also discussed Blair's European policies in different fields.

**Alistair Jones, (2007)**, in his book **Britain and the European Union (Politics Study Guides), (Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh,)** analyzed the history of the EU, its institutions and policies. The author also analyzed the British applications, the referendum on membership and Tony Blair's premiership.

**Analysis and Findings:**

**Tony Blair's Policies towards European Union:**

The ten years of Labour government's European policy goals considered as bipartisan, completion of the single market, enlargement, reform of the Common Agricultural policy and retention of the Veto over matters of national interest. A key distinction for the Blair government was its large parliamentary majority, which enabled policy goals to be pursued in a constructive and more predictable manner. Tony Blair's first term provided a number of important opportunities to put the manifesto commitments into practice. The first was in the EU's inter-governmental conference (IGC) on treaty reform that finally was approved in the form of Amsterdam treaty. The broad impression of the British Presidency was positive. But government was unable to occupy a central position in respect of the EU's policy agenda. Specifically, the launch of the final stage of European Monetary Union (EMU), at a special European council on 1<sup>st</sup> May, was an important moment in the EU's history. However, UK's non-participation

underlined the government's difficulties in playing a leading role in the EU. The launch of the enlargement process was more in line with government policy; an objective on which there was bipartisan agreement within the UK. The Labour government adopted a more pragmatic approach to participation within EU on implementing the Kyoto agreement on controlling greenhouse gases. And the most important distinctive contribution came in the context of economic reform and competitiveness, which was made strong input in the Luxembourg employment summit in November 1997.

The first term of the Blair government was most successful. Progress was achieved in leading reform with support for the Lisbon strategy. The commitment to a referendum on joining the single currency did not operationalize because of the Treasury's ongoing evaluation. Progress was achieved on all the detailed 1997 manifesto commitments. The promotion of European security and defence policy arising from the 1998 St.Malo bilateral initiative with France was a concrete demonstration of a more constructive policy, which placed a British imprint on the EU. Two rounds of treaty reform (Amsterdam and Nice) were concluded by the Labour government with no major isolation. The second term was more fractious with partner states because of divisions within the EU that were opened up by the Iraq invasion. Although a major protagonist in the divisions, the UK was never isolated in the way that it had been on foreign policy beforehand, for instance in supporting the US bombing of Libya. It was difficult to identify the major achievement to lead economic reform in the EU. Instead, it was trying to advance the Lisbon strategy and relevant legislation on the single market and competitiveness in EU politics. The 2003 recommendation on against joining the EURO was an important step of Labour government on EU policy that

went against its manifesto commitment.

With regard to the EU enlargement policy, the New Labour government took many measures and also encouraged entry of new member countries into the EU. With regard to the EU policy on Home Affairs, a major progress was achieved under the New Labour government's EU presidency. With regard to the EU policy on Environmental Protection, the major progress was achieved during Tony Blair's tenure was the implementation of Kyoto Protocol agreement. This was an international agreement which aimed to reduce the carbon dioxide emissions to the environment. With regard to the EU policies on Economic Reforms and Competitiveness, the New Labour government took several measures to improve and restore the competitiveness of the EU member countries. With regard to the EU economic reforms, the New Labour government implemented monetary and fiscal policies to control the inflation, unemployment, GDP.

The Policy measures were also undertaken with regard to price control, energy, and fiscal and external deficits in the EU member countries. The UK Chancellor of Exchequer Gordon Brown announced a reforms policy in Luxembourg Employment Summit in November 1997. In this initiative, he was greatly supported by the former BP chairman Sir David Simon. Later, he was appointed as a Minister for Competitiveness in Europe. During his term as a minister, he had made many changes in the working of EU on global economic issues and crisis. A European Council meeting was held at Cardiff in June 1998 by the heads of states of the EU member countries to discuss the sustained and durable growth in promoting job creation. This was aimed at improving the capacity for innovation in the member countries.

Under the UK presidency, British Prime Minister Tony Blair always wanted

to put UK at the Centre of EU policy making process. The British Foreign Secretary, Robin Cook and all other Foreign and Commonwealth officials worked hard to select the priority areas in which the UK can play a leadership role in the EU. Finally, they selected two areas in which the UK can play a key role in EU. Firstly, in the defence field, in which the EU had not yet evolved much and not had any independent defence system, to give security to the EU member countries. The European Security and Defence Policy was initiated by the EU to take necessary action in peace keeping operations, conflict resolution and also towards strengthening international security. It also plays an important and integral part of EU's approach towards crisis management in the EU member countries. But, at the same time, the UK had complete faith in the U.S.A.'s NATO system for its defence. Secondly, with regard to bilateral relations, the EU made investment dialogues and trade agreements with other countries of the world to promote open investments and free capital movements from one country to another country without having any trade restrictions. These investment dialogues allow member countries to raise their concerns about the investment conditions in other country and to seek proper solutions to promote mutually beneficial investment flows. Along with these measures, many other reforms were introduced on EU policy making. In this regard, resources were allocated to cabinet office of the European Secretariat to co-ordinate the European policy programmes. For giving the EU a strong defence identity, the diplomatic relations were developed between the UK and France in December 1998 at St. Malo. This meeting played an important role in developing a strong defence co-operation between the EU member countries over various issues.

#### **Conclusion**

Nevertheless, overall, there has been reasonable achievement of Labour governments manifesto objectives in its

European policy. The UK was less isolated in the EU. But the real area weakness for Labour government has been in respect of building domestic consensus on its European policies. Tony Blair's own effort to change domestic public opinion's perception of the benefits of European integration was unsuccessful. Economic competitiveness, climate change, internal security, combating global poverty: these and other objectives of the government require active complementary action by the EU. The Labour government's efforts to explain the situation to the domestic electorate have been very weak. The Labour government has failed to create a new consensus over European policy. The Labour government has delivered a more constructive European policy but built on weak domestic foundations. In other words, Tony Blair's constructive engagement with the EU did not alter the people's perception towards EU. Officially UK under Tony Blair became important and considerate partner to other EU countries in the European Project. Despite its failure to link itself completely with EU's economic and financial projects, in particular Euro.

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## **Hindu Religious Temples and Contribution of Nayaks in Madura Country**

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**Abstract** The temples, through their marvellous beauty, veneration for education, recreation, charity and employment, had the capacity to attract the people of all tastes, ability and interests. The Nayak Kingdom who, constructed structural stone temples carried out the same style of constructing several storied towers or gopurams in the temples in several places such as Srivilliputhur, Tinnelveli, Krishnapuram, Tiruchenkodu, Palani, Trichendur, Rameswaram and the like. It was during their period, the numbers of gopurams increased in proportion to the number of corridors or praharams, especially at Meenakshi temple in Madurai. In this background, the researcher has aimed to study the Architecture style, Hindu Religious Temples and contribution under the Nayaks in Madura Country. This study is to be adapted on both descriptive and exploratory. The data will be collected from books and journals related to Hindu Religious Temples during Nayaks Period by the way of historical research method.

**Key Words:** Nayak Kingdom, Architecture Style, Religion, Temple

### **Introduction**

Temples as places of worship served as the pivot of culture, traditions, art and architecture of the people of that land. As people began to live around the temples, more houses, streets, shops, choultries and agraharas emerged. The temples, through their marvellous beauty, veneration for education, recreation, charity and employment, had the capacity to attract the people of all tastes, ability and interests. Madurai enjoyed the privilege of being the cultural capital of the Pandya country from the sangam age to the present day. All the temples in and around Madurai were maintained by the Nayak rulers who spent enormous money for its renovation, administration and construction. Since the present study of the temples will throw useful information about the Hindu Religious Temples and Contribution of Nayaks in Madura Country.

### **Statement of the problem**

The Nayaks who, constructed structural stone temples carried out the same style of constructing several storied towers or gopurams in the temples in several places such as Srivilliputhur, Tinnelveli, Krishnapuram, Tiruchenkodu, Palani, Trichendur, Rameswaram and the like. It was during their period, the numbers of gopurams increased in proportion to the number of corridors or praharams, especially at Meenakshi temple in

Madurai. During the period of the Nayaks, out of 12 gopurams in three corridors of Meenakshi Sundareswar Temple at Madurai, 10 gopurams were built by Nayaks. They were the last great rulers of the Madurai Kingdom who built massive structural temples with huge towers in abundance. Though the style of gopuram construction begun under the later Pandya rulers, it attained a monumental testimony with grace and beauty only during the reign of the Nayaks. As standing monuments, in revealing the artistic genius of hands and the aesthetic taste, interest and efforts of the Nayak rulers, they also reflected the culture of their age. In this background, the researcher has aimed to study the Hindu Religious Temples and Contribution of Nayaks in Madura Country.

### **Objectives of the Study**

- i. To trace the Architecture style Nayaks in Madurai Country.
- ii. To study the Hindu Religious Temples during Nayaks Period Madura Country
- iii. To examine the contribution of Nayaks to Hindu Temples in Madura Country

### **Methodology**

This study is primarily built on both descriptive and exploratory. Several evidences were collected from books and journals related to Hindu Religious Temples during Nayaks Period by the way of historical research

method. Primary and secondary data were analysed and applied in a rich method. The evidence was documented and validated by the way of sincere end notes.

### **Architecture Style of Nayaks**

The structural stone temples of the Nayak age were of two kinds, namely those in which images of deities were enshrined in completed buildings and those which are built around the existing images of deities. The following temples were built around the existing images by the Nayaks: Sri Meenakshi Sundareswar temple at Madurai, the Subramaniswamy temple at Tirupparankundram, the Kallazhagar temple at Alagarkovil, the Ranganatha temple at Srirangam, the Andal temple at Srivilliputhur, the Koodal Alagar temple at Madurai, the Nellaiyappar Gandhimathi Temple at Tirunelvely. Though the above temples were built by several individuals and kings at different periods, they could present a unified appearance, as if they were conceived and built by a single person because, the greater parts of these temples were either built, renovated or added to its existing structures only with similar and identical styles. They concentrated more on the temples at Madurai and Trichinopoly as these cities had served as their first and second capitals respectively. Madurai was their capital from 1529 A.D. to 1616 A.D. and from 1634 A.D. to 1665 A.D. Trichinopoly was their capital from 1616 to 1634 A.D. and from 1665 A.D. to till the extinction of the rule of the Nayaks in 1736 A.D. Thus, through the temples they revived the cultural Florence and religious renaissance in their Kingdom.

### **Hindu Religious Temples and Contribution of Nayaks in Madura Country**

One of the most ancient heritage sites of India which truly reflected the cultural ethos of the land, was the ancient city of Madurai. This notable religious centre has various temples in and around it. The most famed temples were, the Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple, Inmayil nanmai tharuvar temple, Navaneethakrishnan temple, Aalala Vinayakar temple, Mathana Gopalaswamy temple, Prasanna Venkateswarar temple, Subramaniaswamy temple at Tirupparankundram, Kallalagar temple at Alagarkovil, Perumal temple at Thirumohur, Shiva temple at Thiruvathavur.

### **The Madurai Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple**

The Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple is famous for its magnificent gallery where every stone and image depicts a lot about traditions and breathes the cultural models of the people. It reflects the four main beliefs of Saivism, Sakta, Vaishnavism and Skanda worship. Devotion to the religious rites of Hinduism led to the renaissance and prosperity of the Meenakshi Temple in Tamil Nadu during the Nayakar period of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. This great temple built by the Pandya and Vijayanagara kings in different periods, this large temple was specially built under the patronage of the Nayaka rulers. The concentric rectangular streets, mostly named after the Tamil months, surround the temple, symbolize the structure of the cosmos and reveal a structure of lotus flower. Owing to its sacredness, the pond in this temple was named Pottamaraikulam or Lotus pond. A metallic golden lotus, that adorn the pond, was donated by Thiruppanandal Adheenam. The four main outer towers of the temple are individually graced in all four directions and stand as a monument to the artistic genius who worked on them. All the outer towers of the skyscraper pyramid structures were nine storeys high, each about 150 feet high, and all had curved and concave sloping sides. The eastern and western towers were built by the later Pandyan kings in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The South Tower was built during the Nayakar period by Seerapalli Sevvanthi Mudaliar. The North Tower was built in the year 1600 by Veerappa Nayak, the grandson of the great Viswanatha Nayak of Madurai. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the successors of Viswanatha Nayak donated a lot to the Meenakshi Temple. The temple has undergone many changes both externally and in print. The fine sculptures, magnificent architectural plans, paintings, and impressive paintings in this temple are a testament to their skill, talent, taste and religious dedication. The Chithirai festival was celebrated for about 15 days during the Tamil month of Chithirai. Music, drama and dance were performed these days.

### **Subramaniaswamy Temple**

#### **Tirupparankundram**

Tirupparankundram, was one among the 14 Shiva sthalams in the Pandyan Kingdom and Sattan Ganapathi, the royal official of Pandyan Parantaka Nedunchadaiyan built this rock cut temple with a pond at Thirupparankundram in the 8th century A.D.

The Nayaks of Madurai, beautified this temple with huge tower and extended its complexes to what it is today. The worshipping pose of the sculpture of Thirumalai Nayak, in front of the deity, God Subramaniya reveals his holiness, way of worship and his veneration to religion. The life size portrait sculptures of Rani Mangammal and her grand son Vijayaranga Chokkanatha Nayak are found in one of the pillars at Asthana Mandapam, which was constructed by Rani Mangammal. Another sculpture of the celestial wedding of Lord Muruga with Deivayanai is the fine specimen of Nayaks art and it is a replica of the sculptures of the celestial wedding of Goddess Meenakshi at Kambathadi Mandapam of the Meenakshi temple. This Asthana Mandapam served as a shultry to feed the people and later served as a military force. The Raya gopuram of this temple was 150 feet height with seven levels. It was built by King Vireppa Nayak. This tower is composed of sculptures that portray the Puranic scenes. Virappa Nayak also constructed enormous walls around the temple. Thirukkalyana Mandapam or Thiruvatchi Mandapam is roofed by portrait sculptures that signify the Thiruvilayadal Puranam and manifestation of Lord Vishnu. There are parallel sculptures in Pudumandapam and Kambathadi Mandapam in Meenakshi Temple built by Thirumalai Nayak. The carvings of Shiva and Vishnu incarnations, reflect their religious policy of honoring all religious opinions and faiths and promotion of Hinduism of their years. Nayaks possessed faith and belief in horoscopes. So they described and engraved on the roofs of the mandapas, the numbers of stars and its symbols. In the Artha Mandapam opposite the shrine of Lord Murugan, there are eight pillars and in one tower there are life-size sculptures of Thirumalai Nayakkar and his consort and a place of worship. Wherever a sculpture of Thirumalai Nayak is found, he is portrayed with his two wives, indicating that there was polygamy in the royal family of Nayak. The temple gopuram has supplementary halls and sculptures, depicting the significance of the myths of the Puranas. These sculptures are excellent examples of how artists and artisans of the Nayak period performed. Rani Mangammal's devotion is also reflected in the sculptures found at Asthana Mandapam. It also reveals how a woman of this age had her hair clot put on the

right side of her head. Similarly, the statue of Thilagavathi, one of the 64 Nayans, had a hair style similar to the Mangammala connected by Thirumalai Nayak at Thiruparankundram. In the Ardha Mandapam, the deities and sculptures are carved in the rocks of this mountain. Veerappa Nayak-I donated rent free temple's lands to celebrate the Full Moon Festival of Karthikai.

#### **The Prasanna Venkateswara Perumal Temple – North Masi Street in Madurai**

The Prasanna Venkateswara Perumal Temple was built exclusively for the Sourastras in the year 1644 A.D. and the main deity of the Lord Krishna. This minor temple with garbagraha and artha mandapam are the work of Thirumalai Nayak. Prasanna Venkateswara Swamy Devasthanam Sabha was expanded with several halls by the Saurashtras in 1874 A.D. Rani Mangammal has also given gifts like pearl garland, diamond ornaments, lands and villages for the regular pujas, commemorations and administration of the temple. She also worshipped God Krishna and contributed money for this temple. In 1704 A.D., Rani Mangammal has allowed the Sourashtras to accomplish Yajur Uppakarma festivals. The Sourashtras became the natives of Madurai Kingdom and they adopted certain words in Telugu like vivakam (wedding), Annaprasannam (food), Upanayanam (initiation), in their language. To manage the accounts of the Prasanna Venkateswara temple, an inborn local judicial officer called Nattamai was selected from Sourastras. The Sourashtras were given due recognition at the Chitthirai festival. The Sourashtras bring silk cloths to the heavenly wedding of Goddess Shri. Meenakshi Amma. The same traditions are still followed. Thus, the Nayaks respected all religions, because of their principle of religious tolerance they accepted devotion and taught humanity and emphasized hospitality, charity and greatness reflected in their actions and achievements.

#### **The Temples at Trichinopoly**

The Vishnu Temple in Srirangam and the Shiva Temple in Jambukeswaram or Thiruvanaika are the important temples in Tiruchirappalli and these temples were built by Viswanatha Nayak and numerous halls and similar buildings were established at Srirangam. The massive walls around the temple in Srirangam and some of its towers



are his creations. His descendants contributed a lot to the temples in Trichy and its suburbs. Vijayaranga Chokkanatha Nayak also blessed the temples of Srirangam and Jembukeswaram.

#### **Kailasanatha Temple at Natham**

The most famous Nayak leader Lingamma Nayakkar (1595-1603 AD) has contributed a lot to the Kailasanathar temple. He built halls, inns and pools and built the temple to facilitate regular worship. In this temple, the sculptures and paintings are a great contribution of that Nayak. The beautiful sculptures and paintings on the roof of the Six Pillars Mandapam which is additionally charm of the Mandapam.

#### **Andal Temple - Srivilliputhur**

Andal Temple, Srivilliputhur is a temple which is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi named after Sri Andal. Thirumalai Nayakkar established a street with six to ten pillars at a distance of 3 km from each hall between Madurai and Srivilliputhur. Rani Mangammal also built the road from Madurai to Quilon via Srivilliputhur, which is still known as Mangammal Salai. Thirumalai Nayakkar has built a Palace at Srivilliputhur and there is a sculpture of him in a hall in the Andal Temple. Vijayaranga Chokkanatha Nayaka also donated lands to the temple.

#### **Lord Purushothaman Temple – Uthamarkoil or Kadambanur**

Lord Purushothaman temple is called as Uthamarkoil and Lord Vishnu is protected in this Divyadesam of Vaishnavaites. Thirumalai Nayak encouraged such religious scholars, who praised the divine places and encouraged religion in the Nayak kingdom. In 1716 AD, Vijayaranga Chokkanatha Nayak donated land for this temple. Back in 1728, he donated land to worship in this temple.

#### **Mariamman Temple - Samayapuram**

Vijayaranga Sokkanatha Nayak built a temple for Mariamman which is located at Samayapuram and his wife Rani Meenakshi also donated land for this temple. Thirumalai Nayak gifted and organized Thai Poosam festivals during the Tamil month of Thai, On the day of his birth star Poosam star..

#### **Mallikarjuneswara Temple - Dharmapuri**

Dharmapuri, also known as Tahadur, was famous during the Sangam period, when the Nayaks dominated the Kongunadu region, they renovated the Shiva temple known as Mallikarjuneswarar Temple. But under the

rule of the Nayaks, the temple was renovated and converted into a fort. The new tower was built by Thimmaya Nayak of Madurai and he encouraged his leader or even a poligar to build temples and support them.

#### **Shiva Temple at Devikapuram**

Devikapuram is located at a distance of 18 km from Arani in the North Arcot district, which has a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva and his companion Shakti and was a notable pilgrimage site next to the Arunachaleswarar Temple in Thiruvannamalai. The inscriptions on the walls of the temple show that only the Vijayanagara kings and the Thirumalai Nayaks donated a large amount of money to the temple. Singing songs and performing pujas from Devaram, the rental free lands were donated by Thirumalai Nayak. Mallappa Nayakkar, the poligar of the area, has donated 33 panams/gold coins to the temple. In 1630 A.D., Thirumalai Nayak has gifted lands to this temple. Thus, Nayak Kings donated a lot for the revitalization of Hinduism through these actions.

#### **Perumal Temple at Thirukkudalur or Aaduthurai**

Thirukkudalur or Aaduthurai is located on the Kaveri River near by Thiruvaiyaru, the origin of the Carnatic musicians and famous pioneer poets Mr.Thiagarajar. Mangammal has renovated the Perumal temple and reestablished its religious activities. In order to recover the regular pujas and festivals, he gave lands and gifts, thereby promoting Vaishnava devotional worship and the development of Hindu philosophy in his kingdom.

#### **Kasi Visvesvara Temple - Tiruchengodu**

Tiruchengode Temple was the residence of Lord Shiva by the name of Kasi Visvesvarar on the hill called Kabilamalai. During the supremacy of Thirumalai Nayak, the people of the neighboring village donated a village to the priest of the temple and each year donated one house and two panams for the wedding. At Tiruchengode in 1659, Thirumalai Nayakkar gifted one village of Kolangandai in Parithipallinadu to this temple. Sokkanatha Nayak offered gifts for performing pujas, rituals and festivals in 1666 AD. This gopuram had 5 tiers and was 262 feet height from the land. In 1666 AD, Chokkanatha Nayak presented gifts for performing pujas, rituals and festivals.

## **Conclusion**

The Nayakar Kingdom introduced the philosophy of Hinduism and began a spiritual awakening. Following in his footsteps, his descendants made immense contributions through their sacrifices, services and charities to the development of temples and the revival of religious activities. As a result, many temples were built and renovated, and large complexes with mandapams and prakaras were expanded. They were decorated with tall gopurams. They accepted the lofty ideals and morals found in religions and followed the same in formulating their policies and reforms to the people. They accommodated and sheltered people of all races, creeds, religions, regions, dialects and customs, and propagated the idea of universal liberalism. The Nayaks were the true cultural promoters of the time and the services they rendered to the Temples in Madura country.

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## **Global Positioning Systems**

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**Abstract:** In recent years the availability of global positioning system GPS technology has permitted convenient, inexpensive, and accurate measurement of absolute location. The Global Positioning System (GPS) is the most common surveying instrument today where we can obtain accuracies of high order with a speed and cost efficiency that has not previously been available to the survey community. Precise positioning is possible using GPS receivers at reference locations providing correction and relative positioning data for remote receivers. The main objective of this thesis is to do practical evaluation of the influence of GPS error sources, processing strategies and reference stations on positioning accuracy e.g. single point positioning solution and relative positioning solution with different reference stations.

**Keywords :** GPS technology, descriptive and analytical, cryptographic key, Magnetic.

### **Introduction:**

The Global Positioning System consists of 24 satellites, that circle the globe once every 12 hours, to provide worldwide position, time and velocity information. GPS makes it possible to precisely identify locations on the earth by measuring distance from the satellites. The Global Positioning System was conceived in 1960 under the auspices of the U.S. Air Force, but in 1974 the other branches of the U.S. military joined the effort. The first satellites were launched into space in 1978. The System was declared fully operational in April 1995. The Global Positioning System consists of 24 satellites, that circle the globe once every 12 hours, to provide worldwide position, time and velocity information. GPS makes it possible to precisely identify locations on the earth by measuring distance from the satellites. GPS allows you to record or create locations from places on the earth and help you navigate to and from those places. Originally the System was designed only for military applications and it wasn't until the 1980's that it was made available for civilian use also.

### **Data Base & Methodology:**

The data has been furnished from the related articles, research papers. Some data has furnished the websites & as well as time magazine. For the present research paper, the primary and secondary sources have been used. Materials from various libraries have been collected. The articles regarding to it have been read thoroughly. The descriptive and analytical research methods have been used for this research paper.

**Study Objectives:**The present study has the following objectives, to study the Global Positioning systems.

### **Discussion Global Positioning Systems :**

One reason that a weak signal is adequate is that the time and identification information each satellite transmits is very simple, and the receiver can listen for long periods to acquire it accurately. Because a receiver is always within range of several satellites, it is possible to combine positional information from two or more satellites to accurately estimate geographic position on the earth's surface. A network of ground stations periodically recomputes and uploads new positional data to the GPS Satellites.

### **GPS Receivers :-**

A GPS receiver consists of an antenna, power supply, electronic clock, and circuitry that can translate the signal into positional information. The receiver typically contains a keypad and a small internal digital computer and may be connected to larger laptop or notebook models. These permit the analyst to enter coding to identify features and to download information to laboratory or office computers for use with image processing systems. Depending on expense and sophistication receivers can be as small as a portable telephone or as large as several suitcases.

### **Accurate Positioning :-**

For exact measurements and positioning applications, a GPS station must have line of sight communication with at least three satellites and communication with a fourth satellite is required to provide precise

timing of signals. If a receiver can acquire data from as many as four satellites, it is possible to estimate both vertical and horizontal positions. In point positioning mode, a single GPS unit can establish horizontal location to within 20m with 95% reliability and vertical location to within 30m. If the GPS unit is a multiple carrier phase receiver it may be possible to derive location to within centimetres.

#### **Selective Availability :-**

P-code permits a single hand held GPS receiver to estimate location to within 5m. Because of the implications for national security of universal availability of quick, accurate, locational data, some aspects of the satellite signal can be encrypted and exploitation of the system full accuracy requires access to a cryptographic key provided only to authorized users.

#### **Local Differential GPS :-**

To overcome the inadequacy bought about by the selective Availability the differential GPS concept is used which allows for a GPS receiver to be stationed at a fixed position of known location and derive estimates of the errors introduced by SA and to apply these estimates to improve the accuracy of GPS locations of points at unknown locations.

**Capturing Coordinate Data :-** Several issues need to be explored when considering whether GPS is an appropriate tool for capturing coordinate data for a GIS database. First and foremost is the need to determine the position accuracy requirements. If the data were to be used for site specific analysis that requires position accuracy to be within a meter, high quality code based differential GPS receivers would be necessary.

#### **Types of GPS Receivers :-**

Receivers can be categorized by their type in different ways, and under different criteria. For instance, receivers can be stand-alone, or may benefit from corrections or measurements provided by augmentation system or by receivers in the vicinities (DGPS). Moreover receivers might be generic all purpose receivers or can be built specifically having the application in mind: navigation, accurate positioning or timing, surveying, etc. In addition to position and velocity, GPS receivers also provide time. An important amount of economic activities, such wireless telephone, electrical power grids or financial networks rely on precision timing for

synchronization and operational efficiency. GPS enables the users to determine the time with a high precision without needing to use expensive atomic clocks. The initial purpose of the GPS system was military but with the free availability of GPS signals and the availability of cheap GNSS receivers, the GPS technology is having a pervasive use in civil, industrial, scientific areas. Currently the use of GPS in Civil Applications is generalized, and it is well known that GPS Receivers have been spread very fast as well as the manufacturers dedicated to this (e.g. CSR, BroadCom, Garmin,...).

#### **Advantages of GPS :-**

GPS may be used to identify or define the geographical co-ordinates associated with satellite imagery. GPS is used to reduce distortions and to improve the positional accuracy of these images. When three or more distinctive points can be located both on a satellite image and on the ground. GPS can be used in the ground truthing of satellite images. When a particular satellite image had a region of unusual or unrecognized reflectivity or backscatter the coordinates of that region can be loaded into a GPS receiver.

#### **Remote Sensing, Platform and Sensor Systems:-**

Platforms play a vital role in remote sense data acquisition. They are necessary to correctly position the remote sensing sensors that collect data from the objects of interest. Platforms may be air-borne, or space borne depending upon the objects under study on Earth surface as also on the sensors employed. Balloons, aircraft, rockets and satellites are the common remote sensing platforms. In general the platforms can be divided into 1. Airborne platforms 2. Space Borne Platforms. GPS Receiver Inputs The following are inputs that are needed before you use your GPS receiver. Position Format: Input what units you want your position. Examples: Latitude and Longitude Degrees – Minutes – Seconds (hddd mm' ss.s", N 43 - 40' - 55.8" E) UTM ( 11T 0557442m E 4836621m N) Map Datum: Make sure the map datum in your GPS receiver matches the map datum of the map you are using when you are going to plot points on that map. Some common map datums used are WGS 84, NAD 27 and NAD 83. Distance: Input distance units such as: Nautical or Statute miles, Metric, Yards Elevation: Input elevation units in feet or meters North

Reference: Input the North reference you want to use. Examples: True, Magnetic or Grid  
Time: Input time format for 12 or 24 hour and input the correct time zone.

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## **Indian Dramatic Movement: A New Perspective of Girish Karnad's Dramaturgy**

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### **Abstract:**

Drama in the Indian Writing in English developed only after the arrival of the British in India. Still then, the drama was in vogue its traditional rudimentary form presented with the stock characters, themes and techniques from the old scriptures. The British bring with them their own taste of theatrical practice. They introduced English drama using stage craft and staging materials including theme and technique in India. As a result a new wave in dramatic practice in India was ignited and the educated gifted Indians like Tagore, Badal Sircar, Mahesh Dattani and Vijay, Tendulkar set the direction and foundation of new drama in Indian English. Girish Karnad was one of those great Indian Dramatists. This paper aims at Girish Karnad as a dramatist of new approach to the Drama in Indian set up.

### **Introduction-**

Initially during the time when Karnad had decided his career as a dramatist, there wasn't an established theatrical tradition. He had selected the Parsi theatre. Despite his massive success on the stage to win a spectacle for nearly seventy years, he felt that had produced no significant work. The spirit of the time which was almost contrary to this practice of drama was the earlier Sanskrit theatre. In his time, the drama was an elitist phenomenon. All this led to restricting his interest as well as it limited the growth and development of the drama as an art form. This limitation of drama to a group of wealthy and educated Indians disabled any appeal to the general public. To put it nutshell, Karnad himself states: To my generation, a hundred crowded years of urban theatre seemed to have left almost nothing to hand on to, take off from. And where was one to begin again? Perhaps by looking at our audience again by trying to understand what experience the audience expected to receive from the theatre? (Karnad Author's Introduction 1) No doubt after arrival of the British, with the passage of time, Karnad had been strongly influenced by the famous western, specifically, the German playwright Bertolt Brecht. Now Karnad has become sharply aware of the theatricality, imaginativeness and inherent power of the theatre itself. The western art of drama sensitized him to this rich potentialities of non-naturalistic techniques. This is found in his later dramatic works. In this connection, Nemichandra Jain aptly states: Karnad makes a constant search for a theatrical vision, form and language which would be nearer the consciousness of our common people and

consistent with our rich cultural heritage entertaining and yet artistically meaningful. (Jain 80) In the second phase of his career as a dramatist, dramatist Girish Karnad shifted his interest to the life of man. He gave expression to a deeper perspectives on life. He explored the human inner contradiction. To do this, he applied new techniques and explored the inherent explosive ironic situations in life and society. Now he had proper understanding of the practical requirements of the theatre. He successfully transformed any situation in to aesthetic experience. He became thoroughly modern in outlook as well as technique. Thus all his plays of the later phase, along with his contemporaries like Badal Sircar, Vijay Tendulkar, Adya Rangacharya, Dharmvir Bharati and Mohan Rakesh, have added a tag to the Indian literature as in the phrase, "the status of a creative work."

In the vein of the leading western dramatist like Brecht, Karnad also adopted the principle that drama is not merely as a means of entertainment. Rather, he thought that drama is a serious work of art which is foremostly concerned with the exploration of complexity and dilemma of human life and character. His dramatic works depicted the crisis of human identity. He analyzed contemporary issues and reality with its future implications. He thought that, drama functions as an intellectual stimulus which helps us in forming our attitudes towards the problems contemporary society. However in techniques, Karnad blended the Western tradition particularly Brechtian technique of drama with Indian folk theatre and smoothing and Sanskrit places and our religious epics. But he keeps in

mind the demands of the people. The critic, R.N. Rai aptly comments: Karnad is influenced by all these aspects of Brechtian theory but discovers them in his own theatrical tradition theory and uses them accordingly. (Rai 130)

Girish Karnad has attempted historical drama. He is a notable historical playwright who has succeeded in taking some sources from history. His *Tughlaq* is the best play. It is a perfect example of historical drama. No doubt, he has taken his themes from history but has made certain changes to make it original. *Tughlaq* is a historical play and as such there is a judicious mixture of fact and fiction. Karnad has mentioned some facts of history and places them in the midst of imaginary incidents and situations to dramatize history in order to be of contemporaneous interest. It is shown that *Tughlaq* is a metaphor of the Indian political scene after independence. The theme shows that in time of the reign of Muhammad

*Tughlaq*, the communities like the Hindus and the Muslims did not trust one another. It is found that the Muslim used to call the Hindus to be bloody plunderers who deserved to be kicked. Similarly, the Hindus also suspected the Muslims. They never believed that a Muslim ruler was any ways willing to see them happy and prosper. He intentionally exempt them from taxes. He will have his own hidden benefit in view. Thus in the drama like *Tughlaq*, Karnad has put forward some of the historical facts such as the burning of Kanpur of the revolt of the Nawab of Avadh, Fakrud-din's revolt in Bengal, the uprising in Deccan and in Malabar, Ehashsha's declaration of independence and Bahal ud-din Gashtasp's collecting the army against the Sultan, the burning in territories of Ain-ul-Mulk and Shihab-ud-din. The reference to all these incidents support the suspicious tendencies in Indian. Likewise, the event showing the same tendencies and the attitudes of the people of Kerala in the south, of Bengal in to the East, of Kashmir in the North and of the Punjab the west are also furnished. Girish Karnad has succeeded in mixing fact and fiction to give the feel of life of the fourteenth century which is quite relevant to the contemporary reality in India.

Another remarkable feature of Karnad's plays is that they have a socio-cultural concern despite being mythical and

metaphysical. They show how Karnad is deeply rooted in his soil and how he evokes the sensibility of the present day audience. The dilemma of the characters represents the dilemma of the common man. *Tughlaq* reminds us of the draconian law punishing both the guilty and the innocent people who had suffered hunger, starvation and humiliation for long. The pastoral effect and the local culture are very much there in his plays. But he is imaginatively creative and skilled in adaptation of the old and the new. In *Naga-Mandala* he has woven a wonderful fantasy and took us to different world. It raised effectively the feminist issue of the exploitation of women.

Besides being a playwright, Karnad is a skilful translator. He writes his plays in Kannada. English is the language of his adulthood. He writes articles, essays, film scripts in English but not plays. When he translates his own work, he has a great advantage. He has a lot of freedom that another translator will not have. A translator has to be faithful to the text and he does not have the freedom to make changes if it is somebody else's text. To begin with, he was quite reluctant to translate his own plays. He realized that translating from Kannada into English required a great deal of rewriting a kind of transcription. He translated *Tughlaq* when Alyque Padmasee was to stage it and then *Hayavadana* for the Madras players. He feels that translating from one regional language to another is easier than translating into English. Karnad is not a prolific writer but one who patiently waits for the right plot to come up and stir his mind to action. He picks up his pen to write it down, when all characters are fully sketched in his eyes. That's why his plays are well contemplated and well crafted. It is true that he takes up his idea from the past scriptures much like Shakespeare but he takes a leap from the original story and develops it further. This development is the play of the artist's imagination and while it offers something new and in a novel way, it also challenges the facile solutions offered in the original stories. Karnad's achievements as a playwright have received wide spread national and international recognition. His creative abilities have brought him a number of awards and rewards. For his first play *Yayati*, he received Mysore State Award in 1962, Karnataka

Nataka Akademi Award for the Best Play of 1990-91 in 1992, Karnata Sahitya Akademi Award in 1993 and Sahitya Akademi Award in 1994. He was honored in 1990 by Granthaloka Journal of the Book Trade as The Writer of the Year for his play Tale-Danda. In 1992, Karnad received Karnataka Sahitya Akademi Award for the Most Creative Work of 1989 for Naga Mandal. He has also received Govt. of Mysore Rajyotsava Award in 1970; Sangeet Nataka Akademi Award for play writing in 1972; Karnataka Nataka Akademi Award in 1984; Nandikar, Calcutta, Award for playwriting in 1989, Booksellers and publishers's Association of South India Award in 1992. Karnad is an outstanding film maker. He has written the script and dialogues for the film *Samskara* (1960) in Kannada based on the novel of the same name by U. R. Anantha Murthy and played the lead role in it. Karnad has also directed films like *Kadu* (1973), *Ondanondu Kaladalli* (1978) in *Kannada Utsav* (1984), *Cheluvu* (1992) in Hindi. His roles in *Manthan* (1976) and *Swami* (1978) are among his best in Hindi art cinema. Karnad worked as actor and director, in such plays as *Evam Indrajit*, six characters in search of an Author, Uncle Vanya, *The Caretaker*, *The Crucible* and *A view from the Bridge* in English during 1964-69. He also acted the lead roles in *Oedipus Rex* and *Jokumarswamy*, directed in Kannada by B.V. Karanath for the Open Air Festival in Bangalore in 1972. Karnad has also published a number of articles the most significant being *In Search of a New Theatre in Contemporary Indian tradition*, ed Corla Borden (Washington: Smithsonian Press, 1988) and *Theatre in India*, in *Daedalus*. This shows that Girish Karnad is a multi-faceted personality it is essentially as a playwright that he is at his best. This is what one finds when he confesses: I have been fairly lucky in having a multi-pronged career. You know, I've been an actor, a publisher, a film maker. But in none of these fields I felt quite as much at home as in playwriting. (Karnad, Interview with Aptna 362) In Indian, unfortunately, the writers cannot live on their writing alone; it does not yield enough royalties for sustenance. Karnad states: One can't search a comfortable living even from a successful play. Take Tughlaq. As you know it's been enormously successful critically as well as in performance, playwrights in the west have been able to

retire on such successor at least to devote themselves to that activity entirely. I can't. (Karnad, Interview with Aptna 362) We find some drawbacks in Karnad's characters. All of them are intelligent. There is hardly any who is less than intelligent. Aziz and Tughlaq appear as one. There is nothing that really makes them what they are individually. Individuality is missing. This defect is seen in Devadatta and Kapila also. They lack individuality that is theatrically essential to their characters holding sustained interest. We see them as chess pieces moved to definite purposes by the playwright.

Girish Karnad has enriched the Indian theatre with the introduction of dramatic techniques and methods to form perspectives towards myths, folklore, legends and history. He has given them contemporary contextual direction and new dimension: His plays have opened up new directions in criticism and scholars awakening to the richness of anthropological, folklore and performance studies methods in field research and writing have begun to analyze Indian performance with new purpose and resolve. (Richmond 467)

Originally a playwright, poet, actor, director who came into limelight due to his numerous plays in Kannada, Girish Karnad also wrote dramas in English. This earned him international reputation. Besides, he has translated a majority of his plays into English. It seems that the torrent of awards which have been conferred upon him is the proof of his recognition both inside and outside his native soil. Being considered as a Man of Renaissance in India Today, he ranked at the top of list. Karnad's plays are beautiful blend of history and myth. It is found that his technique of using the various allusions places him near to T.S. Eliot as if the young dramatist from India origin in literature wanted to pose rivalry. To point this out, a critic remarks: What made him consider his true vocation is playwriting since it, best expresses his self perceptions and abilities, and the identity of playwright as his chosen literary identity, despite a multifaceted engagement with the media of film, television and video and a larger than life presence in the public realm. (Dharwadkar xi)

#### **Conclusion:**

Girish Karnad is a progressive dramatist too. To early Kannada playwrights



playwriting was a mere literary exercise with no contact whatever with the living stage. Kailasam and Adya Rangacharya rejected this trend but they could not create an enduring substitute for it. The new dramatic movement given a new lease of life to Kannada drama. Kirtinath Kurtkoti in his Introduction to Hayavadana stages: With this new theatre going around them, new playwrights like Girish Karnad have been able to bring to drama a first and knowledge of the practical demands of the stage and better understanding of dramatic style and technique. (Hayavadana v) Girish Kaarnad is a pioneer in new-drama and all his plays are actable. The neo-literary movement throws a lurid light on the disparities in our social life. Many critics including R.K. Dhavan praises him highly for his contribution and declares that he has given the Kannada Theatre a richness that could probably be equated only with his talents as an actor-director. His contribution goes beyond theatre. He has directed feature films, documentaries and television serials in Kannada, Hindi and English, and has played leading roles as an actor in Hindi and Kannada art films, commercial movies and television.

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## Merit Goods Policy in India

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### Abstract:

There may be a perception amongst discerning analysts that India's growth story, since liberalization, does not converge with the human development priority. The coverage dissonance among bolstering monetary infrastructure and dwindling allocation to the merit goods region through the years has been an area of great subject. Price range 2015-2016 has in addition exacerbated this fashion as opposed to reversing it. This paper attempts to spotlight the importance of allocation to benefit goods in trendy and the educational quarters specifically, evolution of coverage leitmotif & allocation trends in India to date and endorse a avenue map to have the right synergy among growth and development. In order to ramp-up our human improvement index, as opposed to being stuck up in ideological sluffest its' time we healthy hyperboles like make in India, digital India, make for India and clever metropolis, jam with a definitive improvement roadmap.

**Key words:** club goods, merit goods, govt.

### Introduction:

Prof. Richard musgrave became the first economist to highlight the importance of benefit goods like schooling, fitness and sanitation wherein the gain that accrue to a person is less than the benefit to the society. As a consequence evolved economies, slicing throughout ideological allegiance, spend handsome allocation in such sectors. This is reflected within the very excessive human improvement index that countries like USA (0.914), Japan (0.890) and rising market economies like South Korea (0.891) and China (0.719) evince while India languishes with a lowly figure of (0.586) as in line with the human development record, 2014. That is ironical since the founding fathers of the Indian charter like Ambedkar, Gandhi and Nehru have been men of vision and had the gain of better education abroad with deep dedication to herald a liberal colorful India. In current year's Nobel laureate Amartya Sen has been continuously clamoring for more interest in our public coverage closer to higher allocation to training and health. The making plans commission has also been harping on the triad of access, equity and excellence in education and get entry to, affordability and fine in fitness. But, in case of education quality has been the most important situation even as affordability and terrible pleasant bedevils the public fitness zone. Ordinary sanitation stays extraordinarily dodgy and PM's name for Swachh Bharat brings in a whiff of wish for the giant majority of terrible Indians who

appear to have misplaced the trickle-down rhetoric of growth.

### Objectives:

1. To study club goods.
2. To study inequality as a concern

### Methodology:

This paper is based on the data collected from the various secondary sources.

