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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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CONTENTS

The Visible Crisis of an Invisible Resource: Ground Water Depletion and Its Sustainability in Mansa District, Punjab

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Abstract

The significance of Groundwater as precious natural resource is immense in a diverse and populated country like India. Approximately, 80 % of India's total population depends on groundwater for fulfilment of a variety of needs like- drinking and irrigation, to name a few. The increasing reliance on ground water as a reliable source has resulted in its irrational extraction in various parts of the country and there is no judicious effort for its recharge within the growing economy in India. Thus, it poses a major threat and question to the ecological sustainability of India. The district of Mansa in the state of Punjab presents a classic example to this. The present study intends to analyse the status of ground water in Mansa district in Punjab with a focus on deficit, causes of deficit, and the problems associated with ground water depletion. Mansa has emerged as an over water exploited districts of Punjab. The study aims to explore and assess the hydrological sustainability of the study area in terms of remedial measures for its rejuvenation. The study incorporates both primary and secondary sources of data collected through online survey and telephonic interviews using social media platforms. The result shows wide regional and spatial variations in the distribution and utilization of this resource across the study area. By analysing the ground reality, the paper aims to suggest some innovative strategies for ground water recharge like crop diversification, change in government agricultural subsidy, rainwater harvesting, promotion of Argo-based industry, awareness among the farmer's community, effective irrigation and watershed management techniques. The finding suggests that there is an urgent need to conserve groundwater. Also, proper decision-making in these areas can help in achieving the hydrological sustainability of the area through micro-level planning and watershed development.

Keywords: Ground water, crop diversification, rainwater harvesting, watershed management

Introduction

India is world largest groundwater extractor, pumping out nearly 25% of the global water usage annually. Total annual groundwater extraction in India was estimated to be about 245 km^3 in 2011 (CGWB, 2014), out of which about 90% was consumed for irrigation. In a growing economy like India, the demand for groundwater as a reliable source is on rise. This led to the problem of non-judicious use and irrational extraction of this possessed resource. Contrary to this, at disaggregate level, the development of groundwater is below the optimal level. Also, the canal command areas are facing with the problems of water logging and soil salinity. According to the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), the country's yearly replenishable ground water amount is 433 billion cubic metres (hereafter, referred to as, bcm), of which 399 bcm is deemed to be available for variety of uses. The irrigation sector continues to be the largest consumer of ground water, accounting for 92% of total annual withdrawal. The development of ground water in the country is highly uneven and varies greatly from place to place. At aggregate level, the development of groundwater is 58 percent (approx.). However, variations are found to be significant. The North-western Plain area in India shows significantly higher rate of 98 percent when compared to the Eastern Plains depicting 43 percent and Central Plains registering a development rate of 42 percent. A single strategic solution for the entire nation seems difficult due to its spatial variations in utilisation and distribution (Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2013). Depending on the variations in regional situation including physiography, lithology, geologic structures, rainfall and temperature conditions, nature and porosity of soil, any scientific management solution should focus on both the aspects of supply and demand. In some areas, groundwater extraction outnumbers rainwater replenishment, and the pace of extraction is increasing with each passing day. According to the Jal Shakti ministry, about 22% of the country's groundwater has dried up or is in a 'critical' and 'overexploited' state. The country's groundwater development is exceedingly uneven, with significant changes from place to place.

The North and north-western states in India presents examples par excellence to such scenarios. Groundwater levels are rapidly falling in states like Punjab and Rajasthan as a result of little rainfall and increased water extraction, causing the state groundwater levels to plummet. Due to deficient rainfall and high extraction of water, the state of Punjab is facing many challenges with, deteoriation in the quality and quantity of ground water level, being the major one. (CGWB, 2014). The study area, Mansa district in Punjab is no exception to this where the state ground water is dismal. Being, an agriculturally developed district, the level of ground water extraction is enormously high. Owing to this, the study area has suffered drastic decline in its water table posing a threat both to the livelihood of farmers and agricultural prosperity and putting a question for sustainability of the region.

Literature Review

A vast pool of literature exists to unravel the state of groundwater-its status, availability, utilization, distribution, development prospects and management including the demand and supply side measures for India in general and the state of Punjab in specific with a focus on the Mansa District.

CGWB (2015) stated in their report about the country's highly diverse hydrogeological setup It also contains information on various rock systems across the country. Then, it discussed the availability of groundwater resources and the status of their utilisation in India. It also depicts the spatial distribution of different assessment criteria. It also includes various groundwater resource management measures, such as scientific development of groundwater resources in coastal areas, alluvial areas, hard rock areas, and water-logged areas etc. Furthermore, demand-side measures include resource stewardship ensuring sustainability like groundwater ownership, need-based resource allocation and its pricing, involvement of stakeholders at various stages in project implementation and planning

CGWB (2020) in their report elaborately discussed about country's groundwater situation. The report also focussed on the grim scenario of groundwater at Pan-India level and drew our attention on country's deteriorating groundwater quality. Each state's artificial recharge plans are part of the massive masterplan. In fact, state wise plan is created in accordance with its hydrological conditions. Water Conservation strategies, primarily watershed techniques and rainwater collecting, are briefly discussed in the Master plan, with an emphasis on their proper implementation. A committee is to be formed to monitor the master plan's progress from time to time.

Chand et. al. (2017) explored the factors behind depletion of groundwater in Punjab. He further assessed the association of groundwater irrigation in relation to the various categories of farm-size. Evidence suggested that farmers with relatively smaller piece of land pay 2 to 3 times more for groundwater as compared to others with larger holdings. These small farmers are the worst victims with a reduction in groundwater level in the study area. In addition to this, the taking back of energy subsidies is likely to reduce the net returns depending upon the yields from crop.

Dhawan (1996) analysed and expressed that the green revolution is treated as a landmark changing the very face of Indian agriculture especially a breakthrough in the cropping pattern. Consequently, there has been expansion in paddy grown area in Punjab thus, exerting a pressure on its existing water resource. The drastic dipping in the groundwater table coupled with discharge from tube wells poses the question of agriculture sustainability in the state. More than two-thirds of the groundwater is used for the irrigation. Paddy has totally displaced maize as the main kharif crop. As the requirement for water is high in the paddy cultivation, it becomes the major reason behind the ground water decline. The author also brought to the forefront a glaring fact of increasing utilization of groundwater for the non-agricultural activities due to rising population and industrialisation. Expressing his concern over its depleting nature, Dhawan opines that if the extraction of groundwater continues at this pace, then the moisture of the soil will reduce and it will have a deteoriating impact on its productivity.

Baweja et.al. (2017) pointing to the contribution of state expressed that the state of Punjab covers merely 1.57 percent of India's land but is primarily known as an agrarian state. Approximately 85 percent of the state's land area is under cultivation, with cropping intensity exceeding 198 percent. The rotation of paddy-wheat crop has resulted in drastic and momentous demand for irrigation water. Such a high demand of water by these crops has led to mushrooming of unreliable surface water supplies, combined with excessive ground water pumpage. Moreover, availability of free electricity and ready availability of agricultural practises have added to the fury of ground-water

decline which has prolonged over the year with an annual rate of 41.6 cm/yr in the state. It poses a major point of concern for the state's groundwater resources. With serious implications on the future of state's agricultural growth.

Singh (2013) opined and echoed that the agricultural sector's demand for water in the state of Punjab is high, and it serves as the primary user to produce food and fibre for the economy. The scientists' coordinated extortion, as well as their focus on long-term policy measures such as reduction in the hours of electricity supply, late entry of procurement companies, etc. had limiting impact on the transplantation of rice. In this regard, the 'Punjab Preservation of Subsoil Water Act, 2009' is regarded as a watershed moment. For the sowing of wheat, happy seeders are applied that tends to preserve moisture, nitrogen along with other organic matter from burning. It also provides the required mulch to the soil thereby conserving a large amount of water and improving its efficiency. Singh proposed that these techniques be expanded to provide the most comprehensive coverage possible. These technologies should be evaluated for their economic viability. Monitoring the role of technologies in water balance restoration their long-term impact on this natural resource should be included in the budgetary allocation of both the state and central governments with a view to provide further support to agricultural sector thus ensuring its sustainability.

Based, on the viewpoints of author discussed above, it is established that water resources are in a very grim situation in Punjab. The continuous deteoriation in ground-water level is a major point of concern in this agriculturally developed and prosperous state. Also, the surface water supply is quite unreliable and usually fails to meet the demand and requirement agricultural crops. All these scenario calls for sound and efficient management of this prime resource to restore the water balance and to ensure agricultural sustainability of the region.

The Study Area: Mansa District, Punjab

The district of Mansa is located to the south of the state of Punjab. It shares an international border with Pakistan towards its north and western side (Figure 1B). The district lies between 29° 32' to 30° 12' North latitude and 75^0 10' to 75^0 46' East longitude covering a geographical extent of 2,174 sq km. It is one of the 22 districts of Punjab (District Census Handbook, 2011). The state capital, Chandigarh, is located approx. 182 km in the north-east of the Mansa district. It is bounded on the east by

Sangrur district, districts of Bathinda towards west, on the north by the district of Barnala, and on the south by the state of Haryana (Figure 1C; District Census Handbook, 2011). On April 13, 1992, this district was formed by reorienting parts of the neighbouring Bathinda District. The district has 3 tehsils, namely, Budhlada, Mansa, and Sardulgarh. Further, the district is also divided into 5 CD Blocks (Vikas Khand) for the purpose of administrative control. These blocks are Mansa, Sardulgarh, Budhlada, Jhunir and Bhikhi (Figure 1A; District Census Handbook, 2011). Major physiographic units in the district of Mansa include Quaternary alluvium comprising clays, sands and kankar. Semi-arid climate prevails in the area with marked rainy and dry periods. Average annual rainfall is found to be 378.2 millimetres. The rain is caused by the southwest monsoon, approaching in the last week of June and departing at the September end. The climatic regime of Mansa climate is depicted as subtropical steppe, hot and semiarid, with mostly dry weather with exceptions in extremely hot summers and cold winters. During the monsoon period i.e., July to September, the area witnesses cloudiness, relatively high humidity, with abundant rainfall in monsoon season. The average monsoon rainfall in the district is 320mm. In June, the average maximum temperature us 48 degree Celsius, while the average lowest temperature is 3.5 degree Celsius. The average number of days with rain is 23. The area consists primarily of a flat alluvial plain with sand dunes towards the southwest. There is no source of perennial river.

The area is primarily watered through canal system (CGWB, 2013). The study area, Mansa district, is located in Punjab's cotton belt and is thus known as the "Area of White Gold." Indeed, Agriculture forms the base and skeleton of district's economy. Mansa, consists of primarily a levelled alluvial plain criss-crossed by sand dunes in the southwest. The district has no perennial rivers. The canal network primarily irrigates the area. Most of the land represents plain topography and the soil is fertile which provides suitable conditions for the cultivation (District Census Handbook, 2011). Mansa district, the study area, is a small district in terms of population and area. It has total headcount of 7,68,808 people, and a density of population of 350 people per square kilometre. The annual average growth rate is calculated to be 11.2 percent. According to the 2011 Census of India, 70.40 percent of the Mansa district's population lives in rural areas and villages. There are 605,356 people in rural Mansa district, with 322,

466 males and 282, 890 females. In the rural parts of Mansa district, there are 880 females for every 1000 males. The population is Punjabi-speaking and adheres to the culture of Punjab's Malwa belt. Despite the district's industrial deficiency, some trade and industry are carried out in urban area. (District Census Handbook, 2011).

Figure 1: Administrative Location of Mansa District, Punjab (2011)
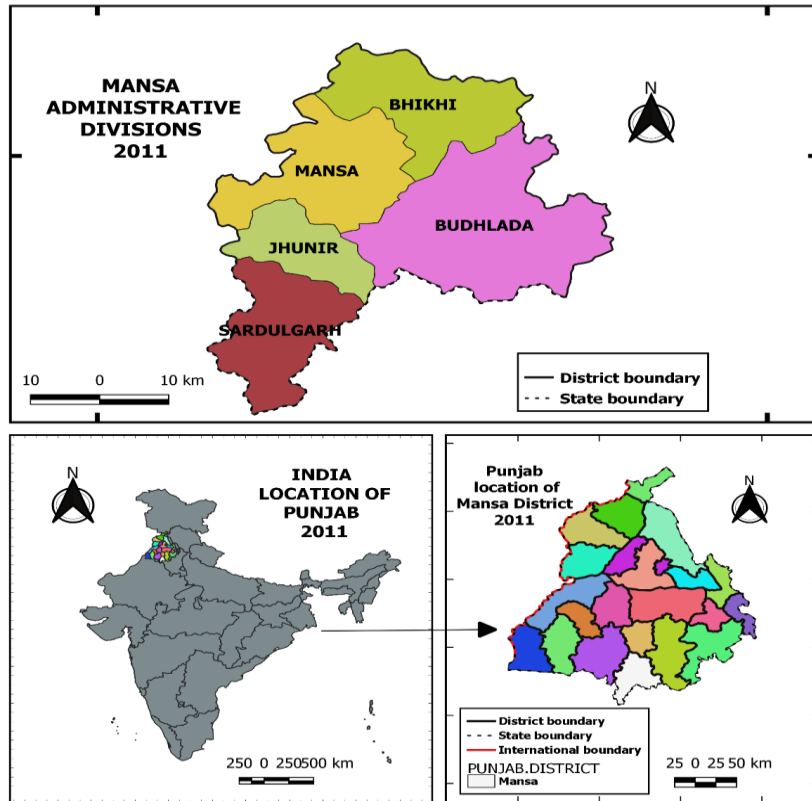
Source: Prepared by Author using QGIS 3.10 Version (2022)

Objectives of the Study

The study has following major objectives:

1. to assess the status of groundwater availability in Mansa District;
2. to explore the reasons behind the ground-water deficit in the study area;
3. to find the consequences of ground water depletion on productivity of land and common people;
4. to analyse the measures taken by the government and to suggest innovative practises to solve the problem of water crisis and to achieve sustainability of water in the region.

Materials and Method

5.1 Data Sources and Methodology

The current study is based on data derived from primary and secondary sources. Questionnaire method, observation survey, ground observations, personal interview, and field photograph are the major sources of primary data. A primary survey was conducted between July and November 2021 using a structured questionnaire with 25 questions. The researcher personally administered the questionnaire through face-to-face interviews of both residents and farmers in the study area. The questions mainly focused to understand the role of ground water in agricultural practices and the problems encountered by the respondents due to its gradual depletion. Few secondary sources were also used. Secondary data sources include Census of India (2011), District Census Handbook, Mansa, Punjab Directorate of Statistics and Economics (2011), Punjab Directorate of Census Operation (2011), and Economic and Statistical Organization, Statistical Abstracts of Punjab-Issues-1970, 1992, 2013, Government of Punjab. The Mansa district hydrology data is derived from the Ground Water Information Booklet Mansa District, Punjab. Other data is gathered from CGWB reports such as Master plan for artificial recharge to groundwater in India (2002), Dynamic ground water resource of India (Ackerman, 2012), and so on. Irrigation statistics are from the Ministry of Water Resources'

Fourth Census of Minor Irrigation Schemes Report. The Mansa District Ground Water Information Booklet contains information on net annual availability of ground-water and existing gross ground-water draft for the purpose of irrigation.

5.2. Calculation of Availability of Ground-water

The Net availability for ground-water is calculated as:

Mathematically,

Net Availability of Ground-water =

Total Ground-Water Potential - Existing Gross Ground-Water Draft for Irrigation.

For the year 2009, the total potentiality in utilisable ground water in Mansa district is 672.46 million cubic metres (from hereafter referred to as MCM), while the net ground water draft is of the order 1438.04 MCM (CGWB, 2013). As a result, the net ground water availability for the future is 765 MCM lower (i.e., 672-1438 amounting to -765 MCM). The study area is defined as a water deficit zone by the negative value of future net ground water availability.

Results and Discussion

6.1 Hydrogeology of Mansa District

The Indo-Gangetic alluvial plains cover the area. Alluvium of Quaternary age is found within the district's geological formations. It is composed of strata of alternating clay, sand and silt. In southwest, the alluvium is overlaid by a thin layer of unstratified loamy structure. During pre-monsoon period, the level of water ranges from 5.56 to 15.01 m bgl. However, soon after monsoon, it improves to a range from 2.18 to 10.33 m bgl due to recharging activity. The average depth of water to sea level in the area is less than 10-15 metres above ground level. Long-term water level fluctuations indicate an increasing trend of up to 5 metres in the lake's north-eastern region. The rise in the water table is due to lesser demand for ground water partly because of its degraded quality and/or, and partly due to intense irrigation by canal. Contrary to this, at few places, decline in water level is observed and this reduction may be attributed to rampant groundwater withdrawal due to its non-polluted nature as well as the non-availability of canal to fulfil agricultural needs. The elevation of water-table generally ranges from 210 to 217 metres above mean sea level (AMSL). Regular groundwater flow is from north-east to south-west.

6.2 Ground water Resources-Development and Potential

Shallow tube wells have yields ranging from 870 to 3000 litres per minute for drawdowns ranging from 4 to 13 metres. Groundwater resources were estimated using the GEC1997 methodology as of March 31, 2009. The district's total potentiality for utilisable ground water is of the order 672.46 MCM whereas the net ground water draft is 1438.04 MCM, with left-over balance of 13 MCM for any further use. All 5 blocks in the area are over and above exploited, with block-by-block variations in ground- water development, with the district average being 214 percent (CGWB, 2009).

Table 1: Block-wise Availability of Groundwater in Mansa District

Block Name	Net Annual Ground Water Availability (Ham)	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Irrigation (Ham)	Net Ground Water Availability for Future Irrigation Development (Ham)	Stage of Ground water Development (%)	Category of Block
BHIKHI	10,825	26,987	-16,163	249	Over-Exploited
BUDHLADA	19,337	44,319	**-24,986**	229	Over-Exploited
JHUNIR	13,683	20,913	-72,30	153	Over-Exploited
MANSA	14,410	29,701	-15,295	206	Over-Exploited
SARDULGARH	8,991	21,870	-12,883	243	Over-Exploited
TOTAL	**67,246**	**1,43,790**	**-76,558**	**214**	**Over-Exploited**

Source: Central Ground Water Board (2009)

Table 1 elucidates that all the 5 blocks in the district of Mansa are over-exploited in terms of availability and utilization groundwater resources. Among all, the block of Budhlada shows the maximum exploitation of groundwater registering a negative value as high as -24,986. Budhlada is followed by Bhikhi and Mansa with an exploitation rate being -16,163 and -15295 respectively. However, all the 5 blocks are showing an over-exploitation of their respective ground-water resources. In fact, variations in stage of ground-water development are found to be statistically significant. It is calculated as high for the blocks like Bhikhi and Sardulgarh of the order being 249% and 243% respectively. Jhunir represents the case of the least ground water development with showing a development percentage of only 153, much low than the district average (i.e., 214). Further, figure 2 depicts the categories of blocks in the study area in terms of Groundwater development and its potentiality.

Figure 2. Status of Groundwater Development and Potential in Mansa District (2013)
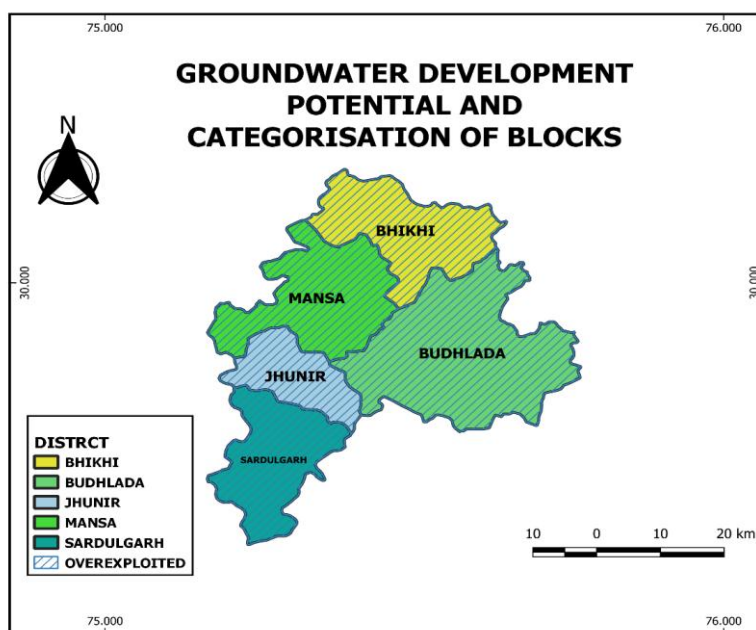
Source: Prepared by Author using QGIS 3.10 Version (2022)

Causes of Groundwater Depletion in Mansa District

Depletion in groundwater has been a major concern in the study area. The chief attributable reasons are listed below:

Shift in Cropping Pattern and Cropping Intensity: The paddy cultivation area increased from 400 (′000 ha) in 1970–1971 to 2,845 (′000 ha) in 2011–2012, accounting for about 69% of the net sown area. Similarly, the net sown area under wheat increased from 41% (1970–1971) to nearly 44% in 1990–1991 and is presently around 85%. The cropping intensity also increased from 116% in 1970–1971 to more than 191% in 2011–2012. During the 14-year period (1998–2012), there is a 13% increase in the cropping intensity (Statistical Abstract of Punjab,1970, 2013). Also, the net irrigation area has extended from 70% in 1970–1971 to 98% in 2011–2012. Procurement of these crops by government by Minimum Support Price (MSP) has led to an extension of their areal coverage. It ultimately results in high groundwater utilisation exerting tremendous pressure on the available water resources.

Agricultural Subsidies: Punjab govt provides agricultural subsidies in the form of free electricity for agriculture which is misused by excessive use of ground water which result in ground water deficit. Free power supply also led to increase in the number of tubes well across the region (Kaur and Sharma, 2012).

High Evapotranspiration Rate: Evapotranspiration is the process of loss of water from the soil. It includes evaporation both from the soil surface and by transpiration from the aerial parts of green plants growing on it through leaves of the plants. Together, both the process is known as Evapotranspiration (ET). It should be noted that the climate in the study area is mostly semi-arid with less humidity in the air, thus, resulting in a higher rate of evaporation.

Moreover, the surface/flood irrigation is largely practised for the paddy cultivation which also leads to more evaporation.

6.4. Consequences of Water Extraction

Excessive and uninterrupted extraction of ground water can lead to bizarre situation in terms of water crisis and numerous interrelated problems like-water logging, alkalinization and salinization of the soil and soil degradation. The CGWB as the the national nodal agency, is engaged in monitoring the changes and variations in ground water depth via spread of observation wells in different states. The statistics derived from observation wells for groundwater depth depicts the declining trend from 1981 to 2013 (refer figure 3). The ground water depth in the study area of Mansa district has also witnessed a decline due to above cited factors the entire district is designated as being "over-exploited."

It is to be noted that, groundwater is extracted at a rate which is more than double the total replenishable resource of the state**.** Figure 3 explains this glaring fact. It is evident that the depth of ground water was between 10 to 15 mbgl only in 2 out of 22 districts in the state in 1981 and for the remining 20 districts, the depth was within the limit of 10 mbgl. However, within a span of 32 years as many as 19 districts registered a sharp decline in their ground water level. The depth was between 10 to 15 mbgl in 6 districts and more than 15 mbgl in the remaining 9 districts. Mansa district falls under second category with the depth of ground water being 10 to 15 mbgl.

The ongoing crisis will lead to the drastic and acute shortage of ground water in the region in near future. Lack of moisture in the soil aggravates the scenario and exerts negative impact on the soil productivity. Moreover, in the absence of desired training and sufficient knowledge regarding the soil requirements, the farmer in the region applies an increasing doze of fertilisers and insecticides to enhance their yield and production. Use of abundant fertilizers and pesticides along with surface irrigation leads to the problem of alkalisation and salinisation of the soil resulting in water logging. The ultimate result is the degradation and deterioration of water quantity and quality. No doubt today, Punjab tops the list in terms of crop productivity, but if the prevailing situation continues, the state will lose its title of "food basket of India". Hence, the present visible crisis of an invisible resource needs immediate attention in the hands of policy makers, bureaucrats, governments, decision makers, academicians, agricultural scientists, hydro-geologists, providing sustainable and innovative measures in practice.

Figure 3. Ground water Depletion in Punjab (1981 and 2013)
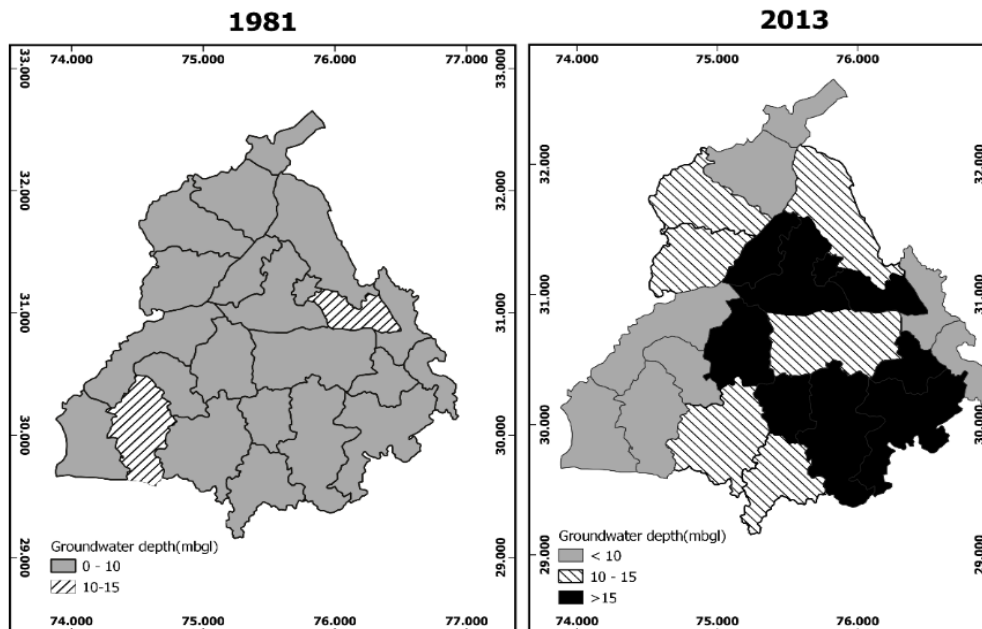
 Source: Prepared by Author using QGIS 3.10 Version (2022)

Governmental Initiatives And Policies

The major challenge is not only to focus on innovations in supply but also to emphasize on a variety of sustainable measures before the problem becomes intractable or unsolvable. This entails shifting from 'development mode' of resource to 'management approach' to resource (Moench, 1994). The Central/State Government opposes groundwater legislation because it believes that it will cause prove detrimental to the farmers. To overcome such a scenario, the government has taken the following steps:

1. *The Punjab Preservation of Subsoil Water Act, 2009*: Main target is to conserve groundwater by not allowing the initial stages in paddy cultivation involving sowing and its transplantation before the prescribed dates during hot and dry seasons. It is predicted that this Act will save 276 million units of electricity and would prevent a 30 cm drop in the water table.

2. *Program on Crop Diversification:* Under this, Punjab aims to diversify and reduce its existing crop i.e., paddy with a total area from 28 lakh ha to 16 lakh ha in the next six-year. It plans to diversify this land to maize with 4 lakh ha, cotton encompassing 2 lakh ha, sugarcane claiming 1.5 lakh ha, fodder with 1.5 lakh ha of land, agroforestry across 2 lakhs, pulses, fruits and vegetables having 1 lakh ha (Department of Agriculture, 2013).

3. *The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB):* During block year of 12th Five-Year Plan, CGWB has proposed innovative techniques on artificial recharge including mapping and management of aquifer. In includes proposal for 79,924 rural and 3,75,000 urban structures for the Punjab State. The method of aquifer mapping will aid in getting a blueprint for groundwater scenario with a focus on its depth, thickness, zone-wise and region-wise fluctuations with special reference to characteristics like transmissivity, storability, and groundwater quality (CGWB, 2013).

4. *Micro Irrigation*—It involves promotion of drip and sprinklered polyhouse technology to conserve water. The state and central governments are providing various subsidies to promote this. At disaggregate level, farmers across districts are targeted to be provided with a 50% subsidy for the setting of underground pipeline system. This will help in conservation of water within the fields by replacing less efficient and more water absorbing kutcha irrigation channels possessed by them.

Suggestions And Innovative Sustainable Solutions In Practise

The finding of the study suggests and calls for an urgent need to conserve groundwater. Proper decision-making with rational and innovative solutions can help in achieving the hydrological sustainability of the area. Some of the innovative and sustainable solutions can that put into practice are discussed below:

8.1 **Crop Diversification:** The cropping pattern of the Mansa District is characterised by the domination of wheat and rice due to the high degree of procurement assured by the government. Both wheat and rice are water intensive crops, thus, utilizing large quantity of extracted ground water. Further, the semi-arid climate in the study area with insufficient rainfall results in declining ground water. Hence, crop diversification becomes the need of the hour. But, such change in cropping pattern requires the monetary support and assistance from the government. It was found that, out of the 23 crops for which MSP is announced annually, only 2 is procured. These two crops are wheat and rice leading to an increase in area under these two crops.

8.2 **Incentives and Initiative to grow less water intensive and more profitable crops:** India is a major importer of oilseeds. Effort should be made to provide incentives and subsidies to farmers to grow oilseeds within the domestic boundary of India and procuring them from farmers. Such a step would not only encourage farmers to switch to lesser water-intensive and more profitable crops like oilseeds, ensuring high returns, but would also go a long way toward saving the nation's income, which was previously spent on oil seed imports. During the field survey, the farmers expressed their willingness to shift from rice and wheat, thus, saving on the purchase of their expensive fertilisers and pesticides and move to less expensive ones like the Oilseeds with descent yields and production. But the irony lies that, there is no provision of minimum support price (MSP) for such altered/switched crops from the government.

8.3 **Promotion of Agro-based Industry:** Agro-based Industry should be given a boost for the development and well-being of farmers. Rajasthan presents an example par excellence in terms of promoting Agro-based Industry. The government there, have taken an excellent step by giving incentives to farmers to open their own ago based units. This ambitious scheme provides subsidies on capital investment and loan to farmers and entrepreneurs for installing Agro-processing industries and developing infrastructure. The scheme encompasses an

excellent response. Farmers have become entrepreneurs; they are empowered making them more efficient and productive. States like Punjab can learn and change their cropping pattern based on the agro-processing units developed and a major step to curb the decreasing water table in Mansa district.

8.4 **Change in Government Subsidy Practices:** The state of Punjab is instrumental in providing free electricity to the farmers, which results in not only excessive extraction of water through tube wells but also leads to overlogging of water resulting in alkalisation and salinisation of the soil and soil degradation. Therefore, government needs to withdraw such subsidy and must utilise this money on building storage infrastructure and better transportation within the state for good thing about the farmers (Kumar, 2005). The state government charges no price for electricity and also ensures a high minimum support price for agriculture. Despite, it proposes a shift away from rice to reduce groundwater depletion. A shift in the state's cropping pattern from water-intensive rice to crops like maize and wheat that needs lesser water. Such rational shifts can help manage this invisivle but vital resources in the state (Sarkar and Das, 2014).

8.5 **Mass Awareness among the Farmers:** A well informed and locally aware farmer can assess and foresee the disastrous consequences of excessive extraction of ground water. Guidance from local Panchayats, expert advice from agriculturalists, setting up of training centres and regular camps along listening to All India Radio, reading newspapers and watching Doordarshan programs like "Krishi Darshan" etc. can play significantly important role in imparting the desired information and dissemination of knowledge among farmers. An increased level of awareness will help in rational decision-making about the choice of less water intensive and more profitable crops.

8.6 **Effective Irrigation:** Farmers must adopt effective and efficient irrigation practices. The farmers in the study area relies on surface irrigation resulting in problems like water logging, salinity of soil, evaporation, eutrophication, pollution, wastage of water, lower productivity etc. So, farmers must adopt effective and efficient irrigation practices, thus, shifting from surface irrigation (referred to as flood irrigation) to a system and micro-irrigation systems involving surface drip irrigation, subsurface irrigation. Such efficient means will reduce the dependence on water on one hand and will lead to better yield and input-output productivity. Incentives should be provided to the farmers for adoption to these environment friendly techniques. To enhance the efficiency of water use, the government focussed on technological and scientific innovations with interventions like sprinkler and drip that tends to conserve large amount of water and reduces its wastage within the agricultural field. The government has also launched annual action plans for each state under the scheme of 'per drop more crop,' and Mansa district is no exception to this (Minor Irrigation Division, 2005).

8.7 **Rainwater Harvesting:** This technique is the oldest methods of self-supply of water for households and involves collection and storage of rainwater, instead of allowing it to flee. Rainwater is directed from an open area and stored in a depression like tank, well, shaft, or reservoir where it can percolate and seep down to replenish and recharge the ground water table. It enhances the availability of water and prevents groundwater depletion by dilution of contaminants. It is aided by various methods such as recharge wells, roof top collection, and so on. The stored water can be used for domestic and agricultural purposes, reducing the need for well water extraction. This technique intends to enlarge the period of recharge especially the post-monsoon periods by 3 more months making this resource sustainable. (Khullar, 2020).

8.8 **Watershed Management:** The efficient and rational management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources is referred to as watershed management. It entails prevention of run-off as well as storage of groundwater storage and its subsequent recharge via percolation tanks, recharge wells, and so on, with the goal of achieving a balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other. Its success is heavily reliant on community participation, which includes both people and the economy. Watershed Management can be made more effective and put into practice via multiple interrelated techniques like:

a) **Gully plugs-** A check dam (also known as a gully plug) is a smaller dam built on a ditch or channel to slow concentrated flows during a specified range of events of storm to preserve soil moisture. Water velocity is captured and penetrates the soil.

b) **Tree planting-** It refers to the practise of transplanting tree seedlings for reclamation and rejuvenation of forest land. It improves water infiltration into the ground.

c) **Land Levelling-** Land levelling is a method used in basin and furrow irrigation as surface irrigation practices. It envisages the levelling of

irrigation fields with no high or low spots for smooth channelization of water withing the plot.

d) **Lift Irrigation Scheme-** In this system of irrigation, water is not channelized in a natural way; rather it is lifted and distributed with the aid of pumps and surge pools.

e) **Watershed Development**-A watershed-Dev is a vicinity of land where all of the water that's thereunder or drains off of it goes into the identical place.

f) **Micro Catchment for Sloping Land-** Micro catchment is one amongst vital direct waters harvesting system where structures are constructed across slopes of land which captures surface runoff and stores in plant stretch for subsequent plant use.

g) **Percolation Pond**- Percolation ponds (small/large) are located in low lying areas of poramboke lands to store the run-off of rainwater and allow it to penetrate downwards and sideways.

Summary And Conclusions

The analysis of spatial variations of visible crisis of an invisible resource i.e., ground water and its excessive extraction is found to be highly significant for the agricultural sustainability planning along with managing natural resources like land and soil. The result shows wide regional and spatial variations in the distribution and utilization of ground water across the study area in Mansa district. As a result, the goal of this paper was to explore the scenario of ground water in Mansa district, its causes, deficit, and associated problems, and to suggest measures and sustainable solutions in agricultural practise to achieve rural sustainability in the region. The cropping pattern and vagaries in rainfall in the Mansa district creates the need of intensive irrigation that ultimately results in groundwater depletion at a larger scale. Provision of a pricing system for the production and consumption of energy resources can go a long way in managing groundwater and making it sustainable in the study area. Adopting efficient irrigation practices/technologies, such as micro irrigation, zero tillage, and crop diversification, will effectively reduce the actual demand of groundwater demand and needs to implemented at the ground level.

The finding suggests that there is an urgent need to conserve groundwater. The suggested ways to achieve rural sustainability through agricultural development like crop diversification, change in government agricultural subsidy, rainwater harvesting, promotion of Argo-based industry, awareness among the farmer's community, effective irrigation and watershed management techniques etc. are important with reference to the Mansa district. community participation should complement with governmental effort designed for the study area. It is anticipated that if sufficient measures are taken while making decisions about the area like micro-level planning and watershed development, the rural sustainability of the area can be ensured.

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Transition of Power and the Conflict in Tribal ethnicity in Manbhum under British East India Company

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Introduction: The English East India Company sought to obtain control of India's administrative structure in order to maximise their commercial advantage over their competitors. They did so by establishing authority in a variety of areas. While establishing their rule in various parts of India, the administrative system in its many components took on a new turn with new features and attributes. The Company started on a voyage to establish and solidify its control over the areas, including the Manbhum region, after acquiring Dewani (right to collect revenue) of Bengal province from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II in 1765. The Company's new type of approach was not well received. It had to deal with the JungleMahal's age-old, traditional, and primitive ethno-cultural population.The tribal inhabitants of this region were enraged by the foreign rule's ruthless conquest and extraordinary dominance. The tenants, together with the local zaminders, protested the annexation, resulting in a violent riot. While the Company's administrative structure was being established over this region, it happened in stages. It's important to remember that the JungleMahal was the one who initially refused to comply with the East India Company's revenue collection and other forms of systemization. This essay tries to figure out what the Company's initiative was for enforcing the laws and regulations in this territory, which the primitive indigenous people saw as an imposition.
Keywords: Manbhum, Company, Zamindar, Revenue.

Objectives of the study:
It has been popular in recent years to rewrite regional history. Because the territory witnessed the initial administrative features of the British East India Company, who wanted to bring this area under their custody, it is critical to understand the territory of Jungle Mahal, including Manbhum, its geopolitical setup, indigenous tribal lifestyle, and unmanageable attitude. Understanding the nature of opposition to the company's repressive policies, exploitation, and coercive engagement, as well as the eventual implementation of new laws and regulations, is also crucial.

Methodology:
Primary sources have been utilized like reports, letters to prepare the paper along with the secondary sources to have a clear idea on this study.

Transition of Power and Manbhum:
Historically, the region of Manbhum had its own ancient glory. Since long past, Manbhum had been under different rules. Under British East India Company, on account of some unrest and disturbances to maintain peace and security in this region, Manbhum was constituted as a separate district in 1833 by Regulation xiii 1833 which included the major portion of JungleMahal including the Estate of Dhalbhum, the fiscal divisions (parganas) of Maheswari, Chhatna, Shergarh etc. It had a large area containing 9896 square miles containing 31 Zamindaries under a separate Magesterial

Charge[1] The districts of Hazaribagh and the Santhal Parganas border this Manbhum district on the north, Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore on the east, Singhbhum on the south, and Ranchi and Hazaribagh on the west. The regular system of administration was withdrawn. In 1765, Mughal Emperor Shah-Alam II granted East India Company Governor Robert Clive the rights of Dewani (right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. With that right the Company began to exert influence over the landlords of those areas. Local landowners and residents did not submit to them by relinquishing their independence. The region was agitated because the company's income collection system was different from their typical system. The landlords, who were regarded as kings, were powerful enough to stand up to the British. The common people were unwilling to pay the revenue. As a result, the implementation of a tax system and the imposition of many administrative procedures threw the situation into disarray. The firm military took the suppressive measures to keep the region under control. The situation was made worse by looting, exploitation, tyranny, and armed forces firing. The entire Junglemahal region, including Manbhum, became restless, and multiple revolts against the company occurred in various stages and in various forms.

Jungle Mahal and Manbhum's geopolitical context: As J.C. Price observed, Manbhum area was surrounded with jungles, a larger part of

which was inaccessible, unpopulated and mountainous and overspread with thick woods which renders it many places utterly impassable. 'It had been with its own identity of independence and war-like environment.'[2] Because of its natural adversity, 'rude and disloyal nature' of the inhabitants, the earlier rulers had never been able to occupy this land or to bring it under full control. Thus, it maintained a separate identity and freedom. In the latter half of the eighteenth century, in a report it was stated that the Zaminders of the jungles used to plunder their neighbours one another and their servants were a banditti. In a letter it is stated, 'Some of these zaminders by our best intelligence have less than 2000 people in their pargannahs whose trade is war.'[3] The Zaminders and their servants were always in arms, and called his ryots either to defend his own property or to attack his neighbours.

Ethnic groups, local management, economy and socio-cultural structure:

At the beginning of the British rule in this territory, the land and the administrative system of the ruling Zamindars was primitive and traditional in nature. In Manbhum, there prevailed a traditional way of socio-economic and administrative understanding between the landlords (Jungle Zaminders) and the tenants. Most of the Zaminders belonged to aboriginal tribal community and they were mostly Bhumijs. Different tribes and castes like Bhumij, Munda, Kol, Mal, Bagdi, Bauri, Santals, etc. from different parts of Dhalbhum, Barabhum, Patkum, Baghmundi etc. were the original inhabitants. They were habituated in their own way of primitive simple socio-economic life-style and independent attitude under the landlords with a little or no revenue payment. They were associated with disloyalty, attack to neighbors, robbery, loots etc. they enjoyed different types of land property without giving any rent to the zaminders. They were given the responsibilities as Ghatoals, Sardars, paik, barkandas, Choukidars. They helped Zaminders in need by rendering this job. Thus they became the militia of them. There was a local setup between the landlords and the tenants under them. The jungle Zaminders established their total domination with an administrative structure of their own. In fact, 'The Jungle Zamindars exercised a very extensive authority in their own estates and few of the dependents would spare their property even perhaps their lives.'[4]

Actually at that time no system of revenue collection was officially recognized under the landowners. Within a primitive framework, the indigenous aboriginal inhabitants pay a small or no rent to the Zaminders. Sometimes, the rent paid as peshkosh or quit as tribute. So here the Zaminders and these people were complementary each other. So by laws, when the Company tried to deprive them of their rent-free land rather imposed higher revenue, they arose with natural resistance with support of Zaminders.

As a matter of fact, here, the land revenue system, local administration was not similar with the other parts of Bengal The system of joint labour, joint property of land, Mandal, Mukhia, Pradhan, Majhi, Ghatwali, prevailed in the societal life since long past. The landlords deployed the local inhabitants as soldiers for self guard, resistance against the attacks, to maintain peace and security and appointed sardar, paiks and other royal servants. All the persons had to pay a very little amount of rent to the landlords and possessed a land property.

Involvement of British Company and the conflict:

With the advent of British East India Company's intervention in this territory, the traditional socio-economic set-up of the inhabitants as well as the landlords was badly affected. The new form of administrative imposition initiated by the Company was not accepted with a welcome reception. Being afraid of loss of their primitive life, privileges and socio-economic balance, this area got outburst into rebels. The initiatives of the Company to impose the revenue system and the procedure of collection encountered a severe opposition with the age-old traditional and primitive ethno-cultural inhabitants of the area. The people of this area responded against this forceful acquisition and unprecedented domination of the foreign rule with a serious antagonism. The tenants along with the Zaminders of the locality resisted against this annexation and burst out in a severe violent agitation. It happened in different phases while implementing Company's administrative system over this territory. The Adivasi-Bhumij leaders residing in this forest-oriented barren land accompanied with professionals worriers came in the front. So with the introduction of revenue system and imposition of various administrative rules made the whole situation disorder. The suppressive measures were taken up by the company military to keep the area under control. Loot, exploitation, oppression, firing by the armed forces worsened the situation. The whole area of Junglemahal including Manbhum became restless It continued in different phases along

with the Chuar Rebellions, GangaNarayan Hungama, Sepoy Mutiny etc

Tribal Resistance against the Company:

The local tribal specially Bhumija led by their chiefs who enjoyed the traditional rights, privileges and independence felt being violated and resisted against these repressive activities in 1760's, that came to be known as Chuar rebebellion. the Chuars were 'a class of wild tribe'[5] Among them, the chiefs were Sardar Ghatwal Shyam Ganjan of Dhadka, Subla Singh of Kuilapal, and Dubraj of Barabhum. The Company took the suppressive measures against this revolts. Again in 1783, the southern part of Bengal experienced disturbances led by landlord of Kuilapal with Paiks and Chuars. In 1798, there was a fresh outbreak of Chuars in Parganas of Raipur, Ambikanaga, and Supur adjoining Manbhum and Barabhumon the east. Under the leadership of Durjan Singh, Lal Singh, Mohan Singh, The military forces were deployed to suppress it. 'All the lawless tribes of Jungle Mahal made common cause for the paiks and carried slaughter and flame to the very doors of the Magistrate's cutchery. The ordinary police and the military stationed at Midnapore were utterly unable to cope with the banditti, as they were called, and a reinforcement of troops had to be dispatched to Midnapore.'[6] The British forces failed to bring the rebels under control 'as the Chuars lived in remote inaccessible places, they were difficult to get at; they constantly made raids when they were least expected, and troops were sent out against them, disappeared into their fastness, only to reappear and commit fresh depredations as soon as the troops were withdrawn.'[7] Ultimately with the armed forces the Company was able to suppress the insurgency very brutally.

Another revolt took in the territory of Manbhum was the 'Ganga Narayan Hungama'. It was caused due to a family feud relating to the succession and right to possession over the estate of Barabhum Raj. This outbreak was led by Ganga Narayan Singh. Madhav Singh, the

Dewan of the estate deprived Ganganarain, his cousin, of his dues in the estate. For this reason, Ganganarain killed Madhav on 2nd April, 1832 and proceeded towards Barabazar to grab all the estate. He attacked the Munsiff's cutchery and plundered the local market on 1st May. On the next day, with 3000 Chuars, he attacked the local Police station, 'leaving Barabhum in the undisturbed possession of GangaNarain.' Ultimately it was brutally crushed.

Manbhum witnessed the excitement of the mutiny of 1857. On 5 August, 1857, the sepoys of Ramgarh battalion, stationed at Purulia, the Sadar subdivision of Manbhum revolted, plundered the treasury, released the prisoners and sacked the private houses of the Europeans. 'The mutiny was said to have been led by Nilmani, Singh Deo, the landlord of Panchet. A large number of Chuars also assembled together to plunder the local market at Purulia. The Court was burnt down, the old records were destroyed. The Deputy Commissioners was forced to retreat to Raniganj of Burdwan via Raghunathpur of Purulia. It may be said that, the mutiny of the Ramgarh battalion in Manbhum, 'was a brief but significant episode in 1857, whose repercussions on the administration and life of the people continued to be felt afterwards.'[8]

Conclusion:

Manbhum district with all its arid region and disloyal attitude had gone under several administrative changes in different phases. The forceful implementation of this administrative facets including revenue system as initiated by the British East India Company created a huge disturbances in Manbhum. The primitive lifestyle resisted against the exploitation and oppression of the East India Company. Thus it remained as a non-regulated area. After 1858, the direct control of the British government took the various measures to bring Manbhum into the main current, but Manbhum did not surrender by showing its agitation and resistance during the rule of British.

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Impact of Parental Encouragement on Self Esteem among High School Students in Kanchipuram District

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Abstract: This study is an attempt to find out the parental encouragement on self-esteem among high school students in Kancheepuram district. Hence this study is concerned with high school students, 300 high school students were selected as sample. Tools used was parental encouragement and self-esteem questionnaire.
Keyword: Parental encouragement, Self-esteem, Academic achievement, Positive self-identity, Environment.

Introduction:

Parental Encouragement refers to the general process undertaken by the parents to initiative and directs the behaviour of the children towards high academic achievement. The pressure for children to achieve better in school is enormous. The new economic demands that young people live school with strong abilities to read, write, calculate and apply disciplined thoughts to solution of problems. For this the institution, the teacher and the parents play a vital role. The self-esteem includes thinking about one's ability, interaction, values, perception, etc. Every person needs to acquire a positive self-identity, a sense of self that remains the same all the time, no matter what else has changed in one's life and environment.

Need and Significance of the Study:

In today's mechanical world it is evident in the presence of a greater number of nuclear families, role of parents is eminent in the present mass media era, with wide knowledge of students and missing culture and poor problem-solving ability it is quite clear the parents play an important role. Parents are responsible for the development of their child to develop their skills according to their interest and efficient. Environmental social and economic factors have a powerful effect on student performance and personality.

Children who do not feel safe walking to and from institutions have added stress in the classroom. This stress can impede academic progress as well. Low achieving students are more likely to be disruptive in the classroom and are more likely to threaten other students and teachers. A child who feels loved unconditionally will be willing to accept parental control; children who felt unloved will be rebellious. Parents are their children's best advocates or first teachers. Parent's willingness to contact teachers on regular basis about their children's progress is perhaps the first to involve on their children's education. Armed with good information about the child's performance, parents can proceed in both direct and indirect ways to influence the child's progress. Self-esteem develops and evolves throughout the lives as build an image through experiences with different people and activities. Experiences obtained during the childhood plays a large role in the shaping of basic self-esteem. When growing up, one's success and failures and how one is treated by the members of his immediate family by his teachers, coaches, religious, authorities, and by peers, all contributed to the creation of one's basic self-esteem.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To find out whether any difference exists in the level of parental encouragement among high school students based on father's educational qualification.
2. To find out whether any difference exists in the level of self-esteem among high school students based on father's educational qualification.
3. To find out the relationship between parental encouragement and self-esteem of high school students.

Hypothesis of the Study:

- There is no significant difference in the parental encouragement of high school students based on father's educational qualification.
- There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of high school students based on father's educational qualification.
- There is no significant relationship between parental encouragement and self-esteem of high school students.

Methodology:

In the present study normative survey method is employed. The sample comprised of 300 high school students in Kancheepuram district. The sample is drawn by random sampling technique.

Tools Used In the Study:

Parental encouragement questionnaire constructed and standardised by Dr. Mohanasekar, department of education, university of Mumbai. Self-esteem questionnaire constructed and standardised by clinical psychologist Marilyn J. Sorenson, Ph.D., was used.

Analysis of Data:
Hypothesis:
There is no significant difference in the parental encouragement of high school students based on father's educational qualification.

TABLE 1: ANOVA showing the "F" value for parental encouragement of high school students based on father's educational qualification

Source of variation	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	F Value	LOS
Between groups	16077.397	2	8038.699	35.460	0.01
Within groups	67329.269	297	226.698		
Total	83406.667	299	8265.397		

Inference
From the above table it is observed that the calculated value of "F" is significant at 0.01 level indicating significant difference among groups. This data is further subjected to 't' test analysis

TABLE 1A : This table showing the 't' value for parenting encouragement of high school students based on father's education qualification.

Father's education	Mean	SD	t value	LS
Iliterate	68.46	13.089	2.524	0.05
School level	74.92	14.035		
Illiterate	68.46	13.089	6.349	0.01
College level	89.80	17.884		
School level	74.92	14.035	7.272	0.01
College level	89.80	17.884		

Inference : The above table shows a significant difference at 0.05 level exist between father's educational level as illiterate and school level, 0.01 level exists between illiterate and college level, school level and college level. Therefore, the above analysis is not accepted.

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in the self-esteem of high school students based on father's educational qualification.

TABLE 2: ANOVA showing the 'F' value for self esteem of high school students based on father's educational qualification

Source of variation	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	F value	LOS
Between groups	497.476	2	248.738		
Within groups	4043.271	297	13.614	18.271	0.01
Total	4540.747	299	262.352		

Inference: From the above table it is observed that calculated value of 'F' is significant at 0.01 level indicating significant difference among groups. This data is further subjected to 't' test analysis

TABLE 2A: Showing the 't' value for self-esteem of high school students based on father's educational qualification.

Father's education	Mean	SD	t value	LS
Illiterate	19.49	3.476	0.598	NS
School level	19.88	3.548		
Illiterate	19.49	3.476	4.073	0.01

College level	22.71	4.082		
School level	19.88	3.548	5.704	0.01
College level	22.71	4.082		

TABLE 3: Showing relationship between parental encouragement and self-esteem of high school students.

Variable	Correlation coefficient	LOS
Parental encouragement and self esteem	0.558	0.01

Inference: From the above table it is found that the correlation coefficient of 0.558 is significant at 0.01 level. Indicating significant relation between the variable parental encouragement and self-esteem is moderate.

Findings:
- There is significant difference in the parental encouragement of high school students based on father's educational qualification.
- There is significant difference in the self-esteem of high school students based on father's educational qualification. There is significant

relationship between parental encouragement and self-esteem of high school students.

Conclusion:
In this study it is clear that there is significant difference in the parental encouragement and self-esteem of high school students based on father's educational qualification.

There is significant relationship between parental encouragement and self-esteem of high school students.

In this study it is clear that self – esteem increases when the parental encouragement is positive in nature.

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Destruction of Morality in Meghna Pants *Trouble with Women*

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Abstract: Meghna Pant is an Indian author, journalist and speaker born in Shimla, capital of the northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. She won variety of awards for her contribution to literature, gender issues and journalism. In 2012, she won the Muse India National literary Awards Young Writer award for her debut novel "One-and-a-Half Wife". Through her writings, she expanded her vision towards the predicaments of Indian woman and tried to present realities within India.

Keywords: social realities, molestation, violence morality, chastity, destruction etc...

The *Trouble with Women* tells the tales of women from across urban and rural India, and captures the social realities of what they undergo - from marital rape to molestation. Sexual violence is a major problem faced by Women and girls in India. The story *Trouble with Women* is centred around the character named Rana who is owner of N-TV news station. Rana is a character with short height but a muscular man who never wears a shirt made up of soft cotton or woven fabric. He is a man who always sits with his legs spread. The line suggests that Rana, the owner of N-TV news station is very very lusty man. He has dirty relationships with many high-class women in India as well as women outside India also. Rana is one of Delhi's biggest media barons. Through the story, Meghna Pant tried to highlight the harsh reality in Indian high class society that how morality or chastity of a woman is nothing for people who have a lot of money and power. To be popular in India, an adult needs money and fame or beauty and the case is Rana has all of these things. To have sexual relationships with a lot of women is a common thing for people like Rana. The story starts with a terrible incident at traffic signal where Rana and speaker of the story are in a BMW car and man is standing on the pavement below the peepal tree having his own dick in his hands. He is shaking his dick looking at a girl walking towards him. The girl is not elder than thirteen years of age. The narrator is observing all this incident with the naked eyes at signal. When the girl looks at that man the cone of ice cream drops from her hand and she ran from there. The signal turns green and the BMW went ahead. But when the speaker asks about that incident to Rana who is sitting with her in that BMW car, he replies absent mindedly. But see the terrible reality, how can a man dare to do this looking at teenager girl at public place like traffic signal where there lot of vehicles and people stop when it turns red. It seems that, the man has no fear. The speaker says that, the girl should've slapped him and dragged him to

police, but that man has no fear of all these things. The speaker is working as co- anchor to the eight o'clock show at N-TV news station. The anchor of the primetime nine p.m. slot is pregnant and her post is vacant. The speaker had no promotion since two years, she was only moved from four p.m slot to eight p.m slot. The speaker desparetly needs this promotion for the sake of her life and her family But there is one condition for getting this promotion. Rana asks her to sleep with him for a night. The speaker has to sleep with Rana if she wants that promotion. At the beginning, the speaker is not ready to do this. But, as the story progresses the speaker thinks about all the difficulties that will no longer remain if she gets that promotion to primetime nine p.m. slot. She thinks that she must prepare to sleep with Rana for that promotion. Literature mirrors the society. Literature is nothing but the reflection of the society. The things that happen in society are brought forward through the literature. The given story also reflects some harsh, social realities. For the sake of promotion there is condition for working class woman that she must have an illegal relation with her boss. In big cities these things are normal. We have to accept it at some point of time that this is the reality. In the party a woman whispers in ears of speaker that Rana likes to to take it from behind. Now it is the readers imagination that Is Rana gay or bisexual? The sentence whispered by the woman actually indicates something like that. The speaker is confused now. She thinks that how can she sleep with this man? But the reality is the speaker's need for promotion is greater than that of Rana's need for sex. The job of speaker comfortably pays their EMI and swift Dzire, but her parents wants more out of her and the world also wants more out of her. In that party the conversations going on are very dirty. Rana thinks that money and power is everything. In order to have relationships with other high class women you must possess richness.Chastity means nothing to these people. In India molestation is molestation

only when a poor man does it not a rich man. These people in the party are the same people who take candle marches to India gate when a student is raped in a bus. But what about rich people, when a rich powerful man fondles a woman in front of their own eyes, they are doing nothing. When Rana pulls down the blouse of woman, it was like Draupadi's modern-day vastraharan. Rana's lawyer Bo tells him that he must be careful while behaving with women because they can file FIR against him. Rana replies,

'Fuck that I know everyone. I know the prime minister, I know the president of the fucking United states. Nothing can happen to me.'

The confidence of Rana having money and power you can do anything reflects from above lines. It is universal truth that arrogance come with money and power. At a traffic Signal at Chanakyapuri the speaker and Rana are together. Rana tells and shows her the chief minister of Delhi, Rana waves at her and she also waves back. Speaker nods ber as Namaste. Chief Minister waves once again at Rana and went. Rana is explaining to the speaker that he is not a bad man man like him, in power, with money, they have to pretend to be cocky or none will take them Seriously. Rana proposes that he likes her. Suddenly, be opens the zip of his pants and his dick is standing up. The speaker for instance, thinks that there is no difference between Rana and that man masturbating on the road. She thought of slapping him and took his photo and put it on twitter. But what was the use of that, if she had done that she would've lost her promotion and job also. Being afraid of loosing her promotion and job she finally took his cock in her hand and smiled at her. Here, we must notice that the fear of loosing promotion and job the speaker made herself ready to sleep with Rana.

Conclusion:

At a time when many women writers find themselves quite busy enough proclaiming the difficulties of being female, Meghna Pant persistently concerns herself with the moral evolution of male and female characters. Her writing delves deep into truth that is simultaneously and independently psychological, moral and formal. The given story of Meghna Pant is a comment on social reality in Indian society where these things seems to be common for high class people. People with money and power thinks they are superior. For them money and power is the main source to destruct morality of women. Purity of women is only for speeches in front of gathered crowd of people. Women

also accepts to have relations with rich people for the sake of money and for promotion as stated in the given story. In each and every sector these things happen and this is the modem day society. Meghna Pant's stories encompass the whole spectrum of feminist concerns and probe themes such as women's oppression, rape, male dominance, victimisation and domestic violence.

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Nairobi Convention 2022: A track for a cure of Marine Plastic Pollution

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Abstract: *The term pollution is defined as the very presence or introduction of a harmful substance in the environment that has toxic effects. The materials which have damaging effects are called pollutants. The pollutants may be produced by anthropological sources such as thrash thrown away after human use or runoff from the end nose of the factories and there can also be natural contaminants such as volcanic ash. As the density and industrial development are pacing fast the level of pollution in the atmosphere is also rising. Every landfill garbage especially plastic items are moved to the subterranean areas of earth and ocean and these places are filled or mounted with plastic garbage. Each and every plastic that we have used is not composed back to earth but still exist as unbroken or disintegrating into plastic debris or micro plastic or macro plastic. Nairobi Convention held in the year 2022 is a true remedial opening from the dreadful disaster of plastic debris by International Community. The objective of the article is to create an awareness of the perils of plastic pollution especially in the marine environment and to point out the very significance of Nairobi Convention 2022 which is a track for a cure for the earth from the jeopardy of plastic pollution which is a global threat. Secondary materials are used in the research article.*
Key words: Plastic pollution, Marine Pollution by Plastic debris, Marine debris, Environmental Pollution, Nairobi Convention 2022.

Introduction

Pollution is the presence or introduction of a detrimental substance in the natural environment that has toxic effect to all living being. The substance that is harmful to the environment is known as pollutant. The sources of pollution may be natural or anthropological. Example for natural source of pollution is the volcanic ash and gas that is emitted out from the curst of planetary due to the rupture at the surface of the earth which allows the magma chamber to escape hot lava, volcanic ash and gases. Anthropological pollutants are the pollutant that is thrown away to the environment after its use or runoff or emitted substances from the factories at the production. Among the pollution plastic debris pollution is the most hazardous pollution for each and every plastic that we come across exists in the earth for ever either intact or disintegrating or as micro plastic or macro plastic.

Plastic: A Pandemical Pollution

Plastic pollution is a man-made epidemic pollution which exists without decomposing for more than a millennium. It is a disease that is spreads globally and due to its severity and long durability it is a pandemical pollution over the world. Each and every piece of plastic that is produced still exists in the surface of the world either as it was or in the form of micro or macro plastic debris for none of the commonly used plastic items are biodegradable. Thus, instead of biodegradation as all other materials plastic is accumulated as a waste thrash in the landfills for centuries (Akshat Jain – 2021). Even though the first piece of manmade plastic was ever produced in the year 1862 by Alexander Parkes and synthetic plastic was introduced in the year Leo Bekeland a chemist and ingenious marketeer it has spread to all over the world. It is very amazing that the growth rate of plastic production is apace growing and the business is pointed to grow from USD 439. 28 billion in 2021 to USD 616.82 billion in 2028, at a CAGR of 5.0 % in the 2021-2028 period. The very traces of the history indicate that the production of the perilous pollutant is amplified almost continuously since the 1950s, from 1.8 million tons to 465 million tons in 2018. It is estimated that 7 billion of plastic of the 8.8 billion tons of plastic produced globally have turned into plastic thrash. It is a pollution without any boarders thus it is a pandemical pollution. (Stephanie B. Borrelle, Chelsea M. Rochman, Max Liboiron, Alexander L. Bond, Amy Lusher, Hillary Bradshaw and Jennier F Provencher (2017) It is estimated that 4.4 to 12.7 million metric tons of plastic debris are added to the marine environment every year and there are huge piles of plastic debris which is known as "garbage patches". The president of Nairobi Convention – 2022, Espen Barth Eide who is also the minister for Climate and Environment, Norway exhorted to the international community, "Plastic pollution has grown to an epidemic. With today's resolution we are officially on a track for a cure" (Espen Barth Eide – 2022)

Plastic Pollution: A Forgotten Mess

Plastic pollution is the most hazardous pollution compared to any other pollution for the average life of plastic is 1000 years to corrosion

in landfills. However, the pollution has received very little prominence in terms of international treaties compared to other pollutants such as oil pollution, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and Persistent Organic Pollutants. There are many regional, national as well as international agreements to check and control the mess of plastic the pandemical pollution however these agreements did not have concrete legal application and action to prevent marine pollution by plastic debris. Being a forgotten or ingeniously sided chaos, it did not have much focus in MARPOL, the Honolulu Strategy and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development known as Rio +20 after twenty years of its beginning, plastic was only twice mentioned as "the Future We Want". The impetus of sustainable development goals in 2015 opened the door for overall sustainability and thereafter plastic pollution was prioritized. However, the international community had no other way but to curtail and bring the plastic pollution under a legal frame work for the very existence of the world the Nairobi Convention, 2022 was held to bring the legal frame work under the umbrella of International Community as a better and concrete step to curtail the muddle of pollution (Tallash Kantai, 2020).

Plastic: A Transboundary Pollution

The plastic that is used once become a pollutant debris. It is to be noted that plastic debris is the major as well as perilous pollutant of the ocean consists of 60 to 80 percent compared with other contaminants (Markus Eriksen -2014). It becomes a global hazardous waste as it reaches the ocean since it has transboundary nature due to the oceanic currents. Compared to other pollutes plastic debris are very mobile due to its floating nature and thus their effects cannot be limited to the shore where they are discarded. The impacts of the transboundary plastic debris are so high due to its long persistence, discharge of toxic substances, and their high capacity to vector all other natural as well as artificial materials quite evident. The treat of micro as well as macro plastic is more severe compare to plastic debris since it is more moving to every nook and corner of the world. The micro plastic pollution is increased day by day especially through the production of exfoliants, tooth pastes and other cosmetic products (Boris Worm, 2015). These micro and macro plastics is formulating oceanic plastic soup where marine species find difficult to cope with. The growth of population, poor quality of waste management and economic

growth of any region can accelerate marine pollution however the pollution of the region become a global threat as it reaches the marine environment from where it is carried away even to the artic areas.

Plastic: Peril To Be Stopped

The presence of Plastic debris is so highly teeming to call it 'plastisphere' and the production of plastic substances are at high rocketed. As an impact of the growth and use of plastic it has become a great mess. The chaos flow to the ultimate end namely marine environment (Anand Pandian (2020). Marine Pollution has become hazardous though number of remedial steps have been taken it is increasing day by day. Every curative step to check and control plastic pollution especially in the marine environment by the international community become inadequate for the production of plastic is pacing apace day by day. Realizing the fact, the international community though late to take concrete remedial steps to stop marine plastic pollution, and its perilous nature has come up with the Nairobi convention 2022 (National Research Council, 2019) The Convention seek its member states to have a well-designed strategy to stop all sorts of marine pollution by plastic debris through better leadership, cooperation and integration of directives and regulations.

Nairobi Convention, 2022 – A Legally Binding Convention

The ultimate goal of the Nairobi convention – 2022 is to formulate a legally binding rules and regulation in a full life time approach to stop all kinds of plastic pollution especially the mess of marine plastic pollution to be achieved by 2024. Under the umbrella of United Nations Environmental Assembly, the UN environmental programme was hoisted in Nairobi. There were 193 member states of UN represented in the convention which held on the online platform from 28th February to 2nd of March 2022. The very theme of the convention was "strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals" (U N Env't Assemb. Draft Res., (2022).

The greatest achievement of the convention was that the participants of various realm of life, business man, civil society and other stakeholders united to agree on the policies to address the pressing crisis of environmental pollution by plastic. The convention has unanimously declared that the time has ripened to have an international legally binding strategy to stop the production of nonbiodegradable plastic. It has the strategy in such a way that the

production of plastic would be legally controlled addressing the full life capacity of plastic as well as recyclable and reusable potency. To achieve the goal of Nairobi Convention – 2022 it exhorts the international community to have and facilitate the collaboration of all the latest technological knowhow to realize the radical and revolutionary strategy to save the world from the cancerous clutches of plastic. Inger Andersen The president of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), said in the convention, 'Today marks a victory by our planet earth over single use plastics. The day may be considered as the most momentous day after the Paris agreement where we could have a multilateral deal. The deal is an insurance policy taken by the international community for this generation and future ones, so they may live with plastic and not be destined by it'. The Nairobi-2022 pact intent to formulate international legal remedy through ample discussions and conferences to shift away from the production, distribution and use of single use plastic. The impacts of the production of plastics are creating triple planetary hazard of pollution, climate change and nature loss which is creating a catastrophe to human health by affecting even fertility due to hormonal, metabolic and neurological changes owing to the air pollution by plastic debris. The Nairobi Convention – 2022, which is the ninth session and continuation of the Parish Convention is hailed with a historic resolution which is captioned as "End Plastic Pollution: Towards an internationally legally binding instrument". The UNEA -5.2 convention was extended for three days and there were more than 3400 participants and 1500 where part of it through online. The participants

were distributed from 193 member states, including 79 ministers and 17 high level officials. The Deputy Secretary General of the UNEA point outed that the international community should focus at strengthening actions for Nature to attain the sustainable Development Goals. It was a good platform where the member states could explain and share the best practices for sustainable development. The goal of sustainable development as well as protecting the nature can be achieved only by the end of plastic. It is the duty of the international community to prevent the collapse of the ecosystem than anything else as food water to have sustainability of life.

Conclusion

The international community realized the perilous nature of plastic and it creates a massive problem with insinuations for the environment as well as humanity. The Nairobi convention is a land mark convention for it is accepted by all the countries of nook and corner of the world comprehending the imminent danger plastic pollution. The resolution against this plastic pandemic was put forward by India, Japan, Rwanda and Peru highlighted the urgency of legal strategy to eradicate plastic leakage and foster complete global economic measures to fight against plastic. As a response to Nairobi convention, 2022 more than 80 international multinational companies have shifted their use of plastic covers to other alternatives. The urgency of stopping plastics is realized by the international community and have decided to promulgate the most important multilateral environmental deal to take the path to cure the world from the cancer of plastic.

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Challenges of Working from Home during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract: Work environment is a setting and surrounding physical conditions of an employee in which they perform job. It includes the technical, human and the organisational environment. The positive office environment builds the interpersonal relationships among employer and employee which improve the growth of organization/ the productivity of employees while negative can lead to job dissatisfaction, lack of motivation and increased attrition. The spread of covid-19 has altered the working lifestyle of employees and imposed them to choose work from home (WFH).Definitely; this approach has brought many challenges to HR managers. The research mainly focused on to identify the various challenges faced by employees and to analyse the positive and negative aspects during working from home. Through SWOC analysis it is observed that WFH has its own benefits as well as limitations and it has a both positive and negative impact which leads to physical and mental health issues among employees.
Keywords: Work from home (WFH), Covid-19, Employees, Work environment

Introduction:

A work environment can be defined as a place where the employees perform their job and it includes social and professional environment where an employee interact and work together with number of people. Also it consists of policies, procedures, culture, rules and working relationships which motivate the employees to perform their tasks efficiently. Definitely a positive work place improves the performance, productivity and growth and it also helps to retain high talent, where as negative environment demotivate the employees and leads to create toxic atmosphere in the organization. When all the organizations are in plan of proposing new strategies, framing policies and creating a structure for forthcoming year, the entire globe has imposed with sudden lockdown to control the virus spread. The lockdown has affected almost all the industries and took a long time to come out from this worst situation.Covid-19 disturbed the business activities and caused for financial loses across the globe. To make the situation normal and to continue the operations and administration, many companies opted the concept of "Work from Home". Previously this concept was allowed only in Information Technology but the pandemic has forced all the sectors to implement without second thought. WFH is where employees perform their duties from home through the use of digital devices. Many digital platforms have been introduced to engage the business activities, helps for continuous operations and to maintain the work life balance. As the coin has both faces, similarly work from home concept has positives and negatives too. It has become a challenging task for HR manager/employer to bring the new normalcy in the working style.

Research Methodology:

It is a conceptual study and the data has collected from secondary sources like previous published articles, journals, news and online sources.

Review of Literature:

Due to pandemic, employees from the different sector has adopted for work from home, a new concept. The result is which many have encountered with high level stress, job isolation, home-office conflicts etc. Through the questionnaire it is concluded that, HR practitioners should consider WFH is a opportunity to sustain and develop the performance of employees and organization. (**Galanti et al.**, **2021**) Many organizations, institutes and public companies have opted for working from home i.e. 'smart working' method during Covid-19.The researcher conducted online survey in Italy and responses are mixed opinions and concluded that the positive and negative features of WFH require some practical solutions. (**Bolisani et al., 2020**) When the virus spread is in peak, employees from almost all the sectors have enforced to adopt the concept of working from home without any preparations. The study mainly focused on to investigate the experience of the employer and employee through SWOT analysis and recommended to frame certain guidelines by the government for WFH. (**Vyas & Butakhieo, 2021**) The objective of the research is to know the employees experiences of working from home in the early period of pandemic. Through factor analysis, six elements have found, that the main advantages of WFH are work-life balance, improved work

effiency and greater work control where as the disadvantages are home office constraints, work uncertainties and inadequate tools. It is suggested that the six factors need to examine and investigate for well-being and performance of employees. **(Ipsen et al., 2021)** As per the study, employees have transformed their working style from office to remote working during Covid-19.The researcher focused on to find the satisfaction level and challenges of WFH in virus outbreak situation. Flexibility is the main factor for satisfaction where as the connectivity is the major challenge. **(Rahman & Zahir Uddin Arif, 2020**) According to researcher, the

pandemic has affected and troubled the financial activities of all the industries throughout the world. The study aimed on to find the impact of Covid-19 on work life of employees and recommended to re design the system and adoption of technology. **(Kaushik & Guleria, 2020)** .Working from home become a very normal working style of employees and it avoid the spread of virus. Social distancing is also one of the cause to introduce the WFH.**(Dockery & Bawa, 2020).**

Swoc Analysis:
The research has applied SWOC analysis to WFH and the results are like below:

SWOC Analysis of WFH

Strengths	Weakness
Better work-life balance	Isolated work environment
Flexible hours	Lack of connectivity
High productivity/performance	No supervision
Saving of expenses	Absence of structured frame work
Independence	High level stress
Less or no commute time	Family-office conflicts
Self governance	More distractions
Reduce absenteeism	Unhealthy lifestyle
Opportunities	**Challenges**
Innovation of digital platforms	Cyber security
Usage of artificial intelligence	Lack of confidentiality
	Improper policies and regulations

Recommendations:
It is highly recommended that to create a positive environment at home through proper digital arrangements plays a vital role for employee outcome, because all must not have sophisticated digital devices to work. And it is also important to follow the scheduled working hours to avoid the family-office conflicts. To overcome the monotony structure, employee needs to make changes in the working life style and practice exercise, yoga and meditation to control stress. Socializing with colleagues through different modes helps to reduce isolation, loneliness in order to balance the new work environment.

Online learning platforms can be used to upgrade the knowledge which brings better productivity to cope up with the novel work concept.

Conclusion:
The Covid-19 pandemic drastically modified the working style of organizations and employees. Work from home concept has become the future option for many MNC's during the pandemic situation and it has proven with high performance and productivity. If the corporate world implement the structured frame work with adoption of updated technology then it leads to desired results.