### Allocation of merit goods:

It might be seen from the above that there is a massive reduction in allocation to primary program like ICDS, Swachh Bharat, girls and infant development. The ostensible reason given by using the finance minister is that the states involved need to take projects in this regard in view of appreciably higher allocation via the 14th finance commission. That is surprising maintaining in view the fact that the government has elevated its funding in monetary infrastructure by using investing Rs. 20,000/- crore within the countrywide infrastructure funding fund and kick starting a mudra financial institution with equity base of Rs. 20,000/- crores for encouraging credit score availability to the SSI/MSME quarter. Education is a crucial billboard where a kingdom's expectation and aspiration are squarely perched meaningfully etched. The subsequent desk brings out the allocation to number one, secondary and better schooling over the last two years and the allocation made on this years' price range.

### Inequality as a concern:

Prof. Kuznets had introduced out that the gain coefficient might generally growth for a rustic in a low income equilibrium trap

because it movements up in the boom trajectory. But his inverted u hypothetic contends that when aHigh stage of improvement the earnings inequality could decrease. However Thomas Piketty in his seminal e-book “capital” has introduced out how inequality increases as a evolvedU. S. A. Acquires higher growth momentum; in large part because the aspect percentage of capital improves greater comparedTo the percentage of labour. Piketty as a consequence turns kuznets the wrong way up as the subsequent determine would show.

### **Conclusion:**

Jean dreze has determined “sending rockets to mars and jogging bullet trains however closing a third internationalUs of a as a long way as social offerings is concerned appear to be an atypical view”. Coming as it does from the architect of proper to meals act &MNREGA, it is surely perceptive. The present authorities have to make mid-courseCorrection to its one-dimensional obsession with monetary infrastructure & ease of doing commercial enterprise simplest. TheExtensive reduction in allocation to flagship programmes like Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA), mnrega and Incorporated child improvement programme (ICDS) could dent our long time human resources capability. It turned intoSurely unlucky that the finance ministry were given into a useless debate in 2000-publish Birla-Ambani document to term Better training as a non-advantage top. Education, be it primary or higher wishes to be taken into consideration as an incorporatedContinuum. The fitness area needs to also pop out of the quagmire of terrible exceptional infrastructure and ineptParamedical and clinical help inside the public sector. Access to fundamental hygiene can't be the piped dream for theMarginalized. Training and fitness have come to be the captive worries of the states who significantly languish inPhrases of investment. A federal government like India below the subterfuge of cooperative federalism should no longer Absolve its responsibility of the development parameters of its aspirational populace by way of passing on theDuty to the states and nearby our bodies. As jefreysachs observes “our greatest illusion is that a healthySociety may be built on mindless pursuit of wealth”. It's time the government with definitive mandate

clear theCobwebs of coverage disconnects between increase and improvement.

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**Studying Market and Consumerism In relation To Gender in Bhasham Sahni's  
Play *Madhavi***

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**Abstract:**

Bhasham Sahni's play *Madhavi* presents a brutal narrative in which a female is treated as a commodity. This paper analyses the play *Madhavi* by keeping the Marxist viewpoints of market, demand and supply, and consumerism as the central thought. The story of this work is sourced from the great epic Mahabharata; indeed, the play is based on a mythical legend of King Yayati and his beautiful daughter, Madhavi. The study aims at depicting how the identity of a woman is limited to being a commodity in a strongly patriarchal culture to fulfil certain ideologies. The concept of ideology is vital to Marx's study.

**Keywords:** Madhavi, Consumerism, Women, Market, Mode of Production, Duty, Patriarchy, etc.

**Introduction:**

In the year 1984, one of the prominent playwrights of the Indian Writer's Society, Bhasham Sahni (8 Aug 1915-11 Jul 2003) wrote the play *Madhavi* attacking the patriarchy. The famous director, Rajendra Nath staged the play for the first time in 1982. Sahni took Madhavi, a female character from a mythological story in the famous epic, *Mahabharata* and gave her a firm representation in Indian literature. A character less heard, a story less talked about, and a victim never recognized. The ego clash between the main three male characters: Yayati, Vishwamitra, and Galav takes a disturbing turn when the cost is fulfilled by Madhavi, who remains a mere tool, "an object" for their fulfilment. They use her 'unfortunate-boons' as an exchange value to different mighty kings for their magnificent horses. These kings, in turn, uses her to gain an heir, a prince, for their kingdom. Her father, Yayati, another "mighty-king", famous for his charitable deeds, sacrifices his only daughter in the name of 'dharma'. Sahni gave Madhavi voice, which has been denied for women for a long especially when it comes to determining independent choices.

**Methodology**

By reading the play *Madhavi* from a Marxist lens, the character can be studied as an oppressed gender, labour, a mode of production, and a commodity. The particular phrase, 'mode of production' has been used by Marx numerous times while explaining the class theory in his writings. Similarly, the concept of power, culture, ideology, and hegemony, also cultivated by Marx to explain

how the power is created and the role of culture in it, is used to analyse and examine the condition of Madhavi to highlight the significant elements of Marxism in the work. Further, theories given by Eli Zaretsky and Carole Pateman will be used for proving the hypothesis. The base of the study has been developed on Marx's labour class theory that talks about mode of production, profit derived, and the division of profit share between labours and the owner.

**Objectives**

This study is shown from the viewpoint of class struggles in a social order where the titular character becomes the central force around which every action takes place. Thus, it highlights the character of Madhavi as a female by putting her in a larger perspective in which a society acts as a market place, where a woman becomes a mere commodity to be traded, and the concept of consumerism that operates it. Such reading of literary works can help to gain a wider perspective on cultural studies as well as on how power circulates through distinct cultures according to their distinct ideologies.

**Studying Market and Consumerism In relation To Gender in Bhasham Sahni's Play *Madhavi***

The story of the play, *Madhavi* is taken from *Mahabharat*, a great Indian epic probably written some 2000 years ago. The tale is ambiguous about the depiction of social order in terms of relations between caste, class, and gender. It is hard to find a clear answer to when the text was first compiled and how many changes its structure, as well as content, might have undergone until today.

Yet, focusing on our story of Madhavi, the society depicted in it is strongly patriarchal and political.

### **Madhavi as a Mode of Production**

In the social and cultural context of the play, *Madhavi* is strongly feudal and patriarchal. The central point of Marxist theory focuses on the base of all aspects of social order either family, religious institutions, or educational institutions, etc. (Gurukul) rely on an economic foundation. This means the structure and modes of production vary from age to age and society to society. In 'Material conception of History', a methodology expressed by Karl Marx, he has adequately explained and connected the idea of how different modes of production running on the labour of workers creates class distinction, and thus oppression. The modes are divided into productive forces and social and technical relations of production. The productive forces are human labour, different means like capital, infrastructure, tools, material, etc. While the latter is responsible for defining class relations (Felluga, 2011). The different modes can be varying according to the society and its time frame. In context to the play, the mode of production remains agriculture and taxation under the monarchy system with absolute ownership of land remaining under the King. The era was marked as somewhere between the end of Mauryan Empire and prior to Gupta Empire (Kak, 2021). According to Marx, there are four major modes of production: Asiatic, Ancient, Feudal, and Capitalist. During the period of Mahabharata and precisely the time in which Madhavi and King Yayati lived, the society was amid the transition phase of Asiatic to ancient while ultimately Feudalism sowed its seeds and gained roots in the Gupta empire. It can be safely said, that the age of King Yayati was ruled with Asiatic mode. Asiatic mode refers to what Hassan N. Gardezi (1979) states "Land is possessed communally by numerous particular tribal or village communities on the basis of heredity." And that the communities are ruled by the King (despot) which remains the sole proprietor. The profits and surplus of each individual producers are given to the state/King as a tribute etc. People are required to work on their lands and pay their taxes on time to avoid confiscation of their property by the King (final ownership remains with the King). The educational institution is Gurukul. Rishi

Vishwamitra is the supreme teacher and Rishi Galav is his disciple. Even though the structure of education is present and it is influenced with terms like 'discipline', 'vow', and 'duty', it fails to acknowledge the acts of injustice and abuses suffered by Madhavi. According To Pateman, 'the woman's "domestication" implies that she cannot participate in the public sphere with any great efficacy.' (Nayar K. Pramod, 97). However, the play effectively demonstrates how women, even though "domesticated", is used as a substitute for money or a tool to establish relationships between families, solve political and internal matters, and prepare a strong male lineage. Such activities represent a market structure of its own.

### **Society and Market**

The market functions on two main principles: demand and supply. When there is a demand derived from a certain requirement, there comes its fulfilment through supply. In the play, we find three primary demands. First is when King Yayati wishes to become recognized as the 'great donor' in history. Second when Galav wants to fulfil his teacher's demand, also the third one, that is "Guru Dakshina" of his teacher, Vishwamitra by giving him 800 Ashvamedha horses. Thus, he comes to Yayati. The entire story is based on fulfilling these three primary demands which become central to Madhavi's boons. So, we find Madhavi becoming the centre of their focus.

### **Consumerism and Madhavi as a Commodity**

We can notice consumerism, where a market of demand and supply is created by Galav with the Kings. The demand is thus fulfilled by consuming Madhavi's body, as she remains a silent spectator, a mere 'tool' in the whole act. The culture, therefore, is shown as a strong force that even a father, an educated scholar, a great teacher, and three Kings couldn't see beyond the influence of its ideologies. Even the gods (male) are shown to be unaffected by her tormenting. The culture as presented has functioned and circulated power through various ideologies. The plot of the play runs on certain beliefs that shape the entire narrative. According to Marx, the structure of any society is categorized into two sections: Base and Superstructure. While the base means the modes of production of the society, the superstructure contains different

cultural aspects and institutions like marriage, religion, education, entertainment, etc. that run on the base. Therefore, a culture is a way to build power and maintain control. Power is maintained through hegemony which means dominance both visible like law and invisible like education. Therefore, culture acts as a system representing certain ways of thinking which are educated, circulated, and passed over as normal. For example, in the play, extreme patriarchal thinking and misogyny are passed over as normal. Even Madhavi remains unaware of her abuse to an extent to take a stand for herself.

She is also sexually exploited in the verge of 'dharma', 'vow', and 'duty' filling the cups of the male characters of the play. The idea of consumerism is quite evident here. Her exploitation is recognised not as an abuse but as an obligation, her fate, duty etc. The hegemony is owned by the males of the society as they serve their dominance over Madhavi, women in general. Therefore, they are the ones who holds the power in the culture and maintains their dominance.

#### **Ideological Dominance Versus Independent Choices**

Ideology is a system of thinking, beliefs, and imagination. It becomes a way of making other people believe what another believes. The idea of what constitutes good and bad can be misled through any ideology. To maintain the power and control of the owner of modes of production in the superstructure from the base, culture, and ideology is used. The entire idea, therefore, is to keep the power in the hands of the owner of the production where the kind of class division created impacts the social relations and order. The working class remains on the verge of domination and oppression as it remains alienated from the maximum share of profit-driven from the production. Here, Madhavi takes place of the oppressed class since she remains devoid of any benefit from her boons. King Yayati 'gifts' Madhavi to Galav. As a commodity, she is either gifted or traded. Terms like 'trade' and 'gift' are used like any other common word while describing Madhavi. Even she seems fine with her being given as a gift and being used for swapping horses to Galav. Eli Zaretsky in her famous work in the socialist's feminist tradition called, "*Capitalism, the Family and Personal Life* (1976)" has clearly stated the importance of a

woman's economic independence and how dependency can deprive her of any political control. Only towards the end of the play, she realizes the consequences of giving control of her fate to others. The line between right and wrong is nowhere to be seen as it remains hidden behind the ideology. Here the role of making independent choices becomes her act of liberation.

#### **Conclusion**

The argument here points out Madhavi's oppressions and unequal status in the society is a part of Marx's study. It is interesting to note that the exploits of Madhavi are committed by the upper section of the society that is the Kings, the great Teacher, and Scholar, all representing the high level of social hierarchy. Even though Madhavi is a daughter of a king, yet as a woman, she remains an oppressed gender and becomes a metaphor for the exploitation, abuse, and denial of identity of the oppressed working class in this study which becomes parallel to Marxism.

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## **Civilization Conflicts and Trends in the Military**

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### **Abstract**

In this study civilization conflicts and trends in the military. Researcher have understood the problem or seen the challenges that our soldiers face in adopting the culture and what conflicts arise while adopting such dedicated life to the country. Concluded that every field is filled with various advantages and disadvantages but from my perspective, in civilization conflicts and trends in the military, there should be no place for any kind of disadvantages. Here we have learned from the research that civilization conflicts have increased in the military but still measures are being taken. Also, the mental and physical pain and pressure through which the soldiers have to go are really beyond the common man & n imagination. As they have to work day and night without caring about their personal issues.

### **Introduction**

Here we need to know what civilization is and what Trend is?

Civilization is the place where people get adapted to the environment they live in, which includes different cities, with specific features of cultural and technological development. Civilization gets formed when people began to come together in the Urban settlement. and Trend is nothing but something that is developing or changing or in simple words we can say it is the fashion that is liked and followed by maximum people, means that particular thing is popular. Now let us understand the Civilization Conflicts and Trends in the military. Let us know first, how the military was raised. The Army of India was raised under the British Raj in the 19th century. It includes different regiments. In India, there are nine Indian Special Forces that are among the best in World. Para Commandos, Ghatak Force, Cobra, Force One, Special Frontier Force, National Security Guard Commando Force, Special Protection Group. There are three general categories of military people:

a) Active Duty: Where they have to be full-time Soldiers and Sailors.  
b) Reserve and Guard Forces: They usually do a civilian job but can be called to full-time Military Duty. c) Veterans and Retirees: They are past members of the Military. The Indian Armed Forces symbolise the ideals of service, Patriotism and Composite Culture of the Country. The best thing is all citizens of India irrespective of caste, class, religion can join the Military Forces but it is necessary to meet physical, medical and educational criteria. Youngsters who are interested to choose

careers of excitement, adventure and challenges can find no better place than defence to meet all their professional expectations.

### **Significance of study**

This study really helps us to understand the problem or see the challenges that our soldiers face in adopting the culture and what conflicts arise while adopting such dedicated life to the country. Also, understanding civilization conflicts and trends will allow us psychologists to predict how soldiers can respond to such frustrating situations. The main goal of the research is how to make strong the mindset of the military personnel and make it easy for coping with the conflict that arises in civilization and trends in the military.

### **Review of the Literature**

1) A short literature Review and Bibliography- ON WAR: Concepts, Definitions, Research Days' by John M.G Van Der Dennen have explained in detail the various 'War' terms, the soldiers have to go through like the cold war, hot war, local war, world war, declared and undeclared war, nuclear war international war, civil war, tribal and civilised war, war of liberation, political war, economic war ritual war, revolutionary war and so on. Here the complexity reveals the fact of different aspects and perspectives on war. If we see war it is more specifically collective, direct, personal, intentional, organized way to full fill goal institutionalized, instrumental, sanctioned and regulated violence. It is done with the purpose to achieve an end, a weapon that can be used for good or bad purposes. According to Bozeman, civilization can be an alternative for it. Civilization recommends itself in this



respect as it is more comprehensive as an ordering concept than the state.

2) The origins of Contemporary Conflict.

A comparison of violence in Three World Regions by P.S Douma 2003 Netherlands Institute of International Relations. Clingendael- study ISBN90-5031-086-9

Here though the study is the result of three-year project that was funded by the Netherlands Ministry of foreign affairs. The research was conducted by the conflict research unit of the Netherlands Institute of International Relations. The main aim of this publication is to reach a better understanding of the causes that lead to the emergence of violent conflict in various countries and regions. Also, it aims to highlight similarities and differences between conflicts in different regions and countries based on the number of empirical studies. India's intrastate conflict has their roots in society. There are several types in this category: communal, ethnolinguistic and class and caste oriented problems. Also, conflict is related to political instability and as of result of institutional failures against overall poverty and underdevelopment. The basic reason behind the rise of violence starts from starvation, poverty, that is, a lower economy. This gave rise to many small groups and this informal system limited itself and thus it also contributed to being one of the reasons for war rising situations

3) An article ' Our Ethos' on the official homepage of 'Indian Army' Government of India. This article is from the official Indian army web portal maintained and manage by the Indian Army site hosted by nic. The article here aims to make us aware of how our brave soldiers face all odds and even and protect our country. The infusion of high technology-based weaponry has enhanced, increased the possibility of damage in warfare. Threats of nuclear weapons, terrorism are emerging fast. Difficult climate like glacial heights and extreme cold, dense mountainous forest and the extreme heat and dry deserts, in search environment the soldiers have to perform their duty day and night. Soldiers facing such challenges and going beyond the call of duty is but second nature. For those who haven't faced a war-like environment the situation is beyond their imagination. Soldiers have to be ready to give the ultimate sacrifice in the service of the nation.

Various values of Army are infused in the soldier to the years of training like

A) The spirit of Cambridge ship and brotherhood of brave regardless of costly door religion the moto is 14 all and all for 1

B) The spirit of selfless sacrifice that is the tradition is never too question but do or die formation

C) Relative fearless miss in combat and in the face of the enemy even friend fighting against 3 doors our even when facing sure that

D) Non-discrimination soldiers a soldier forest and anything else later there is no discrimination this feature helps them to bind together as a team

E) Fairness and honesty is also one of their principles. Discipline and Integrity impart the feeling of patriotism, honesty and courage under all circumstances

F) A close bond among the soldiers forces them to choose death to dishonor. The Indian army has time and again leave up to its tradition of valour and heroism, sacrifice. It stands to watch full along the border and is prepared for any sacrifice so that the people of the country may live in peace with honour.

4) Article 'Modernizing of the Indian Army: Future challenges from orfonline.org. 2017, Philip Campos

This article was originally published in 'Defence Primer'. The Indian Army/Military is the third largest Army in World. However, the article doesn't clear the fact that it is not as powerful as one of the world's largest Armies. Also, its capacity to undertake military operations primarily in the multi-domain technology-dominated battlefield of the future is questionable. The military should be more modernized if it has to be prepared to take on the security challenges of the future. It has to build it's military power in morden context to face the challenges along with the potential adversaries. However, for India building military power is not easy, given the budgetary constraints especially when the country needs to meet the requirements of economic development to provide human security.

The inadequacy of funds is increasing by bureaucratic frequent changes in qualitative requirements by Army occasional corruption charges. There is a need to efficiently identify the future orientation and equipment needs of the Army and also build capacity and speed up the process to remove barriers for Force.

## **Discussion**

1) A short literature Review and Bibliography-ON WAR: Concepts, Definitions, Research Days' by John M.G Van Der Dennen have explained in detail the various 'War' terms. As we studied the various types of war, it really affects the Cultural and Social well-being of the people especially, the families of the Armed Forces. As we know, war purpose can be for good or for bad but ultimate goal is to achieve peace building, that is, to maintain peace everywhere but now violence is seen in every field, every area and such violence are being taught through proper channel by having institutions, organizations where there should be more emphasize given on ethical teachings everywhere to build proper Civilization and Trends not only in military services but also each and every part of the world.

2) The origins of Contemporary Conflict. Here the study or say the research aims to know, the root cause of the conflicts, as to why and how the situation of conflicts arises and I think, we need to do more detail research by not only studying or analysing on theory or descriptive based data but also doing research by visiting the places and have one to one conversations with military people to better understand. And it can help us to find different ways as to how we can manage or control or stop such violent conflicts. The basic reason behind the rise of violence starts from starvation and poverty, that is, lower economy. In ethno linguistic, language is a major basis for the ethnic group specifically with regards to it's neighbours. Also, class and caste oriented problems create lot of issues which is another major problem in the country.

3) An article ' Our Ethos' the official homepage 'Indian Army' Government of India. This article is from official Indian army web portal maintained and manage by the Indian Army site hosted by nic. the article.

From the above article we can clearly make the picture of how hard and the toughest life our brave soldiers live and it is our duty to be always helpful towards their families and be grateful to such Nation dedicated/lovers. Indian Army/ Military or say the Military Civilization proves to be the strongest and toughest of all and it is capable to carry out their missions professionally and are always willing to make the supreme sacrifice for the Nation.

4) Article ' Modernizing of the Indian Army: Future challenges from oronline.org

We can analyzed that our Indian Army is the largest component of the military and it should be prepared to deal with asymmetric informal threats across our western border to middle and north border. Territorial integrity of nation is to be looked after. They deal with both internal and external threats. The Army of future will have to be technologically oriented. It will have to be equipped with modern weapons, weapon systems and automation to meet the needs and challenges of the future battlefield. But at present proposals of having new equipments and upgradation of existing equipment are still delayed. Challenges like quality issue related to production of modern ammunition, compounded by inadequate budgetary support. And, also there is not enough experience within the Army in field of latest weapons design and technology.

## **Conclusion**

Every field is filled with various advantages and disadvantages but through my perspective, in civilization conflicts and trends in military, there should be no place for any kind of disadvantages. Here we have learnt from the research that civilization conflicts have increased in military but still measures are being taken. Also, the mental and physical pain and pressure through which the soldiers have to go is really beyond common man & n imagination. As they have to work day and night without caring their personal issues.

After all they are human beings but still the military soldiers set and example for us that human body can go to the limitless pain if trained.

## **Suggestions**

1) From the overall study done by the research on already available data, I would definitely like to provide some suggestions:

a) The main aim of the reasearch is to how to make the mentality strong so that our soldiers can easily perform their duties.

b) They have the monotonous duty which can create disinterest about the duty. So various measures can be taken to keep their mind engaged.

c) Various sports activities should be conducted to make them feel better to come out of their monotonous life.

d) I think suggestions should also be taken from soldiers themselves to understand their requirements.

- e) Their basic pay and other allowances must be increased from being okay to satisfactory.
- f) Above all, the research should be done by visiting to them and study their real life problems to find exact ways to their challenges.

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## CSR Initiatives during Covid-19 Pandemic with the Special Reference to Tata Group

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### **ABSTRACT:**

CSR is a commitment of businesses to socio-economic development through contribution to the quality of life of their employees, local communities and the society at large. CSR as a concept has become very important worldwide for the socio-economic development of the societies in which the businesses operate. This study aims to understand the initiatives taken by Tata Group through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the Covid-19 pandemic disease.

**Keywords:** CSR, Covid-19, Tata Group, etc

### **Introduction:**

From 2019 entire world facing Covid-19 pandemic not exception to India. So many peoples have been suffering from Health issues, financial problems, unemployment, inadequate availability of food grains, poverty, and lack of electric devices to attend online classes for poor students etc., and also had lost their life due to First and Second wave of covid-19 pandemic. Health sector faced lot of difficulties such as pressures to Doctors, Nurses, shortage of medicines, beds, oxygen, non-availability of Ambulances, equipments and other shortage of resources. In order to fight covid-19 pandemic government putting its effort in enhancing infrastructure facilities. And also Various Companies supported to overcome this pandemic challenge by contributing monetary and non-monetary benefits. One of the oldest and famous companies in India. This company offering different kinds of products and services to the customer in India and at globally. Tata Group provided various benefits to the society since its inception. It is the most popular for CSR activities in India; it contributed to the society in the way of Schools, Hospitals, Parks, Roads, protection of environment, training programmes to needy peoples etc., after from these activities Tata group also one of the top company which facilitated monetary and non-monetary benefits to the society during Covid-19 pandemic. Also, they committed more than 1500 crores to PM cares and citizen relief fund to fight against Corona virus. This fund had utilized for providing protective equipment to medical personnel, respiratory systems for treating increasing cases, testing

kits to ramp up testing in the country and setting up treatment facilities for those who have already caught the virus and trained health workers and the general public to empower them against coronavirus and offered so many facilities such as supplying of oxygen, Medicine, Beds, masks, sanitizer to Hospitals, PPE kits to the doctors, nurses, construction of Covid Care centers across the India.

**Purpose of the Study:** To understand the concept and initiatives taken by Tata Group through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the Covid-19 pandemic disease.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

1. To understand the concept of CSR.
2. To understand the initiative taken by the Tata Group through CSR during Covid-19 pandemic in India.

**Scope of the Study:** The present study is limited to the CSR initiatives by Tata Group during Covid-19 pandemic. This study covered the period of 2020-21.

**Research Methodology:** This study is purely based on Secondary data such as Company annual reports, Research papers, Websites etc.,

### **Concept of Csr:**

**Meaning:** CSR refers to business practices involving initiatives that benefit society. CSR is a business approach that contributes to sustainable development by delivering economic, social, environmental benefits for all stakeholders. Example: Giving a portion of a company's profit to charity. CSR can be defined as a concern of business about its profit – seeking and its non-profit – seeking activities and their intended and unintended impact on groups and individuals other than

management or the owners of the organization (e.g. consumers).

**CSR under Companies Act, 2013.**

Companies' act 2013 has introduced several new provisions which change the face of Indian corporate business. One of such new provisions is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The concept rests on the ideology of give and take. Companies take resources in the form of raw materials, human resources etc from the society. By performing the task of CSR activities, the companies are giving something back to the society.

Ministry of corporate affairs has recently notified Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act as well as the provisions of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 which has come into effect from 1st April 2014.

**Applicability:**

Section 135 of the Companies Act provides the threshold limit for applicability of the CSR to a company i.e.:

- a) Net worth (assets) of the company to be Rs 500 crore or more
- b) Turnover of the company to be Rs 1000 crore or more
- c) Net profit of the company to be Rs 5 crore or more.
- d) Further as per the CSR Rules, the provision of CSR is not only applicable to Indian companies, but also applicable to branch and project offices of a foreign company in India.

**CSR committee and policy:** Every qualifying company requires spending of at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding 3 financial years on CSR activities. The qualifying company will be required to constitute a committee (CSR committee) of the Board of Directors (Board) consisting of 3 or more directors.

**Activities under CSR:** Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty, promotion of education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, etc,

**Csr Activities Initiated By Tata Group:**

The CSR Mission of Tata Motors, "To be a responsible corporate citizen by driving inclusive growth with social equity, strengthening sustainable development and an active participant in nation building process".

**1. Aarogya (Health)**

The Tata Group initiative taken through AAROGYA (HEALTH). With this

programme company provided various benefits to stakeholders. The company implemented health programmes such as telemedicine, which aim is to expand its ability to reach out to malnourished children and their parents. Company created and educated about Covid-19 in Containment and other areas, taken preventions the spread of Covid-19, appropriate Safety protocols were followed across the country. During Covid-19 pandemic company provided in the form of monetary and non-monetary benefits as shown in the below given table.

Total CSR Spend on Health (Rs.)	3.84 Cr
Total Reach of Health Projects (Numbers)*	382888
Addressing Malnutrition	4966
Health Awareness	72640
Preventive & Curative Health	305282
Beneficiaries covered under COVID -19	136801
Masks	1,00,000 Certified regular and disposable masks distributed, 21,000 of which were manufactured by Self-Help Groups
Hospital Beds	250 Sets in all were installed at isolation centres in each
<b>Supplies to Government hospitals</b>	
N95 masks	15,000
Ventilators	2
Bottles of sanitizers	17,831
Glover	100 Pairs
Personal Protective Equipment kits	275
Sodium Hydrochloride	5,000 Liters
Thermal Scanners	5
Soaps	1,500
Vitamin supplements	3,000
Sanitizers	1,000 Liters

\*Health project covered different places across India.

**Addressing preventive Malnutrition:** The Company focused on addressing preventive malnutrition. Company solved malnutrition problems which has faced by children. Children's attended aganwadis during the day and fed five nutritious meals a week. This programme helped to recovery in their health and Mothers have understanding about nutritious meal along with they have acquired new cooking skills and knowledge on hygiene. Due to this initiative 100% children are back in healthy zone, drop in hospitalization expenses and the spend on medicines for children and their families and it leads to enhance in family incomes.

**Outcomes of preventive malnutrition Service:** 60% of once malnourished children have moved to the healthy category and 100% children in certain geographies became healthy.

## **2. Education (Vidhyadhanam):**

**a. VARTALAAP,** literally meaning conversation, it is bridge between School teachers, communities, School management committees, volunteers and gram panchayat to share quality of education and other multi-disciplinary activities across all schools. This platform developed by the CSR team at Lucknow with the purpose is to develop schools by working jointly and active involvement of above mentioned stakeholders.

Tata motors promoted a society called Samaj Vikash Kendra, with this society the company developed infrastructure facilities in schools for the benefits to students and teachers.

**Impact:** Teachers and students voluntarily participated in tracking the students who drop out because they have to travel from the interiors to get to school. Vartalaap conversations have resulted in reducing school drop rates, retention of teachers, greater engagement and participation of gram panchayats, functional SMCs and an improvement in the performance of these schools during the year despite the challenges posed by Covid-19. With this platform 120 Teachers, 6 Schools, 2,000 Students, 3 Village Pradhans, 50 Community Volunteers had received benefits. Company spend CSR towards Education is 9.8 crore, and 116893 education projects successful completed.

### **Project Area wise Coverage (Numbers)**

1. Co-Curricular activities -35150
2. School Infra Improvement - 26890

3. Sp. Coaching - Secondary classes -23868
4. Scholarships- 2191
5. Coaching for JEE/NEET Aspirants- 28794

**b. Environment education and Vasundhara project** had undertaken by Tata Motors and Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) since the past several years. These two organizations have worked together to use new and innovative methods to introduce Nature Education to school students, especially underprivileged students at schools run by Bombay Municipal Corporation in Mumbai, Thane and the Greater Mumbai

The objective was to introduce these children to topics like an eco-friendly lifestyle, pollution, as well as to the birds and butterflies around us. Due to Covid pandemic in 2020, threatened to bring the environment awareness programme to a stop. As a response, the project was transferred to the online mode with interactive webinars being conducted on digital platforms. Now the reach of the programme has gone pan India with webinars being conducted in Marathi, English and Hindi on student friendly online platforms.

**Impact:** The opportunity to interact with students outside their own schools has increased diversity and inclusivity among students and added to their knowledge levels. Access to the methods used by BNHS also allows students and teachers to improvise on their technical skills. The most popular among the themes was eco-friendly lifestyles.

### **Benefits of the Online Programme**

1. ~20,000 Students participated in the e-learning programme across India as against less than half the number earlier.
2. 694 Teachers attended the sessions were conducted increasing communication among schools fostering
3. 297 Sessions were conducted increasing communication among schools fostering and relationship building.

### **Themes for the sessions:**

1. Beat Plastic Pollution
2. Kitchen Gardening
3. Waste Management
4. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
5. Eco-friendly lifestyle, etc

## **3. Vasundhara (Environment):**

**Tree Plantation and Urban Forests:** The Company spent amount of Rs.1.60 crore through CSR on Tree plantation and creating

environmental awareness. It includes 90,575 environment projects and 110101 tree plantation. Different varieties of Saplings are planted. It ensured a significantly high survival rate at 80%. Microhabitats created at a few locations host varied species of flora and fauna. In Pune converting 100 acres of barren land as urban forest in a period of five years. The project, developed in collaboration with TERRE Policy Centre, has 10 species of animals and reptiles, 50 avian species, 200 species of insects and 15 species of vegetation. The company established a pan India reach in educating children on Environment through the virtual mode. Quizzes, games and various other virtual modes were enjoyed and engaged by Children.

**Regenerated forests:**The Western Ghats is a global biodiversity hotspot and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary and Chandoli National Park located in the Patan block of Satara district of Maharashtra is part of this magnificent natural wealth. Within this area are private forests that also facilitate safe movement of wildlife from one protected area to another, reducing the possibility of human-wildlife conflict. Tata Motors has taken a lead in supporting the effort to conserve these private forests through the corridor.

**Approach:** 20000 trees planted in 20Private forests (malki land) which includes 100 acre of land extensively disseminated across the Western Ghats. The Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary and Chandoli National Park region, which are at a height of 600 to 700 metres in these hills experience very high rainfall and, therefore, have natural dense forests. However, due to increasing anthropogenic pressures, felling of tree cutting, forest fires and cost of regenerating them, often these private forests become degraded or denuded. Since 2015, Wildlife Research and conservation society, Pune has been supporting by Tata motors to conserve these private forests, with tree plantation as the main activity under its Vasundhara Programme.

The objective is to maintain and strengthen the wildlife corridor between Koyana Sanctuary and Chandoli National Park. Forest linkages or corridors are extremely important to facilitate safe movement of wildlife.

**Impact:** In 2020-21, 5000 saplings were plants on land belonging to four beneficiaries

in Nechal Village. In the last six years the Company has helped regenerate an area of over 100 acres. To support the livelihoods of local communities dependent on the forest, the Company also provides fruit bearing trees.

#### **4. Kaushalya (Employability):**

0.18 Lakh youth and women improved their Employability potential under the Kaushalya scheme due to the acute demand for facemasks in the wake of Covid-19 prompted the CSR team at Lucknow to encourage rural women to manufacture and supply facemasks within their communities to contribute to the fight against Covid-19 in their villages. It launched a capacity building drive to train the women Self Help Groups (SHG) in these villages.

Under the supervision of an instructor from the partner organization, to maintain social distancing and othersafety precautions, a group of 45rural women manufactured 20,000single layer masks and 9,000 doublelayer masks, meeting the quality anddelivery requirements set by theirtrainers.

**Impact:** Leaders from the community, Ms Pramila Pal and Ms Kiran Tiwari were instrumental in managing the logistics and timely delivery of the masks to key customers that included Tata Motors, Government offices, contractor employees and other vendors. In a period of six months, the revenue notched up by the SHG warriors was Rs 4.5 lakhs with a profit of Rs 1.25 lakhs

1. >15 days of - Gainful employment per month for each member.
2. Rs 50 to 100/- Set aside as savings per member in their SHG Fund.
3. Rs 4500 Average earning of each member of the SHG up from Rs 2500/- earlier.
4. To collectivise the Tribal Communities to start a social enterprise that safeguards their livelihood during the non-farming season. Capacity Building of the FPO for a social commercial enterprise. Resource support for:
5. Starting a warehouse for forest produce
6. Seed capital for operation cost
7. Value addition of raw material for better profit margins
8. Market linkage to products

Tata Motors engaged its NGO partner Shashwat to collectivise the Tribal Communities through: 26 Self Help Groups and Registration of a Farmers Producer Group that could engage in commercial transactions

of the NTFP. Organized for training in Entrepreneurship and Governance. Two centres identified and developed for warehousing ₹ 10 lakhs provided for working capital Tools & equipment support by TML, IIT Mumbai and from Govt Schemes. Market study conducted by interns from TISS Linkage with bulk buyers in Vashi, Mumbai Negotiation for logistics & transport by Shashwat.

#### **5. Others:**

**a. Amrutdhara:** This objective is to arrive at a sustainable drinking water solution in water stressed parts of the country. In year 2020-21 alone the Foundation's 17 projects benefitted 8,153 members of its community.

**b. Aadhar:** The guidance provided by the Tata Group and Affirmative Action Policy of Tata Motors encourages it to strive to create a more inclusive society. Collectively christened, Aadhar, the key attribute of this programme is positive discrimination in favour of youth from Affirmative Action communities, which comprise Scheduled (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) to address existing social inequalities in our country.

The CSR Strategy has mandated a 40 per cent beneficiary coverage and budgetary allocation to AA communities. The CSR Committee of the Board maintains direct oversight over this initiative, with the senior management championing it across all plants. The Affirmative Action Policy enables positive discrimination for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities in case of Employment, Entrepreneurship and CSR programmes. In FY 2020-21, ~45 per cent of the beneficiaries under its CSR programmes belonged to the SC and ST category. And 40 per cent of the financial resources were committed to AA initiatives. The initiative ensures equal opportunity for socially and economically disadvantaged sections of society, promotes equal access to education, removal of social discrimination and enhancing their employability and entrepreneurship abilities.

#### **Key Initiatives**

1. Promoting social equality via education
2. Advancing gender equality via support to women Self Help Groups
3. Economic and social advancement via employability training.

#### **Conclusion:**

Earlier socio-economic development was the sole responsibility of government. The role of the government is also changing. The government has shifted some responsibility on the shoulder of corporates through the mandatory CSR companies act. This act will provide the direction to many corporate for socio-economic development. Under the companies' act 2013, the CSR policy should be framed by corporates. As far as the spending is concerned that Indian Companies are prepared for 2% of the net profit spending on CSR. Five most preferred areas in priority order are education & vocational skills, healthcare, disaster relief, financial literacy and livelihood. As the market condition changes daily the profit of the companies also changes which affects the CSR values.

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## **The Impact of Covid-19 on Women**

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### **Abstract:**

This research paper explores the differential impact of COVID-19 and makes recommendations to ensure that women and girls remain central to COVID-19 response planning and recovery efforts. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced the world to embrace a new normal, with self-isolation and physical distancing being the global way of life today. And while such preventive measures are critical, combating the COVID-19 crisis necessitates a robust and inclusive societal and health system response, bearing in mind the specific needs of vulnerable populations. Policies and public health efforts have not addressed the gendered impacts of disease outbreaks

### **Introduction:**

India ranks 112 out of 153 countries in terms of women's disadvantage compared to men in health, education, economy, and politics. Next to another figure from the Economic Survey 2020, 60 per cent of women between the ages of 15 and 59 in India are engaged in full-time domestic jobs, while female labour force participation in India has declined from 33.1 per cent in 2011-12 to 25.3 per cent today. Disease outbreaks impact women and men differently, while pandemics worsen social disparities towards women and children, as well as prejudice against certain vulnerable people such as elderly individuals and anyone in severe poverty (Deshpande, 2020). The quarantine and lockdown disturb everyday life, increasing the physical and mental health risks, restricting women's access to sexual and reproductive health services. There is a rather strong gender aspect to it (the lockdown) as most Indian households do not divide household work evenly. The COVID-19 pandemic is deepening pre-existing inequalities, exposing vulnerabilities in social, political and economic systems, which are in turn amplifying the impacts of the pandemic. Across every sphere, from health to the economy, the impact of COVID-19 are exacerbated for women and girls. Effect of Covid-19 on young women and girls Source: UN Women, 2020 The closure of schools has the highest effect on the lives of children. Girls face threats of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, gender-based abuse and sexual harassment that are growing. The lockdown and migration have created an unsafe environment for teenage girls in her hometown. Most girls are afraid that their

parents are going to start thinking about getting them married or send them to work elsewhere because they often sit idle at home (Feminism in India, 2020). The task of working women is much tough in our society, as she has to perform and manage all the household duties along with her professional day to day begins to decrease after Covid-19 then this will negatively impact works. As employment act as a key predictor of women's empowerment so if the trend of women's employment the role of women in families and societies. However, because of current workforce inequalities, women are more likely to experience the twist of job loss and wage cuts (The Economics Times, 2020). It was estimated by the UN Women, 2020 that globally almost 25 million jobs are on the verge of extinction due to Covid-19 where women migrant workers are at risk.

### **Increased risk to women:**

Evidence from past epidemics, including Ebola (2014-16) and Zika (2016) suggests that women and children are at greater risk of exploitation and sexual violence.<sup>1</sup> Increasing the risks of violence for women were increased stress, the disruption of social and protective networks, and decreased access to services. Efforts to contain outbreaks have in the past diverted resources from routine health services including pre- and post-natal health care and contraceptives,<sup>2</sup> and exacerbated already limited access to sexual and reproductive health services.

### **Economic Impact:**

Emerging evidence on the impact of COVID-19 suggests that women's economic and productive lives will be affected disproportionately and differently from men.<sup>6</sup>

Across the globe, women earn less, save less, hold less secure jobs, and are more likely to be employed in the informal sector. In developing economies 70% of women work in the informal sector with few protections against dismissal or for paid sick leave and limited access to social protection.<sup>7</sup> The Ebola virus showed that quarantines can significantly reduce women's economic and livelihood activities, increasing poverty rates, and exacerbating food insecurity.<sup>8</sup> In India, the nationwide lockdown imposed by the government has left millions of migrant women unemployed and starved for food, placing a huge financial burden on these women, who contribute substantially to their household income.

#### **Health Impact:**

Restrictive social norms, gender stereotypes, home quarantining and diversion of resources to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic can limit women's ability to access health services as well as make them more susceptible to health risks. Global lockdowns have led to several women being stuck at home with their perpetrators and incidents and reports of violence against women has been on a rise globally. Women's access to sexual and reproductive health services has also been severely impacted due to the COVID-19 emergency response and global lockdowns. Multiple responsibilities has also put severe strain on their mental health.

#### **Way forward:**

Going forward, it is important for us to not view COVID-19 as a standalone disaster impacting the world. It is after all, the third coronavirus outbreak the world has witnessed in the past two decades. The impact of COVID-19 has been, by far, the most fatal and widespread, partly because of the severity of the condition and partly because today the world is way more connected making transmission quicker. It is the need of the hour to develop a health systems approach to disaster management, both natural or manmade, where lessons identified from disasters are effectively collated and used to enhance disaster preparedness of the country.

#### **Suggestions:**

1. Ensuring women's equal representation in all COVID-19 response planning and decisionmaking.

2. Targeting women and girls in all efforts to address the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19.
3. Integrating prevention efforts and services to respond to violence against women into COVID-19 response plans.
4. Partnerships between government and civil society organizations to ensure uninterrupted supply of sexual and reproductive health services.
  - Extend basic social protection to informal workers
  - Health systems strengthening and adequate/increased health budget allocation.
  - Capacity building of community level health workers to ensure continued access to family planning services, improved quality of care and counseling services to women.
  - Strengthening counseling services through helplines, telemedicine services, community radios, chatbots and mobile services.
  - Greater health awareness through behaviour change communication campaigns- stepping up advocacy and awareness campaigns, including targeting men at home.
  - Ensuring psychosocial support for women and girls combatting mental health issues and stigma.
  - Developing a public health response to end violence by providing preventive, curative and systematic support to the survivors of violence and early detection.