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Problem of Modernity: A Case Study of *Modern Review*

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Abstract : Though the concept of the 'modern' can be found in different epochs since ancient times in western as well as eastern civilizations, the late Enlightenment concept of modernity based on rationalism and verifiability arising from Europe in the late eighteenth century had a distinct awareness of a break in the history of human civilization. The question then became whether and when a civilization based on race and religion was ready for a distinct mutation away from race and religion. In Ramananda Chatterjee and *Modern Review*'s imagination of the progress of human civilization, political and cultural assertion of nationalism was a necessary stage in the development of the civilization of India. This is why in contributors to *Modern Review* like Joseph Andrews, Anand Coomaraswamy and Ramananda Chatterjee we find that the discourse of English education, artisanal art and aesthetics and the idea of vernacular education escapes the question of role of self-esteem and inner well-being in education, and becomes one of the superiority of Indian race and universal well-being of man.
Key Words: Nation, Spiritual, *Dharmic*, Modernity, Rationality, Public Sphere, Race, Caste, Gender

Introduction: Rationale of the Study

The journal that is the subject of this study was titled '*The Modern Review*'. Therefore, it is important to understand modern and modernity in the context of popular print periodical culture in India in the period of nationalist discourse to which the journal and its editor Ramananda Chatterjee are declaredly avowed. In this paper, a close reading of certain writings and editorial on education published in *Modern Review* [1] in the early years has been undertaken to understand the problem of modernity. It is known from Habermas (1984, 1989) that the splintering of political rationality away from cultural rationality led to legitimation crisis of politics which necessitated its reduction to an instrumental application of economic and administrative rationality and subsequent infiltration of everyday lifeworld. On the other hand, the cultural rationality splintered into scientific, aesthetic and ethical rationality and away from the everyday lifeworld into the hands of experts and technocrats. This necessitated its reduction to instrumental application of moral reason to legitimise its economic and administrative rationality, and limiting of 'invention of tradition' to limits of inherent inventiveness of tradition or tradition of inventiveness within *dharmic* discourse. Within the dominant *dharmic* discourse in a largely dominant feudalism and emergent bourgeois society, contrary to European residual feudalism and emergent bourgeois society, the splintering of political rationality and cultural rationality away from access of the private individual in everyday lifeworld necessitated a recuperation by dumbing down or travestying of both the *dharmic* discourse and discourse of societal and cultural modernity for which popular print culture became a predominant tool. Thus, the neoconservative reading of an autonomous inner domain of *dharmic* spiritualism is indeed a neoconservative turn in the felt need for a nationalist 'decolonization' within postcolonialism. In Habermas' (1990) reading of European modernity, the inheritance of metaphysical questions of religion within cultural modernity has been explained as the differential relation of progress between political rationality and cultural rationality premised on the autonomy of society from the state. The failure of modernity was a failure of economic imperatives of capitalism which allowed the project of societal modernization and cultural modernity to be hijacked by an elite, leaving the large body of everyday lifeworld out of the benefits. However, Fraser (1990, 2014) has shown in her deconstruction of the bourgeois public sphere that when questions of race, class and gender are factored in, the differentiation between political rationality and cultural rationality and society and culture was not always at play.

1. Objective of the Study

Though the concept of the 'modern' can be found in different epochs since ancient times in western as well as eastern civilizations, the late Enlightenment concept of modernity based on rationalism and verifiability arising from Europe in the late eighteenth century had a distinct awareness of a break in the history of human civilization. The question then became whether and when a civilization based on race and religion was ready for a distinct mutation away from race and religion.

2. Research Question

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[1] *Modern Review* was started by Ramanand Chatterjee in 1907, who was the editor of *Modern Review* till his death in 1943.

This study would like to specifically probe what happens if one inputs Fraser's (1985) questions of race, class and gender into Habermas' (1984, 1989) reading of the splintering of political and cultural rationality, rather than get into the debate of whether an Ideal Bourgeois Public Sphere actually existed?

3. Methodology

The choice of writings from the *Modern Review* for this paper were based on two criteria. Firstly, that it was published in the early years of *Modern Review* i.e. 1907 to 1911 when Bengal Partition was annulled by the British Government and capital of British Empire in India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. Secondly, the articles were chosen based on theme, preferably written by some well-known personality of the time.

4. Hypothesis

Ramananda Chatterjee, the editor of *Modern Review,* saw the present history of India at that stage of evolution where the individual's identification with the nation was not of the order of European countries, and had to be mediated by a religious view of race.

5. Modernity in the Indian Context

It is the case of this study that creation of this 'inner spiritual domain' of family, society and nation is based on the premise of *dharmic* spiritualism being a 'renunciation of individual self-interest' for the larger interest of society and human emancipation. This is premised on normative race, class and gender roles and the promise of an 'inventive tradition' which ensures the subsistence of a homogenised sphere of national community within the precincts of family, community and society. The political economic and administrative rationality then has a readymade homogenised national community in this inner domain which is premised on renunciation of self-interest based on such race, class and gender roles in an 'inventive tradition' of the race. It is possible for political rationality then to recuperate and implicate the race, class and gender roles with which the individual is looked at in this homogenised inner spiritual domain to legitimise the 'inventive tradition' of the race as best suited for the economic and administrative management of modern political nation. The body of the individual, and embodiments of nation-state in culturally constructed socio-eco-political histories of family and state institutions becomes the 'visibile' manifestations of life of the race, and the cultural and material products of its mind in the 'mutative' inventive tradition of the race.

Chatterjee (1995a) differentiates between western materialism and Indian spiritualism premised on western idea of social interest for individual material self-interest and Indian idea of renunciation of individual material self-interest for larger social interest (Chatterjee, 1995b). However, spiritual interest too is premised on an economy of culture based on body, mind and matter in spiritualism of the inner cultural domains of family, race and nation. Foucault (1979, 2016) has shown in *History of Sexuality* that in European modernity too the distanciation of the inner cultural domain of family and society with its own economy of culture of the body, mind and matter with its own race, class and gender roles from the outer material political domain, in fact, enables the individual's implication and recuperation in the management and administration of political economy of the outer material domain (Bhaduri, 1999; 2003). Thus for instance the discourse on education and health of the individual having been hijacked by the elite, the everyday lifeworld is alienated to private socio-economic domain manageable within the cultural domains of the family, sect and community at a distance from the state. Thus, spiritualism in cultural rationality becomes a mere ruse of Moral Reason (which in Kant is based on the individual's disinterested sympathy for the universal and necessary) to use Instrumental Reason of political rationality of economic and administrative management of the everyday life world, which has been alienated to this inner cultural domain of the life world.

The eighteenth and nineteenth century Indian reformism's internalization of the process of societal modernization initiated by the colonial state to create a comprador class of brown bodies with white heads was a product of the process of instrumentalisation of political rationality to the western welfare state model of economic and administrative rationality with which it infiltrated the everyday lifeworld. In order to try and read Chatterjee (1997) with Habermas (1990), there is a need to contextualise Habermas to the Indian nationalist discourse. Therefore, it has been suggested in this paper that Chatterjee (1997) has made the following adjustments in light of the historical realities in India. Chatterjee surmises that the neoconservative anti-modern splintering between society and culture or between political rationality and cultural rationality in Indian modernity was a strategic essentialism necessitated by the nationalist discourse of anti-colonialism and the nationalist movement on the primary plank of autonomy and 'right to self-

determination'. Society, community and family became split into an outer and an inner domain where *dharmic* discourses were used for a material political use in fashioning of a nation-state, and a spiritual cultural fashioning of a largely private socio-economic domain.

However, Habermas' (1990) argument that cultural rationality acted in only a mediated way can be reinstated in the Indian context too. The splintering of political rationality and cultural rationality in Habermas' (1990) reading of European modernity is not only at the level of discourse, but more importantly at the level of access of the everyday lifeworld to discourse. It is not only a splintering of discourses between political discourses of social sciences and cultural discourses of science, aesthetics and ethics. It, in fact, is a splintering of the uses of social sciences and science, aesthetics and ethics to differential uses in the domain of political rationality and the domain of cultural rationality. Thus, whereas political rationality and its project of societal modernization meant institutionalization of the discourses of social and empirical sciences, cultural rationality and its project of cultural modernity meant a graduated engagement of these discourses with the everyday lifeworld of folk, metaphysical and religious knowledge systems. A splintering of political rationality and cultural rationality occured when the institutionalisation of these discourses cut the everyday lifeworld away from both societal and cultural modernity. This is the phenomenon that Partha Chatterjee too finds reflected in the Indian context.

6. *Modern Review* and Problem of Modernity

For Ramananda Chatterjee, the idea of the nation was only a step forward from a religious cultural idea of race to a socio-eco-political idea of race. However, his friendship and respect for Tagore, which also reflected in the publication in the journal of a number of his poetry, stories, letters and essays on political, social and cultural issues, was not despite Tagore's aversion to assertion of race and religion in nationalism. In fact, in Ramananda Chatterjee and *Modern Review*'s imagination of the progress of human civilization, political and cultural assertion of Indian nationalism was a necessary strategic stage in the development of the civilisation of India towards Universal Humanism. This is why we find in contributors to *Modern Review,* like A Mitra, Surendra Dave, C F Andrews, Anand Coomaraswamy, Sister Nivedita, and the editor Ramananda Chatterjee himself, that the discourse of English education, artisanal art and aesthetics, and vernacular education escapes the question of role of individual's self-esteem and inner well-being in education, and becomes one of the superiority of Indian race and universal well-being of man. For instance, Surendra Dave in June 1908 wrote in "A French View of Indian Politics" (519-527),

A Bengali young man, who was in the vanguard of reformers in his youth, has published a brochure which he calls "A History of the Intellectual Progress of Modern India" in Calcutta which writes against the "young India's" programme of reforms and dreams of transplanting on the soil of ancient Hindustan the modern European institutions. He calls these institutions of mercantile societies which dwell on the ideal of satisfaction of physical wants, development of comfort and luxury. Their entire political life of parliamentarism, liberty, political rights is born out of commerce. Patriotism, their love of the country, is born of the egoism of having one's own country to the advantages of riches, power, prestige. It degenerates necessarily into an exclusive nationalism or an aggressive imperialism for the covetousness of colonies for the soldiers and merchants. (Dave, June 1908: 522).

One also gets a glimpse of the way modern was conceptualized as opposed to pre-modern from this paragraph from English translation in December 1909, *Modern Review* by Prabhat Kumar Mukhopadhyay of a short story "The Riddle Solved" (549 – 553) by Rabindranath Tagore, where a modern son is compared with a pre-modern father in following terms,

Babu Krishna Gopal Sircar, zemindar of Jhikrakota, made over his estates to his eldest son and retired to the holy city of Benares, as befits a good Hindoo, to spend the evening of his life in religious devotion. All the poor and the destitute of the neighbourhood were in tears at the parting. Every one declared that such piety and benevolence were rare in these degenerate days.

His son, Bepin Bihari was a young man well-educated on modern lines, holding the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He sported a pair of spectacles, wore a beard and seldom mixed with others. His private life was unsullied. He did not even smoke and never touched cards. He was a man of stern disposition, though he looked soft and pliable. This trait of his character soon came home to his tenantry in diverse ways. Unlike his father, he would on no account allow a remission of one single pice out of the rents justly due to

him. Under no circumstances would he grant any tenant one single day's grace in paying up.

In 1907 itself, there were articles on modernity like "Modern Advance in Medicine" (Mitra A, April, 1907: 356-358) and "Modern India and France in the Eighteenth Century" (Unknown, September 1907: 221-226). By 1911, contributors like Satish Basu were introducing the modern concept like "Limited Liability" related to Modern Capitalism through articles like "The Development of the Limited Liability Principle in British Industry and Commerce" (Basu S, February 1911: 187-182) C F Andrews in a series on "A Review of the Modern World" (November 1909: 458-463; December, 1909: 517 – 521; January, 1910: 4-8; February 1910, 115-118; March, 1910: 209-213; April, 1910:303-308) analyzed the pros and cons of modernity in great detail. CF Andrews was convinced that the awakening of nationalism in India was of the kind of western political nationalism, engendered by exposure to western culture.

In western discourses of nation-state, since the society was autonomous from the state, the state did not directly enforce a project of societal modernisation or cultural modernity on the people in their everyday lives. At the level of theory, modern public institutions and apparatuses were developed and also encouraged in the autonomous social and community institutions with which the social, economic and political stratifications and inequalities were to be addressed where everyone would get the opportunity to access these political, economic and social institutions and their knowledge systems to modernise themselves and pass it on to others. However in practice, with rising inequality of wealth in Capitalism, soon these institutions became confined to an elite class of private political, economic, administrative class interests. These institutions of education, industry, research etc. the pursuit of work and knowledge interests helped the private individuals develop techniques and norms of communicative rationality based on the idea of common good across social stratification and inequality. In the socio-cultural domain in everyday lifeworld, these modern knowledge systems grappled with the metaphysical questions of religion without enforcing modernity on the everyday lifeworld. Thus political rationality and cultural rationality worked in tandem without enforcing modernity into the private lifeworlds of the people. These were used in society by private individuals to develop and participate in the public sphere to form public opinions about the process of societal, economic and political modernisation, and also safeguard the autonomy of the social domain and its everyday lifeworld from the state, political and economic private interests. When these institutions were reduced to serving private interests, the processes of societal modernisation and cultural modernity became confined to these elite classes. The problems of stratification and inequality in a large portion of society deprived a large part of the society of the fruits of societal modernisation and cultural modernity, and its modern knowledges and systems. The political rationality of society overtaken by private political, economic and administrative interests splintered away from the idea of common good. Thus an elite class was changing quickly and modernising and creating modern institutions and industry, but they needed the participation of the whole of society in terms of human and revenue resources.

The public sphere developed specialised techniques, norms, tools of communication for rationalisation of the process of societal modernisation without taking the large body of people into confidence by waiting for them to participate in the public sphere, and arrive at ideas of common good of the process of societal modernisation. This communicative space of public sphere became reduced to finding ways to placate this large body of left-behinds, and delivery of welfare goods to placate their dissatisfactions. It was also reduced to economic and administrative management of the everyday lifeworld for manufacture of consent and management of dissent in public sphere. Thus, with this necessity of economic and administrative rationality for political rationalisation of societal modernisation directly, the communicative space became a one-way delivery of dumbed down explanations for the need for societal modernisation and placating people. Thus, the state and private interests of politics, economy infiltrated the everyday lifeworld to make one-way communication to the people about what was good for them. Discourse in the popular communicative space became discourses in which the elite represented itself as representative of the common good in dumbed down language and techniques of communication with which it explained societal modernization not as a process of modernization but a 'being', a 'way of life' which is exclusive to them and with which they are able to give the economic benefits of it to the society at large which does not have the capacity and merit to take the benefits of education and other

institutions and modernise itself. Modernity remains confined to the privileged few, but the ruling classes are benevolent to allow others to participate as workforce in humanity's destiny to fulfill the great task of modernity, while they also get to enjoy the economic benefits, the lifestyle, the light and shine of it, and subsist.

Thus, self-reformism, inclusiveness became the grounds of economic and administrative management on which the exclusive normative self of the nationalist subject was defined. The engagement with the 'other' was only to display its known pathologies in light of which the 'self' of the normative nationalist subject had been well defined by 'management' of those potential pathologies in discourses of race, class and gender. Thus the splintering of political and cultural rationality enabled a separationism between the domains of inner spiritual and outer material domains based on their inherent separationist discourses of race, class and gender. This separationism between inner and outer domains of family, society and nation based on separationism within and between discourses of race, class and gender allowed a superimposition by displacement of discourses between inner and outer domain or cultural and political rationality or between economic and administrative rationality and invention of cultural tradition.

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Evaluation of Culture Representation in the Secondary Level English Language Textbooks of Kerala

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Abstract: Since English is the current lingua franca of the world, the manifestation of international culture in the school level English language textbooks is need of the hour. This study evaluates the cultural content of Kerala State School Education English textbooks of Standard VIII, IX, & X with reference to English as an international language. The culture representation in the textbooks has been analysed by Kachru's Tri-Partide Model and Pfister and Borzelli's Categorization of Cultural Aspects. The findings indicate that the two of the three examined textbooks i.e. Kerala Reader English standard X and standard VIII do not appropriately demonstrate cultural diversity in the international context as cultures of English-speaking countries have their dominance. In the two textbooks, the representation of culture of Inner Circle countries such as USA and UK dominated over the culture of Outer and Expanding cultures. Standard IX textbook reflects considerable weightage to all the three cultural variance, Inner, Outer and Expanding Circle countries. Overall, the outcome of the study revealed that all the three textbooks together provide a rich International cultural experience to the learners in the three consecutive years in their secondary level language learning.

Keywords: cultural content, cultural representation; English textbook; English as an international language.

Introduction-

English is no longer being considered a language of native speakers, because the non-native speakers of English across the world outnumbered native speakers of English. Most of the EFL (English as a Foreign Language) learners and ESL (English as a Second Language) learners are learning English as a link language to communicate with different people having different mother tongues. This is a phenomenon across the world, in spite of the fact that majority of English language course books for school level in different parts of the world persist in overladen with "culturally-loaded native-speaker themes, such as actors in Hollywood, the history of Coco-Cola, the life of Lady Diana, and what American do on Halloween (Coskun, 2009; Prodromou, 1988) and so on. The English language course books across the world are filled with native English speakers' culture especially the culture of UK and USA. The culture in English language teaching materials has been a debate for many years. McKay (2000) points out that "the use of cultural content in English classroom will enhance students' motivation." The learners will be highly motivated to learn English if the material adhere to both native and non-native varieties of English. Gray (2000) argues that "some ELT (English Language Teaching) course books focusing on the target culture have an alienating effect on students who do not want to be culturally assimilated and, as a consequence, give up learning the language." This is true that some of the learners consider the language as a foreign one, and lacks motivation to learn it; hence they are not able to communicate with other English speakers. The basic function of language is communication. When any person communicates, who expresses himself or herself, what he/she thinks or says is based on his own culture and one should also understand others culture as it is, in order to have a meaningful interaction with each other. So the learners' own culture and others' culture also take for granted while preparing teaching and learning materials. The material selection should be done irrespective of native or non-native varieties. A judicial blend of International culture should be reflected in the English language course books across the world since English is being used as the major Lingua- Franca of the world.

Kachru (1986) classified the speakers across the globe into three concentric circles. The Inner circle includes the countries where English is used as a first language such as UK, USA, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The Outer circle includes the countries where English is used as an official language such as India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Tanzania, Ghana, Kenya, and Zambia. The Expanding circle includes the countries where English is used as a foreign language, such as Russia, China, Japan, Egypt, South Korea, Nepal, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Indonesia and Israel. In short, the first circle is native variety and it is considered as norm providing, the second is nativised variety and is considered norm developing and the third is non-native variety which is regarded as norm dependent. Despite the draw backs of Kachru's model, it is regarded

as the most useful and widely accepted division of Englishes and classifies the speakers around the world (Andarab,2019).

McKay (2003) argues that the cultural content of the textbook should not be confined to the culture of native English-speaking countries. Tomlinson (2001) emphasize that the English language material should be more international in future, considering English as a world language rather than presenting a language of a few countries. He accentuates the role of English as an international language because majority of language learners are learning English for not communicating with native speakers only, rather they learn it for interacting with other non-native speakers and use it for their own academic and professional achievements as well. It is very important to note that both ESL learners and EFL learners are learning English language for communicating with mostly non-native speakers, because the number of non-native speakers of English surpasses that of native speakers of English (Sharifian, 2010; Seidlhofer; 2001; Tomlinson, 2001).

Hence, the English language textbooks have a pivotal role in teaching and learning English as an International language. The textbooks should include the cultures around the world irrespective of the native or non-native English speaking countries. The main purpose of this study is to ascertain the representation of culture in the selected English language textbooks of Kerala which are currently in use in the State syllabus schools. The study aimed to analyse ELT textbooks of Standard VIII, IX and X in Kerala in terms of their adherence to the realization of English as an International Language (EIL) paradigm by addressing the following research question:

1. How do the selected ELT textbooks differ in representing the culture of Inner, Outer, and Expanding Circle countries?

Methodology

Design of the study is analytical survey. Narrative analysis is employed to examine the text books. The text books are examined in different perspectives to bring out the exact details of cultural contents in them.

Selection of textbooks

This study analysed the English textbooks which are currently used in the State syllabus schools of Kerala. The textbooks, Kerala Reader – English for Standard VIII, IX, & X were prepared and published by Kerala State Council for Educational Research and Training. Each textbook has 5 units which come as divided into two parts, Part-A and Part-B in favour of the students in order to reduce the weight of the books. Each unit contains a number of prose and poems with a common theme. For the convenience, each book is given the short form as Kerala Reader-English Standard X (KE-X), Kerala Reader- English Standard IX (KE-IX) and Kerala Reader- English Standard VIII (KE-VIII). The details are given in table 1.

Table-1 *Details of examined textbooks*

Name of textbook	Publisher	Number of Units	Year of publication
Kerala Reader- English Standard- X (KE-X)	SCERT Government of Kerala	5	2020
Kerala Reader- English Standard- IX (KE-IX)	SCERT Government of Kerala	5	2019
Kerala Reader- English Standard VIII (KE-VIII)	SCERT Government of Kerala	5	2016

The Framework of Data Analysis

The following two frameworks were adopted for evaluating the texts under the study: Kachru's Tri-Partide Model and Pfister and Borzelli's categorization of cultural aspects. In order to categorize how English is used by individuals of different lingua-cultural backgrounds, Kachru (1986) introduced the concept of three concentric circles—the Inner Circle, the Outer Circle, and the Expanding Circle. With the objective of analyzing the textbook corpus, the references to Inner circle countries, outer circle countries and expanding circle countries from the selected textbooks have been considered. In order to ascertain the references to the cultures of Inner, Outer and Expanding circle countries, five general categories introduced by Pfister and Borzelli(1977) was used. The five categories are Social, Personal, Religion/Arts/Humanities,

Politics/Institutions, and Environmental Concerns. The social category includes leisure, population/nationality, work, social class and attitude. The personal category includes consuming/shopping, family relationships, and housings. Religion/arts/humanities category considers writing, music, expressions, fables, history and sacred places. The political aspect incorporates government, education, law and justice. Environmental concern includes geography, natural resources, climate and financial development, urban and rural. This study focused on both visual and written modalities included in the textbooks. The frequency of references and its percentage was calculated.

Results

The main objective of the study was to find out how the selected ELT textbooks differ in representing the culture of Inner, Outer and Expanding Circle countries. Table 2 provides the frequencies of culture of Inner circle countries included in the selected textbooks. The frequencies were collected by analysing the written text and visuals in the textbooks, and the percentage was calculated from the total number of frequencies of inner, Outer and Expanding countries' cultures in each textbook. In the book KE-X, 45% of the themes are regarding to Inner circle countries consist of the two countries only

(USA 5, UK 4). They include all the five categories of cultural aspects of Pfister and Borzelli (1977) such as English poets, American short stories, English novelists and short story writers, Hollywood actors, American singers, American TV shows(Arts/Humanities), William Wordsworth (Environmental), family relationship in the US, friendship(Personal).

In the book KE-IX 33.33% of the themes are concerning with Inner circle countries (USA 6, Canada 2). It includes three cultural aspects like Art, Social and Environmental such as American poets, short story writer, Canadian singers (Arts/Humanities), and American Actor and UN messenger of peace, Leonardo Wilhelm Dicaprio (Environmental concern). The details that discussed here are available in table 2.

In KE-VIII, 52.38% of the themes related to Inner circle countries' culture consisted of (UK 6, USA 5). They include all the five categories of culture postulated by Pfister and Borzelli (1977) namely American singers like Michal Jackson, Lionel Richie Jr. (Art), English novelist Daniel Defoe's Diary of Robinson Crusoe (Humanities), Life of people in UK, values and attitude in William Shakespeare(Social), Personal, Rosa Park, American Civil Rights Activist (Political) and Oscar Wild's story on (Environmental concern).

Table 2 *Inner Circle Countries*

Book	Country	Frequency	Percentage	Cultural theme
KE –X	USA(5) UK(4)	9	45	*Environmental, Art, Social, Political, Personal*
KE -IX	USA(6) UK –(0) Canada(2)	8	33.33	*Art, Environmental, Social*
KE -VIII	UK(6) USA(5)	11	52.38	*Art, Humanities, Social, Personal, Political, Environmental*

Table 3 shows the number of references to outer circle countries. The three books under study give the references to only four Outer circle countries, namely India, Nigeria, Pakistan and South Africa. The percentage value of frequencies has been calculated out of the total number of references to Inner, Outer and Expanding Circle countries. The textbook, KE-X represented the themes of 35% the Outer Circle countries (India 5, Nigeria 1 and Pakistan 1). This includes all the five cultural categories Indian writer and Nobel prize laureate Rabindranath Tagore's story depicting social

class, house and family relationship in India (Social and Personal), The child right activists of India and Pakistan, Kailash Sathyarthi and Malala yousaf Zai who shared Nobel prize for peace (political-law and justice), Ruskin Bond's story of ecological coexistence, Vaikom Muhammed Basheer, Kerala based writer and humanist and represents learners' own culture, whose story of Environmental concern, Satyajith Ray, Indian film maker(Art), and a quote from Mahathma Gandhi, India's Father of Nation (Humanities).

Table 3 *Outer Circle Countries*

Book	Country	Frequency	Percentage	Cultural theme
KE – X	India (5) Nigeria(1),Pakistan(1)	9	35	Social,political,Environmental, Personal, Art, Humanities
KE- IX	India (8),South Africa(1)	9	37.5	Social,Political, Art

				Environmental
KE-VIII	India(3) Malaysia(1)	4	19.04	Arts, Social, Environmental

The representation of the culture of Outer Circle nations in the KE-X textbook is lower than that of cultural elements of Inner circle nations. A lion's share of Outer circle nations' culture occupied by Indian culture, which is the native culture of the learners. Other Outer Circle culture includes the culturally relevant story of Nigerian writer, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie (Social) and representation of Pak origin Nobel Laureate, Malala Yousaf Zai (law and justice).

The book, KE-IX, contains 37.5 % of themes of culture of Outer circle nations which includes only India and South Africa. It included the categories, namely Social Political, Art and Environmental concerns. The textbook introduced a number of contemporary Indian writers in English like Nisha Punjabi, Kavery Nambisan, Gieve Patel etc. contributing (Social and Environmental concerns). The inspirational extracts from the life story of India's legendary heroes like former Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar and the physically challenged Ira Singhal, CSE topper, the story of friendship by RK Narayan, poem of Sarojini Naidu (Social/Art/Humanities) and Mahatma Gandhi (Political system and Institutions-Education) constituted a rich experience to the home culture of the learners.

The native culture of the learners, i.e. Indian culture contributed major share of Outer Circle countries as it includes South Africa only from the list of Outer circle countries other than India. The culture of Outer Circle countries in the textbook, KE-VIII, constitutes a meagre percentage i.e. 19.04% as compared to Inner Circle nation's cultures. It represents only two countries, namely India (3) and Malaysia (1). The cultural categories include Malaysian film director (Social/Personal), Rabindranath Tagore's poem and Kamala Surayya's poem (Art) and Nalini Sharma, Indian writer (Environmental concern). This book underrepresented the culture of Outer circle countries.

The table 4 exhibits the representation of culture of Expanding Circle nations which includes a number of countries such as Japan, Iran, China, Chile, Russia, Armenia, Anatolia, Greece, Lebanon, Peru, Belgium Columbia, France and Russia, where English is considered as a foreign language. The percentage value of frequencies of cultural references has been calculated out of total references of Inner, Outer and Expanding Circles. In the textbook, KE-X, only 20% of themes are related to Expanding Circle nations, Japan, Iran, Chile and Russia. The analysis shows that their representation is also very meagre, each country referred only once.

The book, KE-IX, represents 29.16 % of themes from Expanding Circle countries. The countries referred includes, Japan, Armenia, Anatolia, China, Greece, Lebanon and Peru. These include the categories of cultural aspects of Pfister and Borzelli (1977), Greek novelist Lilika Nakos' story depicts (Social and Political) aspects regarding experience of refugee camps, (social class, law and justice), Julian Koepcke's survival story of plane crash (Personal and social), Japanese haiku, Khalil Gibran's poem (Art and Environmental Concern).

The book, KE-VIII, presents 28.57% of themes from Expanding Circle countries (Belgium 1, Japan 1, Columbia 1, France 1, Lebanon 1, and Russia 1). The categories of cultural categories includes Belgian writer, Japanese folktale (Art), Famous writers from Columbia and France respectively Gabriel Garcia Marquez and Victor Hugo (Social) and Lebanese poet Khalil Gibran and Russian writer, Anton Chekhov (Environmental concerns).

Table 4 *Expanding Circle Countries*

Book	Country	Frequency	Percentage	Cultural theme
KE-X	Japan(1), Iran(1) Chile(1), Russia(1)	4	20	Social, political, Environmental, Personal, Art, Humanities
KE-IX	Japan(1), Armenia(1) Anatolia(1), China(1) Greece(1), Lebanon(1), Peru(1)	7	29.16	Social, Political, Art Environmental
KE-VIII	Belgium(1), Japan(1) Columbia(1),France(1) Lebanon(1), Russia(1)	6	28.57	Arts, Social, Environmental

Discussion

The main objective of this study was to analyse ELT textbooks in Kerala in terms of their adherence to the realization of English as an International Language (EIL) paradigm. In order to meet this end, three textbooks were selected and compared considering their references to Inner, Outer and Expanding Circle countries, including the cultural aspects which represent these countries and frequencies of occurring the themes were calculated. The findings akin to the research question suggest that in the two textbooks, Kerala Reader English standard X and standard VIII, the representation of culture of Inner Circle countries such as USA and UK dominated over the culture of Outer and Expanding cultures whereas Standard IX textbook reflects considerable weightage to all the three cultural variance, Inner, Outer and Expanding Circles. It also indicates that a considerable increase in the inclusion of Outer and Expanding Circle countries' cultural aspects in that textbook. Similarly the standard VIII textbook also reflects dominance in depicting the culture of Expanding Circle countries while it underrepresented the home culture of the learners. In contrast the result indicates that the books, Kerala Reader-English standard X and standard IX renders a significant allocation to the home culture of the learners.

In a nutshell, the secondary level textbooks of English in Kerala schools together constitute a rich international cultural exposure to the learners. Though each textbook varies in their representation of the cultures of Inner, Outer and Expanding Circle countries, the rich cultural experience of the three consecutive years will equip the learners to acquire the capabilities to communicate effectively and appropriately in various cultural settings. In India, English is widely used as a major lingua franca which connects people from different States and Nations. English is the language of trade and commerce, courts, administration, education and whatnot.

The findings also support the other studies analysing ELT textbooks in terms of cultural representation which indicated that "ELT textbooks are likely to include the culture of Inner Circle countries at the expense of Outer and expanding countries" there still lingers a 'native speakerism' and a bias towards Inner Circle countries' culture and literature (Ates et al., 2015; Gerday, 2019; Hanashiro, 2016; Joo et al., 2019; Matsuda, 2002; Tomlinson & Masuhara, 2013; Yamanaka, 2006, as cited in Tajeddin and Pakzadian, 2020). The socio-linguistic reality of English in the ELT materials underrepresented, if the over emphasis is given to the native speaker variety of English and their cultures (Syrbe and Rose, 2018). It may build up a gap between the learners and the language which hinders their motivation to learn language.

The analysis of textbooks revealed that all the three textbooks have given considerable dominance for the depiction of the target culture or the culture of Inner Circle countries like US and UK, especially to US. This finding resonates with the previous findings that ELT textbooks are highly inclined to Inner Circle cultural and social values (Hanashiro, 2016; Tomlinson & Masuhara, 2013). On the other hand the analysis of Standard IX textbook reflects a judicious blend of all cultures. The textbook shows adherence to the notion of English as an International Language. This finding resonates with Tajeddin and Pakzadian(2020) who states that "the frequency of references to Outer and Expanding Circle nations shows adherence to the English as an International Language(EIL) paradigm." McKay(2002) and Sharifian (2018) argue in favour of intercultural understanding and the inclusion of the culture of all the three circles in ELT materials. Moreover, Kumaravadivelu (2008, 2012) observed that interculturalism also not sufficient in the globalised society of Twenty first Century, rather cultural realism should be developed to elicit global cultural awareness to build up cultural horizons of individuals. So the learners should get a chance to know all the cultures around the world in its own context. It calls attention to prepare English textbooks with ample allocation to an international culture and thereby giving learners opportunity to learn English in a global perspective which equip them to communicate with people across the world irrespective of native or non-native speaker varieties.

Almutairi (2021) critically reviewed the place of culture in English language teaching and focused on understanding the relation between language and culture and its positive impact on teaching of English language. He critically observed "some researchers believe that target culture is inevitable in language learning, whereas many other researchers recognize it as a linguistic imperialism or a Trojan horse that would have negative impacts on ESL/EFL learner's national identity" (Almutairi,2021). The question of 'whether the culture of the language or culture of the learner' has been a heated debate among the ELT academia more than several decades. To a certain extent, providing the ELT materials which adhere to English as an International language will be an agreeable point in that debate.

Conclusion

The study tried to examine the representation of International culture in the selected language textbooks in Kerala. Overall, the outcome of the study revealed that all the three textbooks together provide a rich International cultural experience to the learners in the three consecutive years in their secondary level language learning. In fact, each book varies in their depiction of culture of Inner, Outer and Expanding Circle countries, some of these books generally tried to depict more aspects of the Outer and Expanding Circle Countries. Hence it is evident that if the ELT materials depict the culture of both Outer and Expanding Circle countries such materials are adhering to an International culture, "the frequency of references to Outer and Expanding Circle nations shows adherence to the English as an International Language(EIL) paradigm" (Tajeddin and Pakzadian, 2020). Thus the Kerala ELT textbooks are providing a rich exposure of International culture to the learners. However, each book has to be revised properly and regularly in order to accommodate more culturally relevant materials. The present study found that standard IX textbook which is revised in 2019 is akin to the principles of English as an International Language paradigm. The textbook has given enough space for the culture of Outer and Expanding Circle countries. Meanwhile the standard X textbook which is revised in 2020 has given more priority to the culture of Inner Circle Countries than the International culture. So the educators and developers of materials or textbooks of English need to ensure that the content of curriculum should not be confined to the American or British culture. The English textbook should include a judicious blend of all cultures of the world since English is no longer a language of native speaker; it belongs to whoever speaks it. So the textbook setters should include the materials from all the three concentric circles, Inner, Outer and Expanding Circle in order to help learners to internalise the fact that the language they speak belongs to them.

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Innovations in Online Teaching Learning Process

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Abstract: Innovations in online teaching and learning are the process of proactively introducing new teaching and learning strategies and methods into the virtual classroom. The purpose of this is to improve academic outcome and address real problems to promote equitable learning. Innovations in online teaching and learning process has been a set of the national development sector to educate the life of the nation and has a vision in the realization of an educational system as a powerful, adaptive and authoritative social institution to empower all the students to become qualified human beings so as to be able to and proactive to answer the challenges of the ever changing era. This cast the light on students engagement actively those are less likely to be absent from the class and more likely to be succeed academically. The goal of online teaching is to promote learning more effectively and successfully.

Key Words: Innovations, online learning, online teaching, equitable learning, virtual or online class, effective, assimilation, technology, foundation, ways

Introduction:

The foundation for preparing creative leaders of the future starts with innovating teaching and learning process. Creative thinking and design innovations is important in education sector to afford the new future challenges. The introduction of innovation in education allows students to expand their minds and develop skill outside the textbooks. As Albert Einstein has aptly quoted, imagination is the real sign of intelligence. Hence it is quintessential that we change and improve learning, educating and teaching methods according to societies changing dynamics and it has necessity to channel innovative education and help learners to understand and to solve modern day challenges, break futile social construct and grow towards a sustainable future.

Teacher can create innovations in online learning and teaching process spaces by following ways

1. **Mind set:** a change in mind set, mood and overall virtual classroom vibe being with the teacher.
2. **Self reflection:** way for teacher to look back on their teaching to discover how and why they were teaching in a certain way and how their students responded so that teacher can evaluate their own teaching practices and can focus on what works.
3. **To ask open ended questions:** the questions without textbook answers and students' answers can lead to strong collaborations, exciting conversations, and new ideas as well as encourage leadership skills.
4. **Create flexible learning environment:** learning spaces should be fluid and provide flexibility to support one to one learning, collaboration, independent thinking and group discussion.
5. **Personality matter create space for all learners:** activities that best engage, inspire and sustains students love for learning more likely to put in their best efforts, enjoy the process and find positive results.
6. **Use problem finding:** to help students to look at the world by finding gaps to fill using problem discovery. Students get opportunity to think deeply, ask critical questions and apply creative way to solve problems.
7. **Let students take risk and fail:** to provide real world projects that give student's problem to solve offering a platform for students to learn from failure. Step up again and again to eventually find success.
8. **Flipped classroom:** students can view the lecture materials, read text or do research as their homework prior to coming into virtual/ online classes. The time spent in class is reversed for activities that can include peer to peer learning, group discussion, independent learning as well as engaging in discussion or collaborative work.
9. **Invite entrepreneurs and innovators into the online class:** invite these leaders through virtual means to give back to youth can be one of the most fulfilling ways a successful founder can make a difference.
10. **Use design thinking process:** it is the set of structured process identify challenges, gather information, generate potential, solutions, refine ideas and test solutions in phases of discovery, interpretation, ideation, experimentation and evolution.

Objectives

Innovations in online teaching and learning are having following objectives:

1. To provide new ways for students to learn.
2. Students are to explore multiple opportunities.
3. Meet the learning style or needs of students.

4. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of learning and teaching.

5. Improve user accessibility and time flexibility to engage learners' learning process.

6. To improve the quality of education and enhance the learning process.

7. Encourage teachers and students to explore, research and use of teaching and learning tools to uncover something new.

8. Character development to prepare individuals for productive contribution to society.

9. Expand and improve technology support tools to meet present need of school and expectations.

10. Improve the online interaction ability for individuals and groups connected with the school of education.

Methodology

The methodology consists of conceptual discussion on highlighting the gist of innovations in online teaching learning process covering various ways to reach to the students virtually to meet the need of today's challenging era to improve the academic outcomes. The study typically takes the form of study of secondary data available on education system and the analysis of current study is done by explorative data analysis method. Use of technology in innovative education process helps to make education better by means to engage the students with different kind of stimuli and create environment of activity based learning. It makes the content of online class more interesting and makes learning differ for different students with valuable opportunity to learn an immersive manner. It creates lasting impressions on students' mind along with helping the students to retain the study material for longer time. Technology offers an endless set of resources that they can tap into depending on the need of the students.

To Know The Technology For Innovations In Online Teaching Learning Process

1. **Zoom:** This is most suited application for interactive online teaching with practical features. Teachers can separate the group of students like normal class room setting. Teacher can use different effective features during online teaching by the support of zoom like sharing of PDF, ppts, whiteboard, chats, and videos of teaching materials.

2. **Google class room:** It is the most versatile teaching tool. Teachers can use this application to create lessons, quizzes, documents, assignments and tests inside Google class room.

3. **A web whiteboard application:** This is digital white board to write on during online/virtual class. Teacher can annotate much like on a regular board; can import PDF and power point files into this application. The board can be pre created before the lesson or written on during the teaching. The settings in this application permit students to collaborate or come up to the board.

4. **Visme:** Is an online design tool that can be used to create presentations, info graphics, concept maps, schedules, reports. The features of Visme are free photos, graphics, customization options and easy drop and drag editor for both designers and non designers.

5. **Ted Talks:** This is a type of repository. Its website offer videos of speeches by influential speakers on variety of topics for inspiring students greatly and the videos can be embedded or shared with a link.

6. **Dial pad:** By using this teachers and students can meet, texts, chat, interact online. Students can engage with teachers within virtual class room using screen sharing, white boarding, chat features, class recordings and students can connect with all the faculties within the same platform.

7. **Light sail:** This provides the students with variety of reading material to improve their literacy.

8. **Remind:** This application is an advanced messaging system to give reminder for upcoming lesson, due dates of project and tests emailing or direct messaging.

9. **Pear deck:** It improves interactivity and quality of visuals on Google slides and Microsoft power point. The add-on is available in the editor including a teacher platform.

10. **Activity learns:** This web site is specialized platform to teach science and social studies. It is integrated with Google classroom and canvas.

11. **Pad let:** It is multifunctional platform to collect information, visuals, videos, documents.

12. **Thing link:** It is dedicated to the creation of interactive visuals like images, videos, 360-degree media, audio, and text popup and map location label.

13. **Edupuzzle:** This is accompanied for flipped classroom method both in virtual as well as face to face classrooms. To track students' progress any video can be turned into an educational lesson.

14. **Quizizz:** It is free quiz maker application for students of any age.

15. **Talking points:** This application supports more than 100+ languages. Each family can pick their own language and all messages arrive in the chosen language.

16. **Word wall:** To create fully customizable learning activities such as quizzes, word games, maze chases.

17. **Google meet:** Formerly it was known as hangout meet. Google meet is easy to use videoconferencing solution for free through workspace for education.

18. **Ms teams:** Microsoft teams brings together education classes virtually and teacher can communicate with students, host virtual learning webinars, host team meetings with unlimited pupils and can store easily accessible files.

19. **Amrita O labs:** Science lab experiments can be taught by using the internet more efficiently. This is developed by Amrita University. The experiments in science can be accessed ant time, anywhere overcoming the constraints on time.

20. **Google slides:** this is quintessential; sample tool gives security and flexibility for teachers to create interactive activities while releasing ownership to the students. The shared slides in edit mode practicing netiquette norms students can type ideas in text boxes, paste images expresses their own opinions, manipulate game pieces and inserts screen shots of their work from third party apps. The pedagogical magic is revealed when teachers and students can modify each other's responses in real time.

21. **Math learning center:** This is virtual manipulative web site staple in mathematics classroom. Teacher can customize the site by creating the problems, saving templates and sharing private links with the students. This tool encourages flexible thinking so that students explore multiple ways to model their thinking.
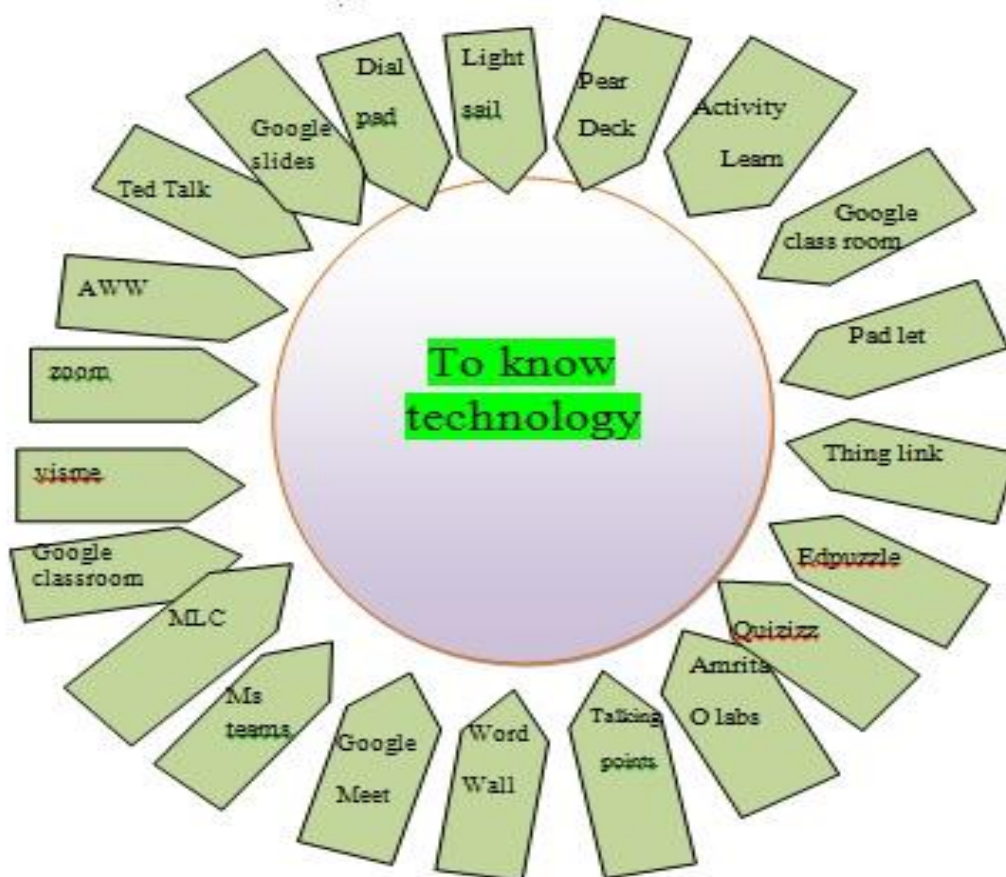
Fig 1: Assimilation of technology for innovations in online teaching learning process

Conclusion

Innovations in teaching build the spirit and nurture online classroom, these ideas support learning, questioning, exploring and taking risks from the foundation of education. Innovative learning is the processes of creating an atmosphere where students learn about regularly, challenging questions, think new ideas of their own. There is a treasure of information lying around us for use which opens endless opportunities and propagate innovations in online teaching learning process. Startups are booming in the EduTech sector deploying the use of augmented reality, neural networks to make learning more engaging and enjoyable that

can promote curiosity and nurture innovations in online teaching learning process.

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Comparative study of extractive constituents from leaves of *Nerium Indicum* Linn & its microbial activity

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Abstract : Plants are used for treatment of number of diseases for thousands of years. Plants contain number of active compounds, which are responsible for various biological activities and play an important role in conventional as well as western medicine. It is also reported that phytochemicals, which are known as secondary metabolite from plants act as synergists or potentiators of antibacterial agents. This study has been done to find out the chemicals suitable for maximum extraction of the biologically active constituents as well as to find the effect of storage for one year on the chemical contents of leaves of *Nerium Indicum* Linn. There was a decrease in phenolic content of the leaves with storage but increase in the alkaloid content with storage. The fresh leaf extract has less alkaloid content than the leaves stored for a year. The maximum extraction of the constituents is found in alcoholic extractions and less in organic solvents like chloroform and pet ether. The antioxidant activity of phenolic compounds depends on the structure, in particular the number and positions of the hydroxyl groups and the nature of substitutions on the aromatic rings. Fruits, vegetables and beverages are the major sources of phenolic compounds in the human diet. Some of these by-products have been the subject of investigations and have proven to be effective sources of phenolic antioxidants.

Introduction

The study of natural product chemistry involves chemical characterization, isolation of bioactive components and structure determination. The increasing demand for herbal medicines both in the developing and developed countries inevitably leads to maintaining the quality and purity of the herbal raw materials and finished products. To ensure reproducible quality of an herbal remedy, proper control of the starting material is of utmost importance. The standardization relating to herbal drugs arises from the complex composition of drugs that are used in the form of whole plant, plant parts, or extract obtained from the plants. Ensuring this quality, requires knowledge and understanding of several issues like adulterations, deterioration, substitution, counterfeiting, collection, identification, and authentication of herbs. Phenolic compounds are an essential part of the human diet, and are of considerable interest due to their antioxidant properties. Nerium indicum is used as traditional medicine in different parts of the world, especially in India and China. Its ethno medicinal uses include in the treatment of diverse ailments such as cardiac illnesses, asthma, corns, cancer, and epilepsy. Green dyes from the flower are used in the treatment of skin diseases and also possess wound healing and anti-inflammatory property. The plant is used in Trinidad and Tobago for reproductive problems. Hot water extract of the leaves and seeds are used for upper respiratory tract and gastrointestinal infections in Kenya. In Calabria, southern Italy, the plant is used for the treatment of malaria in local folklore medicinal systems.

Material & Methods

The leaves were collected from the Ambernath east. The leaves were then shade dried and the dried leaves were ground to fine powder using grinder. The powder was stored in air tight container and used for the tests. Soxhlet's method was used for extraction using different solvents for the tests

Determination of soluble extractive

This method determines the active constituents extracted with solvents from a given herb. The Amount of herbal material extractive values are useful for determination of crude drugs and it gives an idea about the nature of chemical constituents present. The solvent used for the extraction should be in a position to dissolve appropriate quantities of the decided substances

Optimization of solvent extraction

Optimization of solvent extraction as a term is used in pharmaceuticals, and involves the separation of medically active portions of a plant or animal tissues from inactive or inert components by using selective solvent in standard extraction procedure. The purpose of standardized extraction procedure for crude drugs is to obtain therapeutically desired portions and eliminate unwanted materials by treatment with the selective solvent known as menstruum.

In the present work, different solvent from polar to nonpolar were used to optimize the extractive values of *Nerium Indicum* leaves.

Tests

Determination of total alkaloid

200 ml of 10 % acetic acid was added in 25 grams of sample powder in 500 ml beaker and covered with aluminum foil. It was allowed to stand for 4 hours. After 4 hours, the mixture was

filtered and the filtrate was concentrated on water bath to one quarter of the original volume. After the boiling was complete the collected precipitate was washed with dilute ammonium hydroxide. The residue was collected dried and weighed. This residue is the total alkaloid content present in the leaves.

Determination of total phenolic content

Folin - Ciocalteau test & HPLC analysis method were chosen to measure the total phenolic content of extract. This test was performed by referring the method developed by **Velioglu et. all** with some modification. The crude sample was prepared by liquefying 10 mg of extract in 10 ml of HPLC grade methanol to yield concentration of 1 mg per ml. It was diluted 10 times with deionized water in test tube. The liquid mixture was allowed to stand for 5 minutes at room temperature. About 7.5 ml of sodium carbonate was added and the test tube was shaken gently to mix them, After 90 minutes. The absorbance of the mixture was measured using UV spectrophotometer at 650, and 750 nm. A calibration curve of standard reference was established using Gallic acid range of concentration from 0.01 to 0.05mg/ ml as standard. The total phenolic content was revealed as Gallic acid equivalent in mg per 100 G of extract

Liquid chromatography with Mass spectroscopy

Instrument: Waters LCMS with QDA Detector.
Column used C 18.
Size of the column 50 mm X 4.6 mm ID,
particle size 3 micrometer.
Mobile Phase: Acetonitrile + Water MS grade with 0.05 % Formic acid,
Gradient Mass range: 100 to 1000 Da with + ve mode ESI source ionization.

HPLC

Instrument: Waters LC with UV Detector.
Column used C 18.
Size of the column 50 mm X 4.6 mm ID,
particle size 3 micrometer.
Mobile Phase: Acetonitrile + Water MS grade with 0.05 % Formic acid,
Gradient Mass range: 100 to 1000 Da with +ve mode ESI source ionization.

Microbial Ativity

	Muller hilton agar for bacteria
Media used	sabourauds dextrose agar for fungi
innoculum size	0.2ml
sample placed in 8 mm bore well	100 micro-liters
Incubation conditon for Bacteria	16 to 18 hours at 35 +/- 2 0 c
Incubation conditon for Fungi	24 to 48 hours at 25 +/- 2 0 c

Results & Calculations

Nerium Indicum old leaves

Total alcoholic extractive

Obs no	Weight in gm	% of total extractive	Mean (%) SD
1	0.963	19.2522	
2	0.98	19.5921	20.0452
3	1.065	21.2914	

Water extractive

Obs no	Weight of ash in gm	% of total ash	Mean (%) SD
1	0.655	13.0895	
2	0.637	12.7298	13.2027
3	0.484	13.7889	

Mean % extraction for different volume of solvent				
Volume of solvent	H_2O	CH_3OH	$CHCl_3$	PET Ether (40-60%)
25 ml	11.538	10.423	5.788	1.422
50 ml	15.434	14.039	8.133	1.597
75 ml	17.332	14.987	8.233	2.246
125 ml	16.433	16.658	9.481	1.248

% Extractive Values
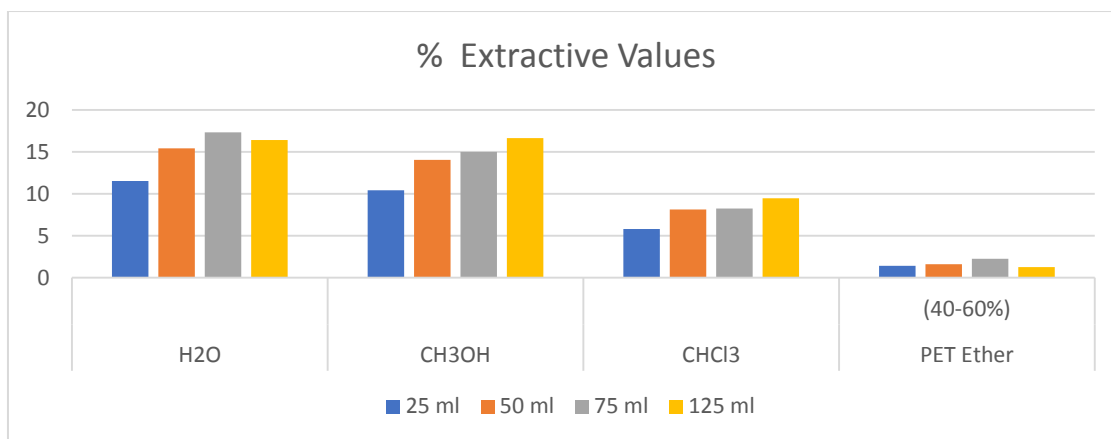
Total alkaloid content   144.2 mg / gm

Nerium Indicum new leaves
Total alcoholic extractive

Obs no	Weight of ash in gm	% of total ash	Mean (%) SD
1	0.391	19.2522	
2	0.392	19.5921	20.0452
3	0.426	21.294	

Water extractive

Obs no	Weight of ash in gm	% of total ash	Mean (%) SD
1	0.217	7.2212	7.7285
2	0.234	7.7870	
3	0.246	8.1863	

Mean % extraction for different volume of solvent			
Volume of solvent	H_2O	CH_3OH	$CHCl_3$	PET Ether (40-60%)
25 ml	9.102	12.437	4.191	1.945
50 ml	12.169	17.182	5.538	3.644
75 ml	14.513	17.932	9.366	3.594
125 ml	15.112	19.980	7.634	3.894

% Extractive Value
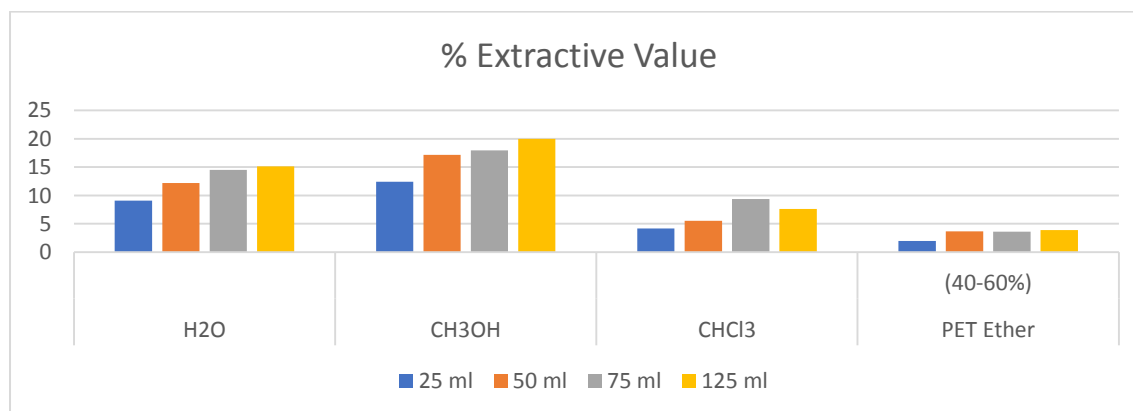
Total alkaloid content   104.5 mg / gm

Nerium Indicum new		
Micro organism	observation	inference
Escherichia coli	12 mm inhibiton zone	Effective
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	28 mm inhibiton zone	effective
Staphylococcus aureus	20 mm inhibiton zone	effective

Bacillus subtilis	32 mm inhibiton zone	effective
Candida albicans	12 mm inhibiton zone	Effective

Nerium indicum stored		
Micro organism	observation	inference
Escherichia coli	no zone	no effect
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	27 mm inhibiton zone	effective
Staphylococcus aureus	29 mm inhibiton zone	effective
Bacillus subtilis	24 mm inhibiton zone	effective
Candida albicans	25 mm inhibiton zone	effective

Total Phenolics

old Leaves			
	650.0 nm	750.0 nm	abs(eff)
ethanol blank	0.0045	0.0044	0.0001
reagent blk	0.027	0.0378	0.0108
G 0.2 - 1ml	0.2013	0.1629	0.0384
G 0.4 - 1ml	0.2928	0.2219	0.0709
G 0.6 - 1ml	0.3448	0.2524	0.0924
G 0.8 - 1ml	0.366	0.2699	0.0987
Sample	0.5825	0.5561	0.0264

Old Leaf TPC(total Phenolic content)
By spectro-photo metric method = 24.31 mg GAE/gm
By HPLC method = 16.69 mg/gm

New Leaves			
	650.0 nm	750.0 nm	abs(eff)
ethanol blank	-0.0215	-0.0202	0.0026
reagent blk	0.0321	0.0504	0.0183
G 0.2 - 1ml	0.1593	0.1352	0.0241
G 0.4 - 1ml	0.3586	0.2949	0.0447
G 0.6 - 1ml	0.5622	0.4687	0.0935
G 0.8 - 1ml	0.7297	0.6072	0.1225
Sample	0.8998	0.9584	0.0586

New Leaf TPC (total Phenolic content)
By Spectro-photo metric method = 51.10 mg GAE/gm
By HPLC method = 38 mg/gm

Fresh Leaves

45
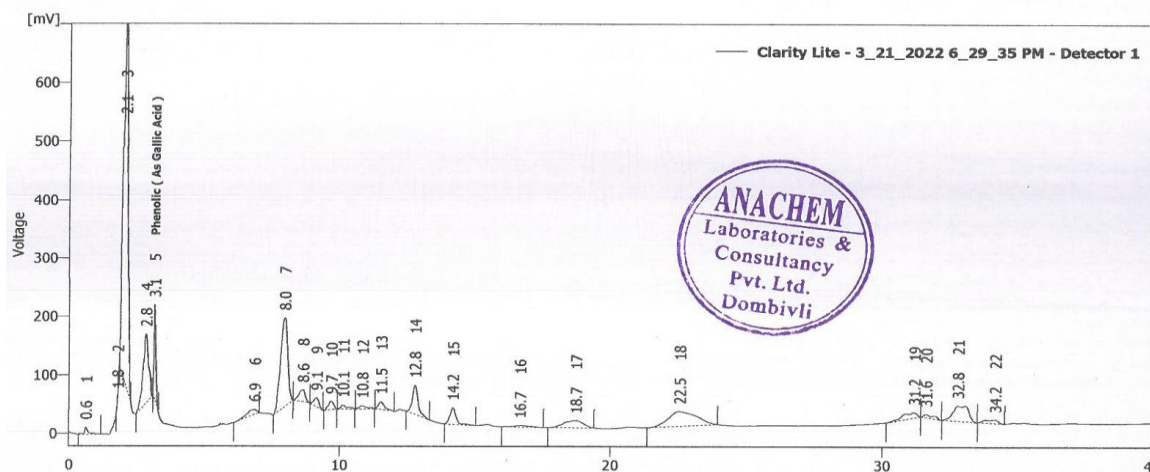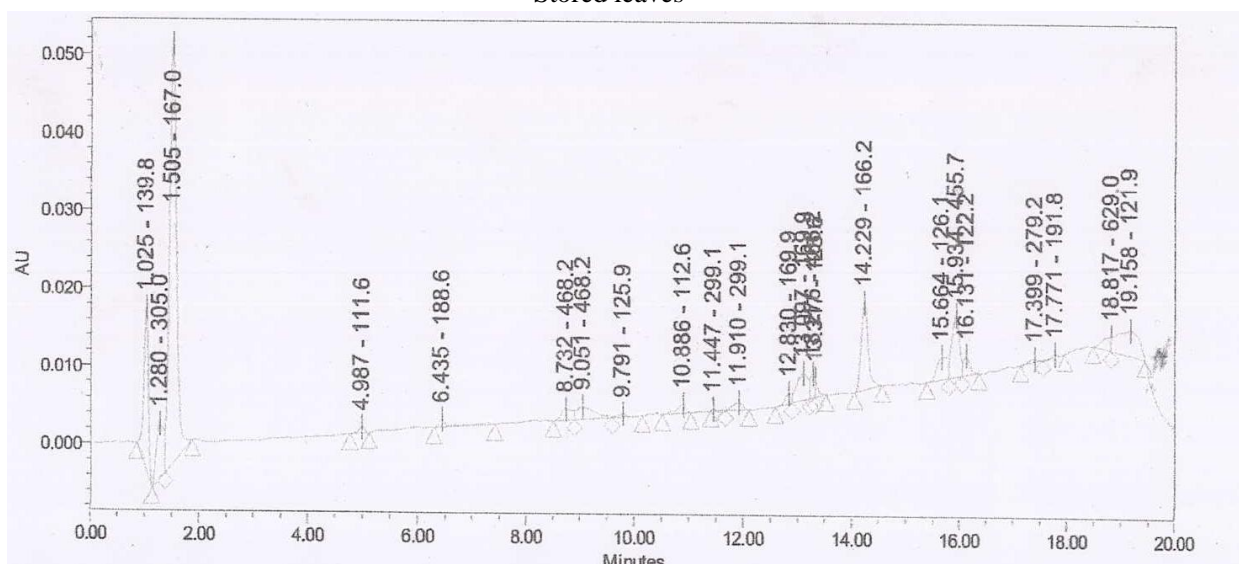
Stored leaves

Disscusion & Conclusion

The study indicates that the fresh leaves used have more phenolic content than the one stored for over a year, but the quantity of alkaloids is less in fresh extracts. Maximum alkaloids and phenols are extracted in methanol. While in other organic solvents, the extraction seems to be very less. The older leaves powder also seems to lose its microbial activity against Bacteria like *E coli* but remains more effective against fungi like *Candida albicans* at same concentration of fresh leaves, Whereas the fresh leaf powder was more effective against bacteria than the older leaves powder. The LCMS graphs also changes in lots of chemical components of the stored and fresh leaves, which can be clearly seen by the changes in retention time of the constituents indicated by the difference in peaks obtained. This study indicates combination of methanol extracts being more effective than water extracts as well as the powder if stored properly retains its antifungal activity, which is also an important property of this plant. This in-vitro study was done for a limited period, so the effect of storage conditions and time period needs to be studied more to find the best way of using the leaves as medicine.

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Power of Education in Malala Yousafzai's *I Am Malala.*

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Abstract: Malala Yousafzai, born on July 12, 1997 is a Pakistani female education activist and the youngest-ever Nobel laureate. She was awarded prize in 2014. The daughter of education activist Ziauddin Yousafzai, she was born to a Yousafzai Pashtun family in swat and named after the Afghan national heroine, Malalai of Maiwand. She was famous for her defense of human rights, especially education and women's rights, in the Swat valley region.
Keywords : activist, education, rights, purdah, displaced etc.

Introduction-

The book I am Malala is an autobiographical book by the youngest ever winner of the Nobel Peace prize, Malala Yousafzai co-written with Christina Lamb, a British Journalist. The book was published in 2013. Life in Mingora, swat's largest city, was easy for the First part of Malala's childhood. Pakistan was changing after the 9/11 attacks happened. When Malala was ten years old, the Taliban, an Islamic fundamentalist group seeking to implement its brutal version of sharia law in the region, came to swat valley. The leader of the group was Fazlullah. The Taliban began to implement many strict rules: CDs, DVDs and TVs were not allowed in the home, women must remain in purdah and girls could not be educated. With the implementation of these brutal laws activism of Malala started because for Malala, this last rule was unacceptable. She and her father, began to speak out strongly and publicly against Talibanization. Malala started to write diary about life as a a girl under the Taliban, using a pseudonym so it could not be traced to her. Situation in swat was so bad that many people left Swat valley. Malala's family tried to stay for as long as they could but eventually they left also. They became 'Internally Displaced Persons' (IDPs), living outside of Swat for three months. They all return when Pakistan army announced that Taliban had left the valley. In speaking out for education, Malala was never motivated by a desire for fame or fortune. She knew that she had grown up fortunate to be able to attend school and learn, while many other girls around her did not have privilege of receiving education. Observing the people around her, she remembers what she is truly fighting for, and why it is all worth it.

When Malala returned to Swat, she began her advocacy for girls'education, her father also continued to Speak out loudly. Pakistan was shaken up when US navy SEALS conducted a raid on compound in Abottabad, where world's most wanted terrorist Laden was hiding out for many years. It seems that the Taliban had never really left Swat valley. Now, Malala's father thinks that he is in danger because he never stopped speaking against Talibanization. Then one day when Malala was on the bus going home from school, a strange man pulled the bus over and asked for Malala by name and shot her in the face. When Malala was shot, her father felt like he has lost a part of himself. He believed that the reason why the Taliban targeted her, because by killing her, they could break him.

"Tell me how can one live without daughters."
-Malala's father.

The above quote, encompasses the deep love he has felt for Malala since the day she was born, as well as the pride he takes in her activism and courage to speak out. Malala was taken to an army hospital in Peshawar. Everyone prayed that she would survive, but everyone was not sure. First, they moved her to a high-security army hospital in Rawalpindi but then she was moved to Birmingham, UK, where she was treated more extensively. Malala and her family never returned to Pakistan again, they settled in Birmingham. In the aftermath of her shooting, Malala became an international sensation, using her newfound fame to speak out on a larger stage for girls' education.

Conclusion:

The central focus of Malala's all activism is girls' education. Growing up in and around a school Malala learned quickly the power that education has to shape a life, and the courage that education brings to speak up for what we believe. It was only because of her education that Malala was empowered to stand strong against the Taliban. By speaking out loudly against them. for girls' education she tried to give as many other children as possible the opportunity to go to School. Malala and many other Muslims believe that Islam is a peaceful religion. It is a religion that respects and values women and encourages tolerance and

acceptance. It was ironic, then, that the Taliban claims to be Fighting in the name of Islam, and yet went against all those Islamic values.Malala and her father always spoke against them only for the sake of education. They fought to show the importance of education that it brings in developing a society in and out.

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Untouchability -A Menace: Scrutiny with explicit Reference to Manual scavenging in India

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Abstract: The Preamble is the spirit of the Indian Constitution which cherishes the vision embodied behind its creation. It reflects the source i.e., the "*people of India*" from whom the Constitution emanates. It generates the course i.e., "*enacting clause*" which brings into force the Constitution of India. It confirms and mandated the observance of basic canons of the Democracy viz. "*Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Dignity, Unity and Integrity of the Nation*" for which free India dreamt about.

Introduction-

Preamble is the mirror of the Constitution and this mirror should shine upon certain basic human values so that the life of every Indian would be worthy. To make this life worthy the responsibility was fixed upon the "State"[1]. These Rights are made enforceable in the Court of Law. Pdt. J.Nehru moved an objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly consisting of all those values which are prevalent as on today in the form of Preamble and that resolution was Historic as it reflects upon the protection and preservation of Fundamental Rights.[2] Without Fundamental Rights the real Democracy could not be achieved as it is a check on the working of the Government elected for the People by the People. If Government failed then Independent Judiciary step in for the protection of the Fundamental Rights. The Directive Principles in Part-IV have been borrowed from Ireland Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar in Constituent Assembly said they are though not enforceable in the Courts but they are certainly enforceable by the People if government fails to implement them in true spirit as they are fundamental in the governance of the Country.[3]

With this brief narration and understanding on the inclusion of the Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution, the researcher would like to step forward towards the topic under scrutiny and its brief introspection by referring to Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

A. **Preamble vis-a vis Manual Scavenging**: -
While making a comparison with the depraved practice of manual scavenging and what We the People of India pledged for India it seems we failed utterly and could not be able to eradicate this inhuman practice of removing human excreta from public or private toilets, open drains and sewers by the human only. This filth is removed by bare hands and without much of the protective gears and welfare measures. No medical care is provided for the critical health sufferings due to nature of job likely to occur viz. Bronchitis, Tuberculosis, Asthma, Nausea and typhoid etc. The curse is that their misery never ends with their job and its implications, but they have to face an inhuman treatment of social discrimination from the same society of which filth has been removed by these manual scavengers by putting their lives at risk.

The role of caste recognition played an important part in corroboration of this inhuman practice in India since ancient times.[4] So, it is believed that all demeaning and unhealthy jobs are to be done by this downtrodden people only. Therefore Dr B.R. Ambedkar seems to be justified who always staunchly supported the cause of humanity and equality by equal treatment to all caste or religion.

This dream of equality, after India got its freedom from the colonial regime in 1947 certainly haven't come in practice. Hence what we cherished in the Preamble *we* couldn't achieve as rightly observed by Dr Ambedkar in Constituent Assembly on November 25th,1949.[5]

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[1] Art-12- of The Constitution of India Defines State
[2] https://www.unoreads.com/blog/analysis-of-objective-resolutions-1946 (visited on 14th April,2022)
[3] https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-2505-directive-principles-of-state-policy-dpsp-whether-justifiable-or-not.html (visited on 14th April,2022)

[4] https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/08/25/cleaning-human-waste/manual-scavenging-caste-and-discrimination-india;
https://www.hindustantimes.com/editorials/indias-dark-story-the-link-between-caste-and-manual-scavenging-101638716433688.html(Visited on 14th April,2022)
[5] https://scroll.in/article/802495/why-br-ambedkars-three-warnings-in-his-last-speech-to-the-constituent-assembly-resonate-even-today(- visited on 14th April, 2022.

"The castes are anti-national. In the first place because they bring about separation in social life. They are anti-national also because they generate jealousy and antipathy between caste and caste. But we must overcome all these difficulties if we wish to become a nation in reality. For fraternity can be a fact only when there is a nation. Without fraternity, equality and liberty will be no deeper than coats of paint."

So, it seems that the pledge under the Preamble of the Constitution to have *Justice* on *social and economi*c front by preserving *dignity* we have failed in all corners. The people who are our own citizens are still discriminated on the basis of their trade, profession and occupation such as the butcher, scavengers, sweepers etc. and therefore we have failed our own pledge on the first page of the Constitution.

B. **Fundamental Rights vis-a vis Manual Scavenging**:

The Fundamental Rights have been placed in the Constitution in Part III so that the citizens are assured from any inconvenient steps taken by the State (Central/State/ Local Government and Authorities functioning under them) violative of their Fundamental Rights. They have been armed with the weaponry by the Constitution itself, that they can approach directly to Hon'ble High Court/s or the Supreme Court in case of such violations.[6]

Art 13 of the Constitution bestowed enormous powers upon the Higher Judiciary(High Court/Supreme Court) to even have a Judicial review over any State made law which is violative of the Fundamental Rights. For the present topic under scrutiny Art 14[7] plays a very vital Role as it guarantees *Equality* to all and at the same time *Equal protection* to all those who are grouped together because of economic, social, cultural reasons and hence required different treatment so that they can reach to the evenness with others and have equal opportunity in every form of life. On the same path the cluster of Fundamental Right to Equality covers Art-15.[8] This Article is the highest contribution where it eradicates all forms of discrimination amongst people of India prevailing since long period, so that the fraternity in real sense can be achieved. All social evils against any community have been made redundant and the State/s have been empowered to introduce and to make

protective provisions for the Socially and educationally backward classes of citizens and for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Not only this, the State is empowered to have special provisions for the vulnerable class i.e., women and children. Art 16[9] guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Again, this article confirms opportunity on citizens without discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them.

Art 17[10] is much more relevant for the present issue under discussion as it states "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law." This Article therefore ratifies two declarations i.e., Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. Similarly, it says that enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence and hence punishable as per law. So, this Fundamental Right is the protective apparatus to avoid any form of discrimination against those who are doing manual scavenging, sewer or drainage cleaning since long as occupation or profession. This profession itself is derogatory to human and hence to regulate and control this practice the laws were enacted by the Government and various measures have been taken. Even the Judiciary also step in for the protection of fundamental rights of such people who are working in this disparaging job. The NHRC also termed manual scavenging and practicing untouchability thereby as a worst violation of the Human Rights.[11]

The efforts were made by the Government after independence to deal with this problem and vide Art-35 of the Constitution, the Parliament enacted Untouchability (Offences) Act prescribing punishments against the person who is practicing untouchability and later on the Act was amended on the recommendations of Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of Scheduled Caste by

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[6] Art 226 and Art 32 under the Constitution of India.

[7] Equality before Law- The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

[8] Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

[9] Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

[10] Abolition of Untouchability.

[11] National Workshop on Manual Scavenging and Sanitation", organized in New Delhi on August 28, 2008, the Commission called for all out efforts to eliminate this degrading practice. https://nhrc.nic.in/press-release/commission-calls-manual-scavenging-one-worst-violations-human-rights (visited on 17th April,2022)

passing a Bill in 1972 and was passed in 1976 and the Act was renamed as Protection Of Civil Rights Act,1955 the base of which is Art-17 of the Constitution. The stringent provisions have been made by making offences non-compoundable and to be tried summarily. Failure and negligence on the part of the Public Servant during investigation shall be treated as an abettor of crime and collective fines from community where offence occurred was imposed as abetting such crime. In one of the cases arisen under the Act the Supreme Court upheld the judgments of the two lower courts and set aside the observations of the High Court by observing that 'High Court lost the sight of the fact that the social disability of the Harijan community was enforced on a threat of using a gun'. K.Ramaswamy J. observed that " evil is not founded on *mens rea* and in appreciating the evidence the Court should adopt a psychological approach and should not be influenced by deep seated prejudices or predilections covertly found in other walks of life about this evil."[12] The other reported cases on such incidences dealt by the Court very sternly so that Justice would be done to the aggrieved.[13]

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[12] State Of Karnataka vs Appa Balu Ingale And Others AIR 1993 SC 1126.

[13] *Sri Venkataramana Devaruand Others v. The State of Mysore and Ors AIR 1958 SC 255-* The Supreme Court has upheld the validity of temple entry for Harijans.; *Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin vs The State Of Bombay 1962 AIR 853-*Dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Sinha holding excommunication also amounts to untouchability u/Art 17; *P.U.D.R v. U.O.I AIR 1982 SC 1473 -* It was observed by the Court Art 17 can be executed not only against the State but also against the individual. A wider meaning has also been given to the provisions of Article 21, 17, 23 of the Constitution so as to cover the cases of Non-payment or less payment of wages to the workers which they are entitled under the provisions of law. ; *N. Adithayan vs The Travancore Devaswom Board AIR 2002 SC 3538-* It was observed by the Court that Any custom or usage irrespective of even any proof of their existence in pre constitutional days cannot be countenanced as a source of law to claim any rights when it is found to violate human rights, dignity, social equality and the specific mandate of the Constitution and law made by Parliament. No usage which is found to be pernicious and considered to be in derogation of the law of the land or opposed to public policy or

Presently the "The Prohibition Of Employment As Manual Scavengers And Their Rehabilitation Act,2013" is governing the plight of this manual scavengers. The Act was given an overriding effect over the other legislation governing this area.[14] The effort of the Government is highly appreciable that by enacting various provisions, laws, rules and regulations it would be trying to have a triumph over this inhuman practice prevailing in the society and a patent cause of social discrimination. Dr Ambedkar has aptly remarked on trinity- liberty, equality and fraternity, are not to be treated as separate items and to divorce one from the other is to defeat the very purpose of democracy. He further said that "*only political Democracy will be of no help we need also social democracy. Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of its social democracy*".[15]Hence, though the Act was enacted for the protection of Manual Scavengers but the issue is that whether they were and are treated with the same respect while they exercise their political right and when they claim for their social acceptance? Their social acceptance is only a path towards true fraternity.