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## **Socio-Economic Conditions of Construction Workers during Covid-19: A Case study of Chitradurga Dist**

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### **Abstract**

The present research paper is an attempt to analyse the socio-economic conditions of construction workers and to find out causes that compel the construction workers to engage themselves in this profession. The adverse effects of this profession on COVID-19 of the construction workers, their problems and the remedial measures for these problems have also been considered. The overall analysis of the study shows that construction workers are the weaker section of the society and live in abnormal conditions but play a pivotal role for the infrastructural development of the city. They are also unaware about the government schemes for poverty alleviation. Moreover, their accessibility in the basic amenities and infrastructure facilities is also very poor. The socio economic conditions of house construction workers, and also to analyse the workers economic status by using the category of labour i.e. skilled, unskilled basis. The results shows the problems of construction workers, like low wages, lack of social security, exploitation from contractors and degraded social status and also the problems from money lenders. By using structured questionnaire data was collected, results are discussed and recommendations are offered for improving the economic conditions of construction workers. This paper aims to analyse the problems of workers in construction industry. Construction industry is one of the most important sectors which generates employment opportunities and improve the standard of living of many people in rural and urban areas.

**Key words:** Construction Workers, Socio-Economic Condition, Social Security, Infrastructure Facilities, Skilled, Un-skilled

### **Introduction:**

A Construction worker is someone whose job is to work on a construction site such as house, bridge, road, railways, tunnel, dock, schools etc. that are being built. Construction industry plays an important role in the modernization and industrialization of the city, and construction labourers form 7.5 percent of the world labour force. Now a days, small towns and cities have become more urbanized and, the construction sector too has got a boost. Construction work is an important source of employment for the poorest of the poor and unskilled workers in Indian cities. They come under the informal sector where there is no security of jobs, education, health, and other basic facilities. Several factors make them vulnerable like temporary nature of employment, fragile relationship between employer-employee and risk of life and limb due to lack of facilities related to safety, health, and welfare. Construction workers construct houses but they don't have their own houses because of the nature of their work. They are one of such migratory groups who move from one construction site to another construction site as per direction of the contractor and they live in the temporary settlement along the construction site. They usually belong to the deprived section of the population and most of them are illiterate. Being migrants, they do not get registered and hence are devoid of basic government facilities. Construction workers work under the hazardous conditions and open environment. They had to work on an average for about 10 hours per day. Most of the companies do not even provide safety belts, protective eye wears, hand gloves, shoe or hamlet to their workers. About 165 of every 1000 construction workers are injured during their jobs and India stands at first position in this regard with world's highest accident rate at construction sites. Wages of

construction workers are low and they are exploited by the contractors. They are exposed to a variety of health hazards, namely, back pain due to uplift of bricks and other loads; skin diseases from close contact with irritant or sensitizing materials; respiratory irritation from dust, fumes and gases; as well as several serious lung diseases related to exposure to asbestos and other fibro genic materials, noise induces hearing loss. These people suffer from unhygienic living conditions. They live in the places where there are no suitable facilities of drainage, toilet, potable water, electricity, recreation etc. These workers construct medical centres, hospitals and education institutes etc. but during their work period they are the persons who do not get the benefits from any of these facilities. Construction workers are deprived and exploited sections which are not recognized in policy document by the government and very little attention has been paid in humanizing the livelihood of the construction workers because majority of construction workers come under informal sector. It is, therefore, necessary to collect the relevant information regarding their demographic characteristics, socio-economic traits, causes of their engagement in the construction work, problems and implications of such occupation on health and overall life of the construction workers and the policies framed to solve their problems.

### **Objectives:**

1. To study the socio-economic conditions of construction workers before covid-19 and during covid-19.
2. Examine wage and income of construction workers during covid-19.
3. To analyse the government programmes for construction workers to improving their standard of living.
4. Give suggestion to overcome from this problem.

### **Need for the study:**

Construction workers constitute the most neglected class in the Indian labourer's structure. Their income is low and employment irregular. Since they possess no skill or training they have no alternative employment opportunities. Socially a large number of Construction workers belong to schedule castes and schedule tribes. Therefore, they are a suppressed class. They are not organized and cannot fight for their rights. Because of all these reasons their economic level has failed to improve even after four and a half decades of planning. After 70 years of independence the economic status of these workers is still bad. Their income has always been meagre, resulting in poor living and heavy indebtedness, although they work from dawn to dusk. Their morning holds no promise for getting job therefore I will select this topic. This is very much necessary for the research.

**Methodology:** The research work is based, mainly on primary, as well as, secondary sources of information.

**Primary Data:** Primary data has been collected through interview Schedule. The interview schedule prepared on the basis of objectives. The survey has been conducted for 50 construction workers in Citradurga city

**Secondary Data:** Secondary data collected through various books, journals magazines, published source of labour board, Chitradurga Dist. Economic Survey report, Newspaper, annual reports of labor welfare department. And statistical Data report from District statistical office and also various websites.

**Limitation of Study:** Report will be concentration on only socio-economic condition of Construction workers in Chitradurga city. The study does not show the position of entire district but represents only a certain place in the city.

### **Socio-Economic Condition of Construction Workers before COVID-19**

It is widely known to everybody that the Construction Workers are the most neglected class in the Indian masses. Growth in the number of workers-including the skilled and unskilled engaged in Construction Work, has been the most disquieting features of the rural and urban economy of India. The phenomena of underemployment, under-development, feeling of want, poverty etc. are simultaneously lives of Construction Workers. They get unusually low wages for the work done under the worst conditions put in excessively burdens on hard work. The opportunity to work is extremely irregular; hence their income is also low. Since, they possess no skill or training, they have no alternative employment opportunities either. Socially, a large number of Construction Workers belong to schedule castes and schedule tribes. Hence, they are an oppressed class. They are not organized and cannot fight for their rights. Because of all these reasons, their economic lot has failed to improve even after four decades of developmental efforts. Hence, the problems of Construction Workers are

manifold and are mainly cantered round the basic problems of rural and urban economy which include low income, low productivity and lack of continuous employment. There is a need to tackle these problems successfully through the more intensive programmes of development in order to improve the socio-economic conditions and prospects of Construction Workers.

1. **Casual Nature of Employment:** The nature of employment in construction industry remains casual and uncertain. In fact, no one either contractor or owner gives an assurance of job to the workers. It is seen that construction activity is slack in rainy seasons which reduces the demand for workers. On the other hand, shortage of water in summer season also affects the demand for workers in construction industry. The study shows that out of the total respondents, 89 per cent workers suffer due to this problem. Hence, this is one of the most important problems faced by the construction workers. It affects the family income and standard of living and it develops tension, stress and dependency in the construction workers.
2. **Absence of Social Security:** The workers in the building construction are far away from the benefits of social security and labour welfare programmes run by the government. As a result, workers work under the conditions like uncertain work, no medical facilities, unsafe working environment and lack of fair wages and insurance facilities. Thus, there is a total absence of social security schemes in construction sector. It affects the hope of the workers and discourages them. Therefore, this study analyses the views of workers in construction about the absence of social security. Most of them realize that this is one of the problems which affect their interest and attitude towards construction sector. It is seen that out of the total respondents, 93 per cent suffer due to lack of social security. Thus, this problem cannot be neglected in construction industry.
3. **Uncertain Working Hours:** Uncertain working hours is another problem faced by the workers in construction sector. There is a fixed hours of work in government and non-government departments or organized sectors. Generally, the working hours of workers ranges between 6 or 8 and 10 in all sectors except the construction sector. It is true in almost all types of construction works such as painting, plumbing, electricians, welding and building. Normally, construction works begins at 8 or 8.30 a.m. and continue upto 4.30 or 5.0 p.m. every day. However, this working hour is not possible on all occasions, sometimes construction workers should work upto 5 or 6.30 p.m. In other words, they should work more than the normal hours. Out of 100 respondents, 54 per cent faced this problem in the study area.

4. **Unsafe working conditions:** Construction works require safe conditions to protect the workers from getting injuries, mishap and occupational diseases or at least keep themselves safe in the working environment. The construction workers should have equipments, made of rubber, plastic or metal to protect the skin, nose, lungs, eyes and hands and safety drinking water. Such measures help to maintain the efficiency and health of the workers in construction sectors. Lack of safe working conditions causes labour absentism, sore sickness, feebleness, allergy and despondency.
5. **Occupational Diseases:** The respondents face occupational diseases in construction sector. In fact, the study observes the diseases like cough, asthma, allergy, lungs, body pain and bronchial diseases. This is because the construction workers work in unsafe conditions in mud, stone, cement, steel and iron nails, sand, bricks, and unhygienic water. Most of the masonry works depend upon cement mix material. Moreover, the workers do not wear socks or gloves, or shoes or any other safety devices. Similarly, carpenters smoke wood dust and cement mix which affects the respiratory system. Further, helpers who engage in construction activities do not use or wear any safety measures.
6. **Injuries:** Construction activities are subjected to get injuries which cause physical, mental and fiscal problems. This happens when they use hammer, cutting machine, sickle, spade, big axe, chisel and other sharp equipments and tools fastly and carelessly. The careless handling of such instruments causes severe pain, wounds and loss of blood and even they may cut nerves or fingers. Thus, masons, carpenters,

#### **Socio-Economic Condition of Construction Workers during COVID-19**

There is no place in today's globalized world that has not been damaged by the Corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic. Almost all commercial, economic and social activities are suffering from the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, the construction and engineering industries are no different, they are also suffering from this crisis. Corona virus is an infectious disease therefore to stop the spread of this disease, the construction work has been temporarily stopped keeping in mind the concerns of the workers in the construction industry. As a result, construction industries are gaining nothing but losses, which have an impact on world economy. It has also disrupted the transportation system which has disrupted the supply of materials. Many construction companies are going through a financial recession so companies are laying off a lot of their workers. Construction workers are daily wage workers they face lot of problems due to covid-19 they are;

1. The most important difficulty now is the number of days. Work opportunities are few and not fixed. Sometimes I do not find work

electricians, painters, lumbermen and helpers get injuries and face many problems. It is seen that out of the total respondents, 29 per cent got injured.

7. **Noise:** The use of modern technology causes noise which affects the hearing capacity and working efficiency of construction workers. In fact, cutting machines, drilling machines, breaking equipments and concrete preparing machines create intolerable noise. Noise causes giddiness, vibration and loss of hearing. Moreover, sudden and violent noise shocks the workers. As noise disturbs the workers in construction sector, the study examines the views of sample respondents. The study found that out of the total respondents, 49 per cent suffer from noise pollution.
8. **Regularity of income and sufficient level of income:** Construction worker get regular income due to shortage worker and risk associated in job no one interested to perform due to social status other reasons income also good in comparing to other type of job performance. Daily wages skilled workers get 600 to 800 and unskilled workers get 400 to 500 Due to lack of skilled and unskilled labour force Construction workers get sufficient daily income
9. **Habits:** Some of Construction workers habit of drinking, some habit of smoking, some habit of gutka and others due to lack of education
10. **Indebtedness:** Income of Construction workers is good and sufficient to manage family but due more habits and lack of knowledge and education indebtedness among Construction worker is more comparing to other labour force.

at all. The wages are very low compared to before COVID and due to the poor economic situation of the country in general.

2. the COVID-19 pandemic and the steps that were taken to protect from it like social distancing and lockdowns, the sales of the products in the factory that I work in decreased, so they decreased our number of days of work, increased our working hours and reduced our wages.
3. Insufficient daily wages, limited livelihood opportunities, unemployment and increased competition for available work caused an overall income loss after March 2020. Reduction in income levels and generally lower living standards of households, lead them to change their expenditures and spending habits, and may even force some to use or increase use of negative coping strategies. Studies report that the economic downturn due to COVID-19 has severely reduced purchasing power of workers,
4. COVID-19 has impacted the livelihoods of construction workers and as a result has had a negative impact on the economic situation of households who rely on income from daily-wage work. When asked to describe

their current economic situation, the majority responded that they were unable to cover their basic monthly expenses and needs like food and rent of their households.

5. Labor shortage First, workers are unable to reach their workplaces because the transportation system is completely closed. Second, the disease is caused by a viral infection, so workers are more likely to spread the disease when they come in contact with each other. Therefore, many workers are not willing to come to work. Moreover, it is not possible to make the workers work without any protection.
6. Contractual implication problems it is mainly based on a clause called 'Force majeure'. There are many rules mentioned in this clause, 'Large Scale Epidemic' is one of them. COVID-19 pandemic falls within this category. Different contractors put their different tools in different places for use in different machinery construction sector but as a result of this lockdown, all these equipments have been lying there for a long time. The companies have a contract with the contractors to work with all these equipments on the basis of some money and If the 'Force Majeure' Clause is mentioned in the contract then no compensation will be paid to the contractor by the agency due to delay
7. Increase in prices of necessary commodities could have possible implications on the expenses of all households. Daily-wage workers, especially, due to loss of income after the pandemic started, compounded by increase in prices of necessary items in markets, may have experienced a negative impact on their households' overall economic situation.
8. Without any income for more than four months because the construction work was closed, so respondents are didn't pay the rent of the house and reduced unimportant needs. Respondents got our basic needs items from the markets on debt.
9. Respondents can't meet the costs of education to their children most of respondents children's quit their education and some of the respondents shifts their children from private to government schools.
10. Respondents economic situation became worse than before because of inability to work because of the lockdown there was no source of income, Respondents was forced to increase taking debts for meeting Daily needs, medicines and to buy protective gear from the virus such as masks and sanitizers.

#### **Government programmes for construction workers to improving their standard of living**

1. Government's initiative of depositing Rs 3,000 each into the bank accounts of 25 lakh construction workers as part of Covid-19 relief announced under the first package. A sum of Rs 749.55 crore has been earmarked for this purpose

2. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and its implementation may also be discussed at the proposed national level workshop with a view to enhancing social protection to all construction workers registered as beneficiaries under the Act. A few states have expressed that instead of the Bima Yojana, they found direct disbursement of a prefixed amount as more cost-effective.
3. Government is talking all measures to bring the second wave of Covid-19 under control. On vaccination, he said 1.74 crore doses of vaccines have been administered to vaccinate construction workers on priority.
4. Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the State government had formulated rules for establishment and working of the Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board in January 2007. The Board has introduced a wide range of welfare schemes, including an old-age pension scheme, disability pension, maternity benefits, assistance for purchase of (tools) instruments, purchase or construction of a house, funeral expenses, education for workers' children, medical expenses (in-patient cases), accidental death or permanent displacement (incapacitation), medical expenses for treatment of major ailments and marriage expenses.
5. LPG connection, free bus pass for the Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation and Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation buses, and assistance to pre-school education and nutritional support for children have been introduced.
6. Government of Karnataka has directed the Board to use the Welfare Fund to provide a livelihood allowance of ₹1,000 per month per registered worker and arrange temporary boarding and lodging facilities to the needy (currently, about 1.40 lakh) migrant construction workers, Inter-district migrants are being allowed and facilitated to return to their villages at public cost.
7. Karnataka show the flexibility in spending from the welfare fund in times of emergencies like the lockdown. In the future, this flexibility should be permanently built-in and automatic, in lieu of having to resort to time-consuming amendments to existing rules. Further, there is a strong need to extend the welfare benefits.
8. State government's general poverty alleviation through food security programmes for construction workers' families such as, daily free distribution of 8.84 lakh litres of milk (half a litre per person) and strengthening public distribution system through increased quantity and advanced release of food grains for holders of about 1.16 crore BPL cards, 20.53 lakh APL cards and 10.93 lakh Antyodaya cards.

**Survey analysis: Table – 1: Shows that age Group of Respondents**

Sl. No.	Age Group	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 20	05	10
2	20-30 years	12	24
3	30-40 years	20	40
4	Above 40 years	13	26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: - Field Survey

Above table shows that 10% of respondents belongs to age group of below 20 years 24% of respondents belongs to age group of 20-30 years, 40% of respondents belongs to age group of 30-40 years and the 26% of respondents belongs to age group of above 40 years.

**Table – 2: Shows that category of labour and Gender.**

Sl. No	Category of labour	No. of Respondents		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Skilled	20	--	20 (40%)
2	Unskilled	20	10	30 (60%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50 (100%)</b>

Source: - Field Survey

Above table shows that 40% of respondents belongs to skilled labourers out of 20 are male there is no female in the skilled workers. 60% of respondents belongs to unskilled labourers out of 20 are male and 10 are female in the unskilled workers

**Table – 3: Problems of construction workers in Chitradurga city**

Problems	Problems before COVID-19	Problems during COVID-19
Indebtedness	40%	90%
Working hours	7 to 8 hours	9 to10 hours
Wages	600-800 per day	500-600 per day
Exploitations from contractors	50%	90%
Employment	Regularity	Irregularity

Source: Field survey

From the above table it is depicted that Indebtedness is increased from 40% to 90% working hours is increased from 7 to 10 hours wages decreased from 800 to 500 per day

Exploitations from contractors is increased from 50% to 90%. Regularity of Employment will reduced to irregularity of work due covid-19

**Table – 4: Due to COVID-19 socio-economic conditions of construction workers is affected**

Variable	Problems before covid-19	Problems during covid-19
Rent	Constant	Increased
Consumable products	Average	Increased
Petrol and diesel	Variation	Increased
Cloths	Constant	Increased
Medical expenses	Constant	Increased
Educational expenses	Constant	Reduced

Source: Field survey

From the above table it is depicted that rent of house will be increased during covid-19. Consumable products, like food grains, vegetables, oils, increased. Petrol and diesel price increased cloths other price also

increased medical expenses will increased due to covid-19, education expenses reduced but respondents are not meet this expenses due to irregularity of income due to covid-19

**Table – 5: Due to COVID-19 socio-economic status of construction workers is affected**

Variable	Yes	No
Social status	80%	20%
Economic status	90%	10%

Source: Field survey

From the above table is depicted on the basis of respondents opinion on social status 80% affected in daily life style and

economic status will affected 90% of their daily life style.

## **Findings**

1. The present study observes various problems faced by the workers in construction sector. The problems such as casual nature of employment, absence of social security, lack of labour welfare activities, uncertain working hours, unsafe working conditions, occupational diseases, injuries, wage exploitation and differentiation, noise, working at high places, non-availability of raw materials, mobility of labour, lack of co-operation and satisfaction and bad habits affect the workers and reduce their labour efficiency in construction sector.
2. The workers engaged in construction works are socially and economically backward and so that they are unable to organize themselves in pursuit of their common interest. This is because of certain constraints like casual nature of employment, ignorance, illiteracy lack of mobility poverty, small scattered size of establishment and lack of co-operation among the workers.
3. Above table shows that 40% of respondents belongs to skilled labourers out of 20 are male there is no female in the skilled workers. 60% of respondents belongs to unskilled labourers out of 20 are male and 10 are female in the unskilled workers
4. It is noticed that the major portion of men workers involved in skilled labour, where as women working as un-skilled labour.
5. It can be observed that the family system of construction households 53 per cent are living as joint family and forty seven per cent are living as nuclear family.
6. From the above table it is depicted that Indebtedness is increased from 40% to 90% Working hours is increased from 7 to 10 hours wages decreased from 800 to 500 per day Exploitations from contractors is increased from 50% to 90%. Regularity of Employment will reduced to irregularity of work due covid-19
7. Respondents can't meet the costs of education to their children most of respondents children's quit their education and some of the respondents shifts their children from private to government schools.
8. Respondents economic situation became worse than before because of inability to

work because of the lockdown there was no source of income, Respondents was forced to increase taking debts for meeting Daily needs, medicines and to buy protective gear from the virus such as masks and sanitizers.

9. on the basis of respondents opinion on social status 80% affected in daily life style and economic status will affected 90% of their daily life style

## **Suggestions**

1. it is concluded that the nature of the house construction activity is seasonal, hence, worker engaged in house construction were unemployed in off season. It is therefore, essential to provide them a year-round employment,
2. Building contractor and Government should do something positive in this regards. And provision for fair wages should be made for workers in the house construction. Government should take lead for the appointment of wage fixation committee for the workers working in construction sector to uplift the economic condition of the workers
3. Care should be taken in implementation of various labour laws like, The Payment of Wage Act-1946, The Minimum Wages Act-1948, The Migration Act-1980, The Contract Labour Act-1970, Unorganized Sector Worker Security Bill-2005, The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005 etc. should be strictly applied to and enforced, in the house construction sector and also by formation of common welfare fund for construction workers is essential in uplifting the economic conditions of construction workers
4. Efforts should be taken to reduce or eliminate such problems with a view to maintain the health and wealth of the construction workers. In fact, every individual has the right to earn and enjoy life. Hence, it is the responsibility of the government to provide those facilities which protect the construction workers and improve their life in all respects

## **Conclusion**

Construction workers particularly the poor economic back ground who they are mostly landless, small holding of land form a significant section of the rural and urban society. Majority of them belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and



other backward classes. After 70 years of independence the economic status of these workers is still bad. Their income has always been meagre, resulting in poor living and heavy indebtedness, although they work from dawn to dusk. Construction workers undergo various problems such as casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, wage discrimination, irregular work, absence of social security, uncertain working hours,

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unsafe working environment, occupational diseases, injuries, improper implementation of labour law, lack of labour welfare activities, bad habits, exploitation, noise, temperature and ultra violate radiation, excessive vibration, working at height, non-availability of raw materials, delay in wage payment, and cost of materials in the study area. The existing labour laws applicable to construction workers are based on inspection, prosecution, fines, etc

## **A STUDY ON STRESS MANAGEMENT AMONG THE EMPLOYEES OF SBI BANK**

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### **Abstract**

For banking employee everywhere in the planet, weight at paintings may be a take a look at; pressure may be some of the time wonderful and some of the time poor. Positive pressure prompts usefulness and bad pressure activates misfortune for the affiliation. There is now a specific diploma of pressure in banking representatives' works existence and later on revel in substantially greater stress emerging from the paintings stress that Banking representatives face at paintings. Numerous representatives cannot adapt to such brief adjustments occurring within the positions. Job war, Service for customer, commitment, fast innovative exchange, absence of customer response is the awesome trade of pressure for the financial labourers. This paper inspects the diploma of strain the executives many of the SBI bank employees of Vijayapur District. Further, this evaluation investigates the degree of impact person variables on strain the board. The stress the executives is estimated by means of making use of the exceptional element of aware and dependable conduct, overseeing and supplying paintings, overseeing man or woman in a collection and overseeing hard spots. Stress can be characterized as a reaction to an upgrade that upsets our psychological equilibrium. It has its fact in everyone's lifestyles nowadays. Stress alludes to the stress from the rivalry between our outdoor weather, prompting enthusiastic and real anxiety. Stress can't be avoidable, however possible Tableure out how to oversee it. Test financial institution employees had been chosen by using utilizing basic irregular inspecting approach because of simple openness and reasonableness dissected through utilizing actual bundle of sociologies. The point of this exam is to get roots and results of profession weight on the consultant exhibition in monetary place.

**Keywords:** Stress, SBI, commitment, bank employees, innovative change

### **Introduction**

The word, stress has been gotten from the Latin Word, Stringer which means that to attract tight. The time period is utilized to allude to issue, strain, misfortune or worry. Different phrases had been interchangeably applied with pressure like anxiety, disappointment, war, stress, etc. Each individual has his/her personal comprehension of strain. Since all hobby of flexibleness do summon the strain peculiarity. Stress is basically the body's non-express response to any request made on it. Stress isn't always through definition inseparable from tense pressure or uneasiness. Stress gives the vital sources to speak presents and is seeking for after bliss. It can likewise cause depletion and disease, either physical or intellectual, respiratory failure or mishaps. The extensive issue to don't forget about stress it that precise structures are normal and fundamental. The after impact of proceeding with stress may additionally in light of the truth that disturbance is as a minimum one of the accompanying spaces of wellbeing, physical, enthusiastic, profound and social. Working in associations furnishes human beings with

lifestyles-supporting pay as well as applies its own tensions on them. This can eventually have unfortunate results each for carrying out the goals of the authoritative and addressing the requirements of the human beings running in them. Along those lines, the place of job is a wellspring of social and intellectual strain, which impact sly influences the prosperity of the representatives. Stress overall and phrase associated strain mainly is popular and habitually impairing human peculiarity. Stress rising at paintings has inconvenient impact on the conduct of individuals, which in the end brings approximately close to home and hierarchical failure. Word related pressure may be depicted as a circumstance in which career-associated variables talk with the labourer to alternate their mental or physiological situation, so the person's brain in addition to frame is compelled to head amiss from its regular method of operating. Indian financial industry, the foundation of the country's financial system, has consistently assumed a key element in counteraction the monetary disaster. The idea of profession of banking representatives is extraordinarily tedious because it includes long running hours,

unseemly prize framework, and shortage of career independence and job conflict. Stress Management is getting more and more thought now an afternoon, specifically in the economic regions. There is not any such component like tranquil work. Everybody in their work is provided to stress and uneasiness as they traverses the duties appointed to them. Banking enterprise is certifiably no longer an uncommon one.

### **Stress - An Historical Perspective**

The phrase stress is certainly not any other one. It is pretty much as old as humankind. The antique philosophical, strict texts like Ramayana and Bhagwad Gita and Various native frameworks like Samkhya, Yoga and Ayurveda intentional on nearby styles of stress. Dukha implies torment; enduring, Klesha implies hardships and shortly have established the guidelines of the beginning of stress in India. In 1983 Rao has alluded to the Samkhya and Yoga frameworks to factor that Klesha have its starting point within the root khis this means that to 'torture', or "purpose torment". Avidya implies obliviousness, Asmita implies conceitedness, Raga implies fascination, Divesa implies shock and Abhinivesa implies choice for all time, are the 5 styles of Kleshas which lead to Dukha. The existence is corresponding to Dukha which demonstrates that even satisfaction and happiness regarding common 'goodness' may be a wellspring of strain. Stress is an issue associated with the presence of the man or woman, stated and finally reflected in the Indian concept. The idea of stress, tracks down its foundations in the area of lifestyles sciences, gotten from the Latin phrase 'Stringere', which implies – to attract tight. In the seventeenth century the term 'pressure' concept turned into applied to depict complication. In the give up it commenced to be visible as a physiological or medical peculiarity. During mid 1900s Walter Bradford Cannon, concentrated on the influences of weight on individual sand creatures as a long way as the famous 'acute strain' condition. In 2004, Cooper and Dewe, by way of giving the concept of 'Homeostasis', exposed that the human body has a ability to preserve up with its personal consistency. This is completed through the body usually which in its very own insight starts changes in spite of a stressor and attempts to return at a steady kingdom.

### **Problem statement**

Stress is a unique circumstance in which an person appearances with requirement and strains. Stress is the uneasiness of someone. Stress is a anxiety condition inflicting trouble. It is an interior peculiarity of intellectual demeanour. Stress is for the most component generic to have pernicious impact on wellness and execution. Yet, a base degree of strain is vital for feasible operating and maximized operation. It is the human's reaction to stretch which has a sizeable impact. Stress is a mental, passionate or actual reaction coming about because of a singular's response to ecological pressure. It alludes to pressure people experience throughout regular lifestyles. Various human beings react to distressing circumstance in diverse methods. It is important to recognize tension and pressure. Pressure is propelling, invigorating and empowering. Yet, whilst anxiety surpasses the capability to evolve, strain is created. Stress is an outer energy or tension on the human mind. One need to attempt to change strain into imperativeness, strength into strength and records into shrewdness. Stress could have real consequences on each wellness and paintings execution.

### **Literature Review**

Literature review which covers manner for a comprehension of the areas of examination which is now embraced at the capacity areas which are but to be covered. In this manner an endeavour has made to a concise observe of the paintings previously attempted on the sector of pressure the board and employee execution in monetary place.

**Mrs. Caral Lopes, Ms. Dhara Kachalia,** (2016) they have got led a concentrate in non-public and public banks. They have shown that the mechanical improvement has reformed the manner wherein banking location works and the opposition is globalized now manner days in mild of the monetary situation. The degree of strain appeared by way of the people in financial location is likewise developing speedy. The research located that there may be a crucial connection between type of the banks, age, sexual orientation and schooling, position, job, relational dating and Impact of phrase related pressure. So the monetary location consultant need to take on new adapting systems for keeping up with superb bodily and country of mind to further develop usefulness.

**B. Kishori and B. Vinothini** (2016) the creators have observed that efficiency of the work electricity is unequivocal issue for the achievement of an association is concerned. During a time of surprisingly powerful and cutthroat global, a employee is offered to a wide range of stressors which can influence them on all domain names of life. The exploration planned to pay attention at the effect of phrase related weight on Nationalized Bank representatives.

**3. Research objectives**

1. To study the theoretical aspects of stress management
2. To describe the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent'
3. To identify measures to stress management level of the bank employees.

**4. Hypotheses of the study**

There is a significant difference between type of family of the respondents and stress management

There is a significant difference between nativity of the respondents and stress management

There is a significant difference between designation of the respondents and stress management.

**Research Methodology**

The current evaluate depends on each crucial and auxiliary data. Essential statistics

**Analysis and interpretation of primary data**

The general numbers of respondents are 50 in which there are 30 male and 20 woman respondents. The percent of male and

had been collected with the aid of main a particularly amongst 50 example workers of SBI financial institution in Vijayapur locale in the province of Karnataka. Optional data has been gathered from books, diaries, papers, periodicals, reports and web. Controlling Stress the board scale changed into built and normalized through Dr.Vandana Kaushik and Dr. Namrata Arora Charpe. The initial phase of the survey become diagnosed with individual subtleties of bank people, second component relates with estimating of strain the executives some of the bank representatives with the help of Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS). Stress the board scale became created at the lines of the Likert summated rating scale to perceive the ordinary strategies used to defeat stress. The aspect reactions are to be stimulated on a Likert scale that reach from nothing (unequivocally dissent) to 5 (firmly concur).

**Research Design**

An example of 50 bank representatives was taken to meet the example sufficiency, for directing component examination number of test SBI bank workers for the review were chosen by utilizing straightforward arbitrary inspecting strategy due to simple openness and reasonableness.

The primary data collected through questionnaire has been analysed with the help SPSS software is presented below:-

**Table 1:** Respondents classification by gender

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	30	60
Female	20	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

woman respondents is 60% and forty% respectively.

**Table 2:** Respondents classification by age-group

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Upto 25	5	10
25 - 35	13	26
35 – 45	17	34
45 Above	15	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The age of the respondents are labeled in to 4 groups, in which five respondents (10%) are from the age institution of up to 25, 13 respondents (26%) are from the age

institution of 25-35, 17 respondents (34%) are from the age institution of 35-45, 15 respondents (30%) are from the age group of 45 above.

**Table 3: Respondents classification by Marital Status**

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Single	9	18
Married	41	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The total numbers of respondents are 50 in which there are 9 single and 41 married respondents. The percentage of single and married respondents is 18% and 82% respectively.

**Table 4: Classification of Respondents by family type**

Type of Family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Joint Family	22	44
Nuclear Family	28	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The total numbers of respondents are 50 in which there are 22 Joint Family and 28 Nuclear Family respondents. The percentage of joint family and nuclear family respondents is 44% and 56% respectively.

**Table 5: Nativity of the Respondents**

Nativity	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Rural	37	74
Urban	3	6
Semi-Urban	10	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The above Table are explain that the respondents their nativity background like, majority of the respondent 37 (74%) from rural, 10 (20%) from semi-urban and 3 (6%) urban.

**Table 6: Altitude of Stress Management at the SBI Bank**

Sl. No.	Level of Stress Management	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Very Good Management	13	26.0	26.0	26.0
2.	Good Management	15	30.0	30.0	56.0
3.	Moderate Management	5	10.0	10.0	66.0
4.	Poor Management	11	22.0	22.0	88.0
5.	Very Poor Management	5	10.0	10.0	98.0
6.	Extremely Poor Management	1	2.0	2.0	100.0

From Table 6, it's far visible that now not precisely 50% of the bank representatives 15 (30%) had a respectable administration degree of stress, thirteen (26%) had an awesome administration level of stress, eleven (22%) had a helpless management stage of pressure, 5 (10%) had a slight administration degree of stress, five (10%) had a really helpless administration level of strain and staying 1 (2%) had an amazingly helpless management level of pressure.

**H1:** There is a significant difference between type of family of the respondents and stress management.

**Table 7: Types of Family of the Respondents and Stress Management**

Si. No.	Stress management level	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Statistical Inference
1.	Joint Family	22	113.909	19.454	-1.581
2.	Nuclear Family	28	119.911	18.029	P>0.05
					Not significant

From the above table it's far clean that there is no large contrast between types of organization of the respondents and Stress the executives. Consequently, invalid idea is mentioned. Esteem  $p > 0.05$ , which means that there's no measurably essential comparison among the respondents who live in atomic sort of family and the people who live in joint circle of relatives regarding pressure the executives. It clarifies that the type of the circle of relatives has no effect on the stress the board many of the bank representatives.

**H2:** There is a significant difference between nativity of the respondents and stress management.

**Table 8:** Variance among the Respondents with different nativity of Stress Management

SL No.	Stress management level	Sum of Squares	Mean	Mean Square	Statistical Inference
1.	Between Groups	991.538	G1= 117.76	495.769	F=1.412 P>0.05 Not Significant
2.	Within Groups	34046.176	G2=105.00	350.991	
	Total	35037.710	G3=119.15		

Note: G1=Rural, G2=Urban, G3=Semi-Urban

From the above table it inferred that there is no significant difference among the various areas of living of the respondents with regard to the level of stress management. Hence, null hypothesis is accepted. It explains that the various areas of living of the respondents have no influence on the stress management among the bank employees.

**H3:** There is a significant difference between designation of the respondents and stress management.

**Table 9:** Variance among the Respondents with different designation of Stress Management

SI. No.	Stress management level	Sum of Squares	Mean	Mean Square	Statistical Inference
1.	Between Groups	1181.641	G1=118.88	393.880	F=1.117
2.	Within Groups	33856.069	G2=115.43	352.667	P>0.05

Note: G1=Clerk, G2=Probationary Officer

From the above table it gathered that there is no huge distinction among the different assignments of the respondents as to the degree of stresses the executives.

### Summary

This evaluation becomes led at SBI bank workers in Vijayapur locale. The Main point of the evaluate is to find out exclusive factors behind the stress the government's stage of financial institution representatives. This evaluation examined that the financial institution representatives confronted pressure in their functioning place due to their paintings pressure and entomb personal matters. The after effects of the assessment unmistakably the SBI financial institution representatives overall are viewed as the extra part top notch management stage of pressure and no longer precisely 50% of the financial institution workers the helpless management degree of strain. The following finding of this review uncovered that there is no crucial difference the various exceptional areas of dwelling of the bank workers as to the diploma of stress the executives. Further, from the final results manifestly there may be no huge connection among the age of the respondents and pressure the executives. Further, from the outcome unmistakably there's no critical connection among Years of Work Experience of the respondents as to typically speaking degree of pressure the executives. Further, from the final results it appears that evidently there's no crucial connection among month to month pay of the respondent and level of strain the board.

Henceforth, invalid theory is acknowledged. It clarifies that the different assignments of the respondents have no effect on the pressure the executives among the bank representatives.

It clarifies that the month to month pay of the respondents has no effect at the stress the board stage among the financial institution workers. Stress may be overseen with the aid of yoga and contemplation, unwinding, actual exercising, knead remedy, hydro remedy, chuckling remedy, track treatment, behavior discretion, intellectual treatment, organizing, improving of undertaking given and which include in other intrigued amusement activities or sports activities, and so on.

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## PROBLEM AND PROSPECTS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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### Abstract

Women Entrepreneurs are becoming force to take into account the global commercial enterprise international they no longer for doing survival however to fulfill their internal pleasure creativity and to prove their talents. Educated ladies are contributing their offerings in all zone and extraordinary quantity to the social transformation within the future; today many girls have set up their own enterprise and contribute our Indian economy they help to increase Indian GDP. Skills, expertise and adaptableness in commercial enterprise are the primary motives for women to emerge into business venture. Women are successful all sphere and feature shifted from kitchen to better stage of profession activity this paper analyze numerous ladies problem and prospect of ladies entrepreneurship in India.

**Keywords:** women, entrepreneurship, problem, business

### Introduction

In India idea of ladies entrepreneurship is of new beginning now ladies aware of their rights and take part distinct subject of business they have establish successful personal business and enhance our socio-economic condition. Women literacy ratio growth by everyday simultaneously girls paintings force also are growth authorities are also giving many scheme that assist to ladies set up own commercial enterprise. Gender inequality is not only a pressing ethical and social trouble however also a essential economic task Kalpana Saroj is the primary youngest successful entrepreneur.

### Objective

1. To study the condition of women in India.
2. To identify the different problem face by women.
3. To awareness about different scheme available for women entrepreneurs.
4. To study the profile of women entrepreneurs and contribution.

### Problem of Women Entrepreneurs

1. **Problem of finance:** Women marketers suffer from scarcity of finance girls no longer have any property on their names to use on the time of need money their outside supply of fund is likewise limited.

2. **Stiff competition:** Women marketers do not have organizational set-as much as pump in loads of money for canvassing and commercial.
3. **Limited mobility:** Mobility of girls is confined due to cause of unmarried, own family foundations.
1. **Four. Family ties:** In India especially ladies is duty to appearance after the kids and other circle of relatives' individuals. Man constrained handiest for monetary support aside from duty of women she has bridge a pleasant balance among her commercial enterprise and circle of relatives.
4. **Lack of education:** In India around three/five (60%) of ladies are nonetheless illiterate .Illiteracy is the motive of socio-financial trouble. Lake of education women is not aware of commercial enterprise technology and market know-how.
5. **Male ruled society:** In Indian charter speaks the equality of sex however the actual life we visible the various distinction among male and female, girl referred to as abala girls suffer from male reservation approximately girls function, capacity and capacity and are dealt with as a consequence.

Many scheme for women entrepreneurs

<b>SBI Business Loan for Women – 2021 (Stree Shakti Scheme)</b>	
Interest Rate	Depends on your business profile
Loan Amount	Up to Rs. 20 lakh
Share capital owned by women	50%
Collateral	Not required for loans up to Rs. 5 lakh
Margin	Lowered by 0.5% for separate categories



### **Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme**

In May, 2000 The Government had delivered the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Small Industries with the objective of offering credit score to SSI units, especially small gadgets, for loans as much as Rs. 25 lakh without a collateral/ 1/3 birthday celebration guarantees. The Scheme is being

### **Conclusion**

It may be stated that nowadays we are in a better position in which women participation in the area of entrepreneurship is increasing at a great fee. Efforts are being taken on the financial system as introduced promise of equality of opportunity in all spheres to the Indian girls and legal guidelines guaranteed identical rights of participation in political manner and equal possibilities and rights in schooling and employment were enacted. But sadly, the government subsidized improvement activities have benefited only a small phase of girls i.e., the city center

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operated by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI) set up together by way of the Government of India and SIDBI. In the case of girls organizations, the guarantee cowl is up to 80% of the credit score challenge to most guarantee limit of Rs. 20 lakh.

magnificence girls. Women sector occupies nearly 45% of the Indian populace. At this juncture, effective steps are hard to provide entrepreneurial cognizance, orientation and skill development programs to women. The function of Women entrepreneur in monetary development is likewise being identified and steps are being taken to sell girls entrepreneurship. So we can say that during everyday ladies condition are an awful lot higher then we see the records on this paper we tried to focus on distinct sphere of women empowerment and contribution of society.

## **STUDY ON CONSUMER PREFERENCE TOWARDS SELECTED HOME APPLIANCES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LG**

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### **Abstract**

This observe will attention on patron choice closer to domestic home equipment in this study an attempt has been made to talk about some of the brands are not preferred via the purchaser and preferred simplest brand and fairness like LG.

**Keywords:** Consumer, Home Appliances, LG

### **Introduction**

Home appliances are electrical/mechanical machines which accomplish some household capabilities, which include cooking or cleansing. Home appliances can be labeled inclusive of Major home equipment or White items, Small home equipment or Brown goods, Consumer electronics, or Shiny items. This department is likewise sizeable in the upkeep and repair of these varieties of products. Brown goods generally require excessive technical know-how and talents (which get greater complicated with time, along with going from a Iron-ton a warm-air soldering station), while white goods may need greater realistic abilities and "brute force" to manipulate the devices and heavy equipment required to repair them. Given a vast utilization, the home software attached to "home appliance" is tied to the definition of appliance as "A tool or tool designed for a specific use or characteristic". More in particular, Collins dictionary defines "Home appliance" as: "gadgets or machines, usually electrical, which are in your home and that you use to do jobs inclusive of cleaning or cooking". The wide usage, afforded to the definition permits for nearly any device intended for home use to be a home appliance, together with consumer electronics in addition to stoves, refrigerators, toasters, air conditioners to mild bulbs and well pumps.

### **Objectives**

The following are the broad objectives of the study

1. To look at the attention stage of clients toward domestic appliances in LG.
2. To take a look at the customers ideas and opinion toward domestic appliances in LG.
3. To observe the hassle faced by using the customers in the usage of domestic home equipment in LG.
4. To observe the customers pleasure towards the use of home equipment in LG.

### **Research Design**

A plan of proposed study prepared by a researcher starting the research activities to be performed in his/her proposed study before he/she under takes his/her research work is called research design. Research design is the conceptual structure within which the research is conducted. The research design for this study is descriptive and analytical in nature.

### **Methodology of the study Sources of data**

Data refers to the facts, figures or information collected for a specific purpose. There are two types of data, namely

Primary Data

Secondary Data

#### **Primary Data**

Primary data are those which are new and original in nature. These data are the first hand information generated to achieve the purpose of the research. The primary data were collected from the consumer by way of questionnaire. The questionnaire has been prepared in such a way that the respondents were able to express their opinion freely and frankly.

#### **Secondary Data**

Secondary data are those data, which are not new and original in nature. These data are already published in the magazines, journals and websites.

#### **Sampling Design**

The data was collected from 125 respondents from the total population. The simple Random Sampling method was adopted for selecting the consumers.

#### **Geographical field of the study**

Coimbatore city has been chosen as the geographical location for the study.

#### **Statistical tools for Analysis**

Social research invariably necessitates the use of statistical analysis. Several statistical tools are used for presenting the result in brief, precise way, and the complex and complicated problems can be studied in a very simple manner. It is useful to reduce the complex data.

- \* The various analysis are:
- \* Descriptive Analysis
- \* Chi-Square Analysis
- \* Average score

#### **Limitations of the study**

- \* The study is being conducted only for LG brand home appliances.
- \* The size of the sample is restricted to 125 respondents.
- \* The study is confined to consumer preference of home appliances in LG.
- \* Consumers taste and preference changes day to day and hence the result may not be applicable.