C. **Directive Principles of State Policy vis-a vis Manual Scavenging**:

Directive principles as evident from Part IV of the Constitution are directives to the State and they are fundamental in the governance of the country.[16] Hence, The Prohibition Of Employment As Manual Scavengers And Their Rehabilitation Act,2013 was enacted on the guidelines of Art-46 of the Constitution.[17] The other Directives under this part are corroborative to the social cause only and indicating the State to streamline its policies on those aspirations of the society only. Further Arts. 39,39-A,41,42,43 & 47 in spirit conjoin with the spirit of the Art.46. Though the policy sorted out and the Act

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social decency can be accepted or upheld by Courts in the country.

[14] Sec 3 of The Prohibition Of Employment As Manual Scavengers And Their Rehabilitation Act,2013

15 Speech by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Constituent Assembly on November 25, 1949(visited on 15th April,2022)

[16] Art 36 & 37 The Constitution of India.

[17] Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections- The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

was enacted but many shortcomings are still visible in the Indian society for the protection of the Manual scavengers.[18] The activist also claims that Government has underreported the death occurred during cleaning of sewage by manual scavenging.[19] It was also reported that lot much discrepancies are there with the data available with the Government and the Organisations working for protection of Manual scavengers.[20] The Bombay High Court also express its concern over a PIL filed due to the workers death caused in septic tank at commercial capital of India.[21] The other story reports how SBM(Swachh Bharat Mission) failures goes against Dalits and they are at the receiving end.[22]

Concluding remarks:

The incidences were and are many and likely to occur further. However, the efforts to cope up with such deaths due to Manual scavenging by advanced devices and protective gear as said in Sec 2(g)(b) of "The Prohibition of Employment As Manual Scavengers And Their Rehabilitation Act,2013" must be adhered to in its true spirit. Indian Railways as adopted the bio-toilets converting human waste into water and bio gasses i.e., methane and Carbon Dioxide by anaerobic bacteria as a proper ventilation, the need is therefore to adopt the same methodology while working out on human waste, so as to curb this inhuman practice of manual scavenging. The need is to remove social disability first then only the real democracy will come on the scene as dreamt by "We" the people of India. The answer to this menace of Untouchability due to Occupational hazards certainly permeates inhumanity and therefore concerted efforts not only on the part of the Government but by the people in general is required. The social democracy is possible only by giving respectful status to this hazardous occupation of scavengers and dignity to them. Without scavengers even forest could not survive the same is for the civilized society. The society needs manual scavengers but society must also show their sensitivity and indebtedness towards them by giving them the desired dignity. Unless that is done, this menace will continue unchecked and therefore introspection on this count certainly needed at earliest before more such innocent people succumb to death or throttled by the so-called civilized society for the nature of their occupation which they have been compelled to, for livelihood, having no better option and where always haunting stigma of caste playing a role of havoc in our society.

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[18] https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/no-manual-scavenging-deaths-941-died-while-cleaning-sewers-govt-101628105749227.html. Union social justice minister Virendra Kumar also told the Rajya Sabha that 58,098 manual scavengers were identified across the country in two separate surveys in 2013 and 2018. "There is no report of death due to manual scavenging. However, we have reports regarding deaths of workers while being engaged in cleaning of sewers or septic tanks," he said, listing out 941 deaths since 1993, when manual scavenging was first banned. Tamil Nadu reported the highest number of such deaths at 213, followed by 153 in Gujarat, 104 in Uttar Pradesh, 98 in Delhi, 84 in Karnataka and 73 in Haryana, the data showed.

[19] https://scroll.in/latest/1012316/321-people-have-died-cleaning-sewers-in-last-five-years-centre-tells-lok-sabha

[20] It was also revealed that 98 percent of the people involved in manual scavenging are women and Dalits and that the caste system is such that "only people of certain Dalit sub-castes" clean others' excreta. "Those born into these castes are forced to do manual scavenging until they die," the website added., Bezwada Wilson, national convener of the Safai Karmachari Andolan (SKA) termed Athawale's statement as "inhumane," and said that the previous figures put out in the Parliament were also "incorrect." https://www.thequint.com/news/india/no-deaths-due-to-manual-scavenging-tragic-truth-buried-in-technicalities#read-more(visited on 14th April,2022)

[21] Bombay High Court expressed its concern over growing deaths of manual scavengers in Maharashtra while hearing a PIL on the issue, India's commercial capital was once again a mute witness to the death of three sanitation workers in a housing society's septic tank. Sadly, this was not a one-off tragedy. Nearly seven years after the legislation of the- 'Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act (Manual Scavengers Act) 2013,' deaths of sanitation workers due to asphyxiation inside sewers and septic tanks (https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/hc-seeks-maha-govt-response-on-pil-on-manual-scavenging-119121701304_1.html-- visited on 13th April,2022.

[22] https://theprint.in/opinion/swachh-bharat-toilets-without-sanitation-is-why-dalits-are-at-the-receiving-end/299848/-- visited on 20th April,2022.

Assessment of Multidimensional Poverty Level among Katkari Tribe inMaharashtra for Sustainable Development

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Abstract: In Maharashtra tribal population is mainly concentrated in 15 Districts but the tribal communities are spread over all the districts. Among these 47 tribes the Katkari, Kolam and Madia Gond have been identified as "primitive tribes" by the state of Maharashtra. In between the primitive tribes Katkari tribe is largely unaffected by development processes. Therefore Katkari tribe remain backward particularly in health, poverty, malnourished, employment, self- employment, education, IMR, deprivations, etc. The major purpose of present work is to Assessment of Multidimensional Poverty Level among Katkari tribe in Maharashtra For Sustainable Development. The presents study is based on primary and secondary data, which were collected by questionnaires, interviews, institute and census. The study has adopted comparative approach and hence it is necessary to use cartographic technique, GIS technique and also Computing the Multidimensional Poverty Level. This research study has highlighted the persistent social economic and political deprivation and exclusion facing Katkaris. Approximately 80% of Katkari families are multidimensionally poor. The research will prove helpful to government agencies such as Grampanchayat, Zillha Parishad, State government and Central for planning and development.

Keywords: Primitive Tribe, Katkari, GIS.

Introduction

In India, According to 2011 census Scheduled Tribes constitute 10.43 crore (8.6%) of total population numbering 104.28 million. More than half of the Scheduled Tribes population is concentrated in the Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Gujarat. In Maharashtra Scheduled Tribes constitute 10.51 million (9.35%) of total population numbering 11.24 crore. Maharashtra has the second largest of tribal population in the country.There are two major tribal belts in Maharashtra, the Sahyadri zone in the Western Ghats and the Gondwana zone in the north-eastern part of Maharashtra.The Sahyadri zone is inhabited by the Bhils, Warlis, Kolis, Katkari, Mahadev Koli and Thakars; whereas the Gondwana zone has the MadiaGond, Kolam, Pardhi, Gond, and Andhs as the major tribes.

Among these tribes the Katkari, Kolam and Madia Gond have been identified as "primitive tribes" by the state of Maharashtra on the recommendation of the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune, on the basis of three

Katkari Tribe Population in Maharashtra 2011
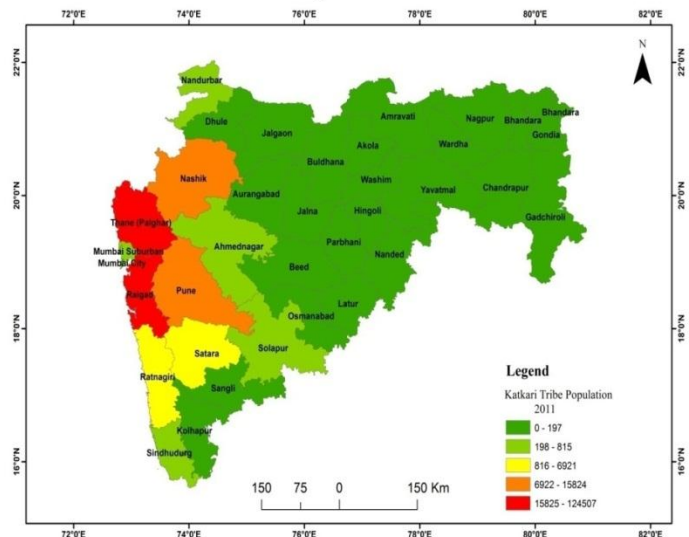
modes of living, (a) nomadic or semi-nomadic in habit (b) still practicing hunting and gathering along with primitive shifting cultivation and (c) greater dependance on forest. Among these three

primitive tribes Katkari tribe is the subject matter of investigation in this thesis**.**

The Katkari tribe has nomadic tendency due to poor economic conditions, they has not taken much advantage of educational schemes so their literacy percentage is far from satisfaction.In the social status, the Katkaris are considered lowest among all the tribes of the region, and therefore, all the superior tribes do not accept food or water from the Katkaris.

Geographic Location of Katkaris

Katkaris are found mostly in the districts of Raigadh, Thane, Ratnagiri, Pune and Nashik. Raigadh and Thane together account for around 76% of Katkari population. Raigadh alone has around 44% of Katkari Population. Raigadh thus remained our focus in the study. Within Raigadh, Khalapur and Mangaon are the two talukas with the highest Katkari population.

Distribution of Katkari Population in Maharashtra (Table No.1)

Sr.No	Name of the District	Population (%)
01	Raigadh	43.34
02	Thane	32.91
03	Ratnagiri	12.12
04	Pune	05.09
05	Nashik	02.55
06	Others	3.99
07	Total	100.00
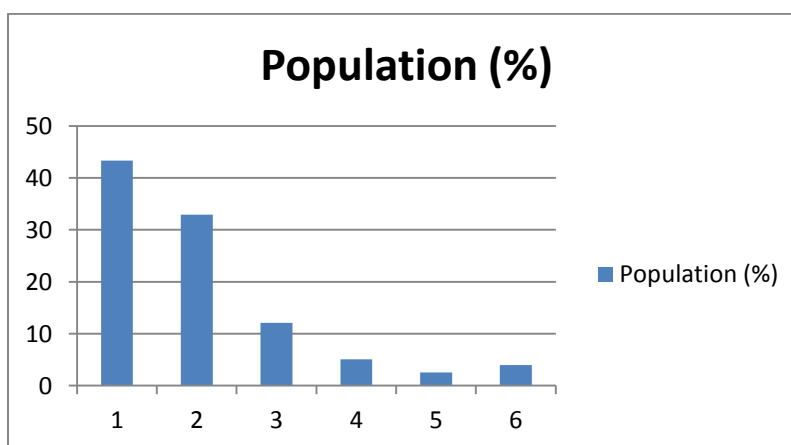
Study Area

The state of Maharashtra in India has been selected as the study area. Maharashtra is a state in the western and central peninsular region of India occupying a substantial portion of the Deccan Plateau. It lies between $15^°37'$ to $22^°06'$ North latitude and $72^°36'$ to $80^°54'$ East Longitude. Maharashtra state has an area of 3,07,713 sq. km . It is the third-largest state by area in India. Maharashtra is the richest state in India and second most populous state in India with a population of 11,23,74,333 as per the 2011 census. Among these male population on was 5,82,43,056 and female 5,41,31,277.

total cultivable land in Maharashtra about 60% land is under food grain crops

It was formed on 1 May 1960 by splitting the bilingual Bombay State, which had existed since 1956, into majority Marathi-speaking Maharashtraand Gujarati-speaking Gujarat. Thus Maharashtra is a Marathi linguistic state. The state is divided into 6 divisions and 36 districts, with the state capital being Mumbai, also the most populous urban area in India and Nagpur serving as the winter capital. The Godavari and the Krishna are the two major rivers in the state. Marathi is the most widely spoken language and is also the official language of the state. The forest cover in the state is 16.47% of the state's geographical area. Out of with Jowar (Sorghum bicolor) being the dominating crop.

Objectives

The major purpose of present work is to examine Multidimensional Poverty among Katkari Tribe in Maharashtra and to suggest planning strategy for achieving sustainable development with his broad objective in mind following specific objectives may be stated.

1. To Study the Population characteristics of Katkari tribe in Maharashtra.
2. To examine the problems related to socio-economic development and conditions of the Katkari tribe.
3. To evaluate some schemes for the upliftment of tribal people. This would give some guide lines to prepare planning strategy.
4. To find out their present social, economic and health status.
5. To study the changing scenario of livelihood opportunities and economy among Katkari tribe.
6. To study mobility orientation among Katkari Tribe.
7. To know the role of NGOs in Katkari tribe development.
8. To suggest the measures for their improvement based on findings from social work perspective.

Significance of the Study

Given the social, educational, political, health, nutritional and economic development background of Katkari tribe in Maharashtra. It is imperative that one must look into the emic view of Katkari tribe in Maharashtra.

Statistically speaking, data on the status, continuity and change of Katkari tribe in Maharashtra not only reveals their status of development, in the 21st century but also focuses on the gap that is widening among them and the mainstream population. The study will certainly be useful to policy makers and social scientists.

Location of Study Area
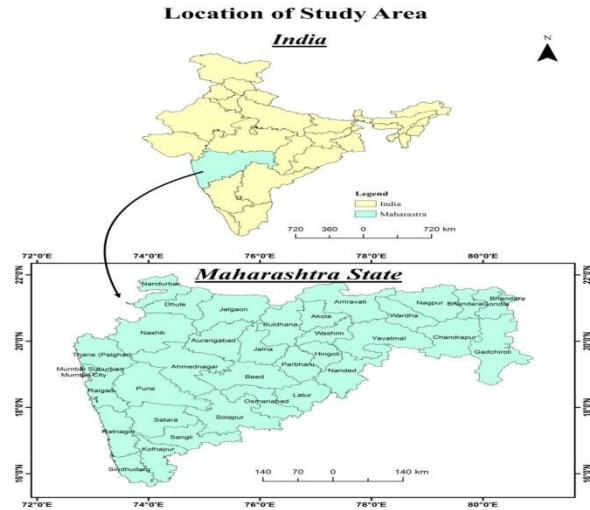
The conclusions of this present study will offer clues how those problems and challenges can be solved and how the modification can be made in the policies and programmes to make Katkari tribe sub plan schemes more applicable and fruitful.

Research Methodology

Most of the research work based on secondary data sources. For this study Primary data and secondary data is used through the following sources;

Primary Data Sources:

Interview, Questionnaire and field observation in some villages.

Secondary Data Sources:

District Census Handbook of Maharashtra State.
Various books, journals from Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune

Multidimensional Poverty Index:

The MPI shows the number of people who are suffering deprivations in 33.33% of weighted indicators and the number of deprivations with which poor households typically contend. It reflects deprivations in very non-existent services and core human functioning for the people (Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative).

Multidimensional Poverty Index (Table No.2)

Education	Health	Standard
Years of Schooling	Child Mortality	Cooking Fuel
School Attendance	Nutrition	Sanitation
		Water
		Electricity
		Floor
		Asset Ownership

The MPI has 3 dimensions and 10 indicators.

This MPI used to understand the vulnerability and diverse nature of exclusion that Katkaries face.

Below table shows that close to 80% (78.86) Katkari families are MPI poor.

Multidimensional Poverty among Katkaris (Table No.3)

Indicators	Poor	Non Poor	Total	
Number of MPI Families	276	74	350	
Number of MPI Persons	1430	417	1847	
% of MPI Poor Families (c_i)			78.86	
Multidimensional Headcount Ratio (H)			77.42	
Intensity of Poverty			0.508	
Average Household Size of poor			5.18	Persons
Average Household Size of non-poor			5.64	Persons
Total Household Size			5.28	Persons

Sampling

A total of 11 hamlets were studied in Thane (4) and Raigadh (7) so as to ensure diversity in economy, topography, and population compositions. The study of Katkari hamlets and villages helped us to understand the changes in economy and tribal livelihoods. (Source TRTI)

Sr.No	Katkari Hamlet/Villages	Katkari Households	Selected Villages for the Study
01	Adivasi Wadi-Nilaj GP	41	30
02	Majiwali	35	20
03	Depivali	53	30
04	Neware- Aghai GP	70	50
05	Talawali-Adivasi Wadi	50	40
06	Talawali-Chillewadi	15	15
07	Khonda,Kasa and Haritmal-Chinchwli GP	140	45
08	Chandewadi	110	70
09	Niwachi Wadi	70	20
10	Sonar Wadi	80	15
11	Sonde Wadi	50	15
Total		**720**	**350**

This research focussed on studying the multi-dimensional nature of poverty facing Katkaris. This research also includes small qualitative studies on education, political participation of Katkaris, Land issues and Katkaris perspective on migration.

Socio-Economic Status of Katkaris

This research examine the present socio-economic status of Katkaris to suggest that state welfare and justice measures though present have largely failed to deliver change for the Katkaris. The marginal changed achieved in Katkari status is largely due to grit and power of Katkari labour;

both Katkari men and women have survived the largely hostile economy and society through their labour power.

Education and Literacy

In 1997 the literacy amongst Katkaris was around 16 % in 1997 (TRTI1997). The literacy rate amongst the Katkaris is found to be as low as 21 % (Kurane2009). The present literacy rate amongst the Katkaris continues to be far lower than the 40% literacy rate reported for males and 18% for females aged seven and above.

Katkari Children (6-16 Years)
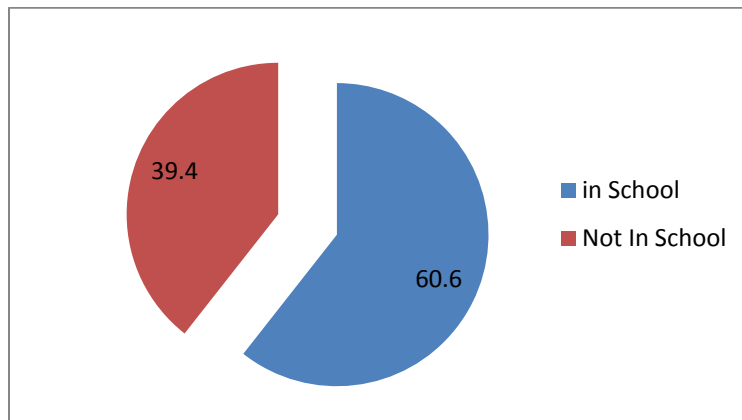
Occupation and livelihoods and Katkari Poverty:

Katkaris are a largely landless tribe who depend on agricultural and non- agricultural labour to meet their ends. Only 6% of Katkaris are cultivators (Census2001). Approximately 85% Katkaries are landless. Amongst the Katkaries those who own agricultural land, 46% have land holdings of less than 1 acre size and 24% have land holding between 1-2 acres. (TRTI 2015)

Land Holding Size among Katkaris
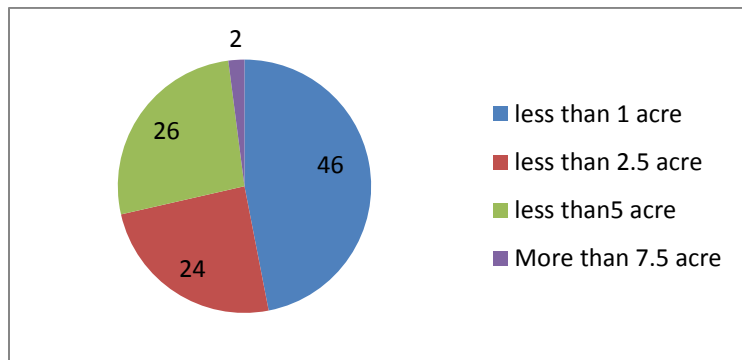
Water and Sanitation

Katkari hamlets continue to face drinking water issues in present times. As per the TISS report (2014) of the total hamlets 41% did not have sufficient drinking water. Water wells are a major source of water for Katkaris; however these tend to dry up during summer or at times much earlier.

Drinking Water Source
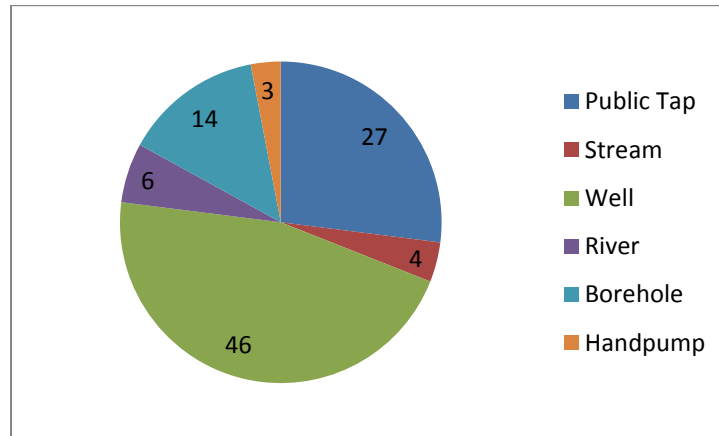
Katkari Hamlets: Small and Peripheral

Katkaris continue to reside in smaller hamlets. Most of these are close to but outside caste villages. The average number of households per hamlet is around 50 and the mode is 18. According to Buckles and Khdedkar (2013) study of Katkaris in Karjat, Sudhagadh, and Khalapur has similar findings and reports mode of 15 households per hamlet. Most hamlets fall under the 40 households per hamlet. The smallest hamlet had 4 households, below table presents a summary of households per hamlet.

Households in Katkari Hamlets Table No.5

No of Villages	No of Household
24	1to 20
21	21 to 40
12	41 to 60
11	61 to 100
2	101 and above

The study of Katkari poverty thus requires working through the complexities of social and economic exclusion that Katkaries face. Ideas of empowerment cannot be limited to economic considerations or to unproductive assets. This study therefore does not merely focus on Katkari incomes and assets, and has the indicators of Multidimensional Poverty Index to understand Katkari poverty. These indicators however have limitations in capturing qualitative dimensions of Katkari exclusion.

Social Exclusion

Katkari in our study largely felt neglected and discriminated by state and by Non-Katkari society. Almost all perceived discriminations from state and non-Katkaris. According to Heredia Srivastava (1994) suggested that caste communities and other Adivasis consider the Katkari inferior to themselves and to all other communities in the area. Dominant caste communities generally consider the Katkari a primitive and drunken society.

Conclusion

This research study has highlighted the persistent social economic and political deprivation and exclusion facing Katkaris. Approximately 80% of Katkari families are multidimensionally poor. Katkari most affected in Raigadh and Thane due to the rapid urbanization and development. The land question of Katkaris remains unresolved. They are the most land deprived PVTG in Maharashtra. Lack of assets and resources drives puts Katkaris at the risk of debts. They are forced to look for survival opportunities and livelihood outside

villages. The plight of Katkari children and women is further more deplorable. Migration affects the education access of children considerably whereas women end up bearing the multiple burden household, economic and care. The Katkari children loss their childhood rather too early due to economic reasons. This is best reflected in the educational levels amongst Katkaris. The Ashram Shalas could be a great source of relief for Katkaris if they provided culturally and socially sensitive environment along with quality education and living. Ashram Shalas have however failed to do so. According to RTE The much anticipated has turned into a mere source for teachers to completing data requirements whereas Katkari children continue to be largely deprived of schooling beyond 8th grade.

Further lack of incentives, schemes, jobs and secure future for educated Katkaris has only discouraged Katkaris from taking on the challenge of higher education. The prevalence of alcohol abuse among some families further makes the Katkari children vulnerable.

Katkaris need to be accommodated in the fast changing economy. This research contains recommendations that try to address the necessity of being culturally, politically and economically sensitive for facilitating real, processual and inclusive change for Katkaris. However some of the issues facing Katkaris are also linked to the general apathy in Maharashtra to deal with rights and dignity of PVTGs, landless groups and the vast majority of workers in Informal sector.

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Treatment of Human, Animal and Plant in the Poetry of D.H.Lawrence

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Abstract- The individual flowers are Lawrence's poems; thematically connected to the element of human versus other living organisms. This essay is a modest attempt to show how Lawrence's poems either celebrate simple beauty in nature or show human and animal in the contrasting light. Regarding the stylistic point of view concerning selected poetry, free verse is what Lawrence adopts in his poetry and this freedom of rhyming accompanies the reader until the very end of *Last Poems*.This article tries to throw light on varied themes and how Lawrence has made use of free verse, an open form which does not adhere to any formal rhythm or metrical scheme to prove his mettle as an unparalleled poet dealing with content.
Key Words: Nature, Living Organisms, Free Verse, Metrical Scheme, freedom.

D.H.Lawerence is one of the major figures in 20th century British poetry. Highly swayed by the American poet Walt Whitman, he began writing verse when he was just nineteen years old. His 44 years-long life may seem short in comparison to the poets who have outlived their generation. But, within this short span of his life, he penned down almost 800 poems. Like his fictions, Lawrence's poetry was often castigated due to content rather than style. But, the 21st century has witnessed unprecedented success and critical appreciation for his verse.Lawrence's poetry which has stood the test of time is infused with a philosophical appreciation of the reality of changes in morals and values than the philosophy of his own time. Undoubtedly, he receives enviable recognition as a poet of high esteem addressing a host of issues such as vitality, instincts, emotional health, human sexuality, spontaneity and predisposition in his writing. Lawrence's poetry ranges from the poor to the sublime. He wrote his poems, as always, as he felt. Although many are simply deep passionate rantings about society and industry; a select few rise above the rest and are recognised as great.

D.H.Lawrence has contributed significantly to the realm of English literature; and E.M.Forster rightly described him as 'the greatest' imaginative novelist/poet of our generation. He reached the pinnacle of glory and acme of success for the treatment of numerous themes in his poetry. His best-known poems are probably those dealing with nature in the collection, *Birds, Beasts and Flowers*(1923). This incorporates the *Tortoise Poems* and *Snake*. *Snake* displays some of his most frequent concerns: those of man's modern distance from nature and subtle hints at religious themes.*Snake*, the most famous one of this collection, is about a simple story of the poet and a snake. One day, the poet went to his water-trough on a hot noon. A snake came to drink water from the trough because it was very hot in Sicily where the poet lives. He was enthralled by its beauty. He felt it

was better to stay and watch it. He describes feelings fearful, awed and honored by the snake drinking out of his trough, but also conflicted because the snake might be venomous and his education has told him to kill it. Eventually, as the snake leaves, he throws a stick at it, an act he forever regrets because it made it leave faster.The narrator of this poem represents the selfish tendencies of human nature. Though the narrator understands that the snake won't harm him, he still tosses a stick towards it once it is slithering away to safety. The narrator harms the snake while its back is turned after the snake had trusted the narrator for sharing his water.

Lawrence uses a snake as a complex metaphor for the darker side of humanity. The narrator notices that a snake has come to drink at his water-trough. Though the snake is not bothering him nor showing any signs of danger or aggression, the narrator feels compelled to kill it and desecrate its body. In the end, just as the snake is leaving, the narrator throws a stick at it, though it is uninjured, he still deeply regrets this final act of savagery and judgement. Therefore, Lawerence clearly uses his poetry to speak about the human condition.He wants the readers to learn from his poems and take social action.The snake also serves as a powerful symbol in this poem representing minority groups of people.

What makes the poem special is the way the speaker's observations are interwoven with internal thoughts and feelings-the content perfectly matches the form. His poem's success is achieved through its form of free verse lines and the use of devices such as sibilance, alliteration and assonance.Enjambment helps to bring suspense and a feeling of rhythm.The poet's use of figurative words to help paint a picture of this creature enhances the whole poem.The narrator is divided between respect and honour on the one hand and fear and loathing on the other. This sets up a tense energy within the poem lasting almost from the first few lines to the last.The first few lines of the poem reveals on the surface, a man meeting a snake at

a water-trough, accepting that the snake 'was *at the trough before me*', so he the man, must wait.The way the poem develops, with varying metre and alliteration-*strange scented shade*-mirrors the slow movement of a slithering snake beautifully. As the man waits voices arise within him and begin to battle for supremacy. Should he kill the snake? Was he a coward for not doing so?

Contrastingly, there is a part of the man attracted to this reptile '*come like a guest in quiet'*. Why should he destroy such a wonderful creature ? This poem demands a closer look simply because it is written by a writer who in his time helped redefine social attitudes towards religion, the natural world and sex. In the poem, the snake is not a tempter however, nor is it referred to as evil but the narrator does pose the question of whether or not it should be killed !

There is a tension set up by these various voices within the narrative. One wants to kill the snake, the other wants to honour it. The former is born of superiority, the latter of equality. In the constant war between humans and nature, the snake is seen as little more than vermin, something to fear and loathe and ultimately destroy. Lawrence's poem captures this dilemma and puts it before the reader in vivid human and environmental terms. Coming across a poisonous snake in Sicily is not all that rare; meeting a snake that has come for a drink at a shared water trough is something special. Water is the life giver, the man,the potential life taker.Snake has as its main theme the ongoing conflict between humans and nature. It raises huge questions about our relationships with animals, of how we are to continue to exist with nature intact, as opposed to totally destroyed.This poem also raises issues regarding our modern day individual responses to animals often regarded as 'vermin'.There are some powerfully crafted lines in the poem. The syntax and enjabment work together to produce a mesmerising effect.

The poems from Lawrence's poetry collection, *Tortoises,* are considered his best-known poems. It was published in 1921. The book includes *Baby Tortoise, Tortoise-Shell, Tortoise Family Connections, Lui et Elle and Tortoise Gallantry.*The *Tortoise Poems* are permeated with philosophical implications but Lawrence does not directly philosophize. What is at work is rather the artistic projection of his ideas through rhythmical images figuring particular moments of time, thus revealing a unique kind of art in which beautiful and enlightening images move harmoniously and defy their temporal inscription by becoming eternally fixed in the readers' or listeners' minds. In effect, the determined tortoise, so vividly portrayed by Lawrence, resembles the poet himself, burdened as he is with ill-health and frustrated by the repressive morality of his age. The tortoise is, therefore,the medium through which the poet experiences a kind of purification since this animal represents an independent and spontaneous spirit striving to survive in spite of its stifled sexual frustration.

Lawrence's *TortoisePoems* are presented in a series of images, each image existing within its own time and space while never losing its connection with the others. He succeeds in creating an art form that goes beyond the purely aesthetic experience of art for art's sake by 'making us *experience* the experience' [1Eggert]. As we are immersed in the realm of tortoises, we are allowed to witness and feel their fluctuating movement and their existential struggle. Keith Sagar describes this style as an 'almost occult penetration into the being of other creatures'[2Sagar]. Tortoises are given super human dimensions, as Lawrence projects himself into their space. He abandons himself to their natural world. He captures its aesthetic beauty, while concomitantly experiencing his own being in relation to everything around him, all the time conscious of a greater spiritual power: the creative mystery. *Baby Tortoise* describes a tortoise's life as beautiful, evocative, and paints a picture of the tortoise's existence as spiritually empowering. Lawrence compares the tortoise metaphorically to other creatures, such as an insect or bird. He also describes it as a 'traveller','challenger', 'like a gentleman in a long-skirt coat and as wearing a 'wimple'. There are uses of similes throughout, such as 'like a baby'. Most of the verses end with a statement labelling the tortoise with terms such as 'so indomitable', which the speaker later retracts as though they cannot pin down who this tortoise is, unable to affix a single descriptive word to the transience of the tortoise's growth and progress. The repetition of certain words like inanimate, indomitable also demonstrates the speaker's reflective tone, mixed with awe.

Tortoise sets out an enormous sense of movement and flux. This small and feeble creature that is making its initial progress into the world is as powerful and alive as any of nature's creations. Its vitality and liveliness, in fact, resembles that of the poet. The poem with plenteous verbs such as'To open', 'To lift,' 'And reach', 'And move' creates a sense of immediacy.

The tiny baby tortoise is compared to a human baby, although one endowed with an iron strength despite the heavy burden on its back and an 'indomitable will,' that of 'an invincible little Titan.' This small, lonely, newly born creature of the animal order, kin nonetheless to a human baby, makes 'slow, ageless progress/ And a baby makes none.' Here, Lawrence seems to be establishing a relationship between motion and time.

One can argue that both tortoise and poet move in different time-spaces, and that it is only by moving at extremely high speed in relation to another being that one can enter another time dimension. Lawrence's use of action verbs emphasize the sense of movement. They are mostly fragmented, lacking syntactic form. A predominance of sentences, structured in accordance with standard logical and syntactic form suggests linear time.

The poem is replete with contradictory and unrelated comparisons concerning the tiny baby tortoise, which in some instances appears slow and monotonous, and then strong and active in others. This is suggestive of the order and chaos in the natural world. Yet again, the tortoise's continuous movement is chaotically interrupted by the uncontrollable desire for completion. It was this which had caused Nietzsche to believe that, 'one must still have chaos in oneself, to give birth to a dancing star'[3Nietzsche]. Renewal and rebirth are the refreshing result of chaos. Anais Nin says: 'In Chaos there is fertility'[4Nin].

Let's consider the different comparisons associated with the tortoise who is at times human, superhuman and animal: a baby, a bird, a traveler, a Titan, a gentleman, a little Ulysses, a forerunner. Such randomly used contradictory and unrelated comparisons highlight the significance of this small creature who is stronger in both its physical and mental abilities.

A series of rhetorical questions further enhance the sense of movement, while adding a musical effect. Some of these are mostly concerned with existence and with a sense of wonder at the tortoise, while others are directed toward the understanding of its nature. They are infused with hyperbolic comparisons to humans, testifying to the poet's desire to understand the creative mystery and existence of this admirable small creature. The final stanza introduces the notion of pain that goes with the sense of the movement of the tortoise like the fragments interrupting the flow of the lines. This is achieved by way of the comparison between the tortoise and Christ carrying the cross.

In *Tortoise Shell*, Lawrence presents his ideas regarding mathematics and the creative mystery through the figure of a tortoise-shell. He starts by way of a description that is both rhythmical and detailed, the combination of these two properties producing a sense of *aliveness*: 'life-clouded, life-rosy tortoise-shell.' Even its shell is an essential part of its being alive in the world. The scales on the shell 'are locked in an arch like a bridge,' a bridge that symbolically connects the physical world to the metaphysical world through strange signs which point to the existence of a mysterious creative force. The poet's identification with the tortoise's plight is a significant sign of a certain bonding with this small creature.

The word 'keystone' and the number 'four' are repeated four times in a single four-line stanza. The number four may refer not only to the number of shapes on the shell. In fact, the whole poem is full of numbers and mathematical allusions in a disordered and almost chaotic manner. There are even expressions suggestive of chaos, such as 'the whirligig of dozens.' These reflect the beautiful and wild quality of nature.

Rhythm, here, moves in phase with the poet's description of the shell keeping up with the tortoise's continuous movement. When he lifts the tortoise for a closer appreciation, the reader is given the vision of a 'kicking little beetle' and when the poet once more 'turns him over on his toes again,' we can only imagine how its 'rowing limbs' instantly resume their pace forward. In effect, the poet provides a 3D image of the shell through his words.

Moving from his attempt to connect and identify with the tortoise family, Lawrence again shifts his focus unto the courtship mannerisms of tortoises, highlighting the conflict of forces between the male and the female. We notice at this point the lack of equilibrium between them. The romantic French title *Lui et Elle* is an anthropomorphic expression suggestive of love and romance, with the added ironic personification of the female tortoise as 'mistress.' Moreover, the equilibrium suggested by the two people mentioned in the title contrasts sharply with what is actually revealed in the poem. The 'mistress' or 'Elle' are words that have no relation with the actual intended signifier, here qualified as being 'large and matronly/And rather dirty, /A little sardonic-looking, / as if domesticity had driven her to it.' She is large, unsympathetic and aware only of her needs.

Unlike the tortoise, Lawrence, the poet and onlooker, feels differently about the female and is 'almost frightened' by her. At this point, he encroaches into her space, offering her food but is bitten in the process. He cries out loud, but his human cry falls into a void and is unheard; she is completely unaware of his pain. It is interesting to note that his shout does not break into her space. Materialistic and down-to-earth, she represents the modern 'sexually self-centered woman,[5Lawrence] whose concern is more with the preservation of her own desires and with her image in society than with meeting the needs of a desirous spouse.

Lawrence's sadness and pity for the poor little animal, therefore, arises out of a realization that though 'more delicate than she,' the tortoise is doomed to keep chasing the female, 'In the race of love-/Two tortoises,/ She huge, he small.' It is also important to note that the scar on the tortoise's shell suggests the female's cruelty, while also strengthening the connection between the poet and the tortoise. Along with Lawrence's identification with the male tortoise, one could also deduce that the scar noticed by the poet on the tortoise's shell is the projected scar of the poet, who had been bitten by 'Elle' when she nipped at his finger while offering her food earlier, 'Snake-like she draws at my finger, while I drag/ it in horror away.' In spite of this, Lawrence maintains the sense of movement by stressing the male tortoise's obstinate will to keep moving onwards 'with a grim, reptile determination' belonging to 'serpents' long obstinacy/ Of horizontal persistence.' The tortoise accepts his chaotic desire, does not repress his physical urge and is oblivious to pain. This is poignantly expressed in the following lines:

The spear is through the side of his isolation.
His adolescence saw him crucified into sex,
Doomed, in the long crucifixion of desire, to
seek his consummation beyond himself.
Divided into passionate duality,
He, so finished and immune, now broken into desirous fragmentariness,
Doomed to make an intolerable fool of himself
In his effort toward completion again.