#### **Statement of the problem**

Now-a-days lot of manufacturers of home appliances is to be had to compete within the market. In the market for home equipment in LG clients are burdened approximately the

lifestyles of various merchandise with one-of-a-kind logo names. In the market for home equipment there is a stiff opposition. Televisions, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Air Conditioners, Microwave Ovens are five items decided on for the existing observe competition many of the marketers in each class of product. In case of home appliances there is stiff opposition among Sony, Samsung, Philips,

Onida, Videocon, Godrej, Whirlpool, Kelvinator, Voltas corporations. Regarding the popular brands of domestic appliances compete with nearby manufacturers of domestic home equipment inside the market to benefit a marketplace proportion. This look at is an attempt to understand the alternatives of the customer in 5 foremost LG home appliances.

**Analysis and Interpretation**

**Table 1:** Age wise distribution of the respondents

Sl. No	Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 20 Years	3	2.4
2	21 - 30 Years	47	37.6
3	31 - 40Years	56	44.8
4	Above 41 Years	19	15.2
	Total	125	100.0

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows that out of 125 respondents taken for the study, 44.8% of the respondents are in the age group of 31 to 40 years, 37.6% of them are in the age group of 21 to 30 years, 15.2% of them are in the age group

of above 41 years, 2.4% of the respondents are in the age group of below 20 years. Most of the respondents (44.8%) are in the age group of 31 to 40 years.

**Table 2:** Type of Family of the Respondents

Sl. No	Type of Family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Nuclear family	66	52.8
2	Joint family	59	47.2
	Total	125	100.0

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is understood that out of 125 respondents taken for the study, 52.8% of the respondents belong to nuclear

family and 47.2% of the respondents belong to joint family. Majority of the respondents (52.8%) belong to nuclear family.

**Table 3:** Family Monthly Income

Sl. No	Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 10,000	32	25.6
2	10,001 - 15,000	35	28.0
3	15,001 - 30,000	34	27.2
4	Above 30,000	24	19.2
	Total	125	100.0

Source: Primary Data

**Table 4:** Respondent's Level of Awareness towards LG Home Appliances

Particulars	Very High	High	Moderate	Less	Very Less
Television	123 (49.2)	79 (31.6)	48 (19.2)	0	0
Washing Machine	87 (34.8)	73 (29.2)	51 (20.4)	39 (15.6)	0
Refrigerator	89 (35.6)	77 (30.8)	54 (21.6)	21 (8.4)	9 (3.6)
Air Conditioner	6 (2.4)	98 (39.2)	95 (38)	34 (13.6)	17 (6.8)
Microwave Oven	0	48 (19.2)	79 (31.6)	97 (38.8)	26 (10.4)

Source: Primary Data

It is evident from the study that out of the total respondents taken for the study, 49.2% of them have very high awareness towards television, 34.8% of them have very high awareness towards washing machine, 35.6% of

them very high awareness towards refrigerator, 39.2% of them high awareness towards air conditioner, 38.8% of them less awareness towards microwave oven.

**Table 5:** Exhibit Superior Product in LG

Sl. No	Product	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Television	68	54.4
2	Washing Machine	31	24.8
3	Refrigerator	16	12.8
4	Air Conditioner	7	5.6
5	Micro Oven	3	2.4
	Total	125	100.0

Source: Primary Data

## Chi Square Test

### 1. Comparison between personal factors and source of awareness of LG home appliances by the respondents

#### Null Hypothesis

**Ho:** “There is no significance association between Personal factors and Awareness of LG home appliances by the respondents”.

**Table 6:** The personal factors Chi-square value

Personal factors	Chi-square value	p value	S/NS
Age	15.751	0.072	NS
Gender	1.061	0.787	NS
Marital status	6.907	0.075	NS
Educational qualification	26.027	0.002	S
Occupational status	14.421	0.275	NS
Type of family	9.061	0.028	NS
Monthly income	12.305	0.197	NS
Members in the family	36.506	0.003	S

**Note:** S-Significant (p value  $\leq 0.05$ ): Ns – No significant (p value  $> 0.05$ )

#### Inference

It is evident from the above table; the calculated fee is greater than the desk fee (0.05%). So, the null hypothesis is accepted (no significant) in six instances this is age, gender, marital popularity, occupation popularity, form of circle of relatives, and month-to-month earnings. And also above the desk, the calculated price is less than the desk fee (0.05%)

for other two cases that is instructional qualification and participants inside the circle of relatives. So, the null speculation is rejected (significant). Hence, it can be concluded that there's widespread difference between the two instances of the private factors like academic qualification and participants inside the own family and resources of cognizance of LG home equipment by using the respondents.

### Comparison between personal factors and parameter influences of LG home appliances by the respondents

#### Null Hypothesis

**Ho:** “There are no significance association Personal factor and parameter influences of LG home appliances by the respondents”.

**Table 7:** The Chi-square value Personal

Personal factors	Chi-square value	p value	S/NS
Age	15.380	0.221	NS
Gender	4.383	0.357	NS
Marital status	7.808	0.099	NS
Educational qualification	59.010	0.004	S
Occupational status	24.291	0.083	NS
Type of family	12.422	0.014	NS
Monthly income	15.570	0.212	NS
Members of the family	14.573	0.266	NS

**Note:** S-Significant (p value  $\leq 0.05$ ): Ns – No significant (p value  $> 0.05$ )

#### Inference

It is evident from the above desk; the calculated fee is greater than the desk fee (0.05%). So, the null hypothesis is familiar (no significant) in seven instances that is age, gender, marital status, career reputation, form of circle of relatives, month-to-month income, and contributors within the family. And also above the desk, the calculated fee is much less than the desk fee (0.05%) for different one cases this is academic qualification. So, the null hypothesis is rejected (significant). Hence, it is able to be concluded that there may be sizable distinction between the one case of the personal elements like instructional qualification and sources of focus of LG domestic home equipment by means of the respondents.

the better class human beings. That time most effective the huge dealers of big cities were selling domestic home equipment because it changed into a form of luxury product. But due to changes in way of life of Indian families, boom in the wide variety of nuclear families, growth in variety of working women the demand for domestic home equipment rises within the center class humans additionally. They have a look at reveals that the choice of the consumers towards LG merchandise. The take a look at proved clearly the attitude of each and each client, who has bought LG merchandise. LG merchandise utilized by the customers is better than the other manufacturers of domestic home equipment in the marketplace. The first-class of TV, washing device and refrigerator has got amazing effects as the products are right. Moreover, the consumers are very glad that they decided on the high-quality product from the competitive home equipment to be had inside the marketplace. From this examine its miles concluded that LG logo of domestic home equipment glad the consumers due to its superior fine.

#### Conclusion

The developing populace is largely emphasizing on patron home appliances which are extra handy to use and extra efficient. The characteristics of Indian market are tons extraordinary from what it was 10-15 years ago. At that point of creation, the digital domestic home equipment had been simplest intended for

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## CONSUMER PREFERENCE ON INTERNET MARKETING: A STUDY

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### **Abstract**

Internet advertising and marketing refers to merchandising and promoting hard work that makes use of the Web and email to compel straight sales thru digital commerce, in accumulation to income leads from web sites or emails. Internet promoting and online advertising pains are commonly used in combination with conventional varieties of exposure which includes broadcasting, small screen, the media, and magazines. In this technique of mastering, we're seeking to explore the mind-set of teenagers in the direction of net advertising and marketing. Find out what products do children buy through internet advertising and marketing and attempt to research the advantages and downsides of internet advertising and marketing. Significance of the take a look at is to look in addition the way to broaden internet advertising and thereby pleasing the customers. Data series for the current examine is achieved thru Google bureaucracy developed through the researcher, which became circulated a few of the youngsters. Collected data were analyzed using tabulation representation and easy information, specifically percentage.

**Keywords:** Consumer preference, internet marketing

### **Introduction**

Consumer desire is because the non-public tastes of the human being who're customers, taken into consideration by means of their contentment with individual's gadgets once they've bought them. This fulfillment is known as usefulness. Purchaser significance may be brave by means of how quit- user effectiveness compares among uncommon matters. Internet advertising refers to exposure and advertising difficult work to utilize the Web and e-mail to constrain immediately income thru an electronic change, in including as much as sales leads as of websites or emails.

### **Need for the study**

The researcher, having long gone through numerous evaluations regarding the current studies, felt that there is a outstanding need to examine about the customer choice on net marketing. As we're aware that nowadays, adolescents are more in internet marketing instead of direct bodily advertising. Hence the researcher wanted to discover what merchandise kids buy via net advertising and marketing and strive to investigate the praise

and drawbacks of internet advertising through this take a look at.

### **Significance of the study**

The study is to see further how to develop internet marketing and thereby to satisfy the customers.

### **Objectives**

1. To find out if youth are aware of internet marketing.
2. To assess what products the customers prefer to purchase through internet marketing.
3. To analyze the customer satisfaction and
4. To evaluate further how to develop internet marketing.

### **Methodology**

**Sample selection:** A total number of 83 samples were randomly selected for the current research based on their willingness to respond to the Google form. The researcher developed ten items scale to measure the consumer preference on internet marketing, which was formulated in the type of Google forms and administrated online to the respondents. The data thus collected was analyzed using Tabulation representation and simple statistics, namely percentage.

### **Results and discussion**

**Table-1:** Distribution of Respondents based on Gender

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	43	51.8
Female	40	48.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It can be observed from the above Table 1 that 51.8% of the respondents are Male Gender.

**Table-2:** Awareness level among Respondents

Awareness	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	72	86.7
No	11	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It can be observed from the above Table 2 that 86.7% of the respondents are aware of internet marketing.

**Table-3:** Proportion of Respondents who were contented with e-Marketing

Responses	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	64	77.1
No	19	22.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the above Table 3, it is observed that 77.1% of the respondents are satisfied with internet marketing.

**Reasons why Respondents are Satisfied with Internet Marketing are as follows**

Quality logo Low- fee Efficiency  
 Quick transaction Easy on-line fee Warranty  
 Repayment alternative, no need to stand in  
 line, time- ingesting More at ease Home  
 transport Trusted brands Affordable charge  
 Consumes much less time No need to visit the  
 store immediately Availability of information

concerning products Goods go back coverage  
 brought at doorstep.

**Reasons why Respondents are not satisfied with Internet Marketing are as follows**

1. Products won't last long, 2. They are  
 somewhat local, 3. Late delivery, 4.  
 Differential products Showing is one and  
 delivered another one, 5. Return is irregular.

**Table-4:** How Frequently Customers Shop Online

Frequently	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Quarterly	64	77.1
Occasionally	4	1.2
Once in 3-4 Months	3	3.6
When I Need Something	2	2.4
I don't Shop Anything	1	1.2
Only When Necessary Product are Available	1	1.2
Whenever the Need is	1	1.2
When I am in Utmost need of Something	1	1.2
During Occasions	1	1.2
Yearly	1	1.2
Sometimes if Needed	1	1.2
When I Have Enough Money	1	1.2
Weekly	1	4.8
Monthly	1	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the above figure, we observe that majority of the respondents i.e. 77.1% of them buy quarterly. 4.8% of them buy weekly.

**Conclusion**

The majority (86.7%) of the respondents are aware of internet marketing.  
 Customers prefer to purchase (A-Z) all the products essential for livelihood purpose through internet marketing.

Most of the customers are satisfied because of Quality brand, Low- cost efficiency, Quick transaction, Easy online payment etc.  
 Some of the suggestions put forth to evaluate further how to develop internet marketing are Easy accessibility, Fast transportation, Suggest the better offers, Have a forever lasting first impression etc.

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## **STUDY ON ABSENT OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES: A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BANGALURU CITY**

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### **Abstract**

Work is a fundamental a part of everyday lifestyles, as it's far our livelihood or career or commercial enterprise. On a median we spent twelve hours every day lifestyles and its miles the one third of our whole life. The struggle efforts required mobilization and allocation of massive numbers of women to jobs that had formerly been completed through men even as retaining high and non-stop flows of production in a financial system that became increasingly characterized via excessive capital depth. The most not unusual clarification of ladies' higher ranges of absenteeism becomes their double burden of wage work and unpaid household obligations. Although researchers within the area were cautious to offer policy hints, the studies on absenteeism discovered that 'commercial fatigue' should have bad results on productiveness and helped to motivate rules on running hours.

**Keywords:** Absenteeism, Gender, Great Britain, United States, World War I, World War II

### **Introduction**

Work is a fundamental a part of everyday lifestyles, as it's far our livelihood or career or commercial enterprise. On a median we spent twelve hours every day lifestyles and its miles the one third of our whole life. Research on fine of work existence and organizational dedication is considered to be more essential on the individual and business enterprise stage. Quality of work life and organizational commitment is taken into consideration for both the girl's employees and enterprise and it's far concerned with task pride, productiveness, process involvement, task enrichment and many others.

### **Period of the Study**

Original research work done during the November 2021 To December 2021.

### **Objective of the Study**

The study has been taken with a view to attain the following objectives:

1. To find out numerous motives for worker absenteeism
2. To discover the level of pride of the employees concerning average management
3. To find out whether or not absenteeism is more due to social & non secular reasons than sick fitness.
4. To discover whether or not shift system has effect on absenteeism.
5. To find out whether or not absenteeism has impact on routine paintings or not.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Absenteeism has end up a first-rate hassle in nearly all the commercial sectors. Excessive absenteeism constitutes a great price to the enterprise even if the absent worker gets no pay. Because of disorganization of work, paintings schedules are upset and not on time, ensuing inside the management failure to meet delivery dates when ill pay is allowed, the fee of absenteeism mounds up greater rapidly.

### **Research Methodology**

Research Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. Typically, it encompasses concepts such as paradigm, theoretical model, phases and quantitative or qualitative techniques of their brand products.

### **Sample design**

A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the techniques or the procedures the researcher would adopt in selecting items for the sample. Sample design is determined before data are collected.

### Distribution of Sample

Zone	No of respondents	Percentage
North zone	38	25
South zone	38	25
East zone	37	25
West zone	37	25
Total	150	100

The respondents belong to the different areas of the Coimbatore city coming under the preview of the 4 major zones.

#### Statistical tools used in the Paper

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Simple percentage analysis</li> <li>2. Rank analysis</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Chi-square analysis</li> <li>4. ANOVA</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

### Analysis and interpretation

#### 2.1 simple percentage analyses

Variables	No of Respondents	Percentage	
Age Wise	Below 25	44	35.2
	25-30	37	29.6
	30-35	22	17.6
	35 & Above	22	17.6
Education Wise	Diploma	6	4.8
	Graduate	49	39.2
	Post Graduate	32	25.6
	Professional	38	30.4
Occupation	Govt. Job	4	3.2
	Private Job	110	88.0
	Self-Employment	11	8.8
Income	Below 10000	108	86.4
	10000 – 15000	6	4.8
	15000-20000	1	.8
	20000 & Above	10	8.0
Marital Status	Married	67	53.6
	Unmarried	58	46.4
How Often Take Leave	Frequently	11	8.8
	Occasionally	52	41.6
	Rarely	59	47.2
	None Of These	3	2.4
Working Field	Teaching	84	67.2
	Hospital	18	14.4
	Garments	19	15.2
	Others	4	3.2
Experience of Employees	Less Than 3 Yrs	49	39.2
	3 To 5 Yrs	39	31.2
	5 To 10 Yrs	19	15.2
	Above 10 Yrs	18	14.4
Workloads After Leave Days	Yes	62	49.6
	No	63	50.4
Prefer To Fall Leave	Day Shift	4	3.2
	80	64.0	80
	19	15.2	19
	22	17.6	22
Number of days absent in a year	12 Days	84	67.2
	24 Days	18	14.4
	36 Days	19	15.2
	More Than 36 Days	4	3.2
Applying for leave	1-2 Days	88	70.4
	2-3days	26	20.8
	3-4days	8	6.4
	More Than 1 week	3	2.4
The reason for leave	Personal	56	44.8
	Sickness	55	44.0
	Function	11	8.8
	Work Stress	3	2.4

**H1:** There exists close association between type of leave you avail most, work stress do you face, you level of satisfaction in salaries of women employees and their demographic status.

**Table 2.2:** Association between age and what type of leave you avail most

Age	What type of leave you avail most				Total
	Sick leave	casual leave	Privileged	All	
Below 25	24 55.8%	12 27.9%	4 9.3%	3 7.0%	43 100.0%
25-30	19 50.0%	15 39.5%	4 10.5%	0 0.0%	38 100.0%
30-35	10 45.5	6 27.3%	0 0.0%	6 27.3%	22 100.0%
35& Above	7 31.8%	15 68.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	22 100.0
Total	60 48.0%	48 38.4%	8 6.4%	9 7.2%	125 100.0%

**Table 2.3:** Association between education and what kind of work stress do you face

Education	What kind of work stress do you face				Total
	Target	Night shift	Work overload	Others	
Diploma	4 66.7%	0 0.0%	2 33.3%	0 0.0%	6 100.0%
Graduate	17 34.7%	13 26.5%	14 28.6%	5 10.2%	49 100.0%
Post Graduate	10 31.2%	9 28.1%	10 31.2%	3 9.4%	32 100.0%
Professional	15 39.5%	7 18.4%	12 31.6%	4 10.5%	38 100.0%
Total	46 36.8%	29 23.2%	38 30.4%	12 9.6%	125 100.0%

**Table 2.5:** result of chi-square association between types of leave you avail most, work stress do you face, level of satisfaction in salaries of women employees vs. demographic status

Variables	Chi-Square Value	DF	Table Value	Remark
Age	29.871a	9	1.41	Accepted
Education	4.916a	9	.58	Accepted
Occupation	43.231a	6	.56	Accepted

Level of Significance: 5 per cent of

**Interpretation**

From the above table it has been inferred that the calculated chi-square values are less than the table values 1.41, 58 and 56 at 5 per cent of level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis framed stands accepted and it is

concluded that there exists close association between the type of leave you avail most, work stress do you face, level of satisfaction in salaries of women employees their demographic status.

**Table 2.6:** Reasons for Satisfactions Wise Distribution of Employees

Reasons	Highly Satisfaction	Satisfaction	Neutral	Dissatisfaction	Highly Dissatisfaction	Mean	Sum	Rank
Salary Depend	5 (4.0)	42 (33.6)	40 (32.6)	31 (24.8)	7 (5.6)	2.9440	368.00	2
Bonus Provided By Management	15 (12.0)	42 (33.6)	16 (12.8)	30 (24.0)	22 (17.6)	3.0160	377.00	1
Working Time	21 (16.8)	73 (58.4)	16 (12.8)	12 (9.6)	3 (2.4)	2.2240	278.00	5
Infrastructure	19 (15.2)	53 (42.4)	25 (20.0)	27 (21.6)	1 (8)	2.5040	313.00	4
Welfare	11 (8.8)	38 (30.4)	49 (39.2)	10 (8.0)	17 (13.6)	2.8720	359.00	3

Source: primary data

**Interpretation**

It is found from the table 26 that out of 125 employees 42(33.6%) are the group of respondents are said satisfaction in their salary, 42(33.6%) are the group of respondents are said satisfaction in their bonus provided by management, 73(58.4%) are the group of respondents are said satisfaction in their working time, 53(42.4%) are the group of respondents are said satisfaction in their infrastructure

49(39.2%) are the group of respondents are said neutral in their welfare, The table shows that bonus provided by the management place the first rank with the mean value of 3.0160, and salaries is the second rank with mean value of 2.9440, and welfare is the third rank with the mean value of 2.8720, and infrastructure is the fourth rank with the mean value of 2.5040, and working time is the fifth rank with the mean value of 2.2240.

**H2:** Women employees' level of perception towards the satisfaction level is dependent on the monthly income of women employees

**Table 2.7:** Result of ANOVA level of satisfaction of women employees in the working Place

Variables	Sources	Sum Of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Bonus provided by management	Between Groups	27.606	4	6.901	7.016	.000
	Within Groups	118.042	120	.984		
	Total	145.648	124	-		
Salary	Between Groups	24.513	4	6.128	6.071	.000
	Within Groups	121.135	120	1.009		
	Total	145.648	124	-		
Working Time	Between Groups	11.905	4	2.976	2.670	.035
	Within Groups	133.743	120	1.115		
	Total	145.648	124	-		
Infrastructure	Between Groups	10.690	4	2.673	2.376	.056
	Within Groups	134.958	120	1.125		
	Total	145.648	124	-		
Welfare	Between Groups	55.373	4	13.843	18.402	.000
	Within Groups	90.275	120	.752		
	Total	145.648	124	-		

From the above table 27, it has been inferred that probability value of ANOVA at 5 per cent does establishes good relationship between the variables tested. Therefore, the hypothesis framed stands rejected. It concluded that the women employees' level of perception

**Conclusion**

Thus from the examine it has been carried out that maximum of the ladies had been graduates working in the personal process. The ladies personnel are willing to do their work all through day shift in place of night shift. The women personnel take their go away because of their infection, strain; own family conditions and due to a few personal motives, women equity to ladies' symbols peace. In order avoid the describe the ladies employees took 1-2 days as their leave with the permission of the control. Thus, the management allotted 12 days leave with none loss off pay for leave, The dynamics of today's enterprise environment has changed in particular because of ladies enterprise leaders playing an essential role in making the transition away from commercial enterprise as ordinary. Thus, the women personnel are absent due to stress with the neutral level of pleasure of the salaries. In order to broaden the women

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towards the satisfaction level is dependent on the monthly income of women employees. As it has been understood that from Table: 4.25 except, in the case of women employees' level of perception on monthly income of women employees

employment, the management has to take essential steps like, boom of their salaries, to conduct stress comfort packages meditation, yoga, workout and analyzing books. So, it will assist the control to expand inside the competitive society. Women are an indispensable a part of these day's society. They have an active social life. They participate in various social and cultural features. A female today no longer lags behind the man within the most occupations. She plays the video games of football, cricket, and hockey. Our society is accepting the wider participation of women. They are operating as pilots; and they are even holding the helm of a country's management. The women now paintings in places of work each as clerks and as officers. They take part at Assemblies and Parliaments because the human's representatives. Women, together with her intelligence and character, shield the family from disruptions and disintegration.

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## Study the Difference between Teachers Teaching, Different Subjects Namely Languages, Science and Mathematics in Their Knowledge and Attitude towards Environmental Education

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study is to find the **STUDY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TEACHERS TEACHING, DIFFERENT SUBJECTS NAMELY LANGUAGES, SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS IN THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**. The sample of the present study was drawn from elementary school teachers' population in Belgaum District of Karnataka sate. The investigator selected 25 schools; the total number of teachers selected for the study was 100. Both Urban-Rural, Govt-Private, Male-Female teachers were included in the sample for study. The investor adopted stratified sampling. Study revealed that, i) There is no significant difference between teachers teaching, different subjects namely language, science and mathematics in their attitude towards environmental education; ii) There exists a significant difference between teachers having different professional qualifications in their knowledge of environmental education.

**Key words:** Environmental Education, Knowledge and Attitude

### Introduction

*"The environment is considered being sum of natural artificial and social components of material world, which are or may be direct interaction with man"*

International conference of environmental education (Tbilisi-1977)

The environment is not only the sum of all the material things constantly interacts with each other and which makes up the mosaic of the countryside landscape. It is much more than this. It also includes the economics structures of the outlook and habits of the people in different parts of the world. The environment has whole therefore includes not only the physical or material factors but the economic and cultural as well. **An accurate analysis of the environmental must always consider the impact of human beings and their culture on all the surrounding elements and the ecological factors on every aspect of human life. The concept is much wider and more objective than that considers the environment merely as a system of mutual relation between living creature and their natural environment.**(Jose de casteo-1974)

The term environment has to be defined since we cannot know the aims of environmental education without first determining the structures functions and dynamic of the environment we should be aware too that when ecologists and naturalist talk about the environment, they use the word

in a different sense from that of architects, Doctors, sociologists, engineers, geographers or perhaps anthologists Environmental is a powerful tool of transfer and percolation of knowledge and the educational programmer as such should meet the fast changing demands and expectation of the society from time. Time to time. The expanding knowledge of science and technology accompanied by fast growing environmental problems has set in motion the updating of educational curriculum to meet the new challenges and preparing the environment conscious citizens. More over educating the people particularly the young minds about the environmental and its related aspects help to link the learning process with daily-life –experience thus making it more meaning. The environment as all would agree, is also a potential source of teaching learning situations and provides sufficient scope for making pupils environment concerned.

### Need and Importance of the Study

Human being and environment are interdependent. To lead a comfortable life, man has to maintain a harmonious relationship with the environment. So it is the duty of the man to protect the environment and its components, for that man should have an awareness of the biotic and biotic components of the environment. This throws light on the necessary to including environmental education along with of other subjects in schools, so as to impact a thorough knowledge about environment to the students.

Environmental education consists of an integral education which lasts throughout life continuing through all formal and non-formal stage. Researches in this area indicates that, although environmental education is taken up as a subject in the curriculum, the subject faces certain limitations with regard to its proper implementation, the loop hole is surely lack of knowledge and attitude of the teacher towards the subject. The teacher should be aware of the environmental education aspects only then he can make the future generation aware of the environmental problem and their solutions. Taking into consider this situation, the investigator felt a need to conduct a study to know about the extent of knowledge and attitude elementary school teachers towards environmental education, in relation to gender, locale, type of school subject of teaching, professional qualification, academic qualification and teaching experience.

**Objective of the Study**

1. To study the difference between teachers teaching, different subjects namely Languages, Science and mathematics in their attitude towards environmental educations.
2. To study the difference between teachers having different professional qualifications like TTC and B. Ed. in their knowledge of environmental education.

**Hypotheses**

There is no significant difference between teachers teaching, different subjects namely Languages, Science and mathematics in their attitude towards environmental educations.

There is no significant difference between teachers having different professional qualifications like TTC and B. Ed. in their knowledge of environmental education.

**Methodology**

The study is of descriptive survey in nature where in the above mentioned variable are surveyed.

**Sample**

The sample of the present study was drawn from elementary school teachers' population in Belgaum District of Karnataka state. The investigator selected 25 schools; the total number of teachers selected for the study was 100. Both Urban-Rural, Govt-Private, Male-Female teachers were included in the sample for study. The investor adopted stratified sampling.

**Tools**

- (a) Questionnaire to find the knowledge in environmental education.
- (b) Attitude scale to find out the attitude towards environmental education.

**Statistical Technique**

Suitable statistical techniques such as 't' test and one-way ANOVA are used for the analysis of the data. Both descriptive and inferential statistics like mean and standard deviation are used to test hypothesis and to draw inferences.

**Analysis and Interpretation**

**HYPOTHESIS : There is no significant difference between teachers teaching, different subjects namely Languages, Science and mathematics in their attitude towards environmental educations.**

Mean and standard deviation of the attitude scale scores categorized on the basis of teachers teaching different subjects and it is made in the forms of a table.

**Table -1:** Mean and standard deviation of the ANOVA groups attitude towards environmental education based on teaching different subjects.

Category	N	M	SD	Standard error of means
Languages	34	88.06	10.680	1.832
Science	33	89.18	10.832	1.886
Mathematics	33	89.76	12.263	2.135
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88.99</b>	<b>11.183</b>	<b>1.118</b>

From the above table it is clear that the mean difference among the groups is very low. It indicates that there is not much difference in the scores of the groups' language, science and

Mathematics. To test the above hypothesis one-way ANOVA was carried out. The results are given below in the table 4.13.

**Table -2:** One- way ANOVA test: attitude of teachers towards environmental education, based on the subject of teaching.

Source of variation	Sum of squares	D f	Mean square	'f' value	f-critical value
Between groups	50.138	2	25.069	.197	3.09
Within groups	12330.852	97	127.122		
<b>Total</b>	<b>12380.990</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The obtained 'f' value is 197, which is less than the table value 3.09 for d f of 2 and 97 at 0.05 level. There for the null hypothesis can be accepted at 0.05 level of significance. That is **HYPOTHESIS.**

there is no significant difference between teachers teaching, different subjects namely language, science and mathematics in their attitude towards environmental education.

**There is no significant difference between teachers having different professional qualifications like TTC and B. Ed. in their knowledge of environmental education.**

To test the above hypothesis, 't' test was carried out. The results are presented in the table 4.14.

**Table 3 :**Significance of difference of means between teachers having different professional qualification in their knowledge of environmental education

Category	N	M	SD	D f	't' value
TTC	51	13.41	5.096	98.	2.991
B. Ed	49	16.18	4.096		

From the table 4.4, it is seen that the mean score of TTC qualified teachers is 13.41 with a SD 5.096, and that of B .Ed qualified teachers with a mean score 16.18 and SD 4.096. The obtained 't' value for these groups is 2.991 for d f: 98 at 0.05 level, which is more than the

tabled value of 't' 1.96. And hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that there exists a significant difference between teachers having different professional qualifications in their knowledge of environmental education

**Conclusion**

Based on the above findings the following conclusions were drawn;

- i) There is no significant difference between teachers teaching, different subjects namely language, science and mathematics in their attitude towards environmental education.
- ii) There exists a significant difference between teachers having different professional qualifications in their knowledge of environmental education

**Educational Implications**

The world is changing at such a rapid pace that we cannot even guess what specific knowledge and skills will be critical for students of 21<sup>st</sup> century. Environmental education is an interdisciplinary process with the goal of equipping people with the knowledge, attitudes and skills towards

environmental education and motivation they need to help resolve environmental issues. Environmental education is valuable and necessary. Starting from a very young age, children should be taught about the environment that surrounds them. As they grow their environmental attitude of the area in which they live should grow. Their education should be sequential and integrated with core disciplines. As environmental education is considered as one integrated are in all subjects, these entire teacher in the elementary school should have sufficient knowledge and positive attitude towards environmental education. Then only the teachers should develop such attitude and knowledge among the students. From the study it is revealed that, even though the teachers have sufficient knowledge and positive attitudes towards environmental education, the implementation of the subject face some problems. One of the reason for that is many schools lack adequate infrastructure as

well as adequately trained teachers and materials. If provide in –service courses and training to teachers, no doubt that they can perform more effective at inspiring creative thinking and sound decision making among their students.

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## A STUDY ON LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT OF AHMEDABAD MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE BANK

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### **Abstract**

The liquidity of banking sector is very important as banks themselves are considered as liquidity creator in the economy therefore banking sector should be supervised more closely than any other business unit. Indian banking sector widely includes co-operative, commercial, nationalized, private and international banks in its fold. In the present research study an attempt has been made to evaluate the Liquidity position of the Scheduled Urban Co-operative Bank in Bengalore city namely Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd. The study is based on secondary data drawn from the annual reports of the Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd. For purpose of evaluation, the data of 10years ranging from 2010-11 to 2019-20 are analyzed by calculating 6 ratios related to liquidity. Statistical tools like average, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation. The overall state of liquidity was not Satisfactory.

**Key Words:** Banking Sector, Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-operative Bank, Scheduled Urban Co-operative Bank, liquidity.

### **Introduction:**

In India, the growth of economy flourished with the introduction of the era of LPG (generally known as Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization). Financial sector in general and banking sector in particular is one of the vital elements for the economic development of the country. The growth of the economy depends on financial soundness (especially liquidity) of banking sector because a flexible and vibrant banking sector is very crucial for sound and accelerated economic growth. Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-operative Bank a Multi State Scheduled Bank, Established in the year 1966 vide the Reg. No S/1056/1966 is popularly known as “AMCO BANK” The bank started its banking activity under the leadership of Shri Mohanbhai C Patel with one branch at relief road, Ahmedabad in Gujarat state, India. Expansion picks up the pace and branch after branch was added to the family of branches of the bank. The bank attained the Multi State Co-op Society status with opening of a branch in Bengalore at Karnataka. The Bank acquired scheduled Bank status in the year 1996. In this

paper an effort has been made to evaluate the liquidity position of Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-operative Bank, Bengalore Branch, Karnataka

### **Objectives of the Study:**

The only objective of the research study is to analyze liquidity position of Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-operative Bank.

### **Research Methodology:**

The present study is descriptive in nature and it is based on secondary data drawn from the various issues of the annual reports of AMCB. The scope of the study is limited as it covers only one scheduled Urban Co-operative Bank namely Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-operative Bank. To check the liquidity of this bank. The data of 10 years from the co-operative year 2010-11 to 2019-20 are considered. For the purpose of analysis 6 financial ratios related to liquidity are calculated. These calculated ratios help in identifying the liquidity position AMCB. For analysis and interpretation of results, statistical tools like Mean, Standard Deviation and Co-efficient of variation have also been used.

Liquidity Ratios	(i)	Current Ratio
	(ii)	Quick Ratio
	(iii)	Liquid Assets to total Assets Ratio
	(iv)	Liquid Assets to Total Deposits Ratio
	(v)	Government Securities to Total Assets Ratio
	(vi)	Investment to Deposits.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

### Liquidity

Liquidity is the bank's capacity to meet its short term obligations as well as loan commitments. Liquidity is most important parameter especially in banking sector because

banks are considered as liquidity creator in the market. Therefore, if the liquidity management of a bank is not proper, it can adversely affect the performance of the banks. Following liquidity ratios were taken for the study.

Table : 1 Liquidity of Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-operative Bank

	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Mean	S.D	C.V(%)
1. CR (Times)	1.22	1.05	0.87	0.73	0.80	0.87	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.76	0.85	0.16	18.39
2. QR(Times)	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.25	0.31	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.19	0.05	28.23
3.LA/TA(%)	3.99	4.17	3.87	4.75	4.48	7.51	6.83	6.40	5.52	4.35	5.19	1.24	23.82
4. LA/TD(%)	6.71	7.49	7.29	8.70	8.16	13.17	11.67	10.52	8.70	6.67	8.91	2.09	23.42
5.G-Sec/TA(%)	19.34	18.94	27.66	25.48	24.62	27.29	43.11	43.13	42.41	37.96	30.99	9.22	29.74
6. Inv./Depo.(%)	1.92	6.29	4.09	1.63	18.23	16.23	1.83	3.72	5.89	3.27	6.34	5.68	89.62

Table 1 indicates that, Current ratio measures the liquidity of the unit. The standard current ratio is 2:1. This ratio showed fluctuating trend all through study period. The highest ratio was found in 2010-11 being 1.22 times. The lowest ratio was found in the year 2018-19 being 0.71 times because the amount of current liabilities increased from 35479.61 lacs in 2017-18 to 37219.16 lacs in 2018-19 while the amount of the current assets did not increase to a large extent.

**The quick ratio** showed fluctuating trend in the first half of the study period and afterwards, it showed decreasing trend in the second half of the study period. The highest ratio was found in 15-16 being 0.31 times because in this year the amount of both cash and bank balance and short term investment increased in comparison with previous year. (Cash and bank balance and short term investment increased from 2937.46 lacs in 14-15 to 5406.03 lacs in 15-16 and 3500.00 lacs in 14-15 to 3600 lacs in 15-16 respectively) the lowest ratio was found in the year 12-13 being 0.13 times because on one hand the amount of quick assets decreased while on the other hand the amount of the quick liabilities increased.

**Liquid assets to Total Assets Ratio** indicates the overall liquidity of the unit by indicating the proportion of liquid assets in total assets. The ratio showed not only fluctuating trend throughout the study period but also remained the worst. The highest ratio was found in 15-16 being 7.51% because in this year the amount of liquid assets increased from 2937.46 lacs in 14-15 to 5406.03 lacs in 15-16. The Lowest ratio was found in the year 12-13 being 3.87% which was very low because on

one hand the amounts of liquid assets decreased while on the other hand the amount of the total assets increased.

**Liquid Assets to total deposits ratio** measures the liquidity available to the deposits of the bank. This ratio registered fluctuating trend for the first half of the study period and fluctuated from 6.71% to 8.70%. In the second half of the study period this ratio registered continuous decreasing trend and decreased from 13.17% in 15-16 to 6.67% in 19-20. The lowest ratio was found in the year 19-20 being 6.67% as on one hand the amount of liquid assets decreased while on the other hand the amount of total deposits increased. The highest liquid assets to total deposits ratio was found in the year 15-16 being 13.17% as the amount of the liquid assets increased considerably from 2937.46 lacs to 5406.03 lacs.

**Government securities to Total Assets Ratio** measures the amount of risk free liquid assets invested by a bank in government securities as a percentage of the total assets held by the bank. The lowest government Securities to Total Assets Ratio was found in the year 11-12 being 18.94% as the amount of government securities was lesser in the year. The highest ratio was established in the year 17-18 being 43.13% as the amount of government securities increased at great deal whereas the amount of total assets increased slightly. Apart from that in the second half of the study period the performance of AMCB was better as this ratio remained around 40%.

**Short Term Investments to Short Term Deposits Ratio** also showed fluctuating trend for the entire study period. The lowest ratio was found in the year 13-14 being 1.63% as on

one hand the amount of short term investment decreased from 600.00 lacs in 12-13 to 300.00 lacs in 13-14 while on the other hand the amount of short term deposits increased from 14675.03 lacs in 12-13 to 18441.33 lacs in 13-

**Conclusions:**

The current ratio is comparatively appreciable but at the same time it can also be conclude that it was totally insufficient for the bank as bank must have at least double current assets to meet its short term obligations. Quick Ratio was also totally insufficient for the bank must have at least parallel quick assets to meet its short term obligations. The Liquid Assets to Total Assets Ratio was totally insufficient for the bank to meet its short term obligations. So far as liquid assets to total assets ratio is

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concerned, the liquidity position of AMCB was not so good. The liquid Assets to Total Deposits Ratio remained very low which indicates red signal for depositors. In the light of the facts regarding Government Securities to total Assets Ratio, it can be said that liquidity position of AMCB is appropriate as these bank has invested good amount of its total assets in government Securities which are considered as risk free investments. The overall state of liquidity was not satisfactory.

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## **Planning and Management of Landslide Prone Area: A Case Study of Mahabaleshwar Taluka of Satara District**

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### **Abstract:-**

Landslide is mass movement of rocks, debris or earth down slope. It is a worldwide phenomena which causes significant damage. They are caused by the interplay of various natural and anthropogenic factors and occur under diverse geoenvironment conditions. Mahabaleshwar tahsil is located in Satara district of Maharashtra state. Mahabaleshwar tahsil has very heavy rainfall and it is located in mountainous area. This tahsil is also declared Eco-Sensitive zone and hence without proper scientific study allowing construction of bunds on slopy mountainous area as well as construction of houses and deforestation, heavy rainfall cause landslide incidence in this tahsil. The main objective of present research paper is to find out landslide prone area in Mahabaleshwar taluka of Satara District and to suggest Planning and Management techniques in landslide prone area of study area.

**Keywords:** - Landslide, slope, natural, anthropogenic, heavy rainfall, Deforestation etc

### **Introduction:**

A Landslide is a geological phenomenon that includes a wide range of ground movements. Landslides are usually classified on the basis of the material involved and the type of movement. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods, heavy rainfall and volcanoes. The landslide hazards cannot be completely prevented. Thus, Landslide Zones assessment is becoming an important task for the analysis of the resource use pattern, development of various thematic maps and for the disaster management planning. Landslides analysis is a complex analysis, while GIS is an easy and accurate method for analyzing and integrating various landslides triggering factors in a large volume. The landslides are hazards usually triggered by the tectonic movements, earthquakes, heavy precipitation and those induced due to land - use changes such as felling of trees, agriculture, mining and road cutting in hilly terrain. Landslide is a general term used to

describe the down - slope of soil, rock and organic material under the influence of gravity. The remote sensing and GIS based approach to map and study methodology involves generation of geomorphic map rainfall, map, soil map, slope map, DEM, drainage and lineament map, land use, / land cover map.

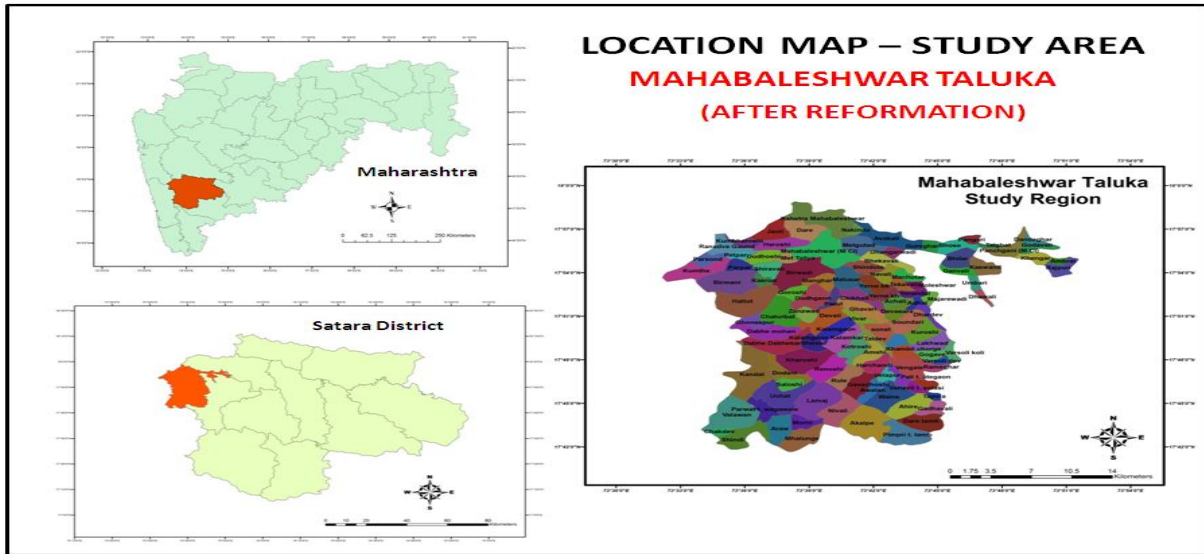
### **Aim and Objectives:-**

1. To find out landslide prone area in Mahabaleshwar taluka of Satara District
2. To suggest Planning and Management techniques in landslide prone area of study area

### **Study Area**

- i) Location of Study Areas
- ii) Geology of Study Area
- iii) Geomorphology of Study Area.