Though a certain measure of resistance is part of the courting act, the female tortoise in this poem exaggerates her withdrawal to a condition characterized by her complete denial of her mate and of her own natural calling. According to Andrew Keese, the issues Lawrence brings up in these poems 'revolve around the concept of imposed human morality, which he blames for crippling human societies'[6Keese]. His pity is not the case of a projected self-pity. What is involved is more the response of one saddened to see humanity, like the female, losing touch with nature and failing to understand the tortoise's natural urges.

Lawrence believes that it is the 'the female who sends out her dark summons, the intense dark vibration of sex' to lure the male. Though in *Tortoise Gallantry*. he formulates the enigma of the male tortoise's desire, " Does she know?" The answer would most probably be affirmative, since the male tortoise is in fact moving in reaction to her signals. Lawrence's question also reflects Nietzsche's belief that woman is 'conscious of man's feelings' towards her, while acting as though she is ignorant in order to exert what he also refers to as 'the will to power.' The female tortoise is 'large and matronly' and 'almost too large,' compared to the male's 'much smaller' stature. Her 'will to power' is therefore stronger; and the more she moves away from him, the greater the attraction he will undergo to submit to her stronger magnetic pull. In fact, by moving deliberately away, the female is also denying her own basic needs. In natural terms, both of them need completion. All their movements should, therefore ,be spontaneously directed towards this moment of fulfillment. When she does finally succumb, the union that results from the force that has pulled the male tortoise forward becomes spiritually uplifting, due to the pain or suffering that has preceded the moment.

Tortoise Gallantry might appear to be a repetition of the earlier courting experience in *Lui et Elle*. However this is not the case. It is a repetition with a certain difference. There is a barely discernible and yet significant shift in the perspective, from 'the little old man' to that of the 'little gentleman' who has now blossomed and is about to experience the persistent courtship characteristic of a tortoise and who will continue the sorry plight of its predecessor, the father tortoise. Here the tortoise, in his pursuit of the female, 'does not look at her, nor sniff at her,/ No, not even sniff at her, his nose is blank.' This echoes Lawrence's claim in *Fantasia* that 'Love is blind. Without sight or scent or hearing the powerful magnetic current vibrates from the hypogastric plexus in the female, vibrating on to the air like some intense wireless message.' The poem's emphasis on the negative, coupled with the use of the word 'blank,' indicates the lack of

any real emotion other than the desire to achieve the fullness of being preceding procreation.

More importantly, the image of the female in *Tortoise Gallantry* is not as ungainly and as invidious as the female in the preceding poem, since we can discern her 'vulnerable folds of skin,' in contrast to the evocation of the 'ugly ankle' of the mother tortoise in *Lui et Elle*. Even more so, in *Tortoise Gallantry*, the female does not seem as completely nonchalant to male advances as the female in the previous poem is. In fact, 'she sprawls along/ In her ungainly pace;' the word 'sprawls' has a sexual connotation as does her 'ungainly' to for unhurried pace.

These differences are suggestive of the change that occurs within cyclical existence along horizontal time. It seems that the female of the next generation does not need to exercise her 'will to power' outwards onto the male and that she is fated to achieve a greater truth to her spontaneous self, to the natural act. Her 'will to power' is now more faithful to her physical need. Her 'ungainly pace' is in equilibrium between her inner and outer material needs and it thus becomes what it should be: the natural act of seduction preceding the mating act, rather than the forced disregard of the inevitable. In fact, the slight change in the female's attitude indicates that the progression of time does not have to be tediously repetitive. Even the title of this poem, *Tortoise Gallantry* is less sarcastic, suggesting bravery and respect for a female who can balance her inner and outer needs.

Rhythm and motion, mixed with a sense of urgent need distract the tortoise. He is unwillingly pulled towards his desired object, as if by a stronger mysterious force. Lawrence succeeds in vividly portraying the natural desire that controls all creatures as a 'grim necessity from within.' The word 'horizontal' is used twice in *Tortoise Shell* and *Lui et Elle* to refer to the linear progression of time. The tortoise's determination is reminiscent of the 'primordial freedom' of Dasein. But this very freedom is a 'delivering over' to one's fateful destiny. Consequently, the tortoises just live each particular experience as part of a whole, with each fragment containing its moments of pleasure or satisfaction after which they once more continue their forward movement. However, the need to persist never ceases and the male tortoise would once more experience a 'still more awful need to persist, to follow,/continue,/ Driven, after aeons

of pristine, fore-god-like/ singleness and oneness.'

Furthermore, in a series of fragmented memories expressed in rhythmically anaphoric sentences whose motion is tuned to the repeated " Heart-throb, slow heart-throb, persistent for the/ next spasm," Lawrence reveals the different modes of pain and pleasure he has heard from different animals and people, including his mother. With each memory causing a heart-throb, rhythm moves accordingly. Breathlessly and rhythmically, one after the other, memories thus gain momentum, until finally all are forgotten for one single moment of extreme emotion, the climax of all memory, in a final cry:

This last,
Strange, faint coition yell
Of the male tortoise at extremity,
Tiny from under the very edge of the farthest
Far-off horizon of life.

It is this cry which breaks into the poet's space.

What gives these poems their aesthetic appeal is their effective portrayal of what is a real moment in the life-form of tortoises. Through their movement and flux, the poems go beyond the purely aesthetic experience, opening up philosophical and scientific implications. Each poem or image is held together in cosmic, horizontal time by the sense of movement running throughout, and the resulting image of tortoises is a four dimensional one. In the end, what remains in our minds are the timeless experiences of creative beauty: the eternal now of each moment harmoniously enclosed within units of memory.

The snake became such a splendid object of Lawrence's attention, and so did tortoises. It is worth mentioning poems such as *Baby Tortoise* and *Tortoise Shell* on the ground of the simple appreciation of non-human life that Lawrence's poems abound with. *Baby Tortoise* tells the story of 'a tiny, fragile, half-animate bean"[CP 352] which is born alone and yet instinctively and courageously struggles on its way towards survival. "It is a contest of life against non-life',where the baby tortoise's descriptions on a small scale seem to embody the whole process of the creation of life and its evolution. This sequential description allows Lawrence to universalise his observations on development in a hostile environment, while the poet at the same time succeeds to remark on their unblemished will to follow their instinct. Here Lawrence's

voice seems to dispraise the human tendency to complain about life rather than to stand on one's feet and follow the life instinct, the natural flow and Life Force. The baby tortoise, such a small speck of life is comparable to a baby, except that it makes 'slow, ageless progress, / And a baby makes none.' Even though Lawrence stresses its smallness and loneliness, the tiny 'slow one', a 'solitary bite' on its 'solitary hunt' stays so indomitable at the same time and is a great 'Challenger' rowing against the huge vast inanimate, incalculable inertia.'^{CP 353}

Lawrence praises the marvellous persistence of life represented by a miniature creature, he broadens out from this realistic base to consider the tortoise, 'no bigger than my thumb' as the Homeric hero, Ulysses, rowing on his wanderings and a Titan, or courageous giant god, sheltering under his shell as battle-shield'[7Wareham].This monumental space and time which is given to the simple tale of a baby tortoise then shrinks into the real-scale world of the little creature towards the end of the poem: 'Fulfilled of the slow passion of pitching through immemorial ages / Your little round house in the midst of chaos / Over the garden earth.'^{CP 354} Keith Sagar's thought on Lawrence's approach serves us with a thorough idea on what the author offers in his *Baby Tortoise*: "The poet sheds all his habitual ways of seeing and responding to the creature, gives it his whole attention, as though it has just been created, and its nature had to be apprehended afresh, or as though it were the first creature in the universe !

We can only admire Lawrence's ingenuity in creating his own kind of art: one that balances aesthetic beauty and existential truth, cosmic and personal time, by way of the poems' harmonious figurings of the tortoises.It can be surmised that the poet's enthusiasm has led us into the wonder of creation, of nature, and into the meaning of existence through the experience of one of the tiniest of the world's creatures. His wondrous gaze upon the tortoise world is an enlightening experience. Thus one can come to terms with temporality through the accession to a harmony with the inner self.

Lawrence effectively developed an art form for 'his sake.' His poems go beyond the habitual procedures and conventions of the poetic tradition, not only through their philosophical and scientific implications, but also through the four dimensional presentation of their poetic images, through which both the tortoise and the poet, each within its specific temporal space, move towards a mysterious

beyond and thus towards a mode of experience of transcendence and unity. In effect, like Nietzsche's " Superman," Lawrence teaches 'men the sense of their existence.' The implication would seem to be that if existence could be measured by the spaces or units of experiences, it could be surmised that the quality of Lawrence's varied artistic creations has survived his temporality, that they now exist in harmony with horizontal time. Like Nietzsche, for whom time 'has not come, some are born posthumously. Lawrence has outlived himself.

His poems celebrate simple beauty in nature, or show human and animal in the contrasting light. As Williams points out, "nothing is more characteristic of Lawrence than this reverence for material things that spring directly from the life urge – that is, for every aspect of nature." This is what all the collections have in common, directing attention onto natural aspects of life, as Williams adds: "All the aspects of nature fill the volume of poems called *Birds, Beasts and Flowers*. Regarding the stylistic point of view regarding selected poetry, free verse is what Lawrence adopts in the collection *Birds, Beasts and Flowers* and this freedom of rhyming accompanies the reader until the very end of *Last Poems*.

Whales Weep Not! was published in a collection curated from Lawrence's notebooks called *Last Poems* (1932). The poem dives its reader into a sea of sensory images, mysticism and eroticism.It is a late addition to Lawrence's literary oeuvre and exhibits the hallmarks of Lawrence's interests and style towards the fag-end of his life. Lawrence opens by claiming that while some say the sea is cold, it also contains 'the hottest blood of all'(Line 2). He describes who this blood belongs to in the second stanza: whales—right whales, sperm-whales, hammer-heads, and killer whales (Line 5)—who dive beneath icebergs (Line 4) and rise again, spouting air from their blowholes as they crest the surface (Lines 6-7). He describes whales mating. Like people, they 'reel with drunk delight' and 'tremble with love'(Lines 10). In the blue depths of the sea, an enormous bull whale joins with his 'bride' (Line 13). Lawrence concentrates first on the image of the red ocean of blood inside the bull whale (Line 16). The blood inside him propels his erection to 'come[s] to rest' in the female whale' s body. The whales are now linked by the bull whale' s phallus, which serves as a bridge for oceanic angels, Cherubim, 'archangels of bliss,' to pass pleasure

back and forth between them (Stanza 4). This scene is the 'great heaven of whales' (Line 29).

The poem shifts to an image of mother whales suckling their calves and dreaming, open-eyed, in the 'waters of / the beginning and the end'(Lines 30). In hazardous situations, the bull-whales form a protective circle around their 'women' and the baby whales, protecting them like 'great fierce Seraphim' (Line 36). Lawrence reaffirms the setting: This all happens in the sea where God is 'love, but without words' (Line 39), and the Greek sea goddess of sexual desire, Aphrodite, is the happy wife of the whales (Stanza 5).In the sixth and final stanza, Lawrence expands on Aphrodite, this time in her Roman aspect, Venus. Venus skips among the fishes—she is a she-dolphin, then a porpoise, then a female tunny-fish. Venus seems to be transforming before the reader' s eyes. She is 'happy among the / males' and as full of blood as they are (Lines 44). The poem concludes with an enigmatic summary image: 'dark rainbow bliss in the sea'(Line 45).

This union between the bull whale and the female whale has something distinctly holy about it. The ecstasy of their mutual pleasure is ferried waveringly by angels-Cherubim(Lines 21-9). This theme is continued in the next image, where whale mothers suckle their young in the depths and dream 'in the / waters of / the beginning and the end' (Lines 32). This phraseology imitates the Biblical language of alpha and omega, as both the beginning, end, and everything in-between.

But Lawrence's vision of whales is not entirely metaphysical. He quickly returns to more concretely biological behaviors, like the bull whales circling and protecting the female whales and their young at the approach of danger (Lines 34-7).The whales are not just female whales, but 'women,' and the bull whales protect them like fiery angelic Seraphim.

Lawrence is especially interested in using 'real' whale behavior to model idealized human behavior. Here in the ocean, he explains, love can thrive 'without words'. The love of whales is an animalistic love, rooted firmly in sensual pleasure; it is love from a time before civilization, a theme Lawrence returns to time and again. He often rejects modern cerebralism in favor of primordial, animalistic sensuality.

The *Last Poems* uses imagery from Greek mythology to paint a poetic universe before the corruptive entrance of civilization.Lawrence describes Aphrodite as the wife of the whales.Then, in the form of Venus, the goddess not only refuses to shy away from

male attention; she delights in being in their midst (Line 44). She seems to rapidly transform from one line to the next—she is first a she-dolphin, then a porpoise, then a tuna. Like the male whales, Venus is 'dense with happy blood' (Line 45). In concentrating on her feelings, Lawrence shifts from the male experience to the female experience, ultimately suggesting that both sexes are best served by giving in to their irrational, natural desires.

The poem's final image, " dark rainbow bliss in the sea" (Line 45), completes the descent into the deep ocean. Lawrence compares darkness with death and human mortality. But, in " Whales Weep Not!" the darkness has a rainbow hue, evoking the prismatic sparkling of water and its ability to refract color.

In Lawrence's poetic universe, modern man's greatest sin is his desire to allow his mind to subjugate his more animalistic, sense-oriented self. The poet's use of striking, tactile images and lyrically beautiful verse are meant to be provocative to jar the reader out of their patterns of rational thought. " Whales Weep Not!" is a great microcosm of this technique. In the poem's lovely, colorful world, the whales which can be interpreted as idealized humans are directly likened to the Greek gods that swim alongside them (Line 12). While Lawrence looked above to the Greek gods as poetic models for human behavior, he also looked below" to the animal kingdom. In his private life, Lawrence was fascinated by the natural world.

For Lawrence, the desire to procreate and the desire to live are inextricably interweaved. He makes this connection clear in *Whales Weep Not* ! when the body's life force-the blood propels the bull whale's erection and brings him into union with the female whale. Lawrence often equates the act of sex to life itself.The whales in *Whales Weep Not* ! perform several symbolic functions. First and foremost, in their oblong, blunted shape they resemble phalluses. Lawrence cements this association by naming a few whale species which clearly evoke male sexuality.Lawrence is most interested in using whales as symbols of masculine sexuality in the poem.

The whales also represent an almost Leviathan, spiritual force. Lawrence emphasizes their overwhelming hugeness (and roll with massive, strong desire," Line 12; " as mountain pressing on mountain," Line 15), elevating the whales to a mythological, primordial status.The last portion of *Whales Weep Not* ! concentrates on two aspects of the " same" goddess: the Greek Aphrodite and the Roman Venus. .Lawrence--

like other Modernists--seeks to be a conduit for spontaneous thoughts. Like the works of Wordsworth and Whitman, Lawrence wrote *Whales, Weep Not* ! in free verse--an open form which does not adhere to any formal rhythm or

metrical scheme. We can get rid of the stereotyped movements and the old hackneyed associations of sound or sense.In *Whales Weep Not*!, the flexibility of free verse allows the poem to ebb and flow like the sea itself.

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Ecological Status of the Lonar Crater Lake, India

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Abstract: Geographically Lonar Crater Lake is an unique ecological system being the only meteoritic crater in basaltic rock in the world. The lake is a closed system without any outlet and the lake is unique due to its salinity, alkalinity and biodiversity. An attempt has been made to examine ecological changes in Lonar Lake. Though the agricultural activity inside the Lonar Crater Lake is removed by under the rules of Ministry of Environment (1986) but the ejected cover extending outward from the craters rim has progressively been brought under cultivation. The lake's storage has declined sharply due to increasing several bore wells and excessive use of groundwater with extensive diversion of water and human interference keep this ecological wonder away from scientific conservation. Unfortunately this agricultural activity close to crater rim has destroyed many scientific evidences which are important for understanding the planet Mars etc. There are some of the problems requiring attention, alluvial and Colluvial fan after the agricultural activity; it is now occupied by thorny forest, which is unsuitable for Lonar Crater Lake environment or ecosystem.
Keywords: Changing Biodiversity, Environmental degradation, Ecology.

Introduction

Lonar crater Lake was identified as a unique geographical site by a British officer named C J E Alexander in 1823. Geologists believe that it was formed due to a meteorite impact that occurred between 35,000 and 50,000 years ago. It is a 1.88 km diameter crater located on the Deccan basaltic traps in India. Lonar Crater is a wet land which is important biodiversity sector. The lake supports typical microbial flora and fauna. It has significant value for scientists studying geology, biology and even other planets[1]. Under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Union ministry of environment, forest and climate change (MoEFCC) on February 21, notified the eco-sensitive zone (ESZ) of 3.83 km2 Lonar wildlife sanctuary in Buldhana district.ESZ will be spread over an area of 1.92 km2 with an extent of up to 100 meters all around the boundary of Lonar Wildlife Sanctuary. In November 2016, the lake was notified as part of **Location Map of the Study Area**

the sanctuary. The ejected cover extending outward from the craters rim has progressively been brought under cultivation. Unfortunately this agricultural activity close to crater rim has destroyed many scientific evidences which are important for understanding the planet Mars. [2] [3], [4].

Aims and Objectives of the Present Study:

1. To assess the environmental and ecological balance of the lonar crater.
2. To provide the interpretative information of Lonar lake ecosystem.
3. Geographical Setup Of The Study Area

Study Area

The study area is unique craters field, it situated near to the Lonar city i.e. tahsil place of Buldhana district. The Geographical location study area extends between 19°57"30" North latitude to 20°2"30" North latitude & 76°27"30" East longitude to 76°32"30" East longitude. Fig.No.1. Location Map of the study area
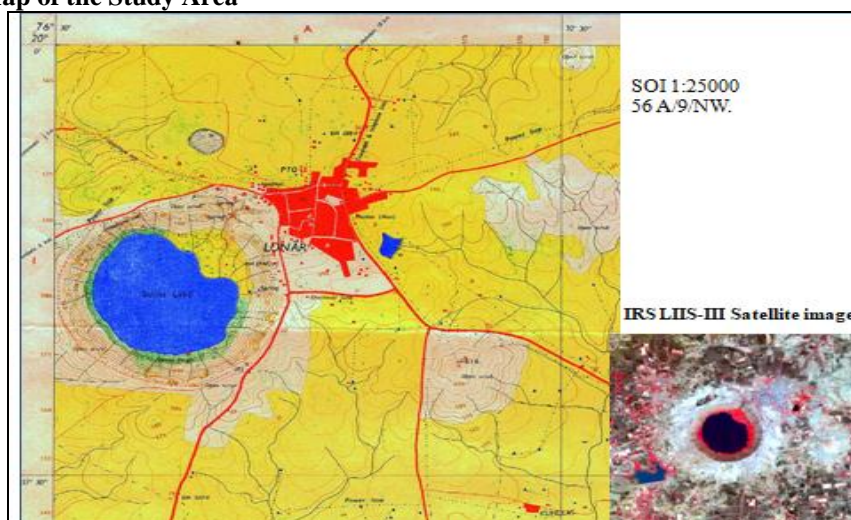
Methodology:

Data Acquisition Data for the present study is acquired from the following sources;

Toposheet: SOI topographical map on 1:25000 scale was used as a base map. The study area falls in survey of India toposheet no. 55D/8/SE, 55 D /12/SW, 56A/5/NE and 56A/9/NW were used for analysis.

Field Work And Soil Collection: In order to study the physical and chemical properties of the soil around 20 soil samples have been collected from the catchment area using GPS and analysed in the soil laboratory.

Gps Survey: The important points of the study area were tracked by GPS.

True-Color Quick Bird Satellite Image: The image was acquired from after maloof, 2008.

Result and Discussion:

Lonar crater and the lake have been subject to degradation over the years. Lonar town almost directly abuts the crater and there are some slums along the northern part of the crater rim that are now being removed. There are several bore wells less than 100 meters from the crater"s rim. Lonar crater is an eco-sensitive zone, but there are food joints and bore wells nearby. Collective impact of these activities is that water supply to the lake is decreasing. With extensive diversion of water, the lake"s storage has declined sharply. The CCS also studied rainfall pattern in the area since 2003 and noticed that there has been no significant change in the precipitation levels.

FAUNAL DIVERSITY OF LONAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

No.	Name of the group	Orders	Families	Genera	Species
1.	Mammalia	7	9	11	12
2.	Aves	17	46	113	160
3.	Reptilia	3	13	32	46
4.	Amphibia	1	4	7	7
5.	Mollusca	4	9	11	14
6.	Rotifera	1	1	1	2
7.	Ostracoda	1	1	2	2
8.	Chilopoda	1	1	5	7
9.	Arachnida	2	13	20	23
10.	Hymenoptera	1	1	14	17
11.	Odonata	1	2	7	9
12.	Lepidoptera	1	7	36	53
				Total	352

(Fauna of Lonar Wildlife Sanctuary Zoological Survey of India)

The study found out that reduction in water level is a combined result of drying up of (nearby) percolation dam and the closure of streams (which flow) into the lake, the report said. Warning that "fluctuations and rapid changes" in Lonar Lake are harmful for biodiversity. Lonar crater is having centripetal drainage pattern. All streams collect the silt at the foot of the hill or the rim.

Thus, due to higher run off there is accelerated pace of erosion in the catchment areas of the seasonal tributaries of Lonar, resulting in the higher rate of sedimentation in the lakeside. Naturally, the silt deposited year after yearin the lake bed reduces the water storage capacity, depth, water spread area, submergence area at lake level & even disturbs the ecosystem balance of the crater i.e. vegetation life ,animal life ,decomposers or micro-organisms & bird life.

Fig.No.2.Four-band, pan-sharpened, true-color Quick bird satellite image of Lonar Crater, draped on the digital elevation model (after maloof)

Alluvial and Calluvial fan after the agricultural activity; it is now occupied by thorny forest, which is unsuitable for Lonar Crater Lake environment or ecosystem. Lonar city is established on the ejected blanket of Lonar crater. It has become a well known tahsil place of Buldhana district. It is well known weekly market place. Monday is the special day for Lonar"s weekly market. City is established on the basis of Lonar lake therefore it is well known as Lonar city. The uncontrolled illegal cutting of trees from Crater thrown slope and Crater floor is causing tremendous damage ecosystem in the crater. For all such activities many trees are felled and aconsiderable damage is done to the vegetation inside the crater. The carrying capacity of the area is very limited. The poaching for animal's cleaning of vegetation along with the tremendous rise in the pilgrim number, the acuteness of the impact is increasing.[6] The city development taking place is approaching towards the lake. Plastic wastes are thrown in the lake by people visiting the temples.

Conclusion

Thus the lonar Crater Lake faces anthropological and environmental problems as; alluvial and Calluvial fan after the agricultural activity; it is now occupied by thorny forest, which is unsuitable for Lonar Crater Lake environment or ecosystem. Deforestation is illegally carried out in the surrounding and cattle grazing inside or near the rim of crater creates fecal pollution.-excavation activities are often carried out illegally thus disturbing the lake"s underground water source. The government is unable to raise funds needed for preserving this crater and often tourist activities continue to cause environmental damage to nearby land.

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Net banking and banking frauds

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Abstract : Banking system plays an important role in the financial and economic development of the country The definition of banking as per Banking Companies Regulation Act says that banking is accepting for the purpose of lending or investment of money from the public, repayable on demand and withdrawable by cheque, draft ,order or otherwise. Under traditional banking there was a personal relationship between the banker and customer. Customers are supposed to go the bank premises and get done their banking activities Now there is a shift from traditional banking system to digital banking wherein banking activities are done through internet. With the Indian Government's vision of a cashless economy and rapid development in improving internet availability throughout the nation, the country recorded over 25.5 billion real-time payment transactions in 2020 (highest in the world) exceeded China by 60 %.Digital banking is the technique of doing banking transactions electronically without having personal contact with the banker. It is also called as internet banking, online banking etc. The scheme of demonetization introduced in the country paved the way for development of cashless and paperless transactions ,this cashless economy contributed to the development of digital or net banking. The digital banking frauds have been the issue of concern over the years. Fraudsters are inventing newer techniques to cheat the customers. This paper examines the various types of banking frauds associated with digital or net banking and how to prevent it.

Key words: traditional banking. Cashless economy, online banking, banking frauds etc.

Introduction

Net Banking, also known as online banking or Internet Banking, is an electronic payment system. It allows us to conduct many different types of transactions through the internet from the comfort of our home. Internet Banking, also known as net-banking or online banking, is an electronic payment system that enables the customer of a bank or a financial institution to make financial or non-financial transactions online via the internet. This service gives online access to almost every banking service, traditionally available through a local branch including fund transfers, deposits, and online bill payments to the customers.

Internet banking can be accessed by any individual who has registered for online banking at the bank, having an active bank account or any financial institution. After registering for online banking facilities, a customer need not visit the bank every time he/she wants to avail a banking service. It is not just convenient but also a secure method of banking . Net banking portals are secured by unique User/Customer IDs and passwords.

Special Features of Internet Banking

Here are some of the best features of internet banking: Provides access to financial as well as non-financial banking services Facility to check bank balance any time Make bill payments and fund transfer to other accounts Keep a check on mortgages, loans, savings a/c linked to the bank account Safe and secure mode of banking Protected with unique ID and password

Customers can apply for the issuance of a chequebook Buy general insurance Set-up or cancel automatic recurring payments and standing orders Keep a check on investments linked to the bank account

Advantages of internet banking

Given below are some advantages/benefits of Internet Banking available for all the users-

24×7 Availability: Internet banking, unlike usual banking hours, is not time-bound. It is available 24×7 throughout the year. Most of the services available online are not time-restricted. Users can check their bank balance, account statements and make fund transfers anytime instantly.

Convenience of initiating financial transactions: Internet banking is largely preferred because of the convenience that it provides while fund transfer and bill payments. Registered users can use almost all the banking services without having to visit the bank and standing in queues. Financial transactions such as paying bills and transferring funds between accounts can easily be performed anytime as per the convenience of the user.

Proper Track of Transactions:
Acknowledgement slips are provided by the bank after transactions which have a high possibility of getting misplaced. However, with internet banking, it becomes very easy to track the history of all the transactions initiated by the user. Transactions and fund transfers made online are organised in the 'Transaction History' section along with other details such as payee's

name, bank account number, the amount paid, the date and time of payment, and remarks.

Quick and Secure: Net banking users can transfer funds between accounts instantly, especially if the two accounts are held at the same bank. Funds can be transferred via NEFT, RTGS or IMPS as per the user's convenience. One can also make bill payments, EMI payments, loan and tax payments easily. Moreover, the transactions, as well as the account, are secured with a password and unique User-ID.

Non-financial Transactions: Besides fund transfer, internet banking allows the users to avail non-financial services such as balance check, account statement check, application for issuance of cheque book etc.

Types of Fund Transfers using Internet Banking

There are three types of fund transfers which can be made using net-banking. Let us understand more-

NEFT

National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) is a payment system which allows one-to-one fund transfer.

Using NEFT, individuals and corporates can transfer funds electronically from any bank branch to any individual or corporate with an account with any other bank branch in the country

NEFT service is available 24×7 on internet banking. But, it is a time-restricted service at the bank branch

Usually, NEFT transfer is successfully completed within 30 minutes. Nonetheless, the time can even stretch to 2-3 hours or might be completed in just 10 minutes

RTGS

Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) is a continuous settlement of funds individually on an order by order basis.

This payment system ensures that the receiver's account gets credited with the funds almost immediately and not after a certain duration, as is the case with other payment modes like NEFT

RTGS transactions are tracked by the RBI, thereby successful transfers are irreversible. This method is majorly used for large value transfers

The minimum amount to be remitted through RTGS is 2 lakh. There is no cap on the maximum amount for transfer via RTGS

Like NEFT, RTGS is also available online 24×7

IMPS

Immediate Payment System (IMPS) is another payment method that transfers funds in real-time.

IMPS is used to transfer funds instantly within banks across India via mobile, internet and ATM, which is not only safe but also economical both in financial and non-financial perspectives

IMPS is an inexpensive mode of fund transfer. Other fund transfer mediums such as NEFT and RTGS charge significantly higher than IMPS

It does not require details like account number, IFSC code, etc. Funds can be transferred via IMPS just with the mobile number of the beneficiaries.

Internet banking involves the use of technology, so there is always techno frauds associated with it. Internet Banking Fraud is a fraud or theft committed using online technology to illegally remove money from a bank account and/or transfer money to an account in a different bank. Internet Banking Fraud is a form of identity theft and is usually made possible through techniques such as phishing.

Net banking frauds The following are the various types of frauds associated with net banking:

1.SIM Swap:

Under SIM Swap, fraudsters manage to get a new SIM card issued against your registered mobile number through the mobile service provider. With the help of this new SIM card, they get One Time Password (OTP) and alerts, required for making financial transactions through your bank account.

How do fraudsters operate?

Step – 1

Fraudsters gather customer's personal information through Phishing, Vishing, Smishing or any other means.

Step - 2

They then approach the mobile operator and get the SIM blocked. After this, they visit the mobile operator's retail outlet with the fake ID proof posing as the customer.

Step 3

The mobile operator deactivates the genuine SIM card and issues a new one to the fraudster.

Step – 4

Fraudster then generates One Time Password (OTP) required to facilitate transactions using the stolen banking information. This OTP is received on the new SIM held by the fraudster.

How to protect yourself from fraud:

If your mobile no. has stopped working for a longer than usual period, enquire with your mobile operator to make sure you haven't fallen victim to the Scam.

Register for SMS and Email Alerts to stay informed about the activities in your bank account.

Regularly check your bank statements and transaction history for any irregularities.

2. Vishing:

Vishing is one such attempt where fraudsters try to seek your personal information like Customer ID, Net Banking password, ATM PIN, OTP, Card expiry date, CVV etc. through a phone call.

How do fraudsters operate?

Step – 1

The fraudster poses as an employee from the bank or a Government / Financial institution and ask customers for their personal information.

Step – 2

They cite varied reasons as to why they need this information. For e.g. reactivation of account, encashing of reward points, sending a new card, linking the Account with Aadhar, etc.

Step – 3

These details thus obtained are then used to conduct fraudulent activities/ transactions on the customer's account without their knowledge.

How to protect yourself from fraud:

Never share any personal information like Customer ID, ATM PIN, OTP etc. over the phone, SMS or email.

If in doubt, call on the Phone Banking number of your Bank.

3.Smishing :

Smishing is a type of fraud that uses mobile phone text messages to lure victims into calling back on a fraudulent phone number, visiting fraudulent websites or downloading malicious content via phone or web.

How do fraudsters operate?

Step – 1

Fraudsters send SMS intimating customer's of prize money, lottery, job offers etc. and requesting them to share their Card or Account credentials.

Step – 2

Unaware, the customer's follow instructions to visit a website, call a phone number or download malicious content.

Step – 3

Details thus shared with the person who initiated the SMS are then used to conduct fraudulent transactions on customer's account, causing them financial loss.

How to protect yourself from fraud:

Never share your personal information or financial information via SMS, call or email.

Do not follow the instructions as mentioned in SMS sent from un-trusted source, delete such SMS instantly.

4.Phishing :

What do you do when you come across emails that seem suspicious? Phishing is a type of fraud that involves stealing personal information such as Customer ID, IPIN, Credit/Debit Card number, Card expiry date, CVV number, etc. through emails that appear to be from a legitimate source. Nowadays, phishers also use phone (voice phishing) and SMS (Smishing).

How do fraudsters operate?

Fraudsters pose as Bank officials and send fake emails to customers, asking them to urgently verify or update their account information by clicking on a link in the email.

Clicking on the link diverts the customer to a fake website that looks like the official Bank website – with a web form to fill in his/her personal information.

Information so acquired is then used to conduct fraudulent transactions on the customer's account.

How to identify fake Phishing website:

Verify the URL of the webpage. The 's' at the end of 'https://' stands for 'secure' - meaning the page is secured with an encryption. Most fake web addresses start with 'http://'. Beware of such websites!

Check the Padlock symbol. This depicts the existence of a security certificate, also called the digital certificate for that website.

Establish the authenticity of the website by verifying its digital certificate. To do so, go to File > Properties > Certificates or double click on the Padlock symbol at the upper right or bottom corner of your browser window. How to protect yourself from Phishing:

Always check the web address carefully.

For logging in, always type the website address in your web browser address bar.

Always check for the Padlock icon at the upper or bottom right corner of the webpage to be 'On'.

Install the latest anti-virus/anti spyware/firewall/security patches on your computer or mobile phones.

Always use non-admin user ID for routine work on your computer.

DO NOT click on any suspicious link in your email.

DO NOT provide any confidential information via email, even if the request seems to be from authorities like Income Tax Department, Visa or MasterCard etc.

DO NOT open unexpected email attachments or instant message download links.

DO NOT access Net Banking or make payments using your Credit/Debit Card from computers in public places like cyber cafés or even from unprotected mobile phones.

5. Money Mule:

Money Mule is a term used to describe innocent victims who are duped by fraudsters into laundering stolen/illegal money via their bank account(s). When such incidents are reported, the money mule becomes the target of police investigations, due to their involvement.

How do fraudsters operate?

Step – 1

Fraudsters contact customers via emails, chat rooms, job websites or blogs, and convince them to receive money into their bank accounts, in exchange of attractive commissions.

Step – 2

The fraudsters then transfer the illegal money into the money mule's account.

Step – 3

The money mule is then directed to transfer the money to another money mule's account – starting a chain that ultimately results in the money getting transferred to the fraudster's account.

Step – 4

When such frauds are reported, the money mule becomes the target of police investigations.

How to protect yourself from fraud:

Do not respond to emails asking for your bank account details.

For any overseas job offer, first confirm the identity and contact details of the employing company.

Do not get carried away by attractive offers/commissions or consent to receive unauthorized money.

6. Trojan :

A Trojan is a harmful piece of software that users are typically tricked into loading and executing on their computers. After it is installed and activated, Trojan attacks the computer leading to deletion of files, data theft, or activation/spread of viruses. Trojans can also create back doors to give access to hackers.

How do fraudsters operate?

Step – 1

Fraudsters use spamming techniques to send e-mails to numerous unsuspecting people.

Step – 2

Customers who open or download the attachment in these emails get their computers infected.

Step -3

When the customer performs account/card related transactions, the Trojan steals personal information and sends them to fraudsters.

Step – 4

These details will then be used to conduct fraudulent transactions on the customer's account.

How to protect yourself from fraud:

Never open e-mails or download attachments from unknown senders. Simply delete such emails.

Installing antivirus helps. It scans every file you download and protects you from malicious files.

Enable automatic OS updates or download OS patch updates regularly to keep your Operating System patched against known vulnerabilities.

Install patches from software manufacturers as soon as they are distributed. A fully patched computer behind a firewall is the best defense against Trojan.

Download and use the latest version of your browser.

If your computer gets infected with a Trojan, disconnect your Internet connection and remove the files in question with an antivirus program or by reinstalling your operating system. If necessary, get your computer serviced.

To overcome the dangers of above frauds, the following preventive measures can be taken:
Secured Net-Banking Tips

Keep your Customer ID and password confidential and do not disclose it to anybody.

Change your password as soon as you receive it by logging into your Net Banking account. Memorize your password, do not write it down anywhere.

Avoid accessing internet banking from shared computer networks such as cyber cafes or public Wifi network like hotel/airport etc.

Do not click on links in the emails or sites other than the genuine net banking site of your Bank to access your Net Banking webpage.

Always visit the Bank's Net Banking site through Bank's home page by typing the bank's website address on to the browser's address bar.

Always verify the authenticity of the Bank's Net Banking webpage by checking its URL and the PAD Lock symbol at the bottom corner of the browser.

Disable "Auto Complete" feature on your browser.

Uncheck "User names and passwords on forms", click on "Clear Passwords"

Click "OK"

Use virtual keyboard feature while logging into your internet banking account.

Do cross check your last login information available on Net Banking upon every login to ascertain your last login and monitor any unauthorized logins.

Always type in your confidential account information. Do not copy paste it.

Monitor your transactions regularly. Use Bank's Alerts service and bring any fraudulent transaction to the notice of the bank.

Always logout when you exit Net Banking. Do not directly close the browser.

Secured and safe ATM Banking

Memorize your PIN. Do not write it down anywhere, and certainly never on the card itself.

Do not share your PIN or card with anyone including Bank employees, not even your friends or family. Change your PIN regularly.

Stand close to the ATM machine and use your body and hand to shield the keypad as you enter the PIN. Beware of strangers around the ATM who try to engage you in any conversation.

Do not take help from strangers for using the ATM card or handling your cash

Do not conduct any transaction if you find any unusual device connected to your ATM machine. Press the 'Cancel' key and wait for the welcome screen before moving away from the ATM. Remember to take your card and transaction slip with you.

If you get a transaction slip, shred it immediately after use if not needed.

If your ATM card is lost or stolen, report it to your bank immediately

When you deposit a cheque or card into your ATM, check the credit entry in your account after a couple of days. If there is any discrepancy, report it to your bank.

Register your mobile number with the Bank to get alerts for your transactions

If your card gets stuck in the ATM, or if cash is not dispensed after you keying in a transaction, call your bank immediately

If you have any complaint about your ATM/Debit/Credit card transaction at an ATM, you must take it up with the bank

Secured Phone Banking

While talking to the Phone Banking officer, never disclose the following

o 4 digit ATM/IVR PIN

o OTP

o Net Banking password

o CVV (Card Verification Value)

Ensure that no one sees you entering you PIN (personal identification number).

Avoid giving verification details to the Phone Banking officer while in public places.

The Phone Banking channel is meant to be used by the account holder only. Do not transfer the line or hand over the phone to any other person after you complete self-authentication.

Secured Online Shopping tips

Always shop or make payments through trusted/reputed websites.

Do not click on links in emails. Always type the URL in the address bar of the browser.

Before entering your private details, always check the URL of the site you are on!

If you are a frequent online shopper, signup for Verify by Visa and Master Card secure code program.

Check your account statements regularly and bring any fraudulent transaction to the notice of the bank.

Check for PAD LOCK symbol on the webpage before starting to transact.

Do not click on links in emails or on referral websites to visit the online shopping site. Always type the URL in the address bar.

Do not enter your confidential account information such as Credit Card Numbers, Expiry Date, CVV values, etc in your phone or any books.

Conclusion

As the economy is moving towards formalisation, digital foot prints are becoming strong all over the places .However, this trends comes with usual problems associated with it. Legal and ethical issues are the serious issues to be addressed. In present scenario, Indian banking sector cannot avoid banking activities carried out through electronic medium but Cyber crime and frauds are more serious offence than the real -life crimes, in order to overcome this problem the victims should report these cases to the nearest police station and cyber fraud council in banks. In order to stop these issues, the legislature should keep a track on the working system of banks and law implementation should strict to monitor such wrongdoings and moreover banks should educate the customers regarding the awareness of cyber-crimes often. Customers who use net banking must safeguard their net banking passwords. Now in the bank premises tollfree number is displayed Take a note of this and call this number when they met across such frauds.

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Impact of Digitalization and Media on Women-An Overview

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Abstract: Women's are assets of the country they have achieved tremendous success in all fields. Not only today past many years women's are contribution to the country their dedication and commitment made them to achieve milestone and stood as inspiration to many. In fact Indian society neglects women and lot discrimination of women and gender inequality of women. Women is not safe in any terms like public transportation women don't have any safety, in rural areas women don't have any protection even girls are not safe she is undergoing domestic violence, sexual harassment, dowry cases. There are many laws for women but why still women are struggling? Million dollars question for which there is no one single correct answer. Media is very important and it is like as mirror of the society which reflects what is happening in the society. The role of women in media revolves around the four axes of media: media freedom, media pluralism, media independence, and media safety. Women in media do not face the same difficulties and threats as men, but also experience gender inequalities, safety issues, or under-representation.
Keywords: Women, Media, Safety, Equality, Society, Struggle.

Introduction

Today, a person spends an average of 145 minutes every day on social media. These platforms have a significant degree of influence on people's political, social, and economic lives. Here too, a major part of users are women. Thus, is it important to find out, how seriously these platforms are dealing with gender issues including representation, safety, and security?

In India around 26 million females internet users in 2018-19. But Indian female online population is only half compared to men. The difference is huge only 34% of women use social media where as 70% men in 2020. Whereas nearly 50% of women fear to use internet and 27% women get scare to use mobile internet due to harassment and revenge porn.

Objective of the study

1. This article mainly based on the study about women and media her importance and issues.

2. Study of challenges and measures of women's participation in media.

3. Review of scope of women's rights and gender equality.

Why access to Social media is important for women:

Technology "has brought the world to women's' fingertips" which in turn allows them to stay ahead of current affairs and encourages financial independence by facilitating online transactions. These are trends we must collectively as a society encourage, something as simple as teaching your domestic helpers to use a smartphone can go a long way in empowering. We all know it is age of the Internet and e-commerce has created numerous opportunities for women to come into their own and explore business opportunities they never had before. Government started providing micro finance to the rural women to start up small

business and helping them to flourishing online, including women with all kinds of unique business ideas they are executing to perfection from their own homes and their families.

1. Women can Build Interpersonal Relationship: women can build interpersonal relationship through social media. Today many Indian families and youth are touch with friends and families by using social media. Thus many women do not prefer going out of the house but can be in touch with many people through social media.

2. Women get Awareness and Information: through social media women can get lot of information about many things and awareness about rules and regulation and her rights.

1. 36% of women are uneducated and unskilled is most barriers to using mobile internet.

2. People mind-set: Thus, this creates distrust among women and girls that their complaints may not be taken seriously if they are harassed or become victims of cybercrime. It discourages the use of social media by women.

3. The pandemic era Covid 19 was online period and digital world became the new normal. Many people lost job their because of corona in lockdown without salaries they led very worst life this increased the stress and frustration and encouraged online crimes against women. Cybercrimes were 4000 cases each month.

4. Women are facing more and more problems like questioning on her talent, on her beauty on her ability, on her language, on her smart, on her education. Sometimes because of these problems women sum time think of commit suicide. The internet crimes on women started increasing day by day.

5. Women is not safe in any terms like public transportation women don't have any safety, in rural areas women don't have any protection even girls are not safe she is undergoing domestic violence, sexual harassment, dowry cases.

Steps taken towards women safety over online platforms:

The (IT ACT), 2000 together with the Indian Penal Code (IPC) provide provisions to deal with Cyber Crimes.

Section 67,67A, 67B of the IT Act punishes individuals who transmit obscene material in electronic form.

Section 354D of IPC punishes cyber stalking. It involves monitoring a woman's use of her email, social media account, or any other form of electronic communication without her consent.

The **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** has a **comprehensive cyber-crime reporting portal**. It caters to complaints pertaining to cyber-crimes, with a focus on those committed against women and children.

Recently a twitter survey showed nearly 26% of women discuss about books and entertainment.

3. Economic Benefits: Social media provides scope for women-owned businesses to increase their growth and access formal financial services.

It allows women to conduct their business online, thus eliminating the need for investment in physical spaces. According to the **Women's World Banking Report 2019**, many women micro-entrepreneurs in India use What Sapp to communicate with customers and vendors.

Obstacles for women in accessing social media:

Social media websites like Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, and Instagram, etc. have the option of **reporting or flagging objectionable content**. They take appropriate action based on the contents reported to them as per their content policy.

Cyber Police Stations and Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in each State.

Women Journalist in Media:
In such fast and rapid changing environment women and her role is also changing rapidly in today's situation women is in top priority in news, television, movies, newspaper, media, internet their involve can be found more. In traditional women never dare to go out at least but today she is into every field specially in media women used to backdrop we never use to fine women journalists people use to believe it is risky job and danger to women but today women participation in social media and internet has changed complete scenario like other professions women boldly took up journalist profession. In short women have become very expert and confident in the profession now. Not only have that women taken active part in promoting changes. The employment of women in media assumes crucial importance at this juncture of our economic development.

This has increased the demand and boom in the journalist employment profession. According to survey the estimation of number of women employment has increase more and more, with this women involvement in public and private sectors of media has increased. A huge number of women journalists are increased and more successful in newspaper, television, magazines. Women With sensitivity and skill for analysing events in depth, issues such as women abuse and exploitation, harassment of women at workplace and the trauma of HIV infected women, female infanticide in rural areas find a prominent place in such magazines. The magazines deal with the issues more in depth compared to newspapers and women are considered competent to handle such stories. As per a study in the NCR there are around 900 women journalists and even in cities like Chennai the number is impressive 200. Journalism is no more a male domain.

Conclusion:
My study is mainly based on women and major problems related to her. I tried to focus specially on rural women and their problems. My study portrays both educated and labour women and their efforts and contributions for economic development. But my analysis is not complete. It mainly indicates that female education is very important for growth and progress of the society and country as whole. According to the survey, the World Bank suggests to educated women about birth control and exposes her to overcome any difficult situation.

I have focused on the rural female problems and also discussed about the entrepreneurs who made mark and created history with their hard work and confidence women are more powerful if she is supported in a right manner's conclude my studies with few recommendation's and suggestions that government as well as non-government should take some drastic and rigorous steps to help rural women, not just framing laws would protect women it must be implemented then only it secures her in all aspects which helps her to grow, promote and contribute to the country economy.

Indian women need great social media so that they can properly understand their rights and how to exercise right to freedom of speech. Many Indian women face plenty of problems like rights, education; self-esteem etc. women's are not getting their problems solved easily so that social media should become platform to solve the problems of women. Internet and social media has changed the people lives past few decades. Indian companies, colleges, schools, offices, corporates has come up with their own websites which is easy for them to advertise themselves their logos any interview any notice will be easily displayed online where everyone can accuses from anywhere in short internet and social media have dominated the people life and thought without which it is difficult to survive.

Digital media has encouraged women to speak up and discuss issues that are crucial to their very survival. This has brought topics such as sexual harassment, domestic violence, female sexuality and the gender divide front and centre instead of hidden away behind closed doors with largely men deciding the narrative. Many campaigns have gathered steam thanks to this digital amplification, Likewise for the "challenge accepted" where women globally posted black and white photos of themselves, an act that originated in Turkey to bring attention to the fact that Turkish people wake up every day to see a black and white photo of a murdered woman in their newspapers. This was not only a victory for awareness but a call for action that reverberated around the world.

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Gender Inequality: In Higher Education in India

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Abstract: Women are dominated by patriarchal kinship system that results in social and economic dependence of women on men and stipulate their relative lower status compared to men. Although over the last decades women have struggled to become equal with men in all aspects of life (viz. education, health, employment etc.), but still there exist inequality in these sectors. Gender inequality has emerged as the major stumbling hurdle in achieving the development targets. The present study aims to understand the trend in gender parity in STEM disciplines at various levels of higher education in India through All India Survey on Higher Education, Government of India (2010-2011 to 2018-2019).
Key Words: Gender inequality, higher education, India, Main Causes.

Introduction

Higher Education is generally defined as education beyond secondary school, that is education provided by colleges, universities and professional institutes. It is well-known that higher education is a key for achieving economic and socio-cultural progress and human development in any country. It is also necessary that access to higher education should be available to every citizen of the country, regardless, of gender or caste. The six pillars of human development: equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, cooperation and security cannot be achieved in a system where only a part of the population has access to quality higher education. Hence, equal access and opportunity to all is the basic requirement for building sustainable societies. Higher Education in India is provided by both, the public and private sector. The University Grants Commission is the apex regulatory body of higher education in India. India has the largest number of higher education institutions in the world. According to the data published by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the number of Universities/University-level institutions has increased 18 times from 27 in 1950 to 504 in 2009. The sector boasts of 42 Central universities, 243 State universities, 53 State Private universities, 130 Deemed universities, 33 Institutions of National Importance (established under Acts of Parliament) and five Institutions (established under various State legislations). The number of colleges has also registered a manifold increase with just 578 in 1950 growing to be more than 30,000 in 2011.[1]

Gender inequality in higher education is a persistent problem in Indian society especially for girls from rural areas and lower socioeconomic backgrounds. During the past several decades India has achieved success in moving towards universal school enrolment and in enchanting policies to address educational inequalities such as those based on gender. However educational gap still exists. The higher education system in India is complex. The regulators associated with governance are overlapping and entangled across various ministries and regulatory bodies. The increase in the enrolment figures is consistent with the expansion of Higher Education Institutions (HEI's) over the years. The number of higher educational institutions (HEI's) has increased from about 30 universities and 695 colleges in 1950-51 to about 700 universities (as of 2012-13) and 35,000 colleges (as of 2011-12) as per a recent UGC report. With an annual enrolment of above 25 million (including enrolment under Open and Distance Learning System), India is today ranked as the third largest higher education system in the world after US and China (ASHE 2013 Annual Status of Higher Education of Status and UTs in India-Part1).[2]

Objectives

1. To study the gender inequality higher education in India
2. To know the main causes of gender inequality in India

Hypotheses

1. To study the gender inequality higher education in India is not a significant
2. To know the main causes of gender inequality in India is not a significant.

Methodology

This study is based on totally on secondary data. The data collected from different sources are analyzed by employing statistical tools such as percentages, Maps and graphs are also presented to illuminate the data.

Gender Inequalities In Higher Education

Probably the most important problem faced by the higher education system in India is the persistence of inequalities in access to higher education. Inequalities in access to higher education result in socio-economic inequalities

in the society which, in turn, accentuate inequalities in education. In fact, it is a cyclic chain of

Inequalities: Inequalities in access to higher education result in inequities in access to labor market information, which result in inequalities in employment and participation in labor market, resulting in inequalities in earnings contributing in turn to socio-economic and political inequalities. The socio-economic and political inequalities again are translated into the education sector, resulting in inequalities in education. Inequalities in access to education reflect loss in individual as well as social welfare. That economic returns to investment in education of the weaker sections are estimated to be higher than returns to their counterparts , implies that inequalities in education would cause huge losses in national output; and that inclusive strategies that contribute to equity should be viewed favorably not only from the point of view of social justice but also even in terms of economic well-being, as the total equity gains might surpass the losses in efficiency, if any (Patnaik, 2012).One of the most important dimensions of inequality is between men and women. Women are generally found to be lagging behind men in every sector including higher education in India as in many countries, though reverse trends could be observed of late in a good number of countries. During the post-independence period, there is a significant improvement in women's participation in higher education. Women constitute 43 per cent of the total enrolments in higher education in 2011–12, while there were only 14 women per 100 men in higher education in 1950–51, according to the available UGC statistics (UGC, 2013). Thus, compared to the earlier decades, this marks a significant improvement. While this 43 per cent is an all-India average across all disciplines of study, there are wide variations between different states and also across disciplines. Women students constitute 11 per cent in engineering/technology, 4 per cent in medicine and less than 5 per cent in education. Nevertheless, the overall level of participation of women in higher education has improved remarkably and the current overall level is quite impressive. Further, research studies (for example, Basant and Sen 2012) have also shown that 'after controlling for other factors, the chances of women participating in higher education are higher than that of men' meaning the generally observed inequalities by gender in higher education need to be interpreted with caution. The gross enrollment ratio among men

increased from 10.9 per cent in 1983–84 to 27 per cent in 2009–10 it increased by 2.5 times in about two decades and a half. In contrast, only 19 per cent of the women in the relevant age group were enrolled in higher education in 2009–10. But what is strikingly clear is: there has a rapid progress in the enrollment ratio among women compared to men. The gross enrollment ratio for women increased by more than four times. As a result, gender inequalities in gross enrollment ratio have come down very significantly during this period. The available estimates on net enrollment ratios, however, indicate that between 1999–2000 and 2004–05, the increase in enrollment ratios is very small in case of both men and women; hardly it increased by 2 per cent points in either case, and the level of inequality remained the same. The male–female differences are much less in case of eligible enrollment ratios. While 49 per cent of eligible girls join higher education institutions, the corresponding ratio is marginally higher for men, 56 per cent, a difference of about 7 per cent points.[3]

The Main Causes Of Gender Inequality Are As Follows:

Poverty, literacy, lack of employment facilities, social customs, beliefs and practices, social attitudes lack of awareness of women etc. are the causes of gender inequality. It is important to remember that risk and protective factors are not direct causal links, but rather correlated that is to say, that a boy who witnesses abusing his mother by his father will show the same behavior in life. In such a way a highly educated woman having a high socio-economic status in the society also suffers due to this very evil in the society. Violence against women is a complex social, economic and cultural phenomenon. Main causes of gender inequality are given below Economic Causes- Son is proved to be a helping hand for the family as well as a source of receiving dowry is the main economic cause of gender inequality. Feeling of economic insecurity in old age by the parents or family is also one of the causes. There is a presumption in the society that son will provide economic security in old age, it is also the cause of discrimination. Social Causes- Social security in old age, enhancing prestige in community are the causes of gender discrimination, manpower and physical strength, and help in meeting family obligations are also the causes of gender inequality. Psychological Causes- Mostly people think that son is a good friend during old age because son will live with them throughout the life and their daughter will not be there. Mental

satisfaction is also the psychological cause of gender discrimination. Religious Cause-Prevailing presumptions in the society that son is the medium of achieving salutation is also the cause of gender discrimination. While if society will go into the depth, come to the inferences that these are the baseless presumptions.[4]

Table-1
Gender Distribution At Different Level Of Education

S.No	MALE		FEMALE	
	2014-15(%)	2019-20 (%)	2014-15(%)	2019-20 (%)
PH.D	59	55	41	45
M.PHIL	48	48	52	52
POST GRADUATE	47	46	53	54
UNDER GRADUATE	53	51	47	49
PG DEPLOMA	56	54	44	46
DEPLOMA	71	65	29	35
CE4RTIFICATE	41	42	59	58
INTEGRATED	61	56	39	44

Source: AICHE REPORTS-2014-15- page -18, 2019-20 pg.18.

Table -1. Explain the male education is higher than female education, except in M.Phil., Post Graduate, certificate courses in 2014-15 years. In 2019-20 years female education is slightly higher than the male education, except of M.Phil. , postgraduate, certificate courses only.

Figure-1
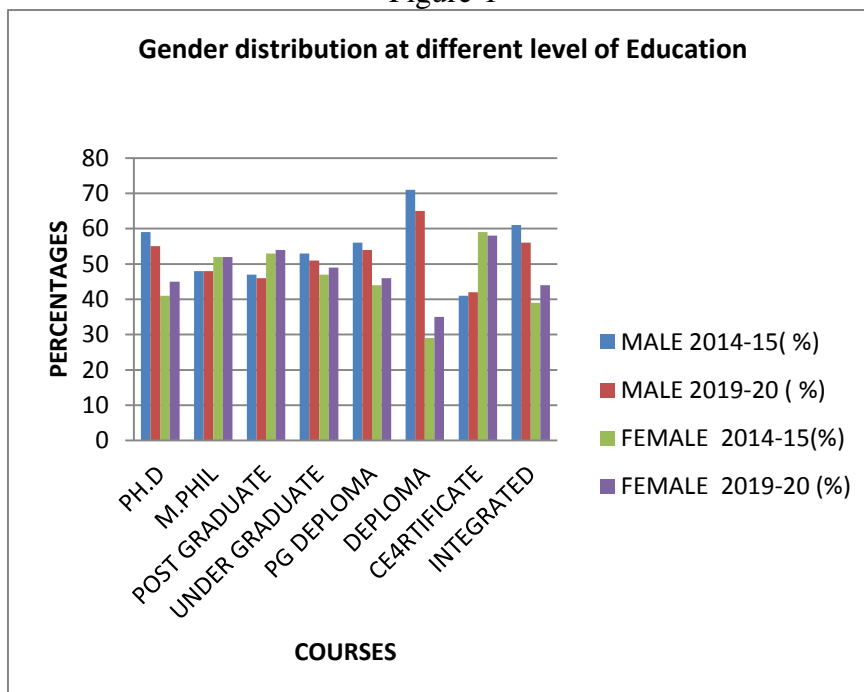
Hypotheses Testing

1. The hypotheses namely " To study the gender inequality higher education in India is not a significant " is rejected

2. The second hypotheses namely "To know the main causes of gender inequality in India is not significant" is accepted.

Conclusion

India, having the second largest population in the world, has a long way to go towards a gender equal society. In the Global gender gap report of 2018, India ranks low 108 although the ranking is stable. With two important criteria of primary & secondary education and tertiary education closing, wage equality and health and survival India has a wide gap to close. Encouragingly in the political empowerment criteria, India has a respectable 40% women politicians with a rank of 19. Health and survival sub-index ranking has lowered compared to the previous years which is an important aspect to be 4 highlighted. India is a

country with a lot of challenges due to its large population. Gender equality would provide the means of improving the country's economy and standard of living considerably.

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Mother India: A film highlights the women self- esteem approach and women empowerment by Mehmood Khan.

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Abstract: Indian films gave the fundamental contribution to make awareness in the nation. Film always refers as the model of bioscope which can portrait the scenario of realism. The body of the film of Indian cinema consist more effective media to transfer the new approach to the society than any kind of other media. Hindi cinema acquainted the highest growth to establishing new themes and concepts. The audience of the Indian cinema are most founder of the heroism in the film which is ultimately affected on the audience as well as new generation. In history of the Indian cinema, Mother India become most big budget highest grossing film. The film was not only being the iconic and legendary among the audience but it sustains creative image of Indian cinema which come from the Babasaheb Phalke, a father of Indian cinema. The film attends the universal values with Indian tradition effect. The opening juxtaposition scene start from the old Radha, a survivor woman who live in the new period of prosperity and development of village. The film story discloses the highest supreme thoughts about the creation of mother her survival role dedication, sacrifice, struggle and strongness so on in the society. The term 'Bharat Mata' was ultimately referred both Independence of nation as well as women liberty in society the Radha character and her journey in the entire film reflect the strongest power of attitude feminism attitude with the self-esteem approach to the women empowerment.
Keywords: Indian Film, Feminism, Indian nomination for Oscar, Marxism.

Introduction:

Mother India, a film directed by Mehmood Khan in 1957. In the legend film acted by the versatile actors and actress as Nargis, Rajkumar, Rajendra Kumar and Sunil Dutt. The film was the remake of Khan earlier film **Aurat** which was released in 1940. The title of the film was adopted from the polemical book *Mother India* in 1927 by American author Catherine Mayo. The book deeply description of Indian culture and the condition of female in Indian tradition as well as Indian orthodox culture. The name 'Mother India' uses as the language drop which represent India after the independence of 1947 and spread the strong emotion about Indian nationalism and nation building concept. In the film lead female character of Radha, entire film reflects as a moral value Image and being the model of women empowerment through her life journey. The film was shoot in Mumbai Mehboob studio and some short took in various village such as Maharashtra Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. The music given by Naushad introduce global musical value including Western classical music and orchestra to Hindi cinema. The film won the several kinds of prestigious Awards for Best Feature Film, the Filmfare Best Film Award for 1957, and Nargis and Khan won the Best Actress and Best Director awards respectively. It was also nominated for the Academy Award for Best International Feature Film, and the first Indian film to become very close to the Oscar Award to fall behind by one point.

The film was one of the big budgets Indian films which earned the highest business in the 1960s era of Indian film history. The film still remembers for the legendary work and a being most famous classic film for its outstanding performance by the versatile actors. A film *Mother India* still ranks among the all-time Indian box office hit collection. The film opens in the year 1957, the first scene of film shows the construction of an inauguration canal to the village is completed, Radha is become mother for all villages. The 'mother' word where all universe can occupy. Mother is an essence of love and sacrifices. All Villagers request to her inaugurated the canal and put flowers chain around her neck. She remembers her past and film jump into flashback on her past life. She remembers her marriage day and husband Shyamu (Raj Kumar). After her marriage she know that her mother-in-law borrow the money from the money leader Sukhilala for the expensive marriage and the condition of the loan is disputed. Patch of village gather to take the meeting and decided in favour of money leader after that Radha and Shyam took hard work on barren land for the being a useful to farm in that effort his arms are crushed by a boulder. He failed a shame for his helpless state and continuously humiliated by Sukhilala for being a parasite whose living depend on his wife as well as children. He decided to leave Radha and their children for their comfort life. Soon after, Radha youngest son and her mother-in-law die. A severe storm and the ruins the harvest. Sukhilala

offers to save Radha and her son life if she trades her body to him for food. Radha vehemently refuses his demand but after she lost her infant (her fourth son) to the atrocities of the storm she become helpless for the foods and shelter and for her children. In that crucial condition all Villagers turn to leaves village and settle to other place that time Radha turn their mind to rebuilt it.

After many years movie jump into the long span, her two children Birju (Sunil Dutt) and Ramu(Rajendra Kumar) become younger. Birju appears as an angry man and always trying to take a revenge from Sukhilala through by postering the village girls specially Rupa, a daughter of Sukhilala. Ramu appear in contrast as a calm and most obedience son. Birju character describe as womaniser, vice and ill manner, villager consider him as the biggest bad person in the village. Birju's love become unsuccessful and he decided to give revenge back from Sukhilala. He steal Radha's Kanagan (marriage bracelet) that were pawned with Sukhilala. He joined the gang and become bandit. Due to the Sukhilala illegal loan family lost their father and stumblings and become victim to face the crucial condition. Last scene of the film where Birju kidnap Rupa and Radha kill her own son for the honour of her village.

1) Women represented as strong mother:

'Mother' the word denotes love, sacrifices and sympathy. In Indian philosophy always called mother as 'Mathur Devo Bhava!' (Mother is God) who gave the birth child, brought up and always does all best for her children best but beside of being a mother the role of teacher who thoughts the child culture, tradition and literature for being a best civilize person. In film *mother India* Nargis play the role of strong, disciplined mother. Opening scene of film juxtapositions of development of village and Radha address as "gao ki maa". She plays the mother role who is the lovely and strong ambitious woman. She took a desire to educated her children for better future. She admitted in a village school and always does best for them. She never gives up in a critical situation such after his husband disappearance she lives her life for a bringing of her children. In the natural disaster of flood, she lost home and farm and found in the starvation. She became helpless to watch her children hungry faces became emotion and ready to surrender in hands of Sukhilala but soon she realised her own value of essence. She searches big tuber and cook it in earthenware and feed her hungry children. She lost her two children and always struggle for surviving her

other two son. She became single mother and nurture her sons. According to the Indian film scholars Gokulsing and Dissanayake, "while aspiring to traditional Hindu Values, the changing role of mother in Indian cinema and society in that the mother is not always subservient or depend on her husband, refining the relationship to male gender or patriarchal society structure". (K Moti Gohulsing and Dissanayake pp 44) Mother word define as the cultural tradition and antics of each community and nation. Radha could not accept this moral digressions and violence method of Birju while the latter he kidnapped Shukhilala's daughter on horseback. Radha killed her own son for preservation of moral value of her village.

2) Women represent as pilot of seek for self-esteem:

Mother India film become a milestone in the women-oriented film platform "in a 2002 review in the New York time film critic compared the film with Stella Dallas 1937 for the thematic similarity of the series of sacrifices made by the female lead and with gone with the wind 1939 as an epic mirroring social upheaval" (Ker)

Women of India is always described as the victim or inferior sex in the country. The women had been suffering in the several customs, culture and tradition like Sati, Keshavapan and Devadasi. Being a signal mother, she had not any self-identification or without the male or husband women become a case for a criticism and harassment by the society like the Abala Nari (weak woman). According Indian mythology such virtues goddesses like Sita, Panchali had been described as the puppies by society and the demolished by the custom. The character of Sita in Mahabharata describes as a pure and honest wife who kidnap by the Ravan. She always being honest for her husband (Rama) and never accept the proposal of Ravana. Due to the society assumption on her nature, she never accepted by her own husband and disappear into earth. The director of the film describes the Radha character for the pilot of her own journey without her husband and other support. She carried her on dignity and spread the power of self-esteem in the orthodox society. She highlights the importance of women director Mehmood Khan put the name of lead character as Radha instead of Sita, Lakshmi, Durga and so on.

The term 'self-esteem' is used to describe a person or all subject to sense of a personal work or value. The term including many factors as self-confidence, feeling of

security, sense of belonging feeling of competence. In a short this psychological term close to with the self-world, self-regard and self-respect. In the film *Mother India*, the role of the Radha expresses the feeling of self-identity strongness and the self-respect being a human being, mother, wife son-in-law and mother-in-law. She kept her piousness with holding her ideal character by taking a strong decision such as in the crucial situation. She did not fall down and always denied to demands of villain like sexual desire of Sukhilala and kill her own son for the village and female dignity.

3) **Women represent as a strong sex in the patriarchy law of society:**

The 90s era of the film entirely depicts the main role of male characters. The hero of the film is indicating supreme power source with dynamic qualities. It does not mean that before the film *Mother India* directors could not make the female lead character film but those films blend with such kind limitation to spread over a female as a strong as a male. In those films female lead character of society and describe as helpless and always became preys by male villain and other ill persons. She seems as a helpless, victim, in huge melodramatic role and gain a lot of sympathy and teras from the female audience.

In era of 1960s probably under the influence of the patriarchy law were all activities and decision has been taking by male dominate society but in film *Mother India*, the character of Radha play by the versatile actress Nargis show the strong female character who take her own decision in the patriarchal society. She looks self-confidence and preserving her essence being as the ideological woman of Indian country. After she knows that her mother-in-law took the loan for their marriage when she removes all the gold jewellery to pay adept of money leader Sukhilala. When the family field gross lead to breach of loan agreement and the family losses a substantial portion of their cultivatable lands and three quarter of all future crops produced by a family. Radha suggest to make a more land cultivable by clearing huge granite rocks, unfortunately her husband hands crunched by the border. Radha completely became alone after missing husband and death of her mother in-law. She took decision that she never blow down in a front of Sukhilala and brought up her sons by her. She made a living by farming. The new internationalist said in 1999 review that "Radha transforms from a submissiveness wife to an independent mother, thereby breaking of female

stereotype in Hindi film" (Eshun). Radha play the powerful women character in the male dominant society in contrast ,in 2020 article in the newspaper The Hindu, author Tarini Sridharan has pointed out theme such as " upholding female chastity,, wifely devotion and saintly motherhood that reinforce gender stereotypes" (Shridaran) He also point out about woman export character in Indian film " While the action of sacrificing motherhood to upload a women's dignity is termed as feminist by some others see it as an attempt of a community women to protect the patriarchal village structure that esteem izzat (honour) of woman" (Shridaran)

4) **Women represent as Nation builder:**

The title of the film *Mother India* is symbolical and metaphorically used by director. The term 'Mother India' has been unified as common icon for the glorifying India in early 20th century in both colonialist and nationalist discourse. Gayatri Chatterjee author of book *Mother India* 2002, examine the film as the denotations of patriotism and the changing situation in the newly independent India. Its show that how country ruling and developing by the independence Indian citizen without the support of any other country power as British authority. It remarks as the archetypal new history nation of Indian power. She pointing that "The film and archetypical nationalistic picture is symbolical in that it demonstrated the euphoria of 'Mother India' in a nation that had only been independent for 10 years, and it had a long - lasting cultural impact upon the Indian people" (Natrajan pp 84-86). According to the film scholars Saibal Chatterjee consider" *Mother India* is a mirror of independent India; highlighting problems of ancient nation, including ruler exploitation of the farmer by money leaders, in a dramatic fashion understandable to common viewers". (Bollywood Blockbusters: Making of Mother India(part-1) The film shows the weakness of country to fight poverty by the people of middle class through hard work. The slogan of that time given by the first female prime minister of India , Indira Gandhi was "Garibi Hatao Desh Bachao" (Remove poverty, Rescue the country) become the very famous and depicting the reality of poor people of country and the last scene where the red water that flows from the canal irrigating the Green fields at the end of the film is like a metaphor, It symbolic to memorize the red blood of those freedom fighters who gave the life to country and second it is a symbolically represent of a women blooding during delivery

to give the newly birth and finally Radha who killed his own on son for the morality of village proud look as the sacrifices image in the world as other woman.

In the patarchy law women always considered as the second sex and her vivid contribution of build of family and nation are always being the inferior task. In the Hindu mythology *Manu- Smriti* women describe as the inferior sex her physical natural structure poses as a weakness sex with compare male. She compares as second and component in the nature due to her natural structure become the case of prey. In the male dominate society she remains for the sexual pleasure and sex image. In the study of the feminist Marxism Gayatri Chakravotry Spivak in the theory of feminism in post- colonial blaming on the women's work not consider in the process of commodification. She has the production value as give the birth of baby and also being the part of Marxism theory and to develop the nation by creating the new generation. She points out that "Gendering is a biggest institution than anything in the world" (Vitoria)

In the film Radha's character stand as the builder of nation. In the scene of devastating flood situation and vast storm makes a visitation to the village prompting. Almost all families going to migrate for other shelter, however Radha term their mind by singing a song "Maa bula la rahi hai tumhen …." and inspired villager to stop their migration and cultivate soil again. From that moment she come the mother of village to spread the measures of unity of nation and its development. Brigitte Sheulze comment on the film, "*Mother India* is a hymen of sacrifice and suffering, reminding one of the visual aesthetics, film rhythm and entices of Aleksander Dovzendo. Idealising the creating door economic bases and above all the necessary moral foundation for the blossoming of the union nation Mehboob re- invented in his mega film icons of national Martyrdom, Metaphors and symbols of the nation which are suggested to public as archetypal constellation - a subject that had pre- occupied nationalist author, painters and dramatist since that end of the 19 th century. " (Brigitte) The director Mehboob Khan well-structured the concept of the women as equal partner to build the nation.

5) Women represent as ambitious and strong Farmer:

Agriculture is nerve of Indian economics. The identification of India is emerged as the Farmer's country which give the birth of different kinds stream as Ayurveda,

Botany, Zoology, Pharmacology so on. In the country where more than 65% of the population is engage in agriculture and other most required business are depend on the raw materials from gaining agriculture field. But unfortunately, the agriculture field are always unrecognised and neglected by the government's propaganda. Farmers fundamental contribution always undermined in the building of nation. Indian women gave uncountable contribution in the agriculture field is most remarkable and valuable. In 2012 study by Nishi Slathia, participation of women in agriculture production shows that about 70% of work is perform by women. Indian women have been playing a significant and fundamental role in agriculture development including sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting and livestock production, post-harvesting operations, agro- social forestry, fishing so on.

In the film *Mother India* Mehboob Khan represented Radha as a strong and ambitious farmer. A woman from a middle-class family in rustic area of India. Her struggle with poverty and dilemma of paying all loan clearly display her ambitious and hard work in farm. She stands as an ambitious farmer to plough the barren land and turn into the blossom and plantation land. In the 1971 was the world recognise for the 'Green Revolution 'in India and Radha farmer journey is represents as the symbol for to being it. She was strong former to believe that black mother (Farm) would be resolve her all troubles and calamities of life.

She presented metaphorical to advocate the famous slogan " Jay Jawan! Jay Kishan! " Which was given by the Lal Bahadur Shastri. In present day farmer suicide continue even 70 years after independence; farmer suicide is the recognise as the biggest stigma on country. Farmer always considered as the feeder who feels the stomach of peoples but always become the victim of nature such as flood, decreased rainfall or creased rainfall, drought so on. Due to the all calamities and not any other support of the money leader and other strong power Most of the farmers became the victim of situation and commit suicide but after theirs exist the widow wives play the fundamental role in agricultural field. She became backbones of family and brought up their children. She never tries to commit suicide and run away from the problems. In the Film song outstanding choreograph and picturize on Nargis "Duniya mein aaye ho to jina hi padega agar gam hai zehar to Pina hi padega...." is ultimately expressed Radha's strong desire for rescues and resolve her all

problems and become a perfect farmer, mother and woman. "Radha was a precaution to Indian women who have made a great lead in a every field having even a joint compact division of the armed forces"(Kotru)

Conclusion:

Mother India is a Mehboob Khan's directed an outstanding film in the history of Indian film cinema. The film described the mother as a land and mother as a female protagonist. The whole journey of Radha as a bride, daughter in-law, mother, farmer, mother in-law and the mother of entire village woven the powerful story of a strong female character. The story contains the supreme theme with the multiple incidents, complex and accurate plot structure. The film maintains the several issues such as feminism, social-cultural, political and traditional boundaries where women become the prey of powerful person. In the film the era of 1960s well captured by the camera; the period was completely under the male dominant society and Radha is described the middle-class woman

who carried his own self-respect. In the villain character of Sukhilala money lenders represented a super villain that being symbol of male dominant society trying to molesting of Radha by given the brief to clear her loan. But she saves her own identification she never be accepted of all proposal which is given by him. Director Mehboob Khan represented Radha is not only a loving mother but also strong mother who kill his own son for the honour of the village and dignity of woman. She is a hard worker and carried all responsibility when she became a mother in-low she explores the caring nature in the pregnancy of her son in- law. She is an identified as the nation builder, ambitious female farmer and model of law and commitment for society. She spread the university value being as a woman and that feature of film carried into Oscar nomination. Her life journey of strong image represent as a pilot seeks for self-esteem and women empowerment in era of 1960s Indian cinema.

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Scientometrics study on Agro forestryResearch based Research Publication: A Global perspective

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Abstract: The study explained about the 'Agro forestry' in worldwide on scientometrics study. The data were retrieved from web of science database during the period 2017-2021. A total of 3422 records were found during the research period. In the year 2021 has published more number of 895 articles with 9 H-Index published. Least number of 436 records published in 2017 with 36 H-Index. In the field of 'Agriculture' research area holds 1376 records which are 40.21% of total records. Out of 3422 records, above authors has contributed the more number of papers (1297) published on Agro forestry research. Followed by five author published 600records. Single Author has contributed with 113 (3.30%) records.. Multi Author has contributed with 3309(96.70%) records. The degree of collaboration ranges from 0.96 to 0.97. The average degree of collaboration is 0.96.The growth rate is gradually increased year by year from 0.57 to 1.34 and Doubling Time is gradually decreased by every year from 1.21 to 0.51. The average growth rate as 0.78 and average Doubling Time mean as 0.62.