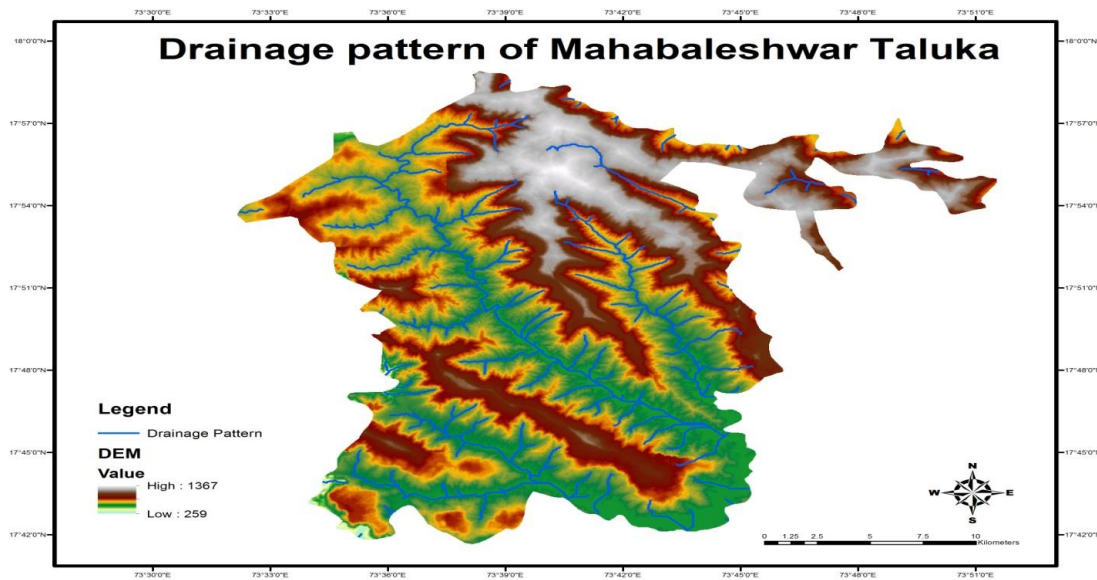
**Location of Study Area:** Mahabaleshwar is a vast plateau measuring 150 km<sup>2</sup> (58 sq mi), bound by valleys on all sides. It reaches a height of 1,439 m (4,721ft) at its highest peak above sea level, known as Wilson/Sunrise Point.



**ii) Geology Of Study Area:**

Mahabaleshwar the area of geological to quadrant is covered extensively by Deccan basalt lavas of upper cretaceous to Eocene age comprising a 1380 meters thick succession of flows. The intrusive is very limited. In the study

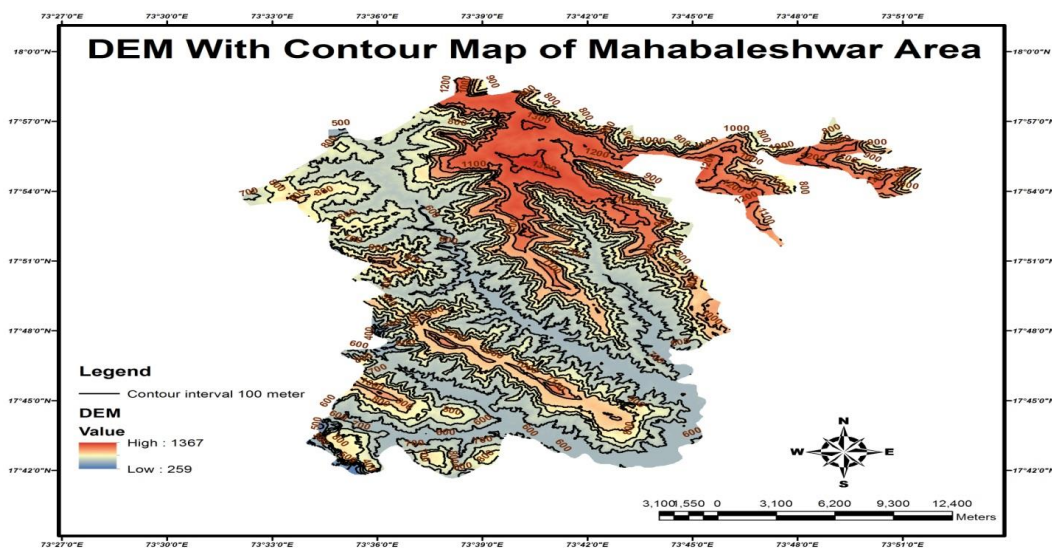
area the Laterite and Essentially basalt flows (350 - 400m) due to mahabaleshwar lawa formation .Mega crystal basalt flows (30m) & essentially simple basalt flow s (450 - 500m) are spread in this area.



**iii) Geomorphology Of Study Area:**

Slope is an important factor in the analysis of Landslides. As the slope increases the probability of the occurrence of landslides also increases. Th e slope map is derived from SOI

Toposheets by GDEM method. Slope is a very important parameter in any landslide vulnerability mapping. If the slope is higher then there is a chance of occurrence of landslide.



**Database And Methodology**

**A) Data Used:-**

Data is soul of any kind of information system. Any kind of analysis or results mainly depends upon reliability and accuracy of data. The efficiency and performance of any information system highly depends on nature, quality and availability of data. Following materials were used in order to develop a Landslides Zone map of the nearby areas of the Mahabaleshwar Taluka. Toposheets of the Survey of India 47G - 9 and 47G - 13 year of survey 976 - 77 of Scale 1:50,000. Satellite image of IRS CARTOSAT DEM is used for generating slope map. Satellite image IRS LISS- III of 2007 year is used to create land use and land cover map which is processed using Arc GIS map - 10 software. Recent Satellite image with resolution of 23.5 meter. Field Study of the mahabaleshwar. Creating geodatabase in Arc map- 10 for digitising the Features. Arc GIS map- 10 for developing the features and developing Thematic Maps. Weighted Overlay Analysis. Arc GIS 10, ERDAS IMAGING 9.2. Software and Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Access are used for analysis.

**B) Methodology: -**

Landslides prone area are to be recognized by using thematic information on the existing landslides, vegetation status, drainage, slope and

land forms generated using satellite data and Toposheets. The key analysis of the proposed analysis is GIS technology. GIS provides a powerful to context to import, manage and analyse spatially based data. The methodology is broadly classified into three steps, first the Input data which consist of preparation of thematic maps, second the Weighted Overlay Analysis and the final is the Landslide Zone Map which is divided into five zones. Detail methodology using GIS Technique is as follows.

**Observations**

**Landslide Prone Locations In Mahabaleshwar Taluka:**

According to vulnerability assessed results over 34 percent area is liable to high-severe landslide risk and within this about 5 per cent has very high to severe risk while about 29 per cent of the total area has high risk of landslide occurrence. Such areas include Bhilar and Godavali on eastern slopes of the hill. About 59 per cent area of the study area has low to moderate risk of landslides. The analysis shows that unmapped hilly terrain of Mahabaleshwar Tahsil may also lie under hazardous zone of landslide of varying magnitude. Following locations from the study area, demand immediate attention due to having high degree of landslide hazard. Efficient planning should be done to avoid the possibility of landslides and to reduce loss of economy.

Sr.No	Latitude	Longitude
1	17°55'25.9"	73°46'04.5"
2	17°55'12.8"	73°45'57.3"
3	17°55'01.8"	73°45'53.7"

4	17°54'57.1"	73°45'48.2"
5	17°54'50.8"	73°45'43.3"
6	17°54'40.8"	73°45'57.6"
7	17°54'33.6"	73°45'59.1"

**Causes Of Landslides In Study Area:-**

Weak rock, soil, foliated /fractured rock, steep mountainous terrain, high drainage density, warm tropical climate, high seasonal rainfall, relatively high frequency of hurricanes and tropical storms etc. The terrain factors such as slope, lithology, geological structure, landuse landcover, lineament density, geomorphology, etc are important for a landslide to occur in an area. If terrain factors are favourable e.g. high lineament density, unconsolidated rock, steep slope etc. then the area is susceptible to landslide. Landslides can be triggered by heavy rainfall, undercutting of slopes, due to flooding or excavation, earthquakes, snowmelt and other natural causes as well as human- made causes, such as overgrazing by cattle, terrain cutting and filling and excessive development. Rainfall increases the pore water pressure, so the shear strength of the rock decreases. This leads to landslide in an area.

**Planning And Management Of Landslide Prone Area Of Mahabaleshwar Tahsil:-**

The most important triggering mechanism for mass movements is the water infiltrating into the overburden during heavy rains and consequent increase in pore pressure within the overburden. When this happens in steep slopes the safety factor of the slope material gets considerably reduced causing it to move down. The landslide mitigation and control measures depend upon the detailed investigations, including identifying causative factors.

**i) Cultivation Practice:-**

Cultivation of paddy should be stopped in slide prone areas and along the hill top because tilling and irrigation increase the infiltration rate.

**ii) Vegetation Turfing:-**

It is the most effective and most important corrective measures particularly for the fresh exposed surface produced by road cutting and mining. Planting fast growing grasses and bushes in the landslide area is the first step in this direction. Planting fast growing grasses, shrubs, trees and bamboos followed by

putting of jute net or vegetated stone pitching upon the freshly-turfed area would ensure rapid and undisturbed growth of vegetation

**iii) Bio-Engineering: -**

It is the very economical means to control landslide and soil erosion using live plants and plant parts. Through plantation of grasses, shrubs, tree and bamboo, lining of grasses and shrub cuttings, applying jute net or vegetated stone pitching.

**iv) Slope Netting:** Netting of slopes stop the downward movement of material reduces the impact of kinetic energy of rain drops thus surface water flows. Netting is usually done by coir or jute nets and some time by wire nets or synthetic net. Before netting fertilizer is spread on the slopes for fast growth of seeds and seedlings of grasses, bushes or suitable plants.

**v) Check Dams:**

It controls surface runoff and improve the moisture condition for the growth of vegetation in slide affected areas. Generally the stakes of bamboo or stakes of regenerating branches of local trees are used. In the clay rich areas grass and bushes are used in order to reduce the overburden caused by the growth of higher plants. In some cases check dams are also constructed by rocks available in slide area and the benches are duly planted by some fast growing species.

**vi) Channelizing the surface and sub-surface runoff:**

In order to reduce the surface runoff and percolation surface drainage is constructed in unstable high gradient hill slopes. The small stair cases and artificial rapids are made to reduce the velocity of water. To reduce the pore water pressure the subsurface, percolated or perched water should be drained out through constructing the tunnels across the deep sheet sliding mass and perforated pipe is shallow sliding mass. In slide areas this method reduces the hydrostatic and hydrodynamic pressure of ground water.

**vii) Treatment of Shape of Slope:** The reduction of load of rock and soil at the head of the slide through removing the material and changing the geometry of the hill slope by trimming of slide mass.

**viii) Grouting:**

Filling of fissures and cracks or blanketing the landslide by Portland cement in order to reduce or eliminate the chemical and physical processes that increase the volume of slide mass.

**ix) Piles:**

The timber, concrete or any type of piles are installed in the sliding mass below the slip surface in order to transfer the upper load to lower substratum. This method is much effective in the areas where a compact or hard strata lies below the sliding mass.

**x) Anchoring:**

It is done in specific case to control the slide, where 7.5 to 15 cm diameter hole is drilled to the depth beyond the possible failure plane. The hole is grouted by cement and drilled again and water test is carried out,

**Conclusions**

The Mahabaleshwar tahsil is a mountainous region having rugged topography and deep and narrow valleys and steep slopes which make it very prone to different types of slope failure namely land sliding, slumping or creeping, rock fall, shooting stones, etc. This problem has been compounded by the increasing anthropogenic activities. The main cause of slope failure or landslide is steep and fragile slopes, loose soil, fissured or fractured rock strata, some tectonic activity, heavy rainfall, toe erosion by running water and human intervention with the natural settings like various unplanned construction activity, deforestation, faulty land use practices, use of explosives in construction, practicing unscientific mining, quarrying, tunneling methods, unscientific dumping on the valleys etc. For prevent landslide, it is necessary to prepare zoning maps of landslides and rock fall prone areas through detail geological and geotechnical studies. The pre-existing geophysical processes should be understood before taking any measure to prevent landslides. The landslide prone areas should be avoided while locating new settlements or building, and those which are already occupied, should

either be resettled or protective measures be adopted. The extensive road networks are imperative need but proper planning is essential to avoid extensive personal and property damages. Often roads have been constructed without regard to the other factors of safety and leads to tragic accidents and frequent road blockades. There is necessity to strike a balance between development and good environmental planning which gives paramount importance to human safety.

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## **Missionary Perception of Indigenous Religion and Cultural Practices: A Study with Reference to Basel Mission in Kanara**

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### **Abstract**

Many missionary agencies have carried on their agenda of evangelisation in the country leaving behind a huge mass of literature in the form of translations, compilations, reports and narratives. These Missionary writings reveal the structures of their beliefs and perceptions about the country and the people they missionized. Basel Missionaries from Germany set foot in the Kanarese region on the Western Coast of India in the Early Nineteenth Century with an aim of evangelisation. The missionary narratives provide an insight into their perceptions of the indigenous culture, religion and practices. This paper strives scrutinise the same and draw a few conclusions.

**Key words:** Missionary, perception, evangelisation, indigenous, culture

### **Rationale of the Study**

When the East meets the West, the cultural transactions that take place are worth a serious study. The perceptions, the preconceived notions and the resultant narratives speak volumes about the way both the parties view each other. This study becomes important in this aspect of understanding the cultural difference between the East and the West.

### **Objective of the study**

The study tries to probe into the way different cultures are perceived by different people – in this case, the way Missionaries from the West perceived the indigenes and their culture, religion and practices rooted in the East.

### **Methodology**

This research paper is prepared by drawing upon source materials from the archival resources of the Basel Mission as well as research findings and articles by scholars on missionaries.

### **Introduction**

Kanara district on the West Coast under the British Government was the most important station of the Basel Mission in India. The Kanarese region was subjected to long missionary experience from 1834 to 1947, the impact of which was felt on religious, cultural, literary, industrial and social spheres of the region. Though the primary aim of missionary advent in Kanara was religious conversion of the indigenes, the Missionary presence in the Kanarese region went beyond this primary aim. The impact of the missionary transactions trespassed the delicate boundaries of religion and culture, and crisscrossed the terrains of language, literature and history of the indigenous people often leading to an

examination of not only the lives and beliefs of the local people, their cults and practices but also shaping their thoughts and attitudes. The Missionaries dwelled into a study of the local people, their cults and practices, the mysterious Bhuta worship, the songs and dances connected with the cult and the people associated with its ritual performance. Substantial repositories of knowledge accumulated through the process of such ventures were necessary for the missionary - first to understand the local culture and then to inferiorize the same to claim the superiority of the missionary God. The newly acquired knowledge about the indigenous culture and practices was scrutinised, evaluated, judged and juxtaposed with that of the home culture to establish the hollowness of the former. Every observation, interpretation and documentation was comfortably aligned with the missionary agenda of evangelisation in the region. An examination and analysis of the missionary narratives especially in the Basel Mission Reports (henceforth, BMR) about the indigenous people and their cultural practices brings to light an important tendency, namely, while describing the indigenes, their religion, beliefs and practices, there seems to be a premeditated effort to project everything in deleterious and malevolent terms. A constant and obnoxious effort to demean and impair the worth of the indigenous people and their way of life is explicitly visible in missionary texts and writings. In fact, this tendency is seen in force at different levels and spaces of missionary transactions with the indigenes. Be it the preaching gatherings or the private conversations with the indigenes, this

underlying theme of degradation of the indigenes, their religion and beliefs and the simultaneous glorification of Europeans and European Culture is apparent. The brazen and disparaging appraisal of the local people and their religious practices usually follows with a decree in favour of the Euro-Christian religion and culture by the missionaries attesting the conscious efforts they had put in to create the right ambience in order to further the cause for which they had landed in the 'heathen' land. It was necessary to consistently relay such thoughts into the native mind in order to cast the seeds of Christianity and further the cause of evangelisation. Missionary impulse to refashion the indigenes' idea of religion and god according to the western terms and Christian principles impelled them to laud and idolise the religion they practised and propagated with a synchronised devaluation of the 'heathen' practices. Exaltation of the Christian god and denigration of the 'heathen' faith was done in chorus. Hence, indigenous gods were equated with the Satan who, according to the missionary perception, could only have malignant effects on the people: The God of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them and they be saved. (BMR 49:14) For the Missionaries, whose thoughts and values were moulded by western philosophy and education based on Christian principles, the modes of worship and acts of devotion of the indigenes appeared 'sinful'. It was a new cultural experience for the missionaries. Donning the role of 'reformers' the missionaries lament in 'Deva Vicharane', a tract: "Oh people I really pity you...the Satan who was worst of all evils has taught you image worship from your childhood like the puppet show and thus has made you partners in his curse." (17) It was loudly proclaimed in the booklet 'Jnana Marga Sookhane' that the only one who could free men from the clutches of Satan was Jesus Christ. Therefore it was better to go to Jesus and to come out of the fear of hell and sins. (13) Missionaries attempted to critically scrutinise the veracity of indigenous socio-cultural practices in the light of their European upbringing and education. Undeniably, they made great efforts to understand the indigenous faith traditions and came out with translations and compilations of the same. But

the whole exercise was carried out with an European-Christian stance which prohibited them from a real understanding of the indigenous cultural practices in their socio-historic setting. Missionary proposal to homogenise the indigenes as 'worldly' and 'sinful' and to label their gods and practices as 'evil' and 'hollow', evidently sparked by European superiority mindset and colonial attitude, was totally one-dimensional. The missionaries articulated their views on the indigenous rituals and modes of worship in a tone of disapproval. Renowned historian Prof. Kesavan Veluthat opines that by translating their Gods as "devil" and their worship as "demonolatry", "the point about the natives was well and truly made: here were a people who worshipped not God but His enemy!" (The Mask and the Message, Foreword) Many a times missionary preaching stuffed with derailing comments on the indigenous religion, culture and practices invited rigorous responses from the hearers. Missionary tirade against the social practices of the times inflamed the indigenes rather than winning a few more souls for them. Ascribing the vehement attitude of the masses towards missionary preaching to lack of spirituality among the 'heathens' is a common trend seen in the missionary narratives. Also, it was perceived that the indigenes regretted being interfered with their 'service of sin' which was carried out by worshipping the dreaded demons. (BMR 49:38) Without sufficiently understanding the complexity of social hierarchies in which these traditions were rooted, the missionary perception of indigenous cult practices was unrealistic and biased. In her article 'The Basel Mission and Bhuta Cult', Heidrun Bruckner observes that the missionaries' knowledge of the local cult practices was, if anything, general. Though they did attend these rituals, according to Bruckner the missionary "aversion to strange customs, totally prevented any closer observation." (188) She further observes that "the mission was engaged with the religion of the inhabitants of South Canara at an early date... Naturally, this interest hardly concerned the understanding of the cult as such. On the contrary, they especially used the occasions of bigger temple festivals for preaching" (186) The Euro-centric slants of the missionaries outrightly rejected the local customs and traditions as 'false' and 'empty' without

properly grasping their intricate subtle nuances. Observations on local socio-religious practices get articulated in the reports from a missionary, colonial, Euro-centric perspective. The negative image constructed by the missionaries about everything indigenous has to be understood in the context of the missionary – colonial mindset which was operational during their transactions with the indigenes.

Missionary reports replete with references to heathen practices as inferior, barbaric, uncivil and vile project the colonial mindset with which the East was looked at. 'Heathen' God was equated with Satan and the following observations are found in one of the missionary reports:

Satan has many ways of accomplishing his sinister aims. He uses wiles and guiles; the blindest fanaticism as well as the most abject apathy, the loosest morals equally with the most relentless asceticism, are the tools he deftly handles, in order to prevent people from believing. (BMR 49:14)

According to the missionary perception Satan could only induce sin and sinfulness, therefore the indigenes were identified as "exposed to the assaults of sin... and the wiles of Satan". (BMR 7:10) It was but natural for the missionary mind, already pre-occupied with the thought that anything other than the Christian god is evil, to misapprehend the faith traditions of the indigenes and equate the powers they worshipped with evil spirits equipped with destructive powers as opposed to the gentle and kind Christian god. Commenting on the plight of the pilgrims who visit the temple festivals from far-away lands, the missionaries pronounce that the fervour with which these people make these long and tedious journeys to appease the 'hollow gods' is surprising. Yet, "When they return, however, they may be seen lying helpless along the roadside, being attacked by cholera, smallpox, or from over-exertion. All this has helped to convince the people, that the god does not extend his protection unto them, and that consequently it is useless to serve him." (BMR 49:18) When disease and pestilence hit the people, the missionaries grabbed the opportunity to convey the message that serving 'false Gods' was of no use. It is time to turn to the 'true God'. To qualify for the trust of Jesus, it was stressed that the first and

foremost step was to throw away the ugly and false idols. (BMR 39:61) .

This kind of referencing was central to the missionary agenda in the region. In order to acquire the status of a guru and a spiritual guide, inevitably the missionary had to relegate the indigene and his culture to an inferior position. This was the only way to justify the missionary existence in the 'heathen' land and make it appear consequential and indispensable . The missionary took over himself the role of 'saviour' of the pagan believer to lead him in the right path and show him the true god. The missionary - heathen relationship thus became that of civilized and uncivilized, master and servant, rescuer and rescued. While representing the West represented by the missionaries and the East represented by the indigenes: A series of opposite binaries were presented with a language with its own script, grammar and dictionary versus a dialect with none of these; a rich literature with texts running back to several centuries ago versus a few oral songs; the solemn worship of God versus the noisy propitiation of the devil; a religion with a Book, a theology and an ecclesiastical organisation versus a medley of bloody cults and practices, and so on. And, in every case, what the master possessed was invariably superior. The purpose of it all was very clear; a means of domination as well as a way in which the 'natives' could be persuaded to accept the Gospel. (The Mask and the Message, Foreword) The message that was primarily spread through the 'heathen' land was that born to an 'untrue' religion, brought up in an 'uncivil' culture, the 'heathen' wasn't readily fit for the 'true' religion and civil culture. Moreover, "the inability to discriminate between decency and indecency was deemed to be a fixed characteristic of the native mind". (Masks of Conquest: 6) This state of the 'heathen' necessitated assessment and examination to consider his worthiness to the new religion which could only be performed by the educated, cultured and spiritually elevated missionaries. For the illumination of the pagan mind with the light of the true religion the agency of a missionary is imperative – this idea was propagated through various missionary mediums in order to justify the missionary labour amongst the heathen.

## Conclusion

Missionary perceptions of indigenous people and their cultural practices as reflected in their narratives explicitly display the following tendencies: The missionaries often pass judgements over the heathens, air views about their culture, vent disapproval of their beliefs, voice opinions about their gods. Every rule and criteria is framed and formulated from the missionary point of view relegating the heathen aspirations to the background. Interestingly, in the missionary agenda there isn't any place for the voice and existence of the indigenes. Indigene converts own aspirations are never listened to as it is taken for granted that the indigene is devoid of any aspirations worth hearing. The missionaries' aspirations and expectations about the heathen converts is heard loudly and clearly. It is the missionary voice which decides and dictates terms which the heathen has to follow unquestioningly. There is no room for the heathen voice. His views, judgements, observations never get a hearing; rather they are considered not worth hearing or the heathen is considered 'not equipped with the ability to articulate'.

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## **Library website as a tool for outreach in academic libraries in Mumbai**

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**Abstract:** The library website acts as a image of the actual library. Any clientele who wants to visit the library can see the electronic image of the actual library. Any clientele who wants to visit the actual library can first pay visit to the library website and look for the offerings and then pay visit to the library.

**Keywords:** Library Website, academic libraries, outreach, tool, techniques, menu.

### **Introduction:**

The city of Mumbai a metropolis and capital of Maharashtra state and also the economic capital of India. It is also academically vibrant city having a large number of renowned academic institutions of repute both government and private. The clientele of these academic libraries have to commute from far away distances to their places of study. Library website is the electronic entrance for the resources of the academic library. It is a guide for knowing what the academic libraries can offer to its clientele. The library website serves as a menu for choosing the resources from the available ones both subscribed and open source.

### **Review of literature:**

(MacDonald, vanDuinkerken, & Stephens, 2008)The study by the author focuses on the how new services virtually can be designed. Out of the various techniques the author considers the library website as a vehicle for outreach to the clientele. The study also tries to promote the virtual reference service for the clientele. It shows how the library website should me more attractive and appealing to the clientele. The importance of feedback from the clientele has been enhanced by the author. (Mi & Nesta, 2006)The study speaks about how the vsibility of library can be enhanced . how the seamless search at a single point can be provided to the user.as most of the users start their serach from search engines and the current generation prefers electronic sources. The navigation tools can bridge the gap and providing the links to resources can help the user experience. (Sen, 2006)The exploratory research looks into use of market orientation approach to libraries as one point of time

library is also abusness segmentation can be done by responsiveness and interfunctional co-ordination. (Vasileiou & Rowley, 2011)The article in particular is about the marketing of e-books the various tools such as OPAC user education information literacy, library web site such as twenty tools are listed in this article. (Bhatt, Kumar, & Yusuf, May 2016)This paper deals with the reduce in usage of library. To improve how the marketing strategy can be applied to overcome this problem. This article tries to bring out the difference between marketing and selling (Patil S.K., Pradhan Pranita,2014) This article analyses Private and public university web sites . the criteria for analyzing the websites were Visiblity, networking, information provided consultation services online services online resources. Whetherbthey offered online education, electronic refrence services, personalization features such as ask a librarian that support users.

The outreach to the clientele can be very difficult

**Scope of the study:** This study covers fifteen academic institutions in Mumbai.

### **Limitations of the study :**

1. This is an exploratory study limited to library websites of academic institutions.
2. It studies library website as a tool for outreach to the clientele.

**Research Methodology:** This study is exploratory in nature. It also uses observation as a tool for this study.

### **Features in a Library Website**

**Visibility:** The Library website should be visible to all the clientele and general public.

**Online Services:** all the services provided should be listed on the library website

**Online resources :** provided should be listed on the library website

**Rules and Regulations:** The Library website helps the clientele in knowing the rules and regulations which they have to follow in their day to day use while fulfilling their requirements and needs from the resource centre.

**Open access Resources:** The Library website can bring all the open resources matching the goals of the parent institutions at one place, saving the time of the clientele.

**NDLI Club:** The National Digital Library club created in academic institutions events are held online this can help the clientele in enhancing their information quotient.

**Readers Club:** The readers' club programs and events can be advertised and promoted through the library website.

**YouTube Channel:** The You Tube channel can act as a place for educating the clientele on various topics by means of various videos.

**Information Literacy:** The Library website can be used as a platform to propagate Information Literacy among clientele.

**News Letter:** The Library website provides act as a platform for bringing the activities of the library through the newsletter to the clientele. Also helping them participate in the events and programs hosted by the library.

**Social Media:** All the social media platform i.e. facebook, Instagram, LinkedIN, Telegram Channel, You Tube Channel, etc on all platforms which the academic library uses for outreach to clientele can be brought together for the clientele.

**Institutional Repository:** the Institutional Repository can be used as a platform to showcase the work by the resource centre and the parent institution.

**Library guide:** The Library website can act as a library guide providing valuable guidance regarding library resources and their use.

**Feedback:** The library website offers a platform to give their feedback regarding the products and services available.

**Collection Development:** The clientele can give their suggestion for enhancement of collection of the resources of the library through the library website.

#### **Advantages of Library Website:**

1. It is available 24x7
2. It act as a menu and guide for the clientele.

3. It helps the clientele in searching the resources of the library through OPAC.

4. If a OPAC offers federated search then it can be of added advantage to the clientele in searching various resources at one point.

5. The Library website saves the time of the clientele by providing menu of all resources at one place.

6. The Library website also helps in enhancing the utilization of offered resources and appreciable utilization means return of investment.

#### **Diasadvantages of Library Website:**

If some clientele doesn't have access to internet for any reason then only it's a disadvantage for them.

#### **Findings from the Survey of Library Website**

1. The library website of ISC and JBIMS and AILSG doesn't provide links to open access resources.

2. The OPAC of any library is the menu which gives the clientele an opening for checking the resources available both physical and electronic. But the ISC and JBIMS don't have links of the OPAC on their library website.

3. The ISC, JBIMS and AILSG also don't have Institutional Repository, as a educational institution it should be hosted and link to be provided on the library website.

4. The TISS library has put in its downloads on library website flyers, pamphlets, rule book, list of liaison librarians, floor plans.

5. Though all the libraries under study are geographically accessible but the shortcomings in their library website cost their clientele both time and money.

6. The Homi Bhabha cluster university first of its kind in Maharashtra, doesn't show links of catalogue OPAC on its library website. It also doesn't show the names of the library staff on the library website.

#### **Suggestions:**

The academic library website should be updated regularly.

The library staff should try to inculcate all the features of the library website discussed above.

The links provided in the library website should be periodically checked as to whether they are working or not.

**Conclusion:**

The library website is the electronic entrance for the clientele in the metropolis. It has been found in the study that ICT infrastructure supports the use of such electronic medium of access to the resources.

The various resources being available at a single point provide an opportunity to choose as per their needs and requirements.

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## **Scenario of Gender Gap in Literacy of Nandurbar District (Maharashtra)**

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### **Abstract**

Literacy plays a very important role in the social and economic development of the country. In study area literacy is one of the most important aspects of population a differential in the country relates to male-female gaps in literacy rates. Gender differ entail in literacy rates is so pervasive that it exists in total population, and in different social segments, though in varying magnitude. Gender gap in literacy is a major concern in contemporary India especially in district. Gender gap in literacy occurs when there are systematic differences in schooling level between men and women population. Study region is continuously improving in the total literacy rate which reflects the reduction of gender gaps in literacy. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the spatial pattern of total literacy rates and gender gaps in literacy rates in Nandurbar district. The process of literacy and education is often responsible for changing employment and occupational pattern, and also accelerates mobility of population in an area or a region.

**Key Words:** total literacy, male literacy, female literacy, Gender gap, Nandurbar district.

### **Introduction:-**

The literacy rate is measured as a percentage of population aged seven years and above. According to 2001 census a person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language has taken as literate. Literacy is one of the important demographic characteristics of population. The term literacy is one of the very significant qualitative indicators of social development associated to the economic development. The term literacy may refer to a cultural fact pertaining to the development of a society's capability to make use of writing for various specific purposes. The trend in literacy is indicative of the pace at which a particular society is getting transformed in a better position. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, cultivating peaceful and friendly international relation permitting the free play of democratic processes (Chandana and Sidhu, 1980). The 21st century is known for women, as they established their right in every stage of life. But in terms of literacy women are very lag behind as compare to men in India. Literacy is the basic requirement for every civilized person. In the low level of female literacy creates gender gap in literacy which is a constraint on the improvements of an individual's as well as nations socio-economic conditions. Gender inequality in literacy is a

result of the continual discrimination of one group of people based upon gender. The male-female gap in literacy rate is still very high, although female literacy is increased since the independence but the immense majority of women are still illiterate. Literacy acts as an important indicator for displaying the socio-economic development of an area. It is essential for social reconstruction, improvement in the quality of life and preparation of man power for rapid development. On the other hand, lack of literacy can certainly be an impediment in the development process. Literacy totally depends upon the available educational facilities in an area. Education is the significant milestone of economic development and lack of education shows backwardness, of a particular area. Gender gaps in literacy reduced the total literacy level which reflects the negative results on growth of economy of the country, as education is the most active indicator of economic growth. Male female literacy gaps are differing from rural to urban society depending on educational facilities level. Many researchers have worked on the present problems of gender gap in literacy, some of the studies are cited here. Booth, Johns and Bruce (2009) studied the gender gap appears to be stabilizing after widening for a short period, and many boys achieve extremely well in all areas, while some girls underachieve. Kaushik and kaushik (2012) studied the gender



gap in literacy in micro level in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. Pathak & Gupta (2013) studied the significance of women education in social and economic development of India and also find out the causes behind low level of education

### Study Area:

Astronomically Nandurbar district extends between 21° 0' to 22° 03' north latitude and 73° 47' to 74° 47' east longitude. Nandurbar district lies in the north western part of Maharashtra. Nandurbar district was created with bifurcation of Dhule district on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1998. The region is bounded by Dhule district on east and south, while on the west by Surat district of Gujrat state and on the north by Badwani and Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh. The Nandurbar district with a geographical area of 5034.23 sq. km. has an

amorphous shape. The region presents a very interesting case study for social change. A meeting ground of several languages, families, ethnic groups and a mosaic of cultural patterns. According to 2011 census Nandurbar district accommodates 16, 48,295 people with 69.28 percent of scheduled tribe population, which ranks first in the state with 39 tribal groups

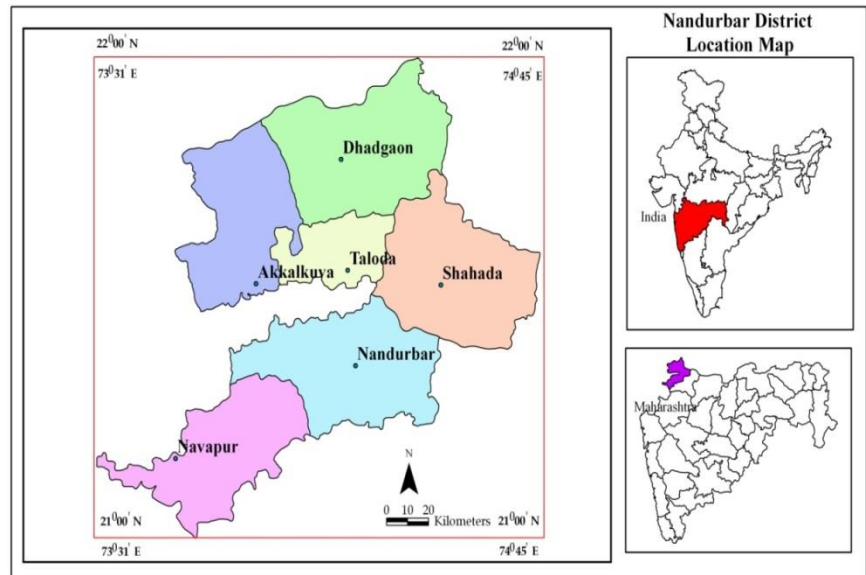
### Objectives

1. To analyze the level of gender gap in total literacy rate.
2. To find out the tahsil wise variation in the total literacy rate.
3. To find out the factors affecting on gender gap in literacy.

### Data Base And Methodology

The research work is entirely based on secondary data which are collected from different sources. i.e. census of India and published articles. Many statistical techniques have been used for analysis the data.

of women. Firdous & Rahaman (2011) find out that the dropout of females from the system is a major concern and it creates gender gap in literacy.



being accommodated in various tehsils of the region. According to census 2011 proportion of urban population is very low with 16.71 percent of total population in the district and 83.29 percent of the total is living in rural areas. Decadal population growth rate in the region has been 25.66 percent with annual growth rate of 2.21 percent.

The geographical study of over 20 years i.e. from 1991-2011 has been analyzed for gender gap in literacy. For detailed study of changes in gender gap in literacy a specific 06 tahsils. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical technique. The tabulated data has been presented by graph.

### Discussion

Table no. 1 shows that the tehsil wise gender gap in literacy of the study region during the period of 1991 to 2011. In the study region, there is a large variation.

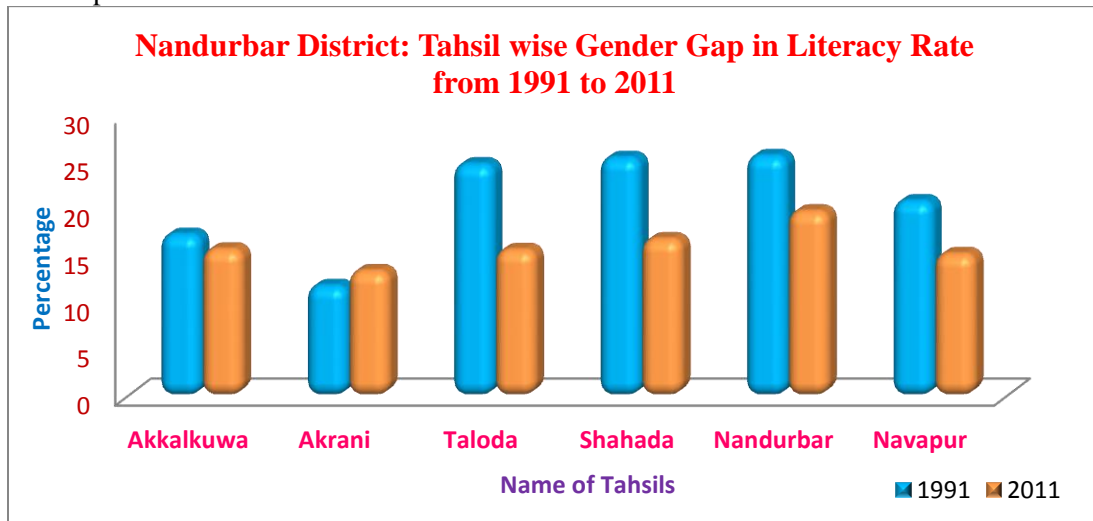
**Table No. 1**  
**Nandurbar District: Tahsil wise Gender Gap in Literacy Rate from 1991 to 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of Thasil	1991 Literacy Rate (In %)			2011 Literacy Rate (In %)			Gender Gap in Literacy (In %)	
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	1991	2011
1	Akkalkuwa	25.65	34.20	16.90	62.83	70.37	54.64	17.30	15.73
2	Akrani	13.95	19.82	07.98	53.31	60.04	46.61	11.84	13.43
3	Taloda	41.61	53.98	29.16	65.47	73.35	57.67	24.82	15.68
4	Shahada	41.52	59.97	34.47	66.05	74.41	57.59	25.50	16.82
5	Nandurbar	54.23	66.86	41.16	71.36	79.17	63.38	25.70	19.79
6	Navapur	34.54	44.95	24.07	60.49	68.17	52.93	20.88	15.24
District		45.25	46.63	25.62	64.38	72.17	56.47	21.01	15.70

**Source:** District Census Handbook, **Nandurbar District** (M.S.) (1991 and 2011)

According to 1991 total literacy data the study region literacy was 45.25 per cent. In the tahsils wise total literacy rate, there was a wide variation. The lowest total literacy rate found in Akrani tahsil with 13.95 per cent followed by Akkalkuwa tehsil with 25.65 per cent respectively. Due to the literacy ratio was very low in these tahsils of villages are located in the remote area of the district. Also the lack of educational facilities, transportation poor economic condition and social awareness In the highest total literacy rate found in Nandurbar tehsil with 54.23 per cent followed by Taloda, Shahada and Navapur tahsils with 41.61, 41.52 and 34.54 per cent respectively. In the district male literacy rate was 46.63 per cent. The highest male literacy rate recorded in Nandurbar tahsil with 66.86 per cent followed by Shahada, Taloda Navapur and Akkalkuwa tahsils with

59.97, 53.98, 44.95 and 34.20 per cent respectively. In the lowest male literacy rate recorded in Akrani tahsil with 19.82 per cent. In the district female literacy rate was 25.62 per cent. The highest female literacy rate recorded in Nandurbar tahsil with 41.16 per cent followed by Shahada, Taloda and Navapur tahsils with 34.41, 29.16 and 24.07 per cent respectively. In Akrani tehsil lowest female literacy rate with 07.98 per cent followed by Akkalkuwa tehsil with 16.90 per cent respectively. According to 2011 total literacy data the study region literacy was 64.38 per cent. In the tahsils wise total literacy rate, there was a wide variation. In the highest total literacy rate found in Nandurbar tehsil with 71.36 per cent followed by Shahada, Taloda, Akkalkuwa, Navapur and Akrani tahsils with 66.05, 65.47, 62.83, 60.49 and 53.31 per cent respectively.



In the district male literacy rate was 72.17 per cent. The highest male literacy rate recorded in Nandurbar tahsil with 79.17 per cent followed by Shahada, Taloda, Akkalkuwa, Navapur and Akrani tahsils with 74.41, 73.35, 70.37, 68.17 and 60.04 per cent respectively.

#### **Gender Gap in literacy**

Table no.1 clearly shows that the gender gap of literacy among male and female during 1991 to 2011 census. Level of Gender gap declined among all tahsils of Nandurbar district. There is a positive significant difference between male and female literacy rate in study region. According to Gender gap in literacy is 21.01 per cent as of 1991 census in study region. Male-female differences in literacy vary from tahsil to tahsil. In the highest male-female gap in literacy rates is found in Nandurbar tehsil with 25.70 per cent, followed by Shahada, Taloda and Navapur tahsils with 25.50, 24.82 and 20.88 per cent respectively. In the lowest gender gap in literacy rates is recorded in Akrani tehsil with 11.84 per cent, followed by Akkalkuwa tahsils with 17.30 per cent respectively. It is noted that more gender gaps are found in those district which are lag behind in terms of total literacy rates. According to 2011 gender gap in literacy data the study region male – female gap literacy was 15.70 per cent. In the tahsils wise gender gap literacy rate, there was a wide variation. In the highest gender gap in literacy rate found in Nandurbar tehsil with 19.79 per cent followed by Shahada, Akkalkuwa, Taloda, Navapur and Akrani tahsils with 16.82, 15.73, 15.68, 15.24 and 15.73 per cent respectively. In addition to gender gap differentials, there exists a wide gap in the literacy levels among different social groups. Study region society has traditionally been governed by the institution of the caste system. The position of an individual in the society and his sphere of social interaction and code of conduct have been strictly determined by his caste affiliation.

#### **Conclusion**

The keeping in view the complexities of socio cultural and economic scene and the spatial variations is the study area. The rural people have a lower literacy rate than the literacy rate of urban population. To remove this gap in gender literacy in study region proper educational opportunities should be provide for

the study region female literacy rate was 56.47 per cent. The highest female literacy rate recorded in Nandurbar tahsil with 63.38 per cent followed by Taloda, Shahada, Akkalkuwa, Navapur and Akrani tahsils with 57.67, 57.59, 54.64, 52.93 and 46.61 per cent respectively.

women especially in the rural areas at village level. Employment opportunities should be generated especially for the women. Importance of education should be understood herself and for their children. Low differential is found in peripheral and in and around the highly urbanized, industrialized, commercialized areas and in metropolitan areas. The high literacy differential is found in interior areas, particularly those previously ruled by princely. The proportion of literates is low for rural areas. There is a dearth of educational facilities in rural areas. Similarly, there is absence of proper environment needed for spread of education. The areas changes of highly literate to modern lately literate began in the industrial region of the Nandurbar district. This literacy transition then gradually spread to another developed region of the district. By now, these entire regions have already achieved universal literacy.

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## **Divorce among Women: A Study Conducted In Bangalore City**

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*"Divorce is a declaration of independence with only two signers".*  
Gerald F. Lieberman

### **Abstract-**

Divorce is related to 'marriage' and 'family' which are the two most important institutions of human society. Divorce is the legal dissolution of marriage and has great socio-cultural implication. Divorce is also viewed as a social invention and a socially devised means of dealing with marriage failure. Marriage though varies in age, customs and rites, it is considered as an enduring sub-system of larger supra-system, the society across is the cultures in all civilized countries. Marriage is an institution which admits men and women to family life. Though it has been attempted by various people to define marriage, the definition appears to be comprehensive. Marriage is defined as a socially sanctioned union of male and female or as a secondary institution devised by society to sanction the union and mating male and female for the purpose of establishing a household entering into a sex relationship procreating and providing call for the off springs and it is a stable relationship. Marriage is one of the most important events in one's affecting physical status as well as psyche of an individual (Mazumdar H.T)

### **Introduction**

Divorce is almost a new concept among the Hindu, the characteristic quality of Hindu marriage was that it was a union for life. The Hindu women have been asked to put with all sorts of repressions and suppressions in the name of the honors of a family and for the good of the children. It was generally argued that if legislation allowed interfering with the sacrament of marriage, the institution of marriage will break down. It was in this background that the Hindu marriage Act, 1955, was passed with several amendments, particularly the amendment of 1976 making a provision for divorce by consent. The impact of legal dissolution of marriage on the institution of family and the total society is a matter of difference of opinion. Divorce has been the most practical index of family disintegration and is also recognized as a serious social problem. This has far reaching consequences with regard to personas, social institutions and communities.

### **Concept of Divorce**

The word 'Divorce in English derived from the Latin word divertive which again is derived from 'Dis' which means 'apart' and 'vertere' which means to turn divorce is the dissolution of the tie of marriage. So divorce is the turning away of partners from each other. It truly is a

complete turn from the way of life the couple had so far. Divorce in the proper and strict sense of the term means complete rupture of the marital bond the persons divorced returning to their original state of being free to marry. According to Atherton v. Atherton Divorce is, "The legal separation of man and wife, affected, for cause, by the judgment of a court, and either totally dissolving the marriage relation, or suspending its effects so far as concerns the cohabitation of the parties". Divorce represents the end of the hopes that two people had for each other, it is the certificate that their relationships failed. According to the Hindu marriage Act, 1955 (amended up to 1976), any marriage solemnized, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, may on a petition presented by either the husband or the wife, be dissolved by a decree of divorce on the grounds mentioned therein. The concept of divorce may be understood as different form such terms as a) Separation b) Desertion and c) Annulment. **a) Separation:** may be an informal preliminary step towards divorce, a temporary expedient to lessen the immediate conflict, or a legally recognized to lessen the immediate conflict, or a legally recognized decision to live

separately without divorcing. Marital separation means that the math's one deprived of normal marital association, affecting their health, security and happiness for the children there is the loss of daily love and conical of one parent. The divorced and widowed may remarry but the separation parent. The divorced and widowed may for Judicial separation under the Hindu marriage Act, 1955. Some of the grounds for judicial separation as lay down in section 13 (1) & (2) of the Act are adultery, cruelty, desertion, conversion, incurable disease and enunciation of the world.

**b) Desertion:** The term is ordinary employed, means 'the irresponsible departure from the home on the part of either husband or wife, leaving the family to fend for itself.' Desertion is an evasion of marital irresponsibility's and hence, we have no way of ascertaining its true extent. Many of the consequences of desertion are similar to those of divorce, for the family may be permanently dissolved. Desertion, however, presents few special problems. Emotionally, the wife and children often suffer much more severely than in the case of divorce. For desertion entails humiliating rejection of the spouse. It also carries with it a lack of certainty, as to whether the husband will return or not and the children will feel especially hurt by a father or mother who cares so little about them as to leave them without support. The wife and mother in the family often find herself in serious economic straits. Desertion is popularly known as "the poor man's divorce". Some of the prominent causes for the desertion of the husbands are marital incompatibility, immaturity of one as both the partners, mother interferences, alcoholism, gambling, money worries, cruelty and lack of interest in the home. Desertion as a ground for divorce (as also for judicial separation has been recognized in section 13(1) (b) and section 10 (1) of the Hindu marriage Act read as, the suppression 'desertion' means the desertion of the petitioner by the other party to the marriage without reasonable cause and without the consent or against the wish of such party includes the marriage and its grammatical variations and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly.

**c) Annulment:** It's a court decision that the marriage contains some legal flaw (coercion, fraud, unwillingness to consummate the union, homage, bi gamy etc.). Nimkoff defines annulment as a legal action that invalidities the marriage on the ground that it never legally existed and should not have occurred. When a judge issues an annulment decree, the purpose to return the couple to their previous status, with their pre-existing rights, re-established, as if the marriage had not taken place, Annulment is a judicial declaration that no valid marriage ever existed between the parties in question. The three most common causes are gradient representation, bigamy and under legal age.

The Hindu marriage Act has provision for nullity of marriage. Section 12 of the Act lies down that any marriage solemnized whether before or after the commencement of the 'Act shall be voidable and may be annulled by a decree of nullity. Attacks of insanity or epilepsy, obtaining of consent by force, fraud and pregnancy by some other person at the time of marriage thus it would appear that there are differences between separation, desertion, annulment and divorce. Divorce has come to mean the process by which a marriage, recognized valid, can be resolved in the life-time of the partners who then revert to single status and are free to remarry. The separation, the spouses are legally recognized as living in separate households but are not free to remarry since they attain their marital status. Desertion is the voluntary withdrawal of one marriage partner from the other without the latter's consent, while nullity is the legal recognition that a marriage had not in fact been valid.

### **Objectives**

1. To find out the place of divorce problem in societal setup.
2. Major causes of divorce and patterns of remarriage.
3. To trace the consequences of divorce on the socio-economic status of the divorcee.
4. The study is conducted on upper, middle and lower strata families.

### **Methodology**

The data collected for the research is study classified into:

### **Primary Data Collection**

For the present research study the primary data will be collected from the respondents. Further, the responses will be recorded accordingly using the methods stated below.

**Questionnaire:** questionnaires used for collecting the primary source keeping the objectives, in mind.

**Interview Schedule:** The data's collected through conduct direct face to face interviews, for research study.

**Sampling procedures:** The sample survey shall be done in Bangalore city. The sample consists universe among them through random sampling around 50 males and 50 females as samples are selected for the collection of the data for the research study.

**Statistical Analysis:** The collected data's is examined, summarized and manipulated in the form of tables to discover it's underlying causes, patterns and relationships with the significance of the research study.

### **Secondary Data Collection**

The secondary data is collected from census reports, sources of statistical data from official document, reports and certain periodicals such as journals, magazines, newspapers, books, videos, recordings, bulletins etc.

### **Study Area**

Bangalore is the capital of the state called Karnataka. It has renamed to its Kannada name, Bengaluru (on 1.11.2006). 19 South Indian States. i.e. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have their own cultural traditions and languages, such as Kannada is spoken mainly by Kannadiga (38% of the population of Bangalore), but they all belong to the family of Dravidian languages and they are connected by kinship practices and historical background. At the moment, the population of Bangalore is approximately 12,476 million as per estimated data of 2018 and is one of the fastest growing cities in India. In Bangalore the percentage of Hindus (79.2) and Muslims (13.3) are similar to the percentages in India as a whole (80.5 of Hindu, 13.4 of Muslims) but the percentage of Christians (5.7) is higher than the average in India (2.3). In the past decades, Bangalore has been transforming from a "Pensioner's Paradise" into the "Pensioner's Paradise" into "Silicon Valley of India" as it accounts for 35 percent of

India's software exports.

**Bangalore** is fast becoming the divorce capital of India with about 300 in every 1,000 married couples seeking separation from their partners. While 11 out of 1,000 Indian marriages end in divorce compared to the whopping figure of 400 out of every 1,000 in US, the statistics in Bangalore alone is scary. About 40 divorce cases get filed at the family court every day on an average and each case takes a minimum of three to five years before it closes. To put an end to the rising numbers of divorces, Options Inc, a platform for alternate dispute resolution, created by specially trained and certified mediators, helps couples in conflict to sort out their differences, mutually. Statistics reveal that in 2006 alone, 1,246 cases of divorce pertaining to those in the IT sector have landed in the matrimonial courts in Bangalore. Financial freedom, lack of time at home, erratic working hours, work pressure, financial security and stress are being seen as the main reasons for this fiasco. The worrying factor is that the number of divorce cases pertaining to those in the IT sector has seen a steady rise since 2003. In 2003, the number of cases from the IT sector was 283 while in 2004 it went up to 526. Statistics available show that in 2005 the figure went up to 946 and in 2006 the figure was 1,246, the year 2007 has not been too kind. The statistics available till June 2007 state that the number of divorce cases from the IT sector is 828 already. Experts state that the figure is likely to increase by the end of the year. What is more shocking is that divorce cases from the IT sector seem to be contributing to the number in a big way. In the year 2003, the total number of divorce cases, including the ones from the IT sector was 1,280 while in 2004 it was 1,240. In 2005 and 2006, the figures were 1,860 and 2,493 respectively. According to a recent survey by the Children's Rights Initiative for Shared Parenting (CRISP), around 13,000 cases of divorce are pending in various family courts in Bangalore. Of these 5,000 were filed in 2008. "On an average, divorce cases take three to four years to get disposed of in Bangalore," said Kumar Jahgirdar, president of CRISP. Lawyer Bhavana P said, "Cases get disposed of easily if couples opt for divorce by mutual consent. Some cases

are pending because as per matrimonial law a year is given for reconciliation.” Experts vary on the reasons for the rise in divorce rate in Bangalore.

“There are reasons Bangalore for the rise in divorce cases. Urbanization and increasing violence against women and financial stability of both husband and wife, to name a few,” said Dona Fernandez, a member of women rights' group Vimochana. “Today's empowered women are refusing to follow the traditional diktats of Indian marriages. Marriage is the biggest form of displacement for any woman as she has to shift from her home (natural habitat) to her husband's home. “It is the wife who is supposed to adjust. But today's financially strong women are not ready to take undue pressure on their individual existence and thus marital discords are bound to increase,” said Fernandez. “The couples do not try to work out the marriage as they are confident they can lead a life independently as both are financially stable,” he said. Psychiatrists are of the view that with stress and long working hours with little time for each other, couples drift apart and end up being separated. Bangalore has another tag to its name and this one is not too flattering. India's IT City is also the divorce capital of South India. There are at least 25 divorce cases filed every day. Between January and June 2010, 1,400 couples decided to part ways. A majority of those filing for divorce are young, typically in their late 20s and early 30s, and work in the city's corporate sector. This year, 800 divorce suits have been filed in the family court. It is estimated that on an average, 7,500 cases are filed in Mumbai, 9,000 in Delhi and 3,000 in Chennai, every year. “Of the cases coming to the family court, at least 80% are filed under the Hindu Marriage Act. While 70% of couples are from the IT sector, BPOs and private companies, 30% are from the other sections of society,” according to the source in the family court. Financial stability is a major cause for the rise in divorces. “Couples do not try to save the marriage as they are confident they can lead an independent life as both of them are financially stable. The element of individual choice is very strong; Cases are filed under the Domestic Violence Act too. With ample employment opportunities, women, especially from the lower middle-

class, have realized they too can leave independent as their husbands. Thirty per cent of the cases are from the lower middle-class filed under Domestic Violence Act. Many young couples are ill-prepared for marriage. They have unrealistic and romanticized notions of love, which dies after marriage. The duration for a divorce to materialize is 18 months according to Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act. The Bangalore Mediation Centre, set up in 2007, has helped in disposing of divorce cases, which otherwise get tangled in long trails. More than 1,783 cases have been referred to the centre in the past one year.

### **Divorce in Bangalore City**

The phenomenon of divorce, however, is not new to India, and it has existed at all times in known history. But it was resorted to only in extreme cases where there was unbearable cruelty, desertion, mental illness, impotence/infertility, and infidelity. But it is no longer so. With the new strains and challenges that have emerged for the Indian family, the latter has been going through a new kind of transition. It has been wavering between traditional and Western models. The fast-changing social and family environment has thrown up new challenges, particularly to the young people, like growing instability, lack of communication, changing attitude towards sex, changing roles of husband and wife, and tensions of fast life. All these have resulted in the lack of harmony among married couples. The decline in harmony can be associated with values that emphasize individualistic, materialistic and self-oriented goals over family well-being. Not only is the incidence of divorce in Indian society increasing but also the underlying causes of divorce have been assuming a new dimension or getting a new impetus, if not entirely changing. The underlying forces of change have been giving a new meaning to the causes of disharmony. It is not that conflict, for example, due to incompatible personalities did not exist earlier, but the fact is that it has become more vibrant and open. Factors such as incompatibility of personalities etc. have all existed in the past, but what is new is that the tolerance threshold seems to have sided down while the egos of individuals



have risen remarkably. An extensive study of the working of family courts in urban India by a Mumbai-based legal activist indicated that whereas in 1995, 2055 couples filed for divorce in Mumbai, in 2004, the number went up to 3400 in that city alone. In the eight matrimonial district court of Delhi, an average of 25 divorce petitions was filed every day in 2004. In Bangalore the number increased threefold from 653 in 1988, and 1861 in 2002. In Kolkata the number has gone up from 1633 in 1966 and 2388 in 2003. Seventy per cent of these figures represent divorces in the age-group of 25-35. In Kolkata, divorce cases have gone up nearly 200 per cent in the last few years. A very recent report points out that of the 1.3 lakh marriages registered every year in Delhi, about 10,000 do not live happily ever after. Alarmed by this, the Delhi Commission For Women (DCW) has set up a pre-marital counseling cell where young men and women and their parents can call for help and guidance. (Hindustan Times, July 29, 2008) Because of increasing number of young couples resorting to divorce, six more family courts have come up in Delhi since the late nineties to deal with over 9000 cases of matrimonial disputes. More young people are filing for divorce, some in the first year of their marriage. Most of these divorces are mutual consent petitions. According to one estimate, the amicable separation within the first year of marriage has increased by 30 per cent since 2000. Contrary to what prevailed earlier, more women are initiating divorce proceedings. The society seems to be accepting the fact that divorcees need companionship. An increasing number of women are now hoping to click with someone online. For example, as reported (Hindustan Times, February 17, 2008), seven per cent of all registered women on jeevansathi.com are divorce, as against four per cent of all male users. Marriage is one of the most significant events in a person's life. By society's norms, if one is lucky, it happens just once and remains strong for a lifetime. Increasingly though, more marriages are ending in dissolution than ever before. However, unlike countries like the United States, where the divorce rate is over 50%

(i.e., more than half of all marriages are terminated), the divorce rate in India remains amongst the lowest in the world – as low as 1.1%, according to some estimates. The reason may not be that marriages are stronger in India, but rather that the Indian way of life is not conducive to dissolution of marriages. It is still considered a social stigma, especially in rural areas, and women are still, for the most part, dependent on their husbands for economical support. With the advent of more women in the workplace, this dependence is on a slow decline, but our society is far from the concept of “equal pay for equitable work” between men and women. This makes it more difficult for women to be completely independent, especially when children are involved. However divorce still consists of a miniscule portion of all fragile marriages in India. The figure for fragile marriage will be many times larger if ‘half-happy’ marriages are also included. Such marriages just continue due to strong societal pressure, financial dependency of women and labyrinth of laws for divorce which deter people especially women to opt out of marriage and forces them to continue with their unsatisfactory marital relationship. At times women have to put up with the abuse of their husband and in-laws, and sometimes even the man has to put up with such difficulties, just because of the social stigma still attached to divorce, especially in rural India.

All said and done, perfect adjustment in a marital relation is a myth since marriage involves two thinking and living humans. The understanding, resulting in compatibility in marriage can thus develop only gradually given that there is a genuine desire to adjust with each other.

#### **Divorce In Different Religions In India**

The Special Marriage Act which enable inter religious marriages in India provides for divorce as well. As a registered marriage is considered as a “civil contract”, the Act recognizes divorce by mutual consent as well, which is otherwise not available to marriages performed under Muslim and Christian personal law.

#### **Hindus**

It is well established that marital relationships should be safeguarded from

every possible angle, and that severance of a marriage should be allowed only when the marriage has irretrievably broken down. Prior to 1956 i.e. before the coming into force of the Hindu Marriage Act, divorce among Hindus was not recognized, except where allowed by custom. The Hindu Marriage Act, provides 15 grounds of divorce. Of the 15 grounds of divorce specified, eleven grounds are available either to the husband or the wife and 4 additional grounds or divorce are available to the wife only. In addition to the 15 grounds of divorce, the Hindu Marriage Act, also provides for divorce by mutual consent.

**Muslim**

In pre-Islamic, era divorce was easy and of frequent occurrence and this tendency has persisted to some extent in Islamic law. The power of divorce possessed by the husband was unlimited and unrestricted. His power in this connection was absolute and he could divorce his wife for any cause which was unacceptable to him. There were no checks to an arbitrary and capricious use of his power as he could do so without assigning any reason or observing any procedure. A husband could discard his wife at a moment's notice.

Divorce, of course, was matter of few words. It is laid down in the renowned commentary Tafsir-e-Ab made that an Arab could pronounce "talaq" ten times and contract fresh alliance of marriage with his wife every time. He could revoke the divorce and resume conjugal relation at any time. In some exceptional cases, both among the Arabs and Jews, wives of noble families would, before marriage, reserve to themselves

the power to divorce themselves from the husband and they exercised that power and pronounced separation by merely changing the position of their tent which conveyed sufficient intimation of the fact to the repudiated husband.

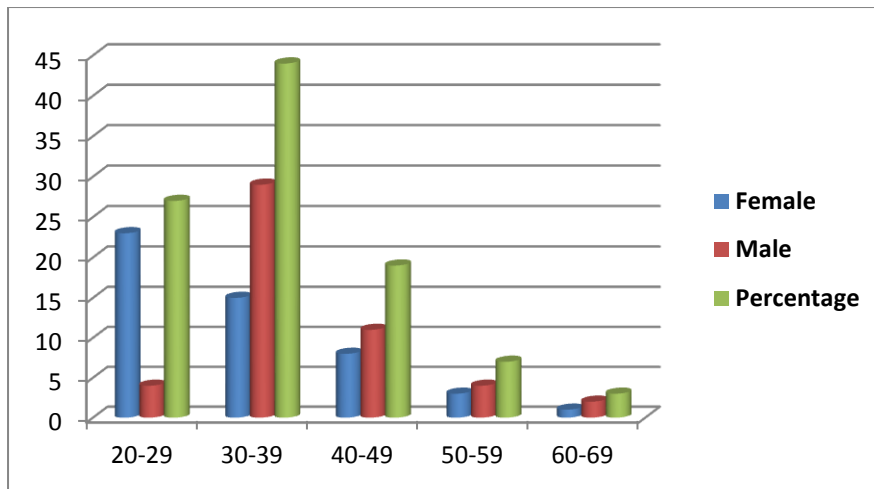
**Christians**

Divorce for Indian Christians is governed by the Indian Divorce Act. The problem with this is that the husband can only seek divorce if the wife has committed adultery. The wife has numerous grounds. If her husband converts, commits bigamy or rape, sodomy or bestiality, she can seek a divorce. Apart from these, she has to prove two faults to get a divorce, e.g. Cruelty and adultery. Recent change in the society by rapid industrialization, urbanization, migration and mass-media, has brought tremendous change in the concepts of marriage and divorce. In Indian families also increased self-centeredness, blind borrowing of western style has caused change in the attitudes towards marriage and divorce, in India also. Family Courts in India have been set up in several major cities and towns. Broadly, all matrimonial disputes like divorce, maintenance, alimony, custody of children, etc. are tried by the Family Courts. The concept of Family Courts in India implies an integrated broad based service to families in trouble. It stipulates that the Family Court structure should be such as to stabilize the marriage, to preserve the family, and where a marriage has been broken down irretrievably, to dissolve it with maximum fairness and minimum bitterness, distress and humiliation. The Family Court system also visualizes assistance of specialized agencies and persons.

**Tables and Results** Table - 1 Showing the distribution of the respondents according to the age group.

**AGE GROUP**

Sl. No.	Category	Female	Male	Percentage
1	20-29	23	4	27.00
2	30-39	15	29	44.00
3	40-49	8	11	19.00
4	50-59	3	4	7.00
5	60-69	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>



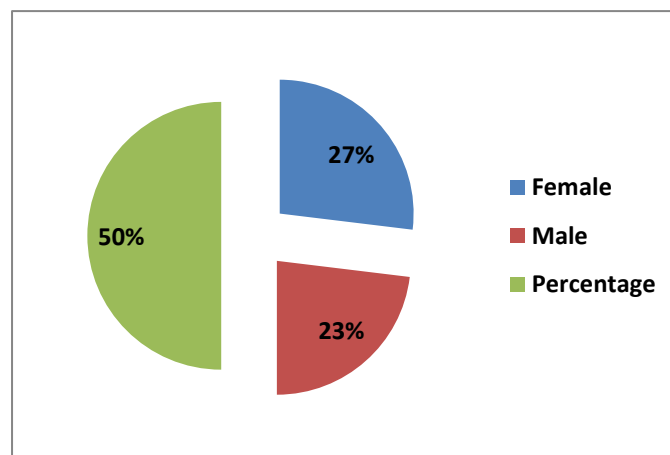
The age wise distribution of the sample is represented in this table. The sample consisting of 50 male and 50 female respondents, the age of respondents in the sample are categorized in to five categories. Most of the respondents are in the age group of 30-39 years (44). 27 percentages of the respondents are in the age group of 20-29 years. Remaining were 19% of the respondents who are in the age group of 40-

49 which had alternatively good number of respondents and the exact number of respondents are in the age group of 50-59 and 60-69 in 7% and 3% respondents are in the age at which the person gets the decree it can be concluded that majority of the divorced spouses are comparatively young and are fit to remarry and settle in life provided other factors are favorable to them.

**Table - 2 showing the religion of the respondents**

**RELIGION**

Sl. No.	Category	Female	Male	Percentage
1	Hindu	42	36	78.00
2	Muslim	3	4	7.00
3	Christians	5	10	15.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>



According to the data provided by the above table, 78% of them are Hindus and 7% of the respondents are Muslims and the rest 15% of them are Christians. The Background factors of religion is also related to duration of marriage and divorce like of

in Christians and Hindus the couple would stay together longer before ending the marriage. Whereas in Muslim not all are forbidden to divorce the particular religions towards divorce also contribute to the attitude of the couple seeking divorce.

**Table – 3 Duration of marital relationship**  
**Marital Relationship**

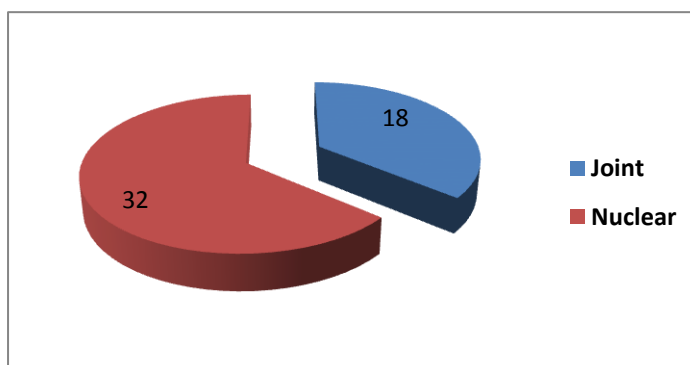
Sl. No.	Years	Number	Percentage
1	0-6	16	32%
2	6-12	5	10%
3	1-3	6	12%
4	3-9	18	36%
5	9-15	4	8%
6	15 and above	1	2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

This above table shows that 36% of the women stayed with their husbands for 3 to 9 yrs and next 32% of them stayed with their spouses for 0 to 6 months and relatively low number of respondents 12% stayed with their husbands for 1 to 3 yrs and about (5%) with their husband for 9 to 12 yrs and a very low percent (5%) with their husband for 9 to 12 yrs and only 2% them

had stayed with their husband after 15 yrs. This is the crucial period as it shows the period of the couples making an effort towards the maintenance of the marriage bond. It also indicates that people with longer duration of marriage usually do not seek divorce, they try conclusion is that in majority of the cases the breakup in the years of marriage.

**Table – 4 Type of family**

Sl. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Joint	18	36%
2	Nuclear	32	64%
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

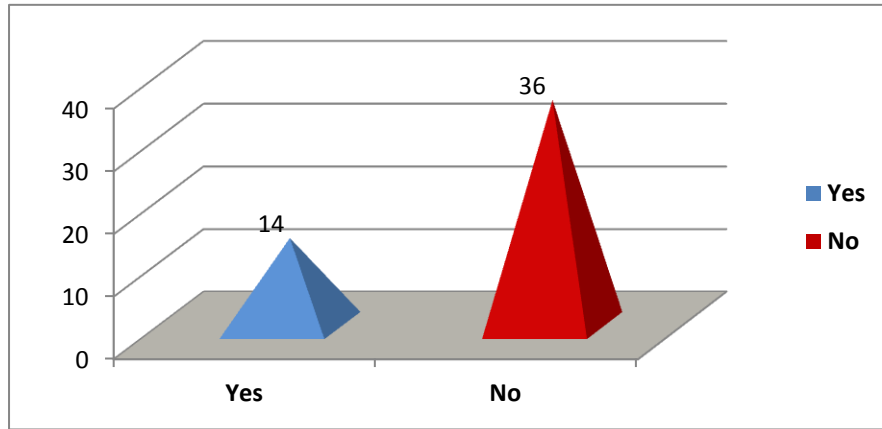


This table above shows that 64% of the respondents had come from nuclear family while 36% of the belonged to joint family. In India, we have both nuclear and joint

families in most communities the type of family joint or nuclear; do matter with regard to marital disruptions.

**Table – 5 Opted Marital Counseling**

Sl. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	14	28.00
2	No	36	72.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>



This shows that out of 50 respondents 28% of them sought marital counseling and the majority of 72% of them did not seek any kind of counseling. This shows that most of them are not aware of the

availability of the counseling services and some not wish to seek counseling as they do not want to reveal their problems to third persons.

**Table – 6 Behavior indicator of divorce “Trauma”**

Sl. No.	Behavior	Responses	Percentage
1	Difficulty in sleeping	26	26%
2	Poorer health	26	26%
3	Greater efficiency	16	16%
4	Low work efficiency	11	11%
5	Memory difficulties	15	15%
6	In different	6	6%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The concentrations of trouble seem to occur in the category of poorer health 26% followed by greater loneliness and difficulty in sleeping by an equal percent of 16% and 15% of the women had difficulty in remembering things. Whereas only 11% of

them had low work efficiency and the so called divorce trauma is not universally found in all cases or they were indifferent during the process. Here again the respondents feel more than one behaviors have affected them.

**Conclusion**

Divorce is becoming lower common in all cases of the Hindu society. Family members of the lower castes or classes approach the judicial courts for obtaining divorce. Yet different forms of

marital disruptions like separation and desertion as well as customary divorce are common among them. Most of the Hindu castes still treat divorce as a social stigma and utilize individual daring for it. Educated women have higher expectations of their

marriage. They are unwilling to subject themselves to the indignities as their sisters have suffered for centuries in the name of religion and moral values on the other hand, modern, educated, Indian women are prepared to break the chains of tradition, which have kept them under such blind customs. Divorce is a proof that where women rights are threatened they are ready to finish off such a union. Many are victim of exploitation condemned to lead a life of utter sorrow and despair for the remaining days. Despite higher education and employment of women love marriages are comparatively little in number, the main reason is this appears to be marriage at a relatively early age. It is also noticed that most of the Indian males are still traditional in their outlook in matters of marriage and they depend upon elders for the selection of bride. The early days of marriage are extremely important and crucial in relation to marital adjustment. In many cases, it is noticed that marriages are disrupted right at this phase. Divorce is usually a product of multiple factors personal, familial and environment at work simultaneously with the changes in legislation, public opinion, weakening of tradition and religion as well as emancipation and economic independence of women, divorces and remarriages are likely to increase. Except in cases of mutual consent, divorce is still a cumbersome costly affair. Many a time, it is observed that a spouse who is not interested in a legal decree can prolong a case for years. Thus wasting precious years for the other spouse after divorce men face relatively fewer problems as compared with women. The Indian society is still partial towards its attitude towards men. Men continue in their

### **Suggestions**

According to the study conducted the result of the present study states that it is felt that in order to prevent and resolve the problem of divorce; one has to give some useful suggestions. They are as follows:

1. There is great need for marital and familial counseling and it must be accessible to all kinds of people.
2. Marriage should be entered into after sufficient thought and planning

joint family as a result, home management of even care of the children poses no great problem. Remarriage rate is much higher in men. Several of them did not wait for a legal decree of divorce and started living with another spouse with or without marriage. In most cases, where children were present, it was the mother who kept the children. The care of the children was an important deterrent in divorcee-female's remarriage. Divorce is more common among childless couples. Divorce results in acute emotional problems. Longer the duration of a marriage, greater is the trauma produced. In this aspect women suffer much more than men. Many women who are just housewives and they have no place to go or nobody to talk to and experts their problem and they keep on suffering for the rest of their life. Parents and relatives may be highly critical. Children of divorcees do suffer in various ways if not physically at least emotionally due to the absence of one parent. After studying 100 cases of divorce in much detail the researcher feels that the real reason for divorce in many cases is lack of understanding and communication between the spouses. Marriage is an intimate relationship between a man and a woman, if real love and understanding exist between two people difficulties and problems can be overcome. Such a union cannot be shattered by temporary problems. Where the husband-wife relationship itself is not very deep, problems are magnified and may disintegrate ending in ultimate rupture. The only way to prevent divorce is to encourage a young couple to understand each other and communicate freely so that tensions do not pent up and create irrevocable situations.

3. In no case, marriage against the wishes of the spouses concerned should be entered into.
4. There must be social education regarding sex and marriage as well as family living among youth, for healthy married life.
5. As success of marriage depends much on ability to make adjustments, both the spouses should make all efforts in this direction.
6. Unnecessary interference by and in laws should be avoided and therefore the couple

should be allowed to enjoy freedom and privacy.

7. Better and great efforts for reconciliation must be made by courts as well as other agencies.

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## **Role of Market Centres in Economical Development: A Micro Level Analysis**

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### **Abstract**

The Market centres are the centre marketing activity as well as the nuclei of development which balancing the local economy. They have several importance like-economic, social and cultural and support in increasing social contacts, service as centre of diffusion and become concentration for political and other important activities. All these facts are the controlling market centres and its system. The development and growth of market centres has comprised the socio-economic development and their growth which trail always the agriculture, industries, transportation, etc. The Kolhapur district has taken for study which is located in the western part of the Maharashtra, where, market centre is balanced the economic status of region. The present research paper is an attempt to analyze the economic importance of market centres and their role in regional development in Kolhapur District. The statistical methods such as correlation analysis is used for find out the relationship and composite index of development has been applied for find out the levels of development. The result reveals that market centres has shown greater economic importance in local economy which is controlled by human population and observed high market development in three tahsils viz. Karveer, Shirol and Hatkanangle.

**Keywords:** Market Centres, Development, Economy, Correlation Analysis, Kolhapur

### **Introduction**

The Market is the centre of marketing activity and the nuclei of development. It is balanced the local economy totally. All market centres have several importance like-economic, social and cultural and support in increasing social contacts, service as centre of diffusion and become concentration for political and other important activities. Generally, the development and growth of market centres has comprised the socio-economic development and their growth which trail always the agriculture, industries, transportation, etc. Hence, development strategy of market centre is best way to deal with rural development. The different studies have observed that, market centre is the place of total package of services mainly by several scholars like, Berry (1967), Johnson (1970), Bromley (1982), Parvati (1985) etc. have studied market centre and its importance for regional development.

### **Objectives**

The specific objective is to analyze the economic importance of market centres and their role in regional development of Kolhapur District.

### **Data Base And Methodology**

The all research work is based on the intensive field work which provided by different secondary sources-socio-economic review and district statistical abstract. The

research questionnaire and interview techniques have used for collecting various data and information. The statistical techniques like mean and standard deviation has been applied for find out the role of market centre ineconomic development of region.

### **Case Study Region**

The study area is one of the economically vital region which is occupied the south-western part of Maharashtra, which is surrounded by the North- Sangli district, to the West- Ratnagiri district and Sindhudurg district, to the East-Karnataka State etc.. The total area is 7685 sq. km., comprising about 1216 no. of villages. According to Census 2011, total population of tahsil is about 38.76 lakh persons.

### **The Market Centres-Service Area and Economic Importance**

Market centre is place which holds a market facility providing investment, production and distribution service to surrounding region. Where, many people collect together for the buy and sell of provisions, livestock and other goods. Therefore, total area, customer i.e. human population, service provided surrounding village, crop net sown area etc. are benefited as well as provided service by market centre have indicated economic importance totally. In Kolhapur district, totally,



3.14 per 100 km<sup>2</sup> total area, 0.62 per 10000 population, 19.66 Per 100 inhabited village and 0.42 per 1000 hect. net sown area etc. all

are provided market services by all 241 market centre which shows economic importance of market centre.

**Table 1 : Market Centres- Service Area And Economic Importance**

Sr. No.	Tahsil	X= 20.08 S.D=11.71	Per 100Km <sup>2</sup> X=3.46 S.D= 2.64	Per 10000 Popu. X =0.71 S.D=0.37	Per 100 Inhabited villages X=24.49 S.D=23.96	Per 1000 Hect. Net Sown Area X=0.40 S.D.=0.26
1	Shahuwadi	06	0.59	0.32	4.14	0.11
2	Panhala	20	3.53	0.77	15.63	0.59
3	Hatkanangle	42	6.85	0.52	68.85	0.70
4	Shirol	42	8.35	1.07	77.78	0.86
5	Karveer	48	7.22	0.46	37.21	0.76
6	Gagan Bavada	06	2.16	1.68	13.33	0.19
7	Radhanagari	14	1.59	0.70	12.39	0.36
8	Kagal	24	4.4	0.87	28.57	0.44
9	Bhudargad	08	1.26	0.53	6.84	0.23
10	Ajara	03	0.55	0.25	3.00	0.06
11	Gadhinglaj	19	4.03	0.84	20.43	0.40
12	Chandgad	09	0.94	0.48	5.73	0.15
	Total	241	3.14	0.62	19.66	0.42

Source: Compiled by the Author.

In table no. 1, there has been observed that dominant number of tahsils fall in the classes above X of the number of market centres. Among that, Kagal tahsils fall in the class X+1S.D. and Hatkanangle, Karveer and

Shirol tahsil fall in the X+2 S.D. Remaining eight tahsils are below X. Out of which, Bhudargad tahsil fall in the class X-1S.D.

#### Market Centre

Market center is the place of commercial activity, comprising adjacent local communities as well as public institutions. Where, people regularly visits and meets for the buying and selling of provisions, livestock, and other goods. Nearly, 241 market centres are located in different tahsils of Kolhapur district, highly number of market centers in Karveer tahsil (48) and lower number of market centers in Ajara tahsil (3). In district, 3.14 number of market centre are observed as per 100 km<sup>2</sup> of area. The dominant market centre i.e. 8.35 is seen in Shirol tahsil which is followed by 7.22 number of market centre in Karveer tahsil, 6.85 number of market centre in Hatkanangle tahsil. Also, it is observed that, the five tahsils fall in the classes above X. Among that, Gadhinglaj, Kagal and Panhala tahsil come in the class X+1S.D. Whereas,

Karveer, Hatkanangle and Shirol tahsil come in the class X+2S.D. However, it is observed that, the correlation between these two variables is more significant (r=0.97). Due to best connectivity of location and fertility status, which is vital to support threshold populations which support the best market centre.

#### Service Population

Service Population is the number of people having market service from market centre, is also called as benefited population. In fact, only market vicinity people visits nearby market centre for market service. Therefore, people interest, market distance as well as market connectivity is significant facts of service population, who receiving market service from market centre. According to 2011 census, about 3,876,001 persons are lived in different tahsils of Kolhapur District, higher

human population in Karveer tahsil (10,37,318 persons) and lower human population in Gagan Bavada tahsil (35,777 persons). In district, 0.62 market centre provide market service as per 10,000 Population. However, the ratio comes to 1.68 in the case of Gagan Bavada tahsil, which is followed by, 1.07 market per 10000 Popu. in Shirol tahsil, 0.87 market per 10000 Popu. in Kagal tahsil, 0.84 market per 10000 popu. in Gadhinglaj tahsil, 0.77 market per 10000 popu. in Panhala tahsil etc.. All those five tahsils have their value above mean 0.71. Among that, Gagan Bavada tahsil and Shirol tahsil come in the class  $X + 1S.D.$ . Also, it is observed that, the correlation between these two variables is more significant ( $r = 0.0252$ ). It is vital because high population has provided as well required need of market centre which has completed daily human need. Therefore, big market has existed in area of big population or high service population.

#### **Beneficiated Inhabited villages**

Market centre has primary purpose to trade service of goods and services to the surrounding inhabited villages. Generally, every inhabited villages have need of market services, therefore, inhabited villages have constructed or depending on neighboring market villages. Market village is a big village having trading capacity, which providing market service to nearby villages. Nearly, 1226 inhabited villages are located in different tahsils of Kolhapur district, highly number of inhabited villages in Chandgad tahsil (157) and lower inhabited villages in Gagan Bavada tahsil (45). In district, 19.66 number of market centres provides market service to per 100 inhabited villages. However, the relationship comes to 77.78 number of market centres in Shirol tahsil and 68.85 number of market centres in Hatkanangle tahsil. Also, it is observed that, four tahsils have their value above the mean 19.66 number of market centres. Among that, Shirol tahsil and Hatkanangle tahsil come in the class  $X + 1S.D.$ . The correlation analysis between two variables is significant ( $r = 0.8778$ ). Like service population, beneficiated inhabited population has completed daily human need from market centre, therefore, market is the economic centre between inhabited village which has balanced the local economy.

#### **Beneficiated Agricultural Sown Area**

Agricultural sown area is the total land

area which sown with different crops and vegetables. It characterizes a farmland in which total crops are cultivated minimally once in a year. Generally, three seasons- Rabi, Kharif and Zaid are sown period of different crops mainly- food crops, fiber crops, feed crops, ornamental crops, oil crops, industrial crops etc.. About, 575576 hect. agricultural net sown area are found in different tahsils of Kolhapur district, highly agricultural net sown area in Karveer tahsil (63369 hect.) and lower agricultural net sown area in Gagan Bavada tahsil (31545 hect.). In district, number market centres as per 1000 hect. net sown comes into 0.42. However, this ratio is highly (0.86) in Shirol tahsil and lower (0.06) in Ajara tahsil. Also, there is observed that, the five tahsils fall in the classes above the mean (0.40). Among that, Shirol tahsil, Karveer tahsil and Hatkanangle tahsil come in the class  $X + 1S.D.$ . The result reveals that, the correlation analysis between two variables is significant ( $r = 0.9510$ ). All market centres are trade centre of agricultural region, all people comes for exchanging agricultural product with money i.e. buyer of agricultural product as well as seller of agricultural product is likely interested on market place.

#### **Findings**

- 1) About 241 market centres are reached in Kolhapur district having more economic importance and balance rural economy.
- 2) Local economy has concentrated and balanced in market centres in district.
- 3) Nearly, 3.14 number of market centre are observed as per 100 km<sup>2</sup> of area in district. Where, 3.14 market centre has provided market service in every 100km<sup>2</sup> area. Best connectivity of location as well as high soil fertility status is dynamic to support a threshold population which support the best market centre in district.
- 4) Ju0st 0.62 market centre provide market service as per 10000 Population. Number of people i.e. human population has required need of market centre which completed daily need of human. Hence, big market is always existed in area of big population or high service population.
- 5) Also, in district, number market centres as per 1000 hect. net sown comes into 0.42. All market centres are trade or commerce centre of agricultural region, where, especially farmers comes for exchanging

- agricultural product with money and buyer visits for buying agricultural product.
- 6) Big market centre has reached in minimum number in district, therefore, all existed market centre have maximum economic value and role in district.
  - 7) Dominant human population is habited around the big market centres in district.
  - 8) About ratio between market centre and 100 km<sup>2</sup> of area, there is need to develop the new market centres in district.
  - 9) In case of ratio between market centre and 10000 Population, big population has need of more market centres to completed daily need of human indistrict.
  - 10) There is observed that- minimum number market centres as per 1000 hect. net sown area in district having more market centres to selling all agricultural products.
  - 11) Market day, transportation network, monopoly of market, lack of banking facilities in small market centres, speciality of market centre, capital availability, lack of market designing, etc. are the major problems of market centres found in district.

### **Conclusion**

The research work analysis reveals that every market has played big economic role in district, but unequal distribution of market centres have concentrated rural development and disturbances in overall progress in their service areas. Mainly, eastern and central parts of the district are well distributed by market centres but, the western and extreme southern parts are lack of market centres. For equal economic development, the existing market centres and proposed market centres, development of transportation, better banking facilities, capital availability, networks synchronization of market days, and other basic strategies may be implemented in the district region. This treatment will definitely help economic development in the entire district region effectively which achieves outstanding success in growing the per-capita income of family, standard of living of people, agricultural development and overall development of the district region.

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## **Determinants for School Dropouts in Maharashtra**

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### **Abstract:**

Education is primarily a social institution by which society provides its members with competencies such as knowledge, skills and experience that are very essential to the existence of the society. Core purpose of education is to improve individual's life and to facilitate in smooth sailing of the human society. School dropout in India is considered to be a great issue. A recent survey by the NSO revealed that around 12.6% of students drop out of school in India, 19.8% discontinued education at the secondary level, while 17.5% dropped out at the upper primary level. This paper aims at understanding the reasons for dropping out from school by children between 6 - 14 years in Gadchiroli and Gondia District in the State of Maharashtra. For the purpose of achieving the goal of this research the researcher used descriptive research design. The universe of the study comprises of dropout children aged 6 - 14 years. A sample of 120 is drawn from the universe using non random sampling method. Researcher used a structured interview schedule for data collection. In the light of the evidences gained from this present research the voluntary Organizations can play a vital role in reducing the dropout rates when they are included in education related activities. Another important suggestion that stems out of the evidence that most of the school dropouts get dropped out at their early adolescent years that is marked by drastic change in their physical, social, psychological, emotional and physiological. During this period adolescents need to be supported with skills they need to manage this transition in a smooth manner. They need to be provided and supported with personality development skills, soft skills and life skills.

### **Introduction:**

Education is primarily a social institution by which society provides its members with competencies such as knowledge, skills and experience that are very essential to the existence of the society. Core purpose of education is to improve individuals life and to facilitate in smooth sailing of the human society. It also yields to progress and attainment in gaining knowledge, employment and maintain the culture with rich resources. It is an important determinant for social and economical development of any country. Despite the fact that the human rights doctrine prescribes the right to education for all, many are deprived of it. Government of India is implementing series of projects to provide education for all children. Moreover article 45, the directive principles of state policy in the constitution of India gives direction to all states to provide free and compulsory education for all the children up to the age of 14 years and the goal for universal elementary education should be achieved over a period of 10 years. Although education is the driving force of health, employment, socio-economic status, literacy and progress to nation, the long cherished dream still remains unfulfilled. Since education is the key driver of all development to a country and considering the fact that there is a huge size of population becoming school dropouts, it is inevitably crucial

that the determinants of school dropouts need to be studied. This present study aims to understand the causes behind school dropouts in the state of Maharashtra.

### **Review of Literature:**

It is a well-known fact that, a sizable number of students drops out of school worldwide. This hinders their economic and social well-being as well as reduces the literacy rate of the country and creates a non-innovative environment. The issue of dropout in India is of particular importance and interest. A recent survey by the National Statistical Organization revealed that around 12.6% of students drop out of school in India, 19.8% discontinued education at the secondary level, while 17.5% dropped out at the upper primary level. As per the survey, a dropout is an "ever-enrolled person" who does not complete the last level of education for which he or she has enrolled and is currently not attending any educational institution (MOSPI, 2018). The Right to Education Act and National Policy on Education introduced by the Government of India is motivating to provide education to all. However, equal importance to analyze the sustainability and efficiency of the education system need to be given. The rate of dropout is a huge wastage in the education system. It not only makes many students leave school without acquiring basic skills, but premature departure represent a significant waste

of scarce education resources (MOSPI, 2018). Help in domestic work, economic condition, and lack of interest were found to be the topmost cause of discontinuing education. About 30.2% of the girls gave domestic work as the reason for discontinuing education and about 36.90% of boys left studies because they had to support their families. Girls face difficulty in continuing studying due to the concern of safety. They encounter sanitary issues owing to poor school facilities that results into forcing them to stay back home. Considered to be a liability, many girls are imposed to stay back at home, or are forced to get married at an early age (13.2%) (MOSPI, 2018). Many young children feel there is no point in studying provided they have to do same job as their parents and thus they leave school at primary level itself. More than 30% of children involved in the survey showed a lack of interest in studies and they preferred to drop out because whatever was being taught in schools barely intrigued them. India is also dealing with the problems of inclusion and equality, children from the marginalized sections of the population, or with physical disability or health issues have to leave schools when they face hostile behavior from their peers (MOSPI, 2018). Research studies prove that high parental income makes it convenient to provide more resources to support children's education, including access to better quality schools, private tuitions and more support for learning within home. Poverty continues to remain as a cause to children dropping out of school (Brown & Park, 2002). Several studies indicate that resources influence school dropout rates with pupil-teacher ratio

**Aim:** This paper aims at understanding the reasons for dropping out from school by children between 6 - 14 years in Gadchiroli and Gondia District in the state of Maharashtra.

**Specific Objectives:**

The specific objectives of this paper are to:

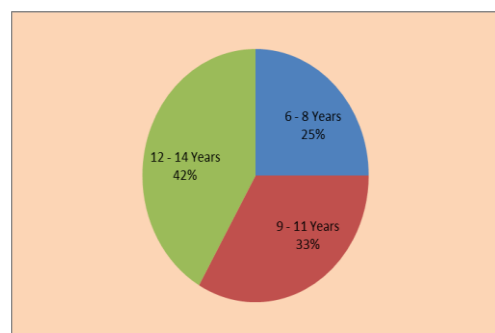
Know the personal and economic status of school dropouts.

Specify the factors responsible for dropping out from school in boys and girls

**Research Methodology:**

For the purpose of achieving the goal of this research the researcher used descriptive research design. The universe of the study comprises of dropout children aged 6 - 14 years in Gadchiroli and Gondia District in the state of Maharashtra. A sample of 120 is drawn from the universe using non random sampling method. Researcher used a structured interview schedule for data collection.

having a positive and significant effect on high school and middle school dropout rates (Rumberger & Thomas, 2000). Various aspects of teaching-learning are also linked to dropping out owing to the cause of poor teaching-learning transaction leading to low motivation, low comprehension and finally dropping out is one instance Chaudhury (2005). Absenteeism from school and student discipline problems are also strong predictors of dropping out, especially at the secondary level of education Grant & Hallman (2006). Article titled 'How High is Dropout rates in India, talks about Education backwardness among the marginalized groups is further exacerbated by social discrimination and harassment by classmates and even teachers forcing many of them to drop out of school early. Participation in tertiary education becomes the property of the privileged class. Thus a 'thinking globally and acting globally' class become the dominant class. At another level the marginalized sections of our society are likely to be elbowed out of the social milieu by the new 'elite'; the class divide becomes hardened. The unequal distribution of educational opportunities denies the majority of the community chance to join in the process of economic development that is going ahead at a reasonable fast pace (Jayachandran, 2007). Since education is the key driver of all development to a country and considering the fact that there is a huge size of population becoming school dropouts, it is inevitably crucial that the determinants of school dropouts need to be studied. This present study aims to understand the causes behind school dropouts in the state of Maharashtra.

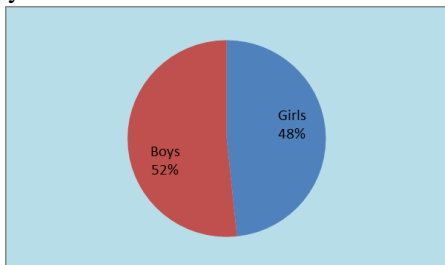


**Results:**

Age wise distribution of the respondents is observed in this graph. It is seen that 42 per cent of the respondents are in the age group 12 – 14 years, while 33 per cent of them are in the age group 9 – 11 years and only 25 per cent of the respondents are in the age group 6 – 8 years. Here the majority of the respondents were belonging to 21 to 24 years of age group. It

shows that 100 per cent of the respondents are minors in their childhood years and responses need to include consent from their parents. Data also reveals that most of the school dropouts become out of school between their age 12-14 years which is marked in the human growth

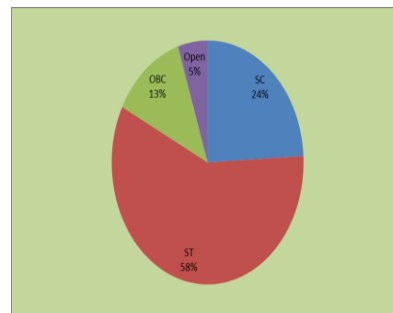
milestone as young teens or early adolescent. During this time adolescents encounter physical, mental, emotional and social changes. They try to become independent with their own personality and interest.



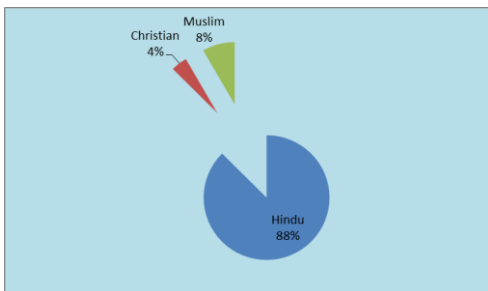
This graph reveals the sex of the respondents. It is observed that more than half of the respondents (52%) comprise boys while the remaining little less than half (48%) of the respondents constitute the girls. This shows that majority of the school dropouts are boys.

This graph presents respondents community. It is observed that the respondents

are distributed among four different communities. Data reveals that more than half (58%) of the respondents constitute the scheduled tribe community, whereas little less than one fourth (24%) of the respondents constitute the scheduled caste community. Data also reveals that less than one fifth (13%) of the respondents belong to the other backward caste community and much less than one fifth (5%) of the respondents belong to the open category. This reveals that majority of the school drop outs belong to the scheduled tribe community.

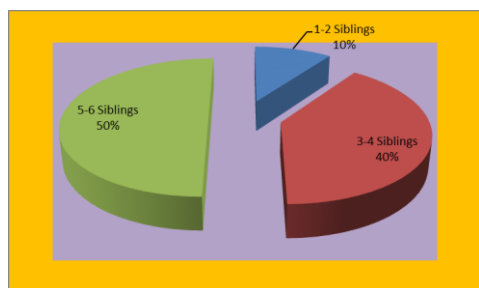


This graph unveils the data pertaining to the faith based organisations the respondents have membership.

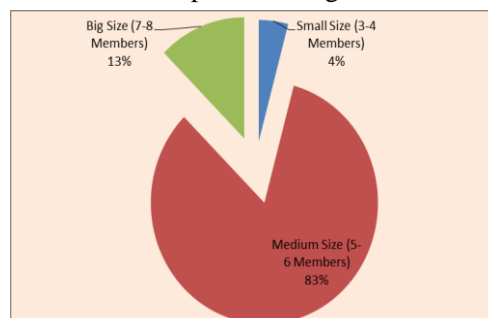


Data reveal that more than four fifth (88%) of the respondents constitute the membership in the hindu faith based organization, whereas much less than one fifth (8%) of the respondents belong to the membership of muslim faith based organization and a very few (4%) of the respondents belong to the membership of christian faith based organization. Data reveals majority of the school dropouts belong to the hindu faith based organization.

Size of the family to which the school dropout children



belong to is observed in this present graph. It is observed that more than four fifth (83%) of the respondents are from medium size family with 5 – 6 members, whereas less than one fifth (13%) of the respondents are from big size family with 7 – 8 members and a very few (4%) of

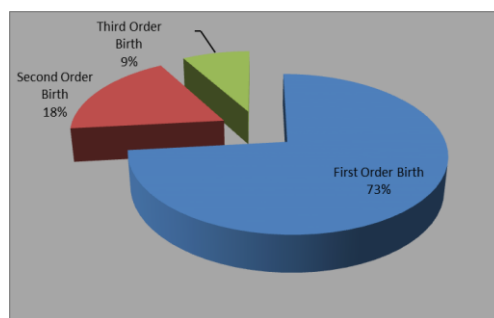


the respondents belong to small size family with 3-4 members. Data reveals that the majority of the respondents belong to medium size family. When there are more members in family their parents could not take much care about the education of their children or lack of awareness among the parents about the need for education may be a reason for the drop out. This diagram indicates number of siblings in the

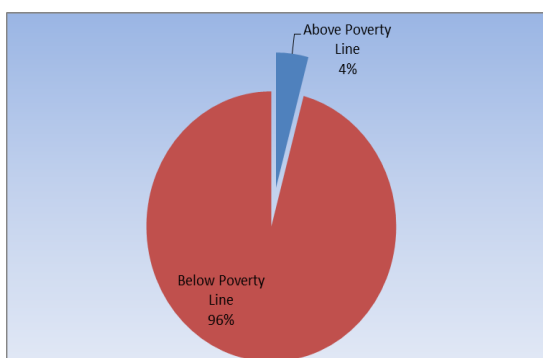
family. It is observed that half per cent (50%) of the respondent's parents are having 5 to 6 children. At the same time 40 per cent of the respondent's parents are having 3 to 4 children. Only 10 per cent of the respondent's parents are having 1 to 2 children. In this modern era the

raring of a child is an expensive affair and it compels the parents to cut short many basic facilities which needed for a child. The findings reveal that increase in the number of sibling can also be a reason for the drop out of the respondents.

This graph shows the birth order of the respondents among the other siblings. 73 per cent of the respondents were in first birth order among the siblings. 18 per cent of the respondents were in the second birth order and only 9 per cent of the respondent is in the third birth order. Data reveals that the majority of the respondents those who drop out the school is in the first birth order among their siblings. It may be because of the respondents had to leave the education to look after the younger ones at home. And also it may be due to low level of economic status that force the children in the first order of birth to leave education and enter job and provide additional support to earning for their family, thus sacrificing their own life.



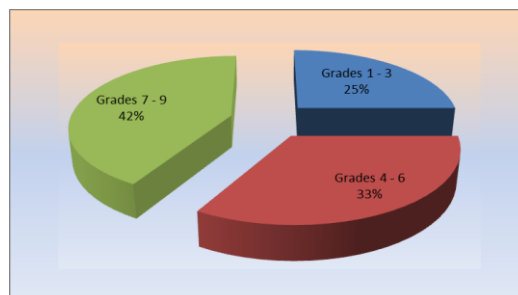
The diagram shows the monthly per capita income of the respondents. The diagram shows that 96 per cent of the respondents live below poverty line that shows that their income is less than 780 in a month from all sources. At the same time 4 per cent of the respondents are above poverty line that means they have enough income from all sources. Thus the majority of the respondents fall under the below poverty line economic category that means most of the respondents are facing economic problems in their life. That can also be a reason to drop the school even though the Indian government has provided scholarship services for the students. It may be low level of awareness about the scholarship or the service is not available for the respondents. This graph implicates that the District Poverty Eradication Project, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural



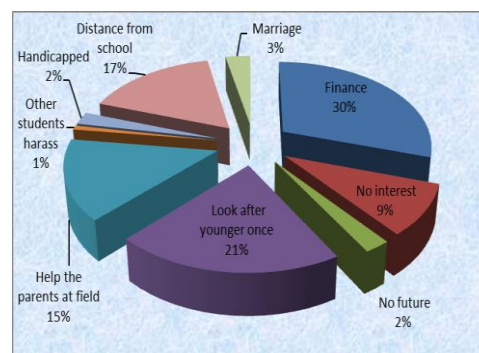
Urban Project. The diagram shows that 96 per cent of the respondents live below poverty line that shows that their income is less than 780 in a month from all sources. At the same time 4 per cent of the respondents are above poverty line that means they have enough income from all sources. Thus the majority of the respondents fall under the below poverty line economic category that means most of the respondents are facing economic problems in their life. That can also be a reason to drop the school even though the Indian government has provided scholarship services for the students. It may be low level of awareness about the scholarship or the service is not available for the respondents. This graph implicates that the District Poverty Eradication Project, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Act, Income Generation Programs and Tribal Development Schemes did not serve the purpose.

Grade of study at the time of dropping out from school is observed in this graph. It is seen that 42 per cent of the respondents reported of getting dropped out of school when they were in grades between 7 - 9, while 33 per cent of them reported of getting dropped out of school when they were in grades between 4 - 6 and only 25 per cent of the respondents reported of getting dropped out of school when they were in grades between 1 - 3. Here the majority of the respondents dropped out of school when they were in grades from 7 - 9. Data also reveals that most of the school dropouts become out of school at the time when they were learning in grades 7 - 9 and this also shows their age as 12-14 years which is marked in the human growth milestone as young teens or early adolescent. During this time adolescents encounter physical, mental, emotional and social changes. They become more independent with their own personality and interests. Lack of



personality development skills, soft skills and life skills may also be one of the reasons for school dropout especially in these classes and at this age.



This diagram shows the reasons that the respondents have faced that made them to get dropped out from school. Data reveals that 30 per cent of the respondents have dropped the school because of the financial problems. At the same time 9 per cent of the respondents have said that they had no interest to continue the studies that is the reason they drop the school. It is also seen that 2 per cent of the respondents have drop the school because they felt that no future by continuing the studies. The one of the main problems found in the research that 21 per cent of the respondents have said that they drop the school because they had to look after the younger once. Another problem faced by the respondents that is 15 per cent was to help the parents in the field they had to drop the studies. One of the respondents has reported that he faced the drop the school due to the

other student's harassment. And also because of the physical problems 2 per cent of the respondents have dropped the education, while 17 per cent of the respondents have said that distance to the school is one of the reasons why they have dropped the school and 3 per cent of the respondents have reported that because of the marriage they dropped the school education. The graph represents the reasons of the respondents that made them to drop the school education. Financial problems, looking after younger once, distance from school and helping the parents at field were the reasons most of the respondents faced by. In this social work research this finding will expect to improve their economic status then only the dropout rate may come down or respondents may able to continue their studies.

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#### Suggestion and Conclusion:

In the light of the findings obtained from this present research, few of the suggestions suggested from the evidences of this present research are that voluntary Organizations can play a vital role in reducing the dropout rates when they are included in education related activities. These organizations also could lend technical support to individuals for their education. Agencies that provide assistance and conduct awareness programs can focus more in rural and tribal areas where the community at large are either completely unaware or ignorant on school dropouts and its impact. Another important suggestion that stems out of the evidence that most of the school dropouts get dropped out at their early adolescent years that is marked by drastic change in their physical, social, psychological, emotional and physiological. During this period adolescents need to be supported with skills they need to manage this transition in a smooth manner. They need to be provided with personality development skills, soft skills and life skills. In the study an attempt was made to highlight the awareness of Right to Education (2009) in rural parents and their opinion on its impact. In conclusion we can say that most of the rural parents have poor or average awareness, less than half rural youths believed that RTE Act has a High or Very High impact on that there is a scope of better education system if such laws are passed, the attitude of the rural parents are positive about the use of the RTE Act. But it is matter of concern that none of the respondents practiced it for their child's admission.

Countries.

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## **ZOMATO: SWOC ANALYSIS AND MARKETING MIX STRATEGIES**

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### **Abstract**

Digital technology has increased the use of creativity while altering existing industries. The international growth of the online industry has had an impact on the Indian economy. The food industry has embraced an e-commerce infrastructure as a result of digitization, allowing clients to place orders via mobile apps and have meals delivered to their homes. Zomato is a famous app that offers an online food delivery service that allows users to discover new eateries.. This research looks into Zomato's marketing mix, positioning tactics, competitive landscape, and SWOC analysis. The entire research recommended that Zomato investigate rural areas and perform virtual restaurant tours in order to improve service abilities. According to the study, Zomato's positioning approach is good in capturing the market, but it needs to develop more strategies to thrive in a competitive environment. The consequences of Zomato have been investigated.

**Keywords:** Marketing mix 7Ps, Online food delivery, SWOC analysis, Competitive analysis.

### **Introduction**

Globalization has made it easier to use the Internet not only among businesses, but also between businesses and their customers. Customers use the Internet not just to order products online, but also to evaluate prices, product characteristics, and after-sale support facilities that they would receive if they purchased the product from a certain retailer<sup>1</sup>. The Internet is becoming a more popular platform for content discovery, selection, and purchase. Online food ordering aggregators provide a variety of features and benefits that allow customers to order from restaurants with a single swipe on their smartphones. The business of providing restaurant meals to the home is fast evolving as numerous new internet delivery channels vie to establish their positions in markets and gain clients in India's many metropolitan areas.<sup>2</sup> Food delivery services have become very profitable businesses in the last Five to Six years, despite the fact that they may swiftly take orders via internet channels and serve multiple restaurants in any particular local market. Furthermore, given how busy individuals are these days, the demand for restaurant delivery services has expanded dramatically. In their spare time, many people will place orders at a restaurant and then go pick up their food. However, with the extremely busy lives of individuals, They now want to be able to order food from a delivery service that can deliver it swiftly. As a result of the debut of these new enterprises, as well as online applications that

allow them to process orders swiftly, the popularity of meal delivery services has grown.

### **Objectives**

The study has the following objectives:

1. To investigate Zomato's marketing strategy.
2. To investigate marketing enhancement methods.
3. To identify the various marketing mix principles.
4. To analyze the Zomato food delivery system using the SWOC framework.

### **Research Methodology**

This study's analysis is based on secondary sources. As a result, written sources are taken into account when gathering data. The study examines Zomato's marketing strategies and makes recommendations for how to enhance long-term growth. Secondary data is gathered from the Zomato website, as well as journal publications, journals, and company websites.

### **Companies And Firms**

Online meal delivery has been one of the most fast improvements in the e-commerce business. Customers may now choose from a wide range of cuisines from a variety of restaurants listed online, globally and at any time, changing the way people think about food. The following is a list of online food businesses, along with their country of origin and year of establishment.

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and Science

[538]Table-1: Exhibits the list of online food  
delivery companies

Sl. No List of Companies Country of origin  
Year of establishment

Michigan, U.S. 1961 Domino's Pizza  
Ypsilanti.

UK 2001,Just Eat London, England.

U.S. 2004,Grubhub Chicago, Illinois.

India 2008,Zomato Haryana.

California, US 2011 Postmates San Francisco.

Germany 2012,FoodPanda Berlin.

England, UK 2013, Deliveroo London.

California, US 2013 ,DoorDash San Francisco.

India 2014, Swiggy Bangalore.

California, U.S. 2014,UberEats San Francisco.

### **Overview of Zomato**

In 2008, Zomato commenced with the name 'Foodiebay,' and in 2010 it was renamed as Zomato<sup>3</sup>. It started its operations in Delhi 14 years ago with a home project and became one of the biggest food aggregators globally. Currently operates in 25 countries, 12000+ cities worldwide, enabling more people to see better food and aims not only to link people with food in any sense but also to work closely with restaurants to create a sustainable ecosystem. Zomato's Principles Scheme:<sup>4</sup>

### **Marketing Strategies**

Zomato was supposed to be the hangout spot for the Foodies. It has now been rebranded Food Network. According to the Boston Consulting Company, India's food market was over 26 trillion Indian rupees in 2018, and it is expected to reach 46 lakh crore by 2020, transforming the experience of food service delivery, with technology playing a key role.<sup>5</sup>

#### **1. Segmenting:**

Zomato is aimed at those between the ages of 18 and 35 who enjoy dining out and want to know everything there is to know about the restaurants they visit. Zomato discovered a broader target sector of professionals who like to eat out at the office and even eat food that is delivered to their lodgings.<sup>6</sup>

In the experiential events sector, they arrange entertainment and food festivals named Zealand in a number of cities. Zomato claims to provide clients with a pleasurable culinary experience. It plans to accomplish this by

providing new food-focused products for the banqueting out and delivery markets.

#### **2. Target**

Zomato seeks to attract young people aged 18 to 35, who frequently want to dine out with their friends and family. Its goal is to attract customers by encouraging them to routinely rate and review the location in order to persuade them that it is desirable and good value for money. People who like to eat a lot of food and want to share it with others are also being targeted. These people simply want to know where the best food in town can be found and visit such establishments. All restaurant reviewers on the internet are the objective of consumption.<sup>7</sup>

Young people like the website because it allows them to discover new places to eat outside with their families and friends

### **Zomato's Marketing Mix**

#### **1. Product:**

Zomato is an app/website that shows consumers restaurants and menus of available foods, as well as allowing customers to place online orders. Zomato provides information about the restaurant, including images, costs, menus, and even customer reviews, as well as a platform for customers to express their ideas about the cuisine and service provided by the food suppliers.<sup>8</sup>

The company's key services, according to its marketing, are point-of-sale systems, restaurant expedition and delivery management, and advanced table reservations.

#### **2. Price:**

Zomato does not charge restaurants for listing their information on their website portal. The restaurant advertising that Zomato displays on its website is how they make money. They promote the restaurant's banner, which allows them to reach every user who visits their website. They also provide restaurant consulting services, such as determining when a chain's next location will open. Its Gold membership fees have been raised, and it has begun cross-selling during checkouts, as well as a progressive delivery cost. Lunch is the most popular meal to purchase online, and card payment is the most popular method of payment. Surprisingly, 95 percent of respondents ordered meals online because of special offers and savings, and 84 percent because it was convenient and time-saving.<sup>9</sup>

### **3. Place:**

Customers can use a mobile smartphone app to see and place orders, allowing restaurants to deliver meals quickly. This has resulted in an increase in the usage of mobile phones and computers, as well as good business for the service industry.<sup>10</sup>

Zomato is a web-based service that is available on Windows, Android, and iOS. India, Australia, the United States, Chile, Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates, Portugal, South Africa, and others are among the 24 countries where it is available. The user interface is simple to use and comes in nine languages: English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, Slovak, Indonesian, Polish, and Italian.

They are also active on social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, and Instagram, where they interact with customers. Furthermore, the logistic system has changed significantly since the Indian Postal Service's mail-order days. With the proliferation of various private logistic services, distribution and delivery routes can now be considered capable of achieving consumer requirements for speed and timeliness of delivery.

### **4. Promotion:**

Zomato's advertising is extremely exact, making it extremely targeted. They have an analytics platform built in that runs a lot of queries and disseminates useful information. As a result, it's incredibly precise. Zomato is known for having better deals than its competitors. Zomato is promoted. With animation and cartoons with a caption, you may save a lot of money. Delivery time is reduced. In contrast to others, Zomato is aggressive in its marketing when it employs guerrilla marketing.

The Zomaland festival, a culinary festival with entertainment such as music, dancing, and gagsters, was organised by Zomato as part of a campaign. To attract customers, Zomato offers discounts and promo codes.

### **5. Physical Evidence:**

Zomato is a service that does not Offer any products and does not have a physical location. The delivery system consists of employees that deliver food ordered through Zomato's website or app. The business operates as a third-party scheme.

### **6. People:**

Zomato is made up of a dedicated team of over 5,000 employees who work tirelessly to deliver the best possible service to its clients.

Small firms that outsource non-core business functions, such as food delivery, are on the rise; formerly, only huge corporations used this strategy. As a result, an increasing number of business owners and managers are becoming aware of the value of outsourcing food delivery services.

### **7. Process:**

Customers must use their registered phone number and email address to access Zomato. The customer's position is tracked, and a list of eateries in the area is provided, along with a menu that can be browsed and an order placed. To wither, payment for the order can be performed in cash or through online ways. The restaurant will approve and ship the order as soon as it is placed. After the dish is delivered, Zomato requests feedback. As a result, the entire procedure has been simplified to ensure that the user has a pleasant experience. Paper waste can be minimised by dining at the restaurant because they run on a tablet and do not require documentation. They don't utilise records to take orders

menu card that has been digitised There's no need to wait for the servers to take a customer's order when they enter the restaurant. They receive the order as soon as a customer takes a seat, and it is confirmed to the customer as soon as it is ready. So, despite the fact that the food is ready, late delivery would not be an issue.

### **Differentiation Marketing Strategy Of Zomato**

#### **1 Strategy:**

Zomato creates innovative solutions that pique a customer's attention. Zomato Gold is a premium membership reward programme that provides clients with BOGO (Buy One, Get One) deals as well as two plus two complimentary beverages as part of a unique dine-out experience. Zomato Gold is currently available to 700,000 customers. This initiative has encouraged consumers to eat out more, resulting in a higher rate of customer rush.

#### **2. Strong Brand Name:**

A strong brand name is required to keep a company's brand alive in the market, and Zomato has effectively built a brand that resounds with confidence and accessibility. Many competitors, such as Food Panda and Uber Eats, have been in this sector for a while, but they need to work more than Zomato to build brand awareness. It has been able to modernise continuously through different

routes, ensuring that the benefits it has achieved are maintained.

### **3. Focus on technology:**

The most appealing feature that Zomato provides to its customers is its well-designed user interface. The app is visually beautiful and user-friendly, giving it a competitive advantage over rival brands. Even for a novice, the speed with which Zomato's website and mobile application load and operate is impressive. Zomato devotes a lot of time and effort to creating a compelling user interface for its clients. It has data analytics, which has greatly contributed to its success.

Zomato was able to achieve a competitive advantage because it is heavily data-driven. The organisation can gain operational and commercial benefits such as delivery time estimation, logistics optimization, advertising, and supplier arrangement. Zomato's goal is to adopt the cloud kitchen model, which will allow it to expand its business with less resources and lower fixed expenses. Zomato will be able to lead the market since it places such a high value on technological advancement. The food industry is seeing a lot of competition from new entrants, with most enterprises doing incredibly well in the market. Google Maps is utilised to provide a database of local eateries, as well as consumer feedback, photos, and ratings. The most significant advantage over Google Maps is that the menu listing for Maps has yet to begin. People also like Zomato as a restaurant discovery platform.

#### **SWOC ANALYSIS OF ZOMATO**

The most widely applied technique for monitoring and evaluating a company's overall competitive role and climate is SWOC Analysis. Its main goal is to assess options for producing a company business plans in accordance the organization's resources and skills with the needs of the environment in which it operates..Businesses utilise the SWOC framework to assess their companies, competition's, and products' Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges. SWOC is a comprehensive examination of the industry's operating environment that aids in the projection of many aspects of the environment as well as their incorporation into the organization's decision-making mechanism.

**Strengths**

Zomato has the following Strengths:

- 1) Customers identify Zomato as a 'Specialty Product' that focuses solely on foodstuffs and restaurants.
- 2) Customers have a high level of brand awareness, and it is rated as the top product on their minds.
- 3) With over 1.6 million restaurant members, they have a global presence in 25 countries.
- 4) With over 1250 skilled and devoted individuals operating under its roof, it has advanced and updated technologies.
- 5) It has a simple and easy-to-use interface. It pursues an aggressive and innovative marketing strategy.
- 6) Brand has received various accolades and awards. They have a popular website called [www.zomato.com](http://www.zomato.com), which receives millions of visitors each month. More than Six million people have downloaded the mobile app around the world. The content of the mobile app is updated on a regular basis, which encourages repeat purchases from loyal customers.

**Weakness**

Zomato has the following weaknesses:

1. Search engine competitiveness and rivalry applications indicate that growth will be limited. Rapid expansion leaves you vulnerable to tainted content.
2. There is a lack of training for the employees in maintaining a high standard of meal delivery. In remote places, service is limited.

The behavioural risk derives from online merchants that have the capacity to act opportunistically by defrauding clients who place personal orders over the internet, as well as the government's failure to properly track all online transactions. It includes product risks, psychological risks, and seller efficiency hazards. The Internet's dynamic existence, which is beyond of the control of online proprietors and customers, poses an environmental concern. It poses a financial risk as well as a threat to privacy.<sup>11</sup>

3. The inability to see or manage the product physically, as well as concerns about the processes of terms and conditions of food delivery and therefrom, refunds, and the dispersion of credit card number sharing through the Internet, are all perceived as disadvantage.<sup>12</sup>

4. Online food delivery services may reduce home cooking, which may have an impact on clients' overall dietary efficiency.

#### Opportunity

The opportunities in Zomato are as follows:

- 1) Prospect of expanding into new countries.
- 2) More semi-urban and rural areas will be covered.
- 3) With the use of an increasing number of smartphones, internet penetration has increased.
- 4) The rapid advancement of technology and the provision of a more user-friendly interface.

#### Challenges

Zomato has the following challenges to face:

1. Competition from other food aggregators is fierce.
2. Defending user data against cyber-attacks
3. As a result of the government's lack of defined rules and regulations, the business model is prone to change as government policies change.
4. Other players can readily copy the business model, which will have a long-term impact on the company.
5. When online customers are dissatisfied, they quickly migrate to competitors since the options are plentiful and switching costs are low. As a result, customer retention is a challenge for all organisations operating online, necessitating additional work and tactics to provide higher levels of customer satisfaction<sup>13</sup>.
6. Online meal delivery service providers must ensure that the food arrives in a reasonable amount of time, and the lead time should be as low as possible to discourage customers from using alternative delivery methods<sup>14</sup>.

#### Competitive Edge over Other Brands

- 1) It makes extensive use of numerous marketing tactics, including SEO and SEM. Additionally, offline tactics such as publicity for out-of-home and business-to-business are used, as well as word-of-mouth.
- 2) It also uses TV advertising on occasion during peak seasons of activity, such as Diwali, New Year, Festivals, and so on.
- 3) Synthetic version of its parent restaurant-finder service, with massive head starts and a substantial client base, as well as

solid market positioning and annual sales growth of 210 percent.<sup>15</sup>

- 4) It provides a user-friendly international mobile application for Google Android, Windows Phone, IOS, and Blackberry smartphones. It started advertising on its mobile apps, which has been aided by the increased traffic on those apps.
- 5) It focuses on digital marketing methods to attract new customers. It has also used other tools in its marketing, such as coupons, price reductions, and recommendations, in addition to phone calls and direct mail. Zomato employs a large field sales crew. The ZOMANS, as the ZOMANS Members are known, work with business owners to sell ad space in a non-technical manner so that people who aren't tech-savvy may become aware of what's available and customers can choose from a variety of options.

#### Findings

1. Ease of use, utility, advancement, trust, and external influence are all elements that influence internet users' attitudes regarding online food ordering.
2. Large and small restaurants alike complain that they are being pushed to adopt terms and conditions that benefit the aggregators. This entails funding a big portion of the savings solely through the aggregators' fleet distribution, a significant reduction in meal preparation time, and complete lack of transparency about how in-app suggestions work and what businesses need do to get recommended more frequently.
3. There are a few considerations to consider when it comes to client information; some restaurant owners claim that a few prominent aggregators refuse to reveal information about who their customers are. In such circumstances, the aggregator builds a vast database of client dining preferences and even expands its own business, which restaurants may view as a conflict of interest.
4. Individuals who are unfamiliar with the technology or who are fearful of the technology may face difficulties. These obstacles would have a direct influence on consumer satisfaction and adoption of the online meal ordering system, since customers may be hesitant to place orders over the internet. People who like to

communicate their opinions to employees would also be hesitant to use the self-serving online meal ordering service. To maintain the ordering system's consistency, restaurants should engage with specialists to guarantee that the platform is accessible and functions properly consistently.

### **Managerial Implications**

- 1) It does not have a wide reach in rural areas. With more and more technical channels and opening up, the business needs to harness it through aggressive advertising.
- 2) Some websites use a deceptive review technique to deceive customers. As a result, Zomato needs to use a reward-based method to verify the legitimacy of such reviews.
- 3) Zomato must continue to innovate by offering new features such as a virtual restaurant tour. It should include live recordings and video shots from restaurants and cafes, especially if there are good musicians performing. The brand should exploit its most popular attributes to attract new customers.

### **Conclusion**

Zomato's Digital Marketing Strategy will have to continuously evolving in order to keep up with current trends. They need to come up with new strategies to pique the interest of their customers. Right now, they're doing a fantastic job. They will make more money if they continue to work hard on it. Zomato needs to be more dynamic in order to compete with other online food delivery services, making fast modifications in response to customer needs.

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## **Predicting The Effect of IPO Listing Firm Factors on Underwriter Choice Using General Linear Model and Neural Networks: A Comparative Analysis**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this research is to investigate the influence of firm age, issue size, and post-issue promoter holdings of underpriced IPOs on their choice of investment banks, as evaluated by "investment banker prestige." This study examines underpriced initial public offerings (IPOs) that were listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) in India between 1999 and 2020. During the sample period, 584 IPOs were issued, with 384 of them being underpriced. The study finds that artificial neural network models outperform linear models in forecasting this influence by listing firm variables on their choice of investment banks. This study discovers that the issue size of a listing firm's initial public offering (IPO) issue has a considerable impact on their choice of investment banks while firm age and post-issue promoter holding had no such impact.

**Keywords:** IPO underpricing, investment bank prestige, artificial neural network, GLM

### **Introduction**

An Initial Public Offering (IPO) is an option for a private company to generate funds from the stock market for a variety of reasons, including acquisitions, market expansion, and investment in capital-intensive projects. Investment bank(s) serves as a conduit between the listed company and regulatory organisations such as the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Underwriting, marketing, monitoring all legal processes, and working with the listing firm to calibrate the offer price are all important roles that investment banks perform. An investment bank may function independently with a listing firm or as part of a syndicate of banks. A strategic relationship is established with other financial institutions in order to pool the risk associated with underwriting an issuance. An incorrectly priced (overpriced) IPO receives an insufficient response from investors, resulting in a surplus that the underwriter must purchase from the issuing firm. Regardless of whether a company has worked with an investment bank or a syndicate, IPOs are underpriced for a variety of reasons, resulting in first-day gains on secondary market listings. According to Logue, Rogalski, Seward, and Foster-Johnson (2002), pre-market activities of underwriters play a critical role in pricing new issues and certifying the issue and the issuer. However, the impact of underwriters on the offer price is contradictory. According to studies such as Chemmanur and Fulghieri (1994), Carter,

Dark, and Singh (1998), and Logue et al. (2002), the better the reputation of underwriters, the less underpricing there is. According to Mahatidana and Irni (2017), there is an inverse relationship between underwriter and auditor reputation and the level of underpricing.

On the other hand, studies such as Khurshed, Paleari, Pande and Vismara (2008); Dhamija and Arora (2017a) find either insufficient evidence or no correlation between the underwriters' reputation and underpricing. It becomes critical for a listing company to select the appropriate investment bank(s) to guarantee that the issue price reflects the company's core attributes. This study examines the effect of a listed firm's issue size, firm age, and post-issue promoter holdings (PIPH) on their choice of investment bank. A large issue size, for example, would need the involvement of top-tier underwriters. On the other hand, because there is less information asymmetry, older firms would not need to retain highly ranked underwriters. A total of 584 initial public offerings were listed (excluding SME issues and follow-on public offerings) on the NSE throughout the research period between 1999 and 2020. The capital raised in 200 initial public offerings was either overpriced or properly priced, but the equity raised in 384 initial public offerings was underpriced. This study examines a novel approach to the generalised linear model (GLM) and attempts to establish a relationship between company



age, issue size, PIPH, and bankers' prestige by using a back-propagation artificial neural network (BP-ANN) predictive model. The purpose of this research is to determine how investment bank selection is influenced by criteria such as the listed firm's age, issue size, and PIPH. This particular research study differs from past studies that focus on underpriced IPOs since (1) the study focuses on the investment bank choices made by listing firms based on their firm factors such as firm age, issue size and PIPH, (2) the study period spans a substantial period of 22 years. The Indian markets during this period experienced various bull and bear phases. The presence of bull and bear markets during the study period potentially reduces the influence of any "market timing" by the underwriters on underpricing, and (3) most extant literature use methodologies such as regression, independent samples t-test, ARIMA etc. to determine reasons for underpricing. Given the presence of noisy data and absence of any correlation among examined variables, this study utilises artificial neural network models to determine firm factors that are considered important by listing firms in their choice of investment banks. This study is further arranged as follows. A literature review follows the introduction in Section 2, the testable hypothesis in Section 3, data and methodology in Section 4, empirical analysis in Section 5. Lastly, the summary and conclusions are covered in Section 6.

### **Literature Review**

There is abundant literature on the impact of underwriter reputation on IPO underpricing. McDonald and Fisher (1972) discovered that underwriters' initial returns were statistically varied. Underpricing is higher in the case of sub-standard underwriters, according to studies by Neuberger and La Chapelle (1983); Carter and Manaster (1990); Megginson and Weiss (1991); Chemmanur & Fulghieri (1994); Carter, Dark, and Singh (1998); Logue et al. (2002). Reduced underpricing is due to the fact that high-quality underwriters can better adjust prices before the offer date, resulting in more capital raised for the issuer and less underpricing. More importantly, engaging the most prestigious underwriter's benefits IPO issuing firms. We now discuss previous literature findings on issue size, firm age, and post-issue promoter holding and how these may play a role in selecting underwriters.

According to Megginson and Weiss (1991) and Ljungqvist and Wilhelm (2003), there is an inverse relationship between the age of the listing firm and underpricing caused by reduced information asymmetry in older seasoned firms. However, Sahoo and Rajib (2010) discover a weak positive relationship between the age of listing firms and underpricing. Ljungqvist and Wilhelm (2003) conducted a significant study on IPO pricing on relatively small firms during the dot-com bubble. The authors also found that internet stocks had the highest first-day returns during the dot-com era. The authors discover that underpricing is inversely related to the age of the issuing firm, implying that syndicates must gather more information from potential investors during the book-building phase in order to change the offer price. From the findings of Megginson and Weiss (1991) and Ljungqvist and Wilhelm (2003), we anticipate that older firms, given the low information asymmetry, would not need to retain investment banks of high repute to market the issue, thus reduce the extent of underpricing. However, based on the study by Ljungqvist and Wilhelm (2003), it would seem that unseasoned firms would need to retain prestigious underwriters to reduce the extent of underpricing. Siguianto & Wijaya (2016), in their study on the Indonesian Markets, find that age has no impact on initial returns. Their study implies that age is not an important factor for underwriters. This study will determine if firm age plays an important factor in choosing an investment bank by examining their influence on "Investment Banker Prestige (IBP)", which is discussed later in the methodology section. Smaller issue size listings are subject to underpricing, according to research by Bae and Levy (1990) and Sinha and Madhusoodanan (2004). In their study, Bae and Levy (1990) discover that (a) the more underwriters to an issue, the lower the underpricing, and (b) the larger the offered issue size, the higher the underpricing. In their study of Chinese Class-A shares, Mok and Hui (1998) discover that a smaller IPO is riskier and underpriced more than one with a large issue size. Smaller issues are also severely underpriced, according to Sinha and Madhusoodanan (2004). To address issues with subscription on larger issue sizes, we anticipate that listing firms will retain the services of prestigious underwriters to reduce

the extent of underpricing. One way to signal the prospects of the issuing firm to the investor community is by retaining equity, due to which fewer shares are issued to the investors resulting in lesser liquidity in the markets, thus raising the price post-issuance. The decrease in liquidity has been documented in the Sarin, Shastri and Shastri (1996) study. Similar findings are documented in the study by Brennan and Franks (1997). The authors find that PIPH, coupled with underpricing, dilute majority holding amongst investors and signal the firm's growth prospects. Sahoo and Rajib (2010) find a positive correlation between equity retention by promoters and underpricing. What this means is that listing firms with a high PIPH would need to employ less prestigious underwriters. This study seeks to find out if PIPH is an influencing factor in their choice of underwriters. When it comes to financial market and the difficulties with noisy data, artificial neural networks (ANNs) are being researched as a possible solution. According to Jain and Nag (1995), a neural network model can outperform investment bankers when it comes to IPO pricing. An initial public offering's first-day return can be predicted using neural network models rather than linear regression models, according to a study by Robertson, Golden, Runger, and Wasil (1998). A neural network technique combined with fundamental accounting variables is more accurate than linear ARIMA forecasting models, according to Zhang, Cao, and Schniederjans (2004). Neural networks may recognise patterns or trends in financial data when used to the prediction of bank failures by Nur Ozkan-Gunay & Ozkan (2007). Enyindah (2016) created an interest rate forecasting neural network application to see if artificial neural networks could accurately estimate interest rates with the least amount of error (measured as a mean square error).

### **1. Testable Hypothesis**

The hypothesis being tested to test the influence of listing firm factors on their choice of investment bank(s) is

**H<sub>0</sub>:** Firm age and syndicate prestige are negatively correlated; that is, more mature firms retained the services of less prestigious banks.

**H<sub>A</sub>:** There is no correlation between firm age and syndicate prestige.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** Issue size on offer and syndicate prestige are positively correlated; that is, IPO firms with a significant issue size retained the services of more prestigious banks

**H<sub>A</sub>:** There is no correlation between the IPO issue size and syndicate prestige.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is a negative relationship between post-issue promoter holdings (PIPH) and underwriter prestige. Firms with a significant PIPH should have retained less prestigious underwriters.

**H<sub>A</sub>:** There is a positive relationship between PIPH and underwriter prestige.

### **2. Data and methodology**

Underpriced IPOs listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) between 1999 and 2020 are under study. During this sample period, 584 IPOs were issued, out of which 384 IPO issues were underpriced. Access to listing information in addition to historical price data for every IPO issue is obtained from the Prime database. This study excludes SME IPOs due to their increased undervaluation (see Dhamija and Arora, 2017b; Karla and Kansara, 2017; Bhattacharya 2017). Also, SEOs are omitted because they influence average underpricing (see Cai, Ramchand and Warga, 2004; Kim, 2005). "Investment Banker Prestige (IBP)" is one of the measures required by this study. This metric is discussed in works by Hayes (1971), Johnson and Miller (1988), Carter and Manaster (1990), Megginson and Weiss (1991). (1991). The approaches used to measure underwriter prestige are different, although there is a fair degree of correlation in findings by Carter and Manaster (1990) and Megginson and Weiss (1991). A definitive study by Carter, Dark, and Singh (1998) compares the effectiveness of measuring initial returns using Johnson and Miller (1988); Carter and Manaster (1990); Megginson and Weiss (1991) models. The study finds that Carter and Manaster (1990) underwriter reputation proxy has relatively greater explanatory power.

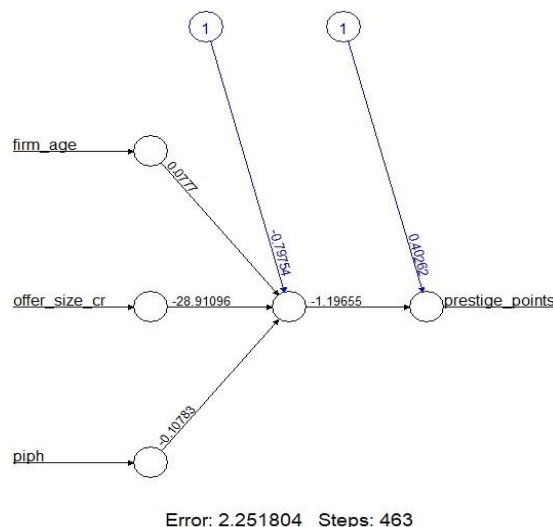
The study calculates investment banks' prestige points in three steps. The first step is to obtain investment banker rankings from the Prime Database, which ranks each investment bank according to the proportion of the issue sizes managed by the firm every year. The second stage calculates each IPO's total rank value points depending on the issue's manager(s) and the previous step's rank. Example: An investment bank that leads the

market share handled for initial public offerings obtains 10 rank value points; second place gets 9, third place gets 8, and so on. A bank ranked 11-15 receives 0.50 rank value points. Banks with an annual rank value of 16 to 20 receive 0.25 rank value points. Banks ranking higher than 20 receive a 0.125 rank value. To calculate the “Investment Banker Prestige (IBP), also referred as prestige points, all banks involved in the underwriting of each IPO are totaled together. If three investments banks in a syndicate are ranked 1, 4, and 7 in the Prime Database, their total IBP is 21 (10+7+4). BP-ANNs are computer constructs designed to mimic the human biological nervous system. ANN structures are useful when dealing with nonlinear and fuzzy problems. Business and finance have also used neural network models strategically. Due to their efficiency and robustness, BP-ANN structures have proven to be highly popular for analysis. Metric models are another option, however, due to their reliance on sound assumptions, they are particularly susceptible to specification errors. In contrast to parametric models, techniques based on BP-

**Figure I:** Neural Network prediction model using one hidden layer

This study uses explanatory variables (independent variables) to predict the syndicate prestige points (dependant variables) using a general linear regression model (GLM) as well as an artificial neural network (ANN) model. The black lines in Figure I demonstrate the relationships between firm age, offer size, PIPH, and IBP, as well as the associated weights. The black lines (with circled numbers) denote the extra bias term (comparable to an intercept) at each phase. Compounded by the fact that the net is a black box, little information about the fitting, weights, or model can be provided. To solve this problem, this study compares the MSEs of the GLM and BP-ANN models. The train and test sets are created in a 75:25 ratio from the data, meaning that they are composed of 288 and 96 underpriced initial public offerings, respectively. Cross-validation tests are an effective method for determining the robustness of BP-ANN prediction models. The data is then split randomly (90:10) to form **Firm Age (Age):** Older companies have a far longer track record and are much more mature. Age is the number of years between incorporation and listing. We predict a negative association between IPO listing firms age and investment banker prestige.

ANNs do not need the creation of a functional relationship between the dependent and independent variables. They are resistant to specification errors since they are not forced to assume log-normality. After scanning the data, BP-ANN determines the internal relationships of the variables, making them highly adaptive constructs. ANN models are capable of processing massive volumes of noisy data, especially those with correlated variables, which are frequently encountered in financial applications. The mean squared error (MSE) measures how well our predictions fit the data. The data are normalised using min-max and scaled using neural networks in the range [0,1]. BP-ANN is a buried layer neural network approach. For most uses, one hidden layer is adequate. To find the combination with the fewest total squared errors, this study evaluated many combinations using one or more hidden layers. This study only uses one hidden layer due to the lack of effect of two or more layers. These findings are similar to those proposed by Dutta et al. (1992) and Salchenberger, Cinar, and Lash (1992).



train-test splits, and the process is repeated K times to determine the average MSE of the cross-validation test. To evaluate the determinants of listing firm factors for the GLM and ANN models, the following explanatory variables were selected.

**Issue Size:** The issue size refers to the amount of capital that the issuing company is seeking to raise through the IPO. Additionally, it shows the amount of money that an issuer anticipates investing in future and maybe ongoing projects. We foresee an increase in

investment banker prestige as the issue size of **Post-Issue Promoter Holdings (PIPH)**: To prospective investors, PIPH serve as a barometer of ownership concentration. Additionally, it reflects the company's future

$$SPP = \alpha + \beta_1(Age) + \beta_2(Issue\ Size) + \beta_3(PIPH) + \varepsilon \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

where:

SPP= Syndicate Prestige Points, the explained variable;

Age, Issue Size, PIPH = the explanatory variables;

$\beta_1 \dots \beta_3$  = model parameters; where it is assumed that  $\beta_1 < 0, \beta_2 > 0, \beta_3 < 0$

$\alpha$  = Constant,

$\varepsilon$  = specification error, unknown (the difference between the true and the specified model)

Hidden layers complicate determining the relevance of independent factors in relation to the output variable in artificial neural networks. Yoon, Swales Jr., and Margavio (1993) created a technique that circumvents

$$RS_{ji} = \frac{\sum(w_{ki} * U_{jk})}{(\sum ABS\{w_{ki} * U_{jk}\})} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

where  $RS_{ji}$  is the relative strength between the  $i^{th}$  input and the  $j^{th}$  output variables,  $W$ , is the weight between the  $k^{th}$  hidden unit and the  $i^{th}$

the offering increases.

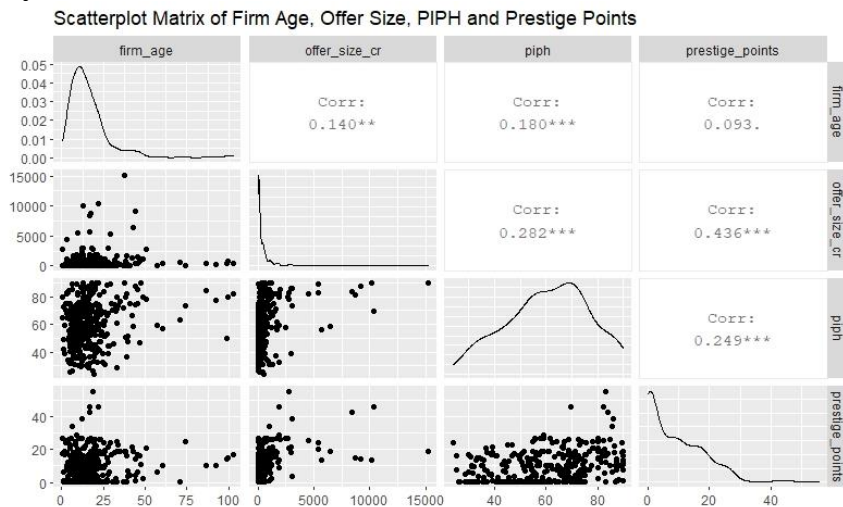
growth potential. We anticipate that PIPH and investment banker prestige will have a negative association.

The regression equation is defined by

this issue and aids in calculating the influence of each input variable. With one hidden layer assumed, the impact of each input variable is estimated appropriately using Equation 2, as shown below.

input unit and  $U_{jk}$  is the weight between the  $j^{th}$  output unit, and the  $k^{th}$  hidden unit.

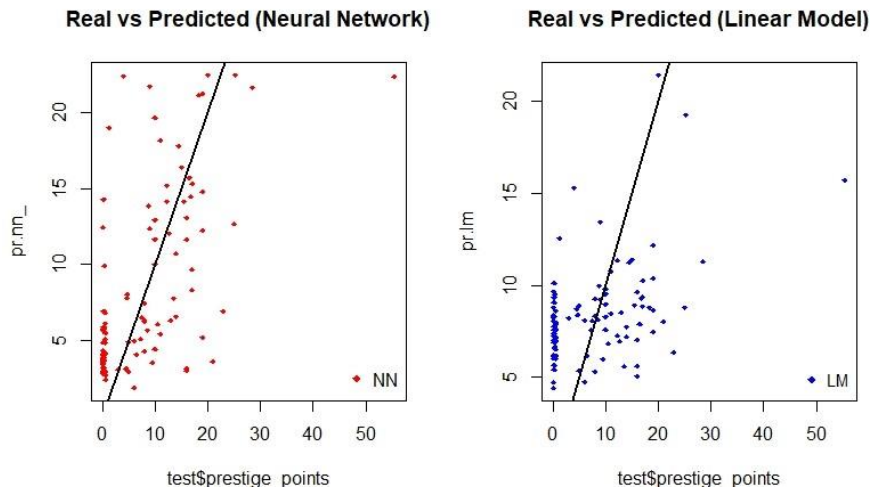
**Empirical Analysis**



**Fig II:** Scatterplot matrix of variables.

As indicated in Figure II, there is no linear relationship between investment banker prestige (the dependent variable) and the firm's age, offer size, or PIPH (independent variables). We are not concerned with multicollinearity in this study since we utilise generalised linear regression (GLM) and a neural network model. The mean square error (MSE) figures for the GLM and BP-ANN models provide a realistic assessment of their

efficiency. Additionally, a cross-validation test is used to establish the average MSE for robustness of the BP-ANN model. The MSE for the GLM model is 71.95. After splitting the data into train and test sets, the train data set is used to train the neural network model. After training, the model is evaluated using the trained BP-ANN model. The BP-ANN model has a mean square error of 50.20, showing that it fits the data better than the GLM model.



*Source: Author Computed*

Figure III: Comparison of predicted values using BP-ANN & linear models.

Figure III illustrates a visual technique for evaluating the ANN and linear model's performance on the test set. A visual examination of the plot reveals that the neural network's predictions are (on average) more

constrained around the line (perfect alignment with the line indicates an MSE of 0 and hence an ideal perfect forecast) than the linear model's predictions.

**Table I: Relative Strength of IPO firm factors using BP-ANN**

Variable	Relative Strength
Firm Age	-0.0098
Offer Size (Cr.)	0.9877
PIPH	0.0026

Source: Computed from Equation 2.

According to the results of the BP-ANN model in Table I, firm age is a negative predictor of prestige points, but offer size and PIPH are positive predictors. The offer size has the greatest relative strength in this model, implying that listing corporations with significantly large issue sizes chose reputable investment bankers. The estimated K-fold cross-validation prediction error for generalised linear models is 71.95, while the estimated K-fold cross-validation prediction error for neural network models is 50.20. The findings indicate that the BP-ANN model outperforms the GLM in predicting the relationship between syndicate prestige and listing firm factors such as firm age, issue size,

### 3. Summary and conclusion

This study is interesting because it examines the effect of listing firm variables on their choice of bank syndicates, as measured by prestige points, using a sample of 384 under-priced initial public offerings (IPOs) listed on India's National Stock Exchange between 1999 and 2020. While this study does not investigate the impact of firm age, issue size,

and PIPH. Although negative, the relative strength of firm age on investment banking prestige is essentially non-existent. As a result, we reject the null hypothesis regarding firm age because there is very little clear evidence that firm age affects investment bank selection. As indicated by the very substantial relative strength value, the listed firms' offer size is critical in selecting a syndicate bank(s). As a result, we accept the null hypothesis concerning issue size. Finally, the relative strength of PIPH, albeit moderately positive, has no effect on investment banking prestige, demonstrating no conclusive evidence. As a result, we reject the null hypothesis concerning post-issue promoter holding.

or post-issue promoter holdings on underpricing, it does investigate the impact of these factors on the choice of investment banks by the firms under consideration in the listing. This study discovered that the size of a listed firm's initial public offering (IPO) significantly impacts their choice of investment banks using an artificial neural network model. In contrast, firm age and post-issue promoter holding had

no such impact. In doing so, this study discovers that artificial neural network models outperform linear models in predicting trends based on historical data. Another conclusion we can arrive at is that in the Indian IPO markets, the listing firms mitigate their risk in managing IPOs with large issue sizes by employing reputable investment banks. However, the presence of reputable

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## **EFFECTIVENESS OF BLENDED LEARNING IN LEARNING MATHEMATICS AT STANDARD NINTH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Blended Learning Method is an innovative teaching method to combine the conventional classroom and technology use where students are actively engaged. Because of the following characteristics Blended Learning Method is used. It combines conventional method with technology enhanced learning. It adds new emerging open online resources and free tools. It also combines many teaching methods like team teaching, discussion, demonstration, project, and case study methods. These learning activities engage students and increases their motivation level. Blended Learning Method gives learners and teachers an environment to learn and teach more effectively. Learners can select the best activities to suit their own pace, learning style and level, as well as time and place. Learners can be more independent and self-reliant in their own learning.

Keywords: Blended Learning, OECD, Learning mathematics, Conventional method.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Education is a lifelong process which brings behavioral changes throughout life. The maximum result of any education is to bring changes in individuals and to the society. Therefore, education is considered as the essential tool for the development of an individual. The present study is focused to find out the impact of Blended Learning in Learning Mathematics at Standard Ninth among the selected students of Three types of School Education and the study endeavors to find out the problem of students- in scoring more marks using the conventional strategies. Failure of the conventional strategies was identified through the opinionnaire collected from the teachers, those who are handling mathematics. Teacher should analyze the need for and importance of the technology to a particular content and appropriately integrate that to the classroom then it will be enhancing students learning experience. Therefore, both the conventional method of teaching and technology enhanced learning are facing limitation, so it is good to combine both the methods which leads to Blended Learning method.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM**

The goal of teacher education could be attained when student teachers think critically, reflect and analyze their own learning process. This in turn ensures maximum learning. To

achieve maximum learning outcomes there is a need of innovation in teacher education. The OECD innovation strategy states that teaching quality is especially important for improving educational outcomes (OECD; 2010c). So quality teaching is possible by integrating innovative teaching strategy. Blended learning method is considered as an innovative teaching strategy which combines both conventional and online classroom where technology is integrated to enhance learning outcomes. The integration of technology with teaching plays a major role in transforming the educational system from a teacher centered into rich student-centered interactive environment. Integration of technology in the conventional classroom improves the active engagement of students in teaching and learning environment. In conventional classroom instructions are explained in a clear and well-structured manner which was supportive and promotes deep reflections among student teachers. Both the classrooms separately have limitations like active engagement of students with the support of teachers. Active engagement of Student teachers in teaching and learning process is the main goal of Blended Learning method which provides the most efficient and effective learning. This results in socially supported, constructive learning experiences which is considered significant in Blended Learning.



**GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the effectiveness of Blended Learning of teaching on achievement in Learning mathematics of Ninth standard.

**HYPOTHESES**

1. There is no mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Control groups and Post-test of Control groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth.
2. There is no mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Experimental groups and Post-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth.
3. There is no mean score significant difference between Post-test of Control groups and Post-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth
4. There is no mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Control

2. To qualitatively analyze the effectiveness of Blended Learning Method on improving the academic achievement and pedagogical practices of student of Ninth standard.

groups and Pre-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth.

**METHODOLOGY**

The researcher selected three types of schools for conducting the study One hundred and eighty students were selected from three types of Schools in equal strength of both control groups and experimental groups (180) in the study.

**STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES:**

't'- test used for analyzing and finding the result of the present study.

**HYPOTHESIS: 1**

There is no mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Control groups and Post-test of Control groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth

**Table 1: Means score difference between Pre-test of Control groups and Post-test of Control groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth**

Variable	Test	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-value	Level of significance (at 0.05 level)
Group	Pre-test of Control Groups	90	17.47	6.541	178	<b>0.11</b>	<b>Not Significant</b>
	Post-test of Control Groups	90	17.51	5.222			

The table 1, shows the calculated t-value between Pre-test of control group and Post-test of control group is **0.11** less than table value 1.98. The null hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level.

**HYPOTHESIS: 2**

There is no mean score significant difference between Pre-test of

Hence, there is no mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Control groups and Post-test of Control groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth.

Experimental groups and Post-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth.

**Table 2: Means score difference between Pre-test of Experimental groups and Post-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth.**

Variable	Test	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-value	Level of significance (at 0.05 level)
Group	Pre-test of Experimental Groups	90	17.65	5.994	178	<b>10.02</b>	<b>Significant</b>
	Post-test of Experimental Groups	90	22.91	8.947			

The table 2, shows the calculated t-value between Pre-test of Experimental Groups and Post-test of Experimental Groups is **10.02** greater than table value 1.98. The null hypothesis is rejected at **HYPOTHESIS: 3**

There is no mean score significant difference between Post-test of Control groups and Post-

0.05 level. Hence, there is a mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Experimental groups and Post-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth. test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth

**Table 3: Means score difference between Post-test of Control groups and Post-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth**

Variable	Test	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-value	Level of significance (at 0.05 level)
Group	Post-test of Control groups	90	17.51	5.222	178	<b>8.51</b>	<b>Significant</b>
	Post-test of Experimental groups	90	22.91	8.947			

The table 3, shows the calculated t-value between Post-test of Control groups and Post-test of Experimental groups is **8.51** greater than table value 1.98. The null hypothesis is rejected at 0.05 level. Hence, there is a mean **HYPOTHESIS: 4**

There is no mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Control groups and Pre-

score significant difference between Post-test of Control groups and Post-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth.

test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth

**Table 4: Means score significant difference between Pre-test of Control groups and Pre-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth**

Variable	Test	N	Mean	SD	Df	t-value	Level of significance (at 0.05 level)
Group	Pre-test of Control groups	90	17.47	6.541	178	<b>1.35</b>	<b>Not Significant</b>
	Pre-test of Experimental groups	90	17.65	5.994			

The table 4, shows the calculated t-value between Pre-test of control group and Post-test of control group is **1.35** less than table value 1.98. The null hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level.

**FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

1. There is no mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Control groups and Post-test of Control groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth
2. There is a mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Experimental groups and Post-test of Experimental groups in

Hence, there is no mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Control groups and Pre-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth.

- achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth.
3. There is a mean score significant difference between Post-test of Control groups and Post-test of Experimental groups in achievement of learning mathematics at standard Ninth
4. There is no mean score significant difference between Pre-test of Control groups and Pre-test of Experimental

groups in achievement of learning

### **CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY:**

Education is not only a mean for the acquisition of erudition and skills, but additionally it signifies the development of habits, postures, and skills to enable an individual to lead a total and worthwhile life. The individual and convivial values of Edification are accomplished through the process of Education. The Educational Objectives and goals are realized through the curriculum transaction in the classrooms. The new approaches and techniques which are both learner and social oriented are needed. The National Policy on Education (2020) highlights the need for incorporating new approaches and new techniques to develop values among the learners and ensure Quality in Education. In this context, Blended learning approach aims to enhancing intellectual, social, and psychological needs of learners. No doubt, this approach provides maximum

mathematics at standard Ninth opportunities to the learners to acquire the desired knowledge in a perfect way.

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## **A STUDY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS E-TEACHING AMONG GOVT-AIDED SCHOOL TEACHERS**

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### **Abstract**

Technological advancements have changed many traditional methods of teaching-learning process into a more dynamic and forward looking concept. E-teaching is one such new concept in the field of education. In order to enhance the success of e-teaching, teachers must fulfill several non trivial conditions. Hence it is necessary for a teacher to have certain level of proficiency in the concept of e-teaching. The present study was under taken to investigate the study on attitude towards e- teaching among Government Aided school teachers. The sample of the study comprised of 150 Government Aided school teachers who were selected through random sampling technique to measure attitude towards e- teaching. A questionnaire on attitude towards e- teaching with seven factors i) Technology ii) e-teaching iii) Training and development iv) Learning environment v) heterogeneous group vi) Student management vii) Infrastructure was developed by the investigator. The findings of the study revealed that i) There is no significant difference in the attitude towards e-teaching between the Government Aided school teachers based on their qualification. ii) There is a significant difference in the attitude towards e-teaching between the arts and science Government Aided school teachers for the factors technology, student management, training and development iii) There is no significance difference in the attitude towards e-teaching between rural Government Aided school teachers and urban Govt.Aided school teachers. The present study has revealed that there is a high level of attitude towards e-teaching among Government Aided school teachers

### **Introduction**

Arrival of computer and internet in the field of education has changed the procedure and pattern of education. Now education knocks at the door of student or learners. Technological advancements have changed many traditional methods of teaching-learning process into a more dynamic and forward looking concept. Thus e-teaching is one such new concept in the field of education. In order to enhance the success of e-teaching teachers must fulfill several non trivial conditions. Hence it is necessary for a teacher to have certain level of proficiency in the concept of e-teaching. In the present study the researcher has made an attempt to study the attitude of Government teachers towards e-teaching. During the past few years a revolution has taken place in the teaching learning process of education. Technology plays a significant role on imparting education at all level i.e., from primary to higher. Now a day the alphabet "e" being attached has become more popular with relative ease, "e" has been attached to activities like real estate, retailing banking, entertainment and now in education. The "e" transfer electronic and it

relates to the use of internet to undertake wide range of activities. As we become more familiar with a language of the internet refined how it pervades our daily lives in the dot.com age. Educators are now beginning to hear terms like e-teaching, e-learning and e-education as it subtly becomes a part of our regular vocabulary.

### **Significance of the study**

The explosions of ICT development have a great impact in the application of different technology and electronic media in the teaching learning process with the advancement of science and technology. Teachers have started to supplement their teaching with new technologies. A wide range of technologies are available today for the teachers, through which they could impart instruction to students. Both central and State government have formulated many schemes and programmed to popularize the utilization of ICT among school teachers. As a result of this concept like smart class room, virtual classroom, digital library, electronic community and multimedia learning are gaining the attention of teaching community. All these innovations in the field of

educational technology have contributed to the birth of a new concept called e- teaching. The purpose of the study is to analyze the attitude

**Objectives:**

**Hypothesis:**

1. There will be a significant mean score difference in the attitude towards e-teaching between the rural and urban Government Aided school teachers.
2. There will be a significant mean score difference in attitude towards e-teaching

**Methodology**

Survey method was adopted to collect the data. Attitude towards e- teaching schedule was prepared by investigator under the seven factors technology, e-teaching, training and development, learning environment, heterogeneous group, student management and infrastructure. 150 government aided school teachers were used as samples to collect the data. The obtained data were subjected to necessary statistical computation.

**Statistical Techniques:**

**Table 0.1      shows the mean score difference between the rural and urban Government aided school teachers**

Factors	Variable (LOCALITY)	N	M	SD	df	't'	LS
Technology	RURAL	52	19.83	2.833	148	0.23	NS
	URBAN	98	19.71	2.781			
E teaching	RURAL	52	20.02	3.058	148	1.43	NS
	URBAN	98	20.77	3.011			
Training and development	RURAL	52	21.35	3.307	148	0.25	NS
	URBAN	98	21.20	3.162			
Learning environment	RURAL	52	20.21	3.310	148	0.01	NS
	URBAN	98	20.20	3.146			
Heterogeneous group	RURAL	52	20.33	3.417	148	0.39	NS
	URBAN	98	20.11	2.991			
Student management	RURAL	52	17.42	2.118	148	2.24	S
	URBAN	98	16.61	2.104			
Infrastructure	RURAL	52	21.06	2.906	148	0.34	NS
	URBAN	98	20.89	2.802			

**\*NS Not Significant at 0.05 levels**

**\*S      Significant at 0.05 levels**

**LS      Level of Significance**

Accounting to the table t-value is not statistically significant at 0.05 levels for all the factors except student management. Hence the hypothesis is rejected for all the factors except

towards e-teaching among government Aided school teachers.

To study the attitude towards e-teaching among Government Aided school teachers.

between the UG and PG Government Aided school teachers.

3. There will be a significant mean score difference in attitude towards e-teaching between Arts and Science Government Aided school teachers.

Thus the collected data were screened and scrutinized by the investigator. After screening ,the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation) and the test of significance t-test were employed for testing the hypotheses to arrive the meaningful conclusion.

**Hypothesis-1**

There will be a significant mean score difference in attitude towards e-teaching between the rural and urban Government aided schoolteachers.

student management and it can be concluded that the locality difference of the Government aided school teachers does not influence their attitude towards e-teaching.

**Hypothesis-2**

There will be a significant mean score difference in attitude towards e-teaching

between the UG and PG Government aided school teachers

**Table 0.2** shows the mean score difference between the UG and PG Government aided school teachers

Factors	Variables Qualification	N	M	SD	df	't'	LS
Technology	UG	70	20.06	2.53	148	1.25	NS
	PG	80	19.49	2.98			
E teaching	UG	70	20.36	2.99	148	0.56	NS
	PG	80	20.64	3.08			
Training and development	UG	70	20.84	3.63	148	1.47	NS
	PG	80	21.61	2.74			
Learning and Environment	UG	70	20.29	3.47	148	0.28	NS
	PG	80	20.14	2.94			
Heterogeneous Group	UG	70	20.54	3.22	148	1.30	NS
	PG	80	19.88	3.04			
Student Management	UG	70	17.00	2.25	148	0.57	NS
	PG	80	16.80	2.04			
Infrastructure	UG	70	20.77	2.92	148	0.70	NS
	PG	80	21.10	2.75			

\*NS- Not Significant at 0.05 level

\*LS Level of Significance

According to the table the t-value is not statistically significant at 0.05 level for all the factors. Hence the hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that the Government aided school teachers qualification does not influence their attitude towards e-teaching.

**Hypothesis-3**

There will be a significant mean score difference in attitude towards e-teaching between the Arts and Science Government aided school teachers.

**Table 0.2** shows the mean score difference between the Arts and Science Government aided school teachers

Factors	Variables Arts and Science	N	M	SD	df	't'	LS
Technology	ARTS	86	19.24	2.902	148	2.64	S
	SCIENCE	64	20.44	2.494			
E-teaching	ARTS	86	20.27	2.867	148	1.11	NS
	SCIENCE	64	20.83	3.249			
Training and Development	ARTS	86	20.62	3.529	148	2.89	S
	SCIENCE	64	22.11	2.482			
Learning environment	ARTS	86	20.03	3.070	148	0.76	NS
	SCIENCE	64	20.44	3.361			
Heterogeneous group	ARTS	86	20.12	3.175	148	0.31	NS
	SCIENCE	64	20.28	3.104			
Student Management	ARTS	86	16.58	2.193	148	2.09	S
	SCIENCE	64	17.31	1.999			
infrastructure	ARTS	86	20.59	2.758	148	1.78	NS
	SCIENCE	64	21.42	2.877			

**\*NS- Not Significant at 0.05 level**

**\*S- Significant at 0.05 level**

**LS Level of Significance**

According to the table the t-value for the factors like significant at 0.05 level. Further it can be concluded technology, student management training and that, the variable art stream and science stream development is statistically significant at 0.05 level. Government aided school teacher's influence the Hence the hypothesis is accepted. The remaining factors technology, student management, training and factors like e-teaching, learning environment, development

**.Findings of the study:**

- There is no significant difference in attitude towards e-teaching between the rural and urban government aided school teachers except the factor student management.

heterogeneous group, infrastructure is not statistically

- There is no significant difference in attitude towards e-teaching between UG and PG government aided school teachers.

- There is significant difference in attitude towards e-teaching between the arts and science government aided school teacher only for the factors technology, student management, training and development.

**Conclusion of the study:**

1. The present study has revealed the fact that there is high level of attitude towards e-Teaching among government aided school teachers for the factors technology and student management. Hence the concept e-teaching should be included in the school education system.
2. One of the major benefits of e-teaching is saving time and money.

3. Rain or shine, the students do not have to leave their comfortable homes to receive tutoring.

4. Student can avail tutoring from any place where they have internet access, being it a school or public libraries. They can have a session at any time suitable to them.

5. E-teaching shall facilitate optimum utilization of ICT device by providing training to in-service teachers.

6. E-teaching shall be the platform for transacting an e-curriculum

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## **A Study on Green Marketing as a Tool for Sustainable Development in India**

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**Abstract:** In the recent times, societies have become more concerned with natural environment and increasingly conscious about eco-friendly products or green products and about their own safety and welfare which has led to the emergence of green practices, and it is in this scenario, that the concept of green marketing has gained worldwide significance. The ideas of green marketing such as designing of green products, implementing a green supply chain, packaging, pricing and advertising are beneficial to society and to environment as a whole. Environmental or green marketing is perceived to be a tool towards sustainable development as pollution levels are getting worse day by day, which will eventually lead to the perpetual deterioration of human life. Green marketing is a strategy that addresses the concern of promoting and preserving the natural environment which can benefit the firms as well as the consumers. The last decade has witnessed a dramatic increase in environmental degradation. This increase in ecological damage has had a profound effect on consumer behavior, due to which the green product market is expanding at a remarkable rate. The need of the hour is to promote and propagate new decisions and innovations which can lead to green marketing environment and also create a new marketing condition for the potential buyers.

**Keywords:** Green Practices, Green Products, Green Marketing, Sustainable Development. etc.

### **Introduction:**

Degradation of mother earth is happening rapidly and our land is turning into a concrete jungle. We all are facing severe environmental damage which affects one and all deeply. Efforts are being made globally to mitigate this phenomenon so that our future generations can thrive on. Since ecological issues influence all human activities, societies today have become more concerned with environmental management. It is in this regard that we confront terms such as “green marketing”, “green banking”, “go green” etc. This paper seeks to understand the concept and origin of green marketing and why it is important to implement it especially in today’s era, keeping in mind the needs of the future generations as well. The significance of green marketing relies on the very basic principle of economics: how to use the limited natural resources in order to maximize utility. Owing to scarcity of natural resources, firms must develop alternative ways of satisfying the unlimited wants of consumers. Many firms are beginning to realize that they are members of the wider community and therefore must behave in an environmentally responsible fashion. Green marketing looks at how marketing activities utilize these limited resources, while satisfying the wants of individuals and industry, as well as achieving the selling organization's goals.

### **Objective and Methodology:**

One of the biggest problems with the green marketing area is that there has been little attempt to academically examine environmental or green marketing. While some literature does exist, it comes from divergent perspectives. This paper attempts to throw light on the conceptual issues associated with green marketing. The present study is exploratory in nature to provide a clear guidance for empirical research. It is also descriptive where the focus is on fact finding investigation with adequate interpretation. For this purpose secondary data were collected. The secondary data were collected through newspapers, magazines, books, journals, conference proceedings, Government reports and websites.

### **Review of Previous Studies:**

**Prothero, A. (1998)** introduces several papers discussed in the July 1998 issue of 'Journal of Marketing Management' focusing on green marketing. This includes; a citation of the need to review existing literature on green marketing, an empirical study of United States and Australian marketing managers, a description of what a green alliance look like in practice in Great Britain, ecotourism and definitions of green marketing.

**Oyewole, P. (2001).** In his paper presents a conceptual link among green marketing, environmental justice, and industrial ecology.



It argues for greater awareness of environmental justice in the practice for green marketing. A research agenda is finally suggested to determine consumers' awareness of environmental justice, and their willingness to bear the costs associated with it.

**Prothero, A. & Fitchett, J.A. (2000)** argue that greater ecological enlightenment can be secured through capitalism by using the characteristics of commodity culture to further progress environmental goals. Marketing not only has the potential to contribute to the establishment of more sustainable forms of society but, as a principle agent in the operation and proliferation of commodity discourse, also has a considerable responsibility to do so.

**Kilbourne, W.E. (1998)** discusses the failure of green marketing to move beyond the limitations of the prevailing paradigm. The author identifies areas that must be examined for their effect in the marketing/environment relationship, namely economic, political and technological dimensions of the cultural frame of reference.

**Karna, J., Hansen, E. & Juslin, H. (2003)** interpret that proactive marketers are the most genuine group in implementing environmental marketing voluntarily and seeking competitive advantage through environmental friendliness. The results also give evidence that green values, environmental marketing strategies, structures and functions are logically connected to each other as hypothesized according to the model of environmental marketing used to guide this study.

**Donaldson (2005)** in his study realized in the Great Britain initially concluded that in general the ecological attitude of consumers changed positively. This study reported the strong faith of consumers in the known commercial brands and in the feeble behaviour referring to the "green" claims, which was the main cause behind the consuming failure to interpret their concerns beyond the environment in their behavior.

**Alsmadi (2007)** investigating the environmental behaviour of Jordanian consumers reveals a high level of environmental conscience. Unfortunately however this positive tendency and preference in the "green" products does not appear to have any effect on the final decision, obviously because these consumers have a stronger faith in the traditional products and a

small confidence in the green statements. The above obstacles are further strengthened by the lack of environmental conscience by a lot of enterprises and the existence of a large scale of prices for the same product, many of which included an impetuous estimate of environmental responsibility. The same phenomenon has been presented in other researches too (Ottman, 2004; Donaldson, 2005; Cleveland et al, 2005).

**Brahma, M. & Dande, R. (2008)**, The Economic Times, Mumbai, had an article which stated that, Green Ventures India is a subsidiary of New York based asset management firm Green Ventures International. The latter recently announced a \$300 million India focused fund aimed at renewable energy products and supporting trading in carbon credits.

**Sanjay K. Jain & Gurmeet Kaur (2004)** in their study environmentalism have fast emerged as a worldwide phenomenon. Business firms too have risen to the occasion and have started responding to environmental challenges by practicing green marketing strategies. Green consumerism has played a catalytic role in ushering corporate environmentalism and making business firms green marketing oriented. Based on the data collected through a field survey, the paper makes an assessment of the extent of environmental awareness, attitudes and behaviour prevalent among consumers in India.

#### **Concept of Green Marketing:**

Green marketing comprises all activities designed to satisfy human needs or wants, such that the satisfaction of those wants occurs, with minimal detrimental impact on the natural environment with growing awareness about the implications of global warming, non-biodegradable solid waste, harmful impact of pollutants etc. According to the American Marketing Association, green marketing is the marketing of products that are presumed to be environmentally safe. It is essentially a way to brand your marketing message in order to capture more of the market by appealing to people's desire to choose products and services that are better for the environment. Defining green marketing is not a simple task where several meanings intersect and contradict each other since it incorporates a broad range of activities, including product modification, changes to the production

process, packaging changes, as well as modifying advertising. There are various other labels to green marketing too viz eco marketing, sustainable marketing, environmental marketing, organic marketing, green advertising, all of which point to similar concepts. Successful marketing has always been about identifying trends and positioning products, services and brand in a manner that supports buyer intentions. Today, "Green" marketing has moved from a trend to a way of doing business and businesses that sell should recognize (a) the value of going green and (b) incorporating this message into their marketing program and communicating the green concept to their consumers. The Green marketing does not refer solely to the promotion or advertising of products with

environmental characteristics. As per a workshop conducted on ecological marketing by the American Marketing Association in 1975, the definition is segmented into three major clusters:

- Retailing Definition: The marketing of products that are supposed to be environmentally safe.
- Social Marketing Definition: The development and marketing of products designed to minimize negative effects on the physical environment.
- Environmental Definition: The attempts and efforts by organizations to produce, promote, package, and retrieve products in a manner that is sensitive or receptive to ecological concerns.



**Fig 1\_:** Meaning of being green (Source: Peattie,2001)

**Origin of Green Marketing**

The term Environmental Marketing (popularly known as Green Marketing) came into prominence in the late 1980s and early 1990s. It began in Europe when specific products were recognized as harmful to the earth. Consequently, new “green” products were introduced that were less degrading to

the environment. Green marketing is a phenomenon which has developed, particularly important in the modern market and has emerged as an important concept in India as in other parts of the developing and developed world, and is seen as an important strategy of facilitating sustainable development.

**Table 1:** Green Marketing Evolution.(Adapted from Solvalier, 2010)

Stages	Decade	Important milestones in Green Marketing history
1st Stages	1980s	Introduction of ecological products; ecological was equivalent to green products; green consumption was very low
2 <sup>nd</sup> Stages	Early 1990s	High concern about green issues; still low consumption of green products; companies involve themselves in using less raw material, wasting less; corporate efforts in recycling, energy efficiency, corporate responsibility
3 <sup>rd</sup> Stags	Late1990s	Changes in production processes, technology and resourcing; sustainability marketing; Total quality management involves environmental issues
4 <sup>th</sup> Stages	2000	Green products and services making a comeback; eco-friendliness /going-green become more and more popular between companies and consumers; the term of

		<b>'sustainable green marketing' is introduced</b>
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According to Peattie (2001), the evolution of green marketing has three phases. First phase was termed as "Ecological" green marketing, and during this period all marketing activities were concerned to help environment problems and provide remedies for environmental problems. Second phase was "Environmental" green marketing and the focus shifted on clean technology that involved designing of

**Why Green Marketing?**

1. Corporate Social Responsibility: An environmentally responsible firm will always try to achieve environmental objectives as well as profit related goals. This can happen only when the board-room decisions progressively incorporate environmental issues into their own.
2. Government Regulations: Government across the globe has established regulations and regulatory authorities designed to control the amount of hazardous wastes produced by firms. Their inherent objective is to reduce the overall carbon-footprint. Not only firms, Government try to sensitize their citizens

**Marketing Mix of Green Marketing**

Every company has its own favorite marketing mix. The 4 P's of green marketing are that of a conventional marketing but the challenge before marketers is to use 4 P's in an innovative manner.

- Product: The ecological objectives in planning products are to reduce resource consumption and pollution and to increase conservation of scarce resources.
- Price: Most consumers will only be prepared to pay additional value if there is a perception of extra product value. This value may be improved performance, function, design, visual appeal, or taste. Green marketing should take all these facts

**Advantages of Green Marketing:**

- It ensures sustained long-term growth along with profitability.
- It saves money in the long run, though initially the cost is more.
- It helps companies market their products and services keeping the environment aspects in mind.
- It helps in accessing the new markets and enjoying competitive advantage.

innovative new products, which take care of pollution and waste issues. Third phase was "Sustainable" green marketing. It came into prominence in the late 1990s and early 2000. Table 1 represents the most vital characteristics within each decade of 1990s and early 2000. Table 1 represents the most vital characteristics within each decade of green marketing.

- also to become more responsible towards environment
- 3. Competition: Competitors' environmental activities pressure firms to change their environmental marketing activities.
- 4. Opportunities: Cost factors associated with waste disposal, or reductions in material usage forces firms to modify their behavior. As resources are limited and human wants are unlimited, it is important for the marketers to utilize the resources efficiently without waste as well as to achieve the organization's objective. So green marketing is inevitable.

into consideration while charging a premium price.

- Promotion: There are three types of green advertising: one that addresses a relationship between a product/service and the biophysical environment, two, that promote a green lifestyle by highlighting a product or service, and three, that present a corporate image of environmental responsibility.
- Place: The choice of where and when to make a product available will have significant impact on the customers as only a few customers will go out of their way to buy green products.

Most of the employees also feel proud and responsible to be working for an environmentally responsible company. A strong commitment to environmental sustainability in product design and manufacturing can yield significant opportunities to grow your business, to innovate, and to build brand equity.

### **Conclusion:**

Both markets and consumers are becoming increasingly sensitive to the need to switch to green products and services. Therefore, firms are taking action to develop potential ecological approaches in the green market industry. The global emphasis on Green Marketing is primarily due to environmental concerns, climate change, global warming, water management issues, deforestation, etc. As the ecological issues are getting worse, the consumers' concerns about the environmental protection have led to the diversification in consumer buying approach towards a green lifestyle. While the shift to "green" may appear to be expensive in the short term, it will definitely prove to be indispensable and advantageous, cost-wise too, in the long run.

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Green marketing should not neglect the economic aspect of marketing. Marketers need to understand the implications of green marketing. Green marketing and green product development are useful techniques that are used by firms to increase competitive advantages and gain the satisfaction of consumers in order to achieve the firms' objectives. A good green marketing program is one that has strong linkages to local environmental groups and that achieves broad support from regional and national groups. In sum, companies should be ethical, meaning thereby that green washing should be avoided and they should strive to incorporate green strategies as far as possible, while creating awareness for the consumers also.

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