Keywords: Arboriculture, forest cultivation, tree growing

Introduction

Many landowners and land managers do not realize that forest management can be deliberately linked to agriculture. This deliberate process of combining agriculture and forestry to create integrated and sustainable land use systems is called agronomy. Although this concept is new to many, agro forestry is relatively old-fashioned in many parts of the world.Another key aspect of agro forestry is that it provides both economic and environmental benefits simultaneously. These benefits include protection against loss of topsoil, regeneration of soil fertility, crop and livestock protection, diversification of products and protection against the risk associated with volatile commodity markets, wildlife habitat enhancement, enhanced aesthetics, water quality management, waste management, and carbon sequestration. Today, agronomy is largely associated with tropical climates, although it is also a land use method that is used successfully in temperate climates. This includes most parts of Alaska and most parts of the United States except most of southern Texas and Florida. So what exactly is agroforestry and how might it benefit you as a landowner or land manager? It is an intentional, intensive, integrated system that takes advantage of the interactive benefits derived from combining trees and shrubs with crops and/or livestock, and it has proven successful in many regions across the United States. In other words, it means putting the right plant, in the right place, for the right purpose. Common types of agroforestry systems applied by landowners and land managers across the United States are silvopasture, alley cropping, forest farming, riparian forest buffers, and windbreaks. There are also several special applications worth consideration. While most agroforestry practices can be applied almost anywhere in the United States, climate, soil type, and rainfall remain limiting factors.

Review of the Literature:

Ram Newaj & Om Prakash Chaturvedi (2021)

Agro forestry research is site specific/region specific and hence the technologies developed in agro forestry vary in different agro-climatic zones. Based on promising tree species for a particular agro-climatic zone, the agroforestry system is characterized for different agro-climatic zones.Agro forestry provides a unique opportunity to combine the twin objectives of climate change adaptation and mitigation. It has the ability to enhance the resilience of the system to cope the adverse impacts of climate change.

Suresh, C., Babu, V. R., & Sankarasubramanaiam, N. (2018)

The study attempts to analyse the growth and development of Agroforestry research based on the publication output as reflected in Scopus during 2007– 2016. A total of 4030 papers are seen as global research output on Agro forestry research. The study found that the most product year in the terms of publications count is 568 with the highest number of publications in the year of 2016. The least number publications are found to be of

2007 with 283 publications and so on. The data indicates an exponential growth in publications output during the study period. The most productive authors, organisations, most influential journals and most functional sub-field in the area of Agro forestry research have been evaluated. It is clear that relative growth rate of total research output decreased gradually. The growth rate is 0.70 in 2007 which decreased up to 0.16 in 2016. The mean relative growth rate of the during period of 0.266. The whole study period resulted the mean doubling time for total output is 2.716 years. These studies can help researchers to comprehend the magnitude of Agro forestry research in India and establish future research directions.

Ravanan, C., Balasubramanian, P., & Raghavan, S. (2010) The botanical name for the coconut is cocos nucifera. The tree is considered the most useful tree in the tropics. Coconut is highly nutritious and rich in fibre, vitamins, and minerals. This fruit is classified as a functional food. This study is focused on the growth pattern and overall trend and output on

coconut literature during the period from 1995 to 2009, as per the data collected from SCOPUS databases based on several parameters like annual average growth rate, global publication ranks, top published institutes, authors etc.

Malathi, P., & Ravi, S. (2012) This paper attempts to analyse the growth and development of Livestock research in India, as reflected in publication output covered by Science Citation Index (SCI) during 1999-2010. The Indian scientists published a total of 600 papers in SCI covered journals during the above period. The present study analyses the broad features of Indian output in the field of livestock by focusing on its publication growth characteristics, language, format and media of communication, research quality, institutional productivity, patterns of research collaboration, and broad and narrow subject areas of interests of Indian institutions and scientists. A broad comparison of India's research output with select countries has also been made.

Table 1 Year-wise Distribution of Agro forestry

Year	Publications	Citing Articles	Times Cited	H-Index
2017	436	5984	7038	36
2018	564	5217	6645	36
2019	694	4438	5643	27
2020	833	3275	4255	21
2021	895	968	1155	9
Total	**3422**	**16042**	**24736**	**47**

Table 1 analysed the year-wise distribution of Agro forestry research in worldwide from 2017 to 2021. A total of 3422 records were published during the research

period. In this research publications are continuously increased from the year 2017 (436 Publications) to 2021(895 Publications
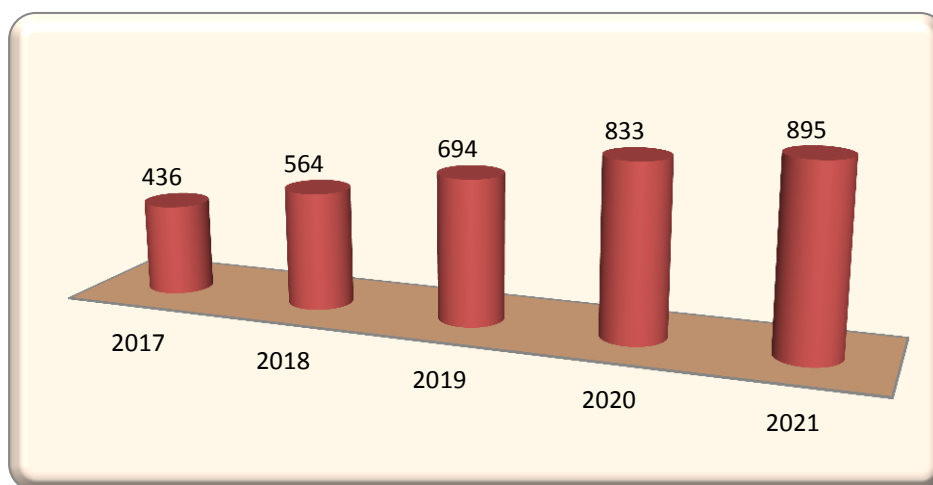
Figure 1 Year-wise Distribution

Table 2 Research Areas

S.No	Research Areas	Record Count	% of 3,422
1	Agriculture	1,376	40.21%
2	Environmental Sciences Ecology	1,200	35.07%
3	Forestry	906	26.48%
4	Science Technology Other Topics	393	11.49%
5	Plant Sciences	254	7.42%
6	Biodiversity Conservation	148	4.33%
7	Geology	92	2.69%
8	Water Resources	83	2.43%
9	Food Science Technology	81	2.37%
10	Engineering	80	2.34%
11	Zoology	61	1.78%
12	Business Economics	60	1.75%
13	Meteorology Atmospheric Sciences	59	1.72%
14	Energy Fuels	56	1.64%
15	Entomology	50	1.46%

Table 2 showed us the research areas of Agro forestry and the records counts of the each research areas. In this 'Agriculture' research area holds 1376 recordswhichare 40.21% of total records. Followed by 'Environmental Science Ecology' holds 1200(35.07%) records Followed by 'forestry' holds 906(26.48%) records.

Table 3 Year-wise Authorship Pattern

Year	1	2	3	4	5	5+	Total
2017	17	49	74	75	69	152	436
2018	24	45	86	102	119	188	564
2019	27	69	114	119	117	248	694
2020	20	68	142	132	131	340	833
2021	25	61	117	159	164	369	895
	113	292	533	587	600	1297	3422

Table 3 showed year-wise authorship pattern on Agro forestryresearch publications ranged from single authors to above five Authors. Out of 3422 records, Six authors has contributed the more number of papers (1297) published on Agro forestry research. Followed by fiveauthorspublished 600records followed by four authors published587 papers and theleast number of records were published by one author with 113 records.

Table 4 Single Vs Multi Authors

Authors	Publications	Percentage
Single Authors	113	3.30%
Multi Authors	3309	96.70
Total	**3422**	**100%**

Above the table explained the contribution of between the single author and multi author. Single Author has contributed the minimum number of records with 113 (3.30%) records. Multi Author has contributed the maximum number of records with 3309(96.70%) records.
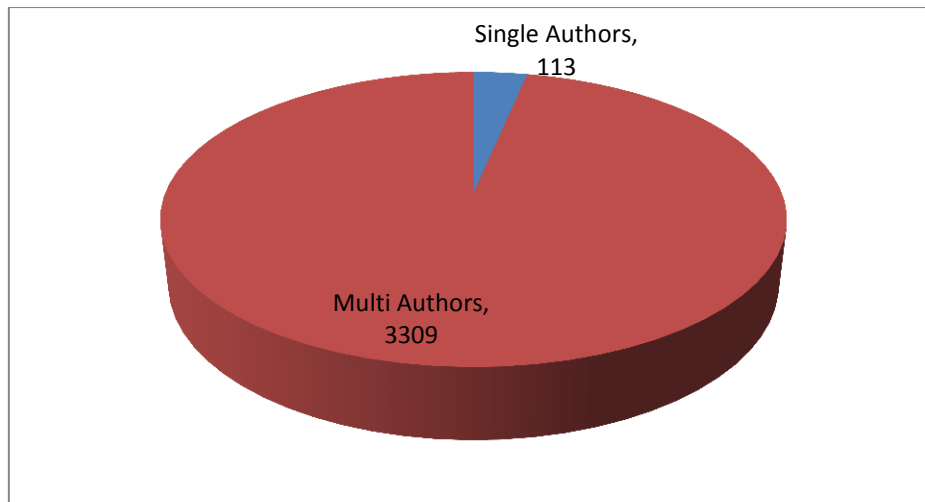
Figure 2 Single Vs Multi Authors
Table 5 Web of Science Categories

S.No	Web of Science Categories	Record Count	Percentage
1	Forestry	2,809	38.01%
2	Agronomy	2,633	35.62%
3	Environmental Sciences	1,672	22.62%
4	Ecology	1,250	16.91%
5	Agriculture Multidisciplinary	860	11.64%
6	Soil Science	790	10.69%
7	Plant Sciences	670	9.07%
8	Environmental Studies	612	8.28%
9	Green Sustainable Science Technology	404	5.47%
10	Biodiversity Conservation	377	5.10%

Table 5 showed us the Web of Science Categories of Agro forestry and the records counts of the each research areas. In this 'Forestry' research area holds 2809 (38.01%) records. Followed by 'Agronomy' holds 2633(35.62%) records Followed by 'Environmental Sciences' holds 1672(22.62%) records.

Table 6 Degree of Collaboration

Year	Single Author (NS)	Multi Authors (NM)	Total (NS+NM)	DC=NM/NS+NM
2017	17	419	436	0.96
2018	24	540	564	0.95
2019	27	667	694	0.96
2020	20	813	833	0.97
2021	25	870	895	097
Total	113	3309	3422	0.96

Table 6 to determine the degree of collaboration ranges from 0.95 to 0.97. The average degree of collaboration was 0.96. It indicates that there exists the highest collaboration among the authors in the research. Formula,
DC= Nm/Ns+Nm

Table 7 Relative Growth & Doubling Time

Year	Records	Cumulative	W1	W2	W2-W1	Mean R(a)	DT 0.693/R(a)	Mean DT(a)
2017	436	-	6.07	-	-		-	
2018	564	1000	6.33	6.90	0.57		1.21	
2019	694	1694	6.54	7.43	0.89		0.77	
2020	833	2527	6.72	7.83	1.11	0.78	0.62	0.62
2021	895	3422	6.79	8.13	1.34		0.51	
Total	**3422**							

Table 7 determined the relative growth as ranges from 0.57 to 1.34 and doubling time as ranges from 0.51 to 1.21 during the study period 2017-2021. The average growth rate as 0.78 and average Doubling Time mean as 0.62. The growth rate is gradually increased year by year and Doubling Time is gradually decreased by every year.
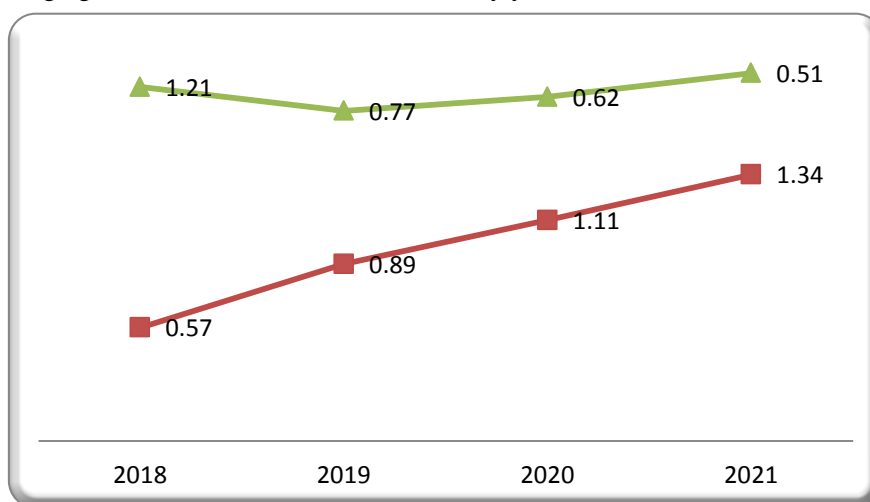
Figure 3 RGR & DT

Table 8 Document-wise Distribution

Field	Record Count	% of 3,422	Citing Articles	Times Cited	H-Index
Articles	3,140	91.76%	13365	20700	42
Review Articles	230	6.72%	3565	3894	31
Proceedings Papers	45	1.32%	481	508	11
Early Access	40	1.17%	29	29	3
Editorial Materials	23	0.67%	111	116	5
Corrections	16	0.47%	2	2	1
Book Chapters	9	0.26%	96	97	5
Meeting Abstracts	6	0.18%	0	0	0
Letters	5	0.15%	18	18	2
Data Papers	2	0.06%	46	46	1
News Items	2	0.06%	46	46	1

Table 8 obtained the document-wise distribution. In this study have 11 types of document during the study period. It is identified that a total of 3140 publications with having 42 H-Index published by article, followed by review articles 230 Publications with 31 H-Index. The least number of publications published by letters, Data Papers and News Items.

Table 9 Keyword Analysis (Top 10 only)

S.No	Keywords	Records
1	Agro forestry	482
2	Management	447
3	Biodiversity	345
4	Forest	300
5	Conservation	285
6	Systems	283
7	Agroforestry Systems	274
8	Diversity	273
9	Growth	253
10	Ecosystem Services	228

Table 9 shows the Zipf's law of the keyword occurrence in Agro forestry research. Above the table presented the top 10 keywords. The word 'AGROFORESTRY'is the most occurred keyword which is appeared in 482 articles and placed in the first rank, 'MANAGEMENT' occurred in 447 articles. Remaining keywords are occurred in below 400 articles.
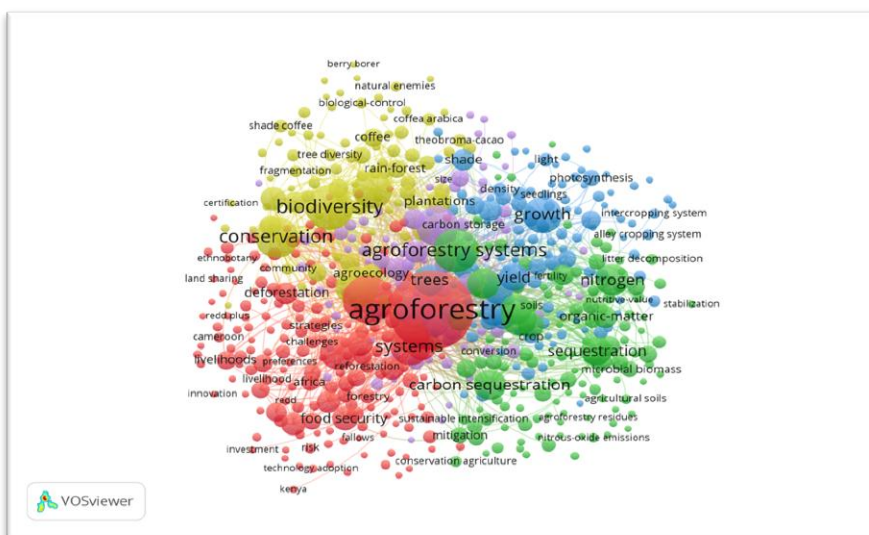
Figure 4 Visualization map of Keyword Occurrence

Table 10 Language-wise Distribution

Languages	Record Count	% of 3,422
English	3,324	97.14%
Spanish	43	1.26%
French	30	0.88%
Portuguese	15	0.44%
German	9	0.26%
Chinese	1	0.03%

Above the table shows language-wise distribution of the Agro forestry research. English is a dominant language which is used for communication around the world. This study also evident that there 3324(97.14%) articles published in the English Language, and remaining languages are published below 50 articles.

Table 11 Country-wise Distribution (Top 10 Only)

S.No	Countries/Regions	Record Count	% of 3,422
1	USA	532	15.55%
2	BRAZIL	446	13.03%
3	GERMANY	366	10.70%
4	PEOPLES R CHINA	353	10.32%
5	FRANCE	340	9.94%
6	INDIA	315	9.21%
7	ENGLAND	209	6.11%
8	CANADA	183	5.35%
9	SPAIN	180	5.26%
10	MEXICO	155	4.53%

Country-wise distribution based on articles published in "Agro forestry" Research during the study period is listed in table 11(top 10 only). It is identified more than hundred countries around the worldwide. Among these participated countries top ten countries are presented according to its publications. The USA published 532 articles which are ranked in first place, followed by Brazil 446. Remaining articles are published less than 400 records. India has published 315 records which is ranked in Sixth place.
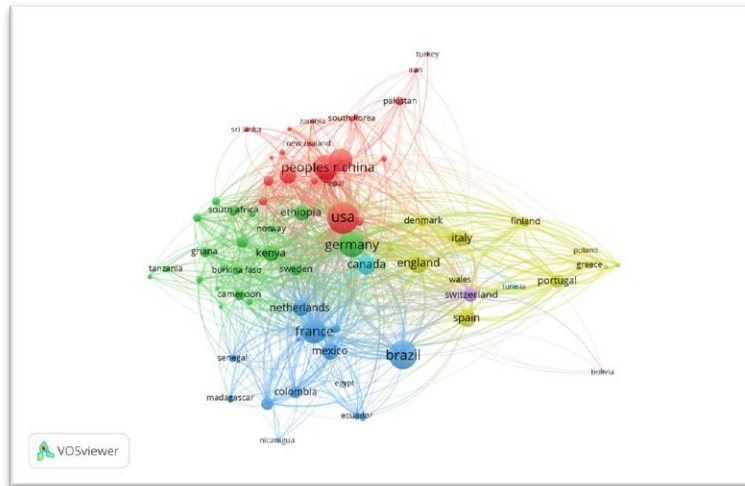
Figure 5 Visualization map of Country

Table 12 Most Prolific Authors (Top 10 Rank)

Rank	Authors	Record Count	% of 3,422	Rank	Authors	Record Count	% of 3,422
1	Van Noordwijk M	38	1.11%	8	Assogbadjo AE	16	0.47%
2	Moreno G	29	0.85%	8	Crous-duran J	16	0.47%
3	Isaac ME	25	0.73%	8	Kay S	16	0.47%
3	Kumar A	25	0.73%	9	Avelino J	15	0.44%
3	Liu WJ	25	0.73%	9	Dupraz C	15	0.44%
4	Pantera A	21	0.61%	9	Roupsard O	15	0.44%
4	Vaast P	21	0.61%	9	Schneider M	15	0.44%
5	Burgess PJ	20	0.58%	10	Jassogne L	14	0.41%
5	Singh AK	20	0.58%	10	Kumar P	14	0.41%
6	Jose S	19	0.56%	10	Roshetko JM	14	0.41%
6	Palma JHN	19	0.56%	10	Singh R	14	0.41%
7	Birhane E	17	0.50%	10	Tixier P	14	0.41%
7	Chen CF	17	0.50%				

Table 12 listed the top 10 ranked authors during the study period. 'Van Noordwijk M' is identified as the influenced author to published the highest number of 38 articles with ranked in

first place, followed by 'Moreno G' published 29 articles with ranked in second place, followed by 'Isaac ME', 'Kumar A', and 'Liu WJ' published

25 articles with ranked in third place. Remaining Authors are published less than 25 articles.
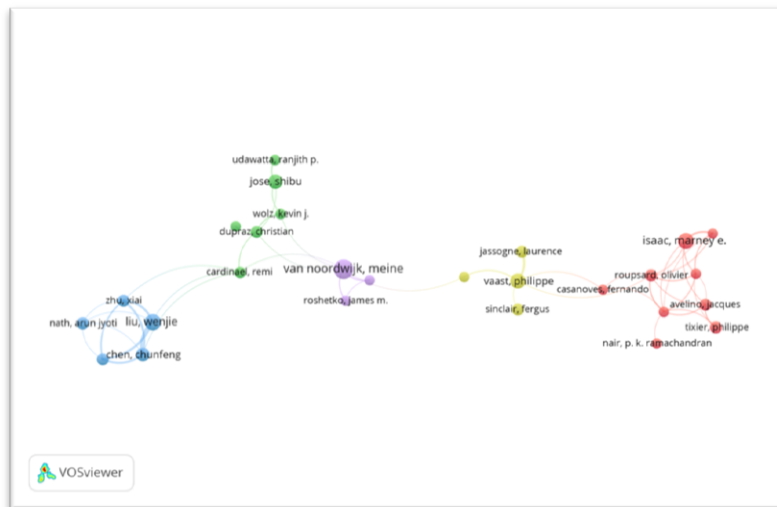
Figure 6 Visualization map of Authors

Table 13 Time Series Analysis

Year	Publication (Y)	X	X^2	XY
2017	436	-2	4	-872
2018	564	-1	1	-564
2019	694	0	0	0
2020	833	1	1	833
2021	895	2	4	1790
Total	**3422**		10	1187

The Straight Line equation is applied to arrive at estimates for future growth under the time series Analysis. Straight line equation: $Yc = a+bX$
Since $\sum X=0$
$a= \sum Y/N= 3422/5 = 684.4$ $b= \sum XY/\sum X^2 = 1187/10 = 118.7$
Estimated literature in 2032 is when X = 2032 – 2022 =10
= 684.4 + (118.7 x 10) = 1871.4

Findings and Conclusion
A total of 3422 records were found during the research period. In the year 2021 has published more number of 895 articles with 9 H-Index published. Least number of 436 records published in 2017 with 36 H-Index.
In the field of 'Agriculture' research area holds 1376 records which are 40.21% of total records.
Out of 3422 records, above authors has contributed the more number of papers (1297) published on Agroforestry research. Followed by five author published 600 records.
Single Author has contributed with 113 (3.30%) records.. Multi Author has contributed with 3309(96.70%) records.

Estimated literature in 2037 is when X = 2037 – 2022 =15
= 684.4 + (118.7 x 15) = 2464.9
On the application of the formula of time series analysis and subsequently, from theresults obtained separately for the years 2032 and 2037, it is found that the future trend of growth in the study Agro forestry research output may take increasing trend during the years to come. The inference is that there is a positive growth at the global level in research output in the
The degree of collaboration ranges from 0.96 to 0.97. The average degree of collaboration is 0.96.
The growth rate is gradually increased year by year from 0.57 to 1.34 and Doubling Time is gradually decreased by every year from 1.21 to 0.51. The average growth rate as 0.78 and average Doubling Time mean as 0.62.
It is identified that a total of 3140 publications are published by the article, followed by review articles230 Publications.
The word 'Agroforestry' is the most occurred keyword which is appeared in 482 articles and placed in the first rank.

English is a dominant language which is used for communication around the world. This study also evident that there 3324 articles published in the English Language.

The USA is the most productive country published with 532 articles which are ranked in first place, followed by Brazil 446 articles.

'Van Noordwijk M' is identified as the highest number of 38 articles published with ranked in first place.

Time series analysis found that the future trend of growth in the study Agroforestry research output may take increasing trend during the years to come.

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A Study on Trends in Crop Hectarages, Production and Yield Levels in Kurnool District

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Introduction: The most premier industry in India is Agriculture which is contributing nearly half of its National income. Nearly 70 percent of the population still derives its livelihood from agriculture. There is a need for the optimum utilization of every piece of land, as land is fixed and limited, compared to the population in India, it being a second most populous country. India could produce sufficient quantities of food grainsdue to modernization of agriculture, but the excessive application of modern inputs such as irrigation, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides questioning the sustainability of land quality in particular and total environment in general. Rising of horticultural crops as a part of dry farm technology has taken up momentum in the drought prone areas. Another impending factor for the changes occurring in rural lands is rapid urbanization.

Study Area

The study area is confined to Kurnool district, which is a part of backward Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. Varied and uncertain rainfall, semi arid conditions, relatively poor irrigation, poor economic and social status of the area will certainly reflect the Agricultural development compared to the coastal areas and other developed districts of the state. So it is necessary, to study the present scenario of upcoming Agricultural systems of Kurnool district.

Objectives of the Present study

The main objectives of the study are as follows:
To study the trends in hectarage, production and yield levels of general crops

To analyse the trends in hectarage, production and yield levels of horticultural crops, such as Spices & Condiments, and Vegetable crops.

Trends in Crop Hectarages, Production and Yield Levels Trends in General crops (2006-2015):

A brief summary on trends of general cropping pattern and their values of coefficient of determination regarding to the total hectarage under each crop, production and yield levels of the crops for the period 2006 to 2015 in Kurnool district has been furnished in Table-7.1. The crops taken for the analysis are Bengalgram, Groundnut, Paddy, Sunflower, Castor, Redgram, Jowar, Cotton, Blackgram, Maize, Tobacco, Greengram, Bajra and Sugarcane.

Table-1, Trends in General crops and Coefficient of Determination in Kurnool District: 2006 to 2015

Sr. No	Name of The crop	Overall Trends in			Percent of coefficient of Determination		
		Hectarage	Production	Yield	Hectarage	Production	Yield
1	Bengalgram	Slightly Positive	Negative	Negative	33.63	31.36	17.65
2	Groundnut	Slightly Negative	Negative	Slightly Negative	28.20	51.70	42.15
3	Paddy	Positive	Slightly Positive	Slightly Negative	34.18	15.77	28.33
4	Sunflower	Negative	Negative	Slightly Positive	78.94	76.01	17.41
5	Castor	Positive	Slightly Positive	Slightly Negative	62.88	76.20	28.62
6	Redgram	Positive	Positive	Slightly Negative	29.43	31.37	21.90
7	Jowar	Slightly Positive	Positive	Positive	12.28	36.28	26.31
8	Cotton	Positive	Positive	Negative	62.93	84.84	77.56
9	Blackgram	Positive	Positive	Positive	66.66	80.98	51.11
10	Maize	Positive	Positive	Slightly Positive	53.93	59.31	35.09
11	Tobacco	Slightly Negative	Positive	Positive	50.76	37.29	38.35
12	Greengram	Negative	Negative	Positive	73.10	72.30	39.54
13	Bajra	Slightly Negative	Slightly Negative	Slightly Positive	39.63	44.98	20.19
14	Sugarcane	Negative	Negative	Positive	38.98	19.22	13.70

SourSource: Prepared by the Research scholar

Trends in Spices and Condiments (2006-2015):

Trends have been calculated for the Spices and condiments regarding to their total croped area, production and yield levels for 10 years period from 2006 to 2015 applying regression analysis. The crops taken for the analysis are Onion, Red Chillies, Azwan and Turmeric.

Trends in Hectarage, Production and Yield levels of Onions

A weak positive trend with insignificant fluctuations have been reported in the hectarage of Onion cropped area with 15.43 percent coefficient of determination during 10 years period from 2006 to 2015. The trend analysis dipicted that the Trend is not continuous and the increase and decrease is found every alternate year. The actual area under Onion crop is 17683 hectares in the year 2006 and 24766 hectares in 2015 with an increase of 7083 Hectares during 10 years period. The actual onion production is estimated as 371672 tonnes in 2006 and 484317 tonnes in 2015 with a net increase of 112645 tonnes during a decade period.Though the positive trends have been found in the case of hectarage and production of Onions, relatively a weak negative trend has been noticed in the trends of Onion yields with 7.51 percent coefficient of determination. About 23169 Kgs/hectare yield is reported in Onions during 2006 and it reduced to 19556 Kgs/hectare in 2015 with a decrease of 3613 Kgs /hectare of yield in 10 years period.

Trends in Hectarage, Production and Yield levels of Red Chillies

The total area registered under Red Chillies in 2006 is 14196 hectares and 14318 hectares in 2015 with a slight increase of 122 hectares in 10 years period with minor ups and downs in between. The regression analysis also unfolded the same relationship showing a weak positive trend with 8.54 percent coefficient of determination. With regard to Red Chillies production a moderate Positive trend with 40.36 percent coefficient of determination is noticed. The actual production of Red Chillies is reported as 35196 tonnes in 2006 and 71571 tonnes in 2015, which is doubled in 10 years with some hickups in between. The actual trend showed some moderate fluctuations here and there during 2006 to 2015. The regression analysis of Red Chillies yield revealed a low positive trend with 34.32 percent coefficient of determination.The trend line showed some minor fluctuations during 10 years period. The actual yield of Red Chillies is noticed as 2591 Kgs/hectare in 2006 and 4999 Kgs/hectares 2015, which is almost doubled with an increase of 2408 Kgs /hectare in a decade period.

Trends in Hectarage, Production and Yield levels of Azwan

The total cropped area of Azwan in Kurnool district is 5624 hectares in 2006 and 3931 hectares in 2015 with a net decrease of 1693 hectares during the study period. The trend analysis exhibited a minor positive trend with 36.78 percent coefficient of determination. The actual trend unveiled some significant fluctuations with a maximum increase in 2012 and 2013. In this case of production trends of Azwan in Kurnool district a moderate negative trend has been noticed with 43.40 percent coefficient of determination. The trend line showed remarkable fluctuations with the maximum ups and downs during 2006 to 2015. The actual production of Azwan is observed as 50016 tonnes in 2006 and came down to 1671 tonnes in2015, with a drastic downfall of 48345 tonnes. Except 2006 and 2011, in the rest of the years the production of Azwan was very discouraging. Azwan yield levels are also revealed negative Trend with 53.33 percent coefficient of determination. Except 2006 and 2011 in the rest of the years the Azwan yields reported very meagre amounts. The actual Azwan yield in 2006 is 9782 Kgs/hectare and only 425 Kgs/hectare in 2015 with a drastic decrease of 9357 Kgs/hectare.

Trends in Vegetable crops (2006-2015):

Trends of total area cultivated under vegetable crops, their production and yield levels have been calculated for 10 years period from 2006 – 2015, using regression analysis. The crops considered for the analysis under vegetable crops are Tomato, Beans, Bhendi, Green Chillies, Brinjal, Gourds, Green Leafy vegetables, Carrot etc.,

Trends in Hectarage, Production and Yields of Tomato

In 2006, the total area under Tomato cultivation in Kurnool district was 5874 hectares and it decreased to 3429 hectares in 2015. During 10 years period, there is a decrease of 2445 hectares in Tomato cultivation. The trend analysis also showed a negative trend with a value of 52.66 percent coefficient of determination and the trend has continuous fluctuations. The trend analysis of Tomato production revealed that there is a decrease of 43367 tonnes in 10 years period from 97349 tonnes in 2006 to 53982 tonnes in 2015. The trend analysis also disclosed a Negative trend with 45.17% of coefficient of

determination and the trend is not gradual but with significant fluctuations. The trends of yield levels of Tomato unveiled that the yield levels in the year 2006 was 17846 kgs/hectare which has been declosed to 15717 kgs/hectare in 2015 with a decrease of 2132 kgs/hectare during 10 years period. The negative trend is not so significant without much fluctuations and the coefficient of determination is measured as 13.36 percent.

Trends in Hectarage, Production and Yield levels of Beans

Beans hectarage has been increased slightly with remarkable fluctuations every year during the study period. In 2006, it was 518 hectares which has been increased to 533 hectares in 2015. The trend analysis also unfolded a negative trend with 53.77 percent coefficient of determination. With regard to trends of Beans production, there is an increase of 1734 hectares in a decadal period from 4816 hectares in 2006 to 6550 hectars is 2015. The trend line has undergone continuous fluctuations during the 10 years of study period, though there is a positive trend ultimately with 37.70 percent coefficient of determination. The yield trends also shown a positive trend again with significant ups and downs .During 2006. The Beans yield was reported as 11013 kgs/hectare which has been raised to 12289 kgs/hectare in 2015 with a net increase of 1276 kgs/hectare in 10 years period. The same relationship has been found in the trend line too with 33.84 percent coefficient of determination.

Trends in Hectarage, Production and Yield levels of Bhendi

In the case of Bhendi yield levels during 10 years of study period, significant changes have been recorded with regular ups and downs, though there is a slight increase in the overall trend. The actual yield of Bhendi was 7918 kgs/hectare in 2006 and it is 7345 kgs/hectare in the year 2015 with a slight decrease of 573 kgs/hectare in the 10th year of the study period. The Coefficient of determination is measured as 33.84 percent to the 10 years of Bhendi yields.

Trends in Hectarage, Production and Yield levels of Green Chilies

The total cropped area under Green Chillies has been reported as 1260 hectares in the year 2006 which is increased to 1781 hectares in 2015 with a net increase of 521 hectares during the study period. There is a significant fall during the years 2009 and 2010 in Green Chillies cropped area. But the overall trend is positive with 39.91 percent of coefficient of determination.With regard to the trend of Chillies yield, it is almost stable except in 2008 and 2009. Slightly

increased trend with 14.04 percent Coefficient of determination has been revealed in the analysis. During 2006 the actual yield has been reported as 16981 kgs/hectare and in 2015 it is 15639 kgs/hectare with a net decrease of 1342 kgs/hectare.

Trends in the Hectarage, Production and Yield levels of Brinjal

In the year 2006, the Brinjal cropped area in Kurnool district is noticed as 1348 hectares and in 2015, It is 1316 hectares. Remarkable fluctuations with continuous ups and downs have been observed in Brinjal cropped area with a negative trend and the value is 23.76 percent coefficient of determination. Similar kind of negative change is found in the Brinjal yield levels during the study period in Kurnool district.In 2006, the yield was 32616 kgs/hectare and in 2015, it is 23736 kgs/hectare. Substantial decrease of 8880 kgs/hectare has been reported in Brinjal yield during the study period. A negative trend of 34.16 percent coefficient of determination is observed in the analysis.

Trends in the Hectarage, Production and Yield levels of Gourds

Limited area of only 376 hectares of cropped area is observed under Gourds in the year 2006 and only 236 hectares in 2015, with a decrease of 140 hectares during 10 years of period in Kurnool district. The regression trend analysis revealed a negative trend with 50.55 percent coefficient of determination. Except in 2008, all the other years of study period have shown lesser hectarage under Gourds. Though there is a negative trend in the hectarage of Gourds, increasing trend has been observed in yield levels with 45.72 % Coefficient of determination. The actual yield of Gourds recorded in the year 2006 is4518 kgs/hectare and 10655 kgs/hectare in 2015. In the initial years the increase in the trend of Gourds yield is not so significant, but in 2015 the yield is more than double.

Trends in Hectarage, Production and Yield levels of Green Leafy vegetables

In 2006 the actual cropped area under Green leafy vegetables is 495 hectares, which has been came down to 284 hectares in 2015 with a net decrease of 211 hectares during 10 years period in Kurnool district. Except in 2008, the hectarage in Green leafy vegetables is not encouraging in the study period. The regression analysis also showed the negative trend with 54.67 percent coefficient of determination. The Trend line of yield levels of Green leafy vegetables described a positive trend interestingly, though the hectarage and production represented negative

trends. The actual yield was 8016 kgs/hectare in the year 2006, which has been increased to 14034 kgs/hectare in the year 2015 with a net increase of 6018 kgs/hectare. Though there are some dips in the yield levels. Overall trend line is encouraging.

Trends in Hectarage, Production and Yield levels of Carrot

Only a limited amount of area is reported under Carrot crop (84 hectares) in Kurnool district during the year 2006 and it came down further (77 hectares) in 2015. Significant ups and downs have been noticed in the hectarage of Carrot with a negative trend of 52.66 percent coefficient of determination.

Table-2, Trends of Vegetable crops and Percent of Coefficient of Determination in Kurnool District: 2006 to 2015

   Source: prepare by the Research Scholar.

S.No	Name of The crop	Overall Trends in			Percent of coefficient of Determination		
		Hectarage	Production	Yield	Hectarage	Production	Yield
1	Tomato	Negative	Negative	Slightly Negative	52.66	45.17	13.36
2	Beans	Negative	Slightly positive	Positive	53.77	67.00	56.33
3	Bhendi	Slightly Negative	Slightly positive	Slightly Positive	30.50	37.70	33.84
4	Green chillies	Positive	Positive	Slightly Positive	39.91	25.72	14.04
5	Brinjal	Negative	Negative	Negative	23.76	51.86	34.16
6	Gourds	Negative	Slightly Negative	Positive	50.55	37.55	45.72
7	Green leafy vegetables	Negative	Negative	Positive	54.67	29.75	22.76
8	Carrot	Negative	Negative	Stable	48.64	35.40	10.94

Salient features if Trends in crop Hectarages, Production and Yield levels of General crops:

1. In the case of Cropped area, positive trends have been found in Bengalgram, Paddy, Caster, Redgram, Jowar, Cotton, Blackgram, and Maize during the 10 years period i.e., from 2006-2015.
2. Where as the negative trends have been observed in six crops, namely, Groundnut, Sunflower, Tobacco, Greengram, Bajra, and Sugarcane.
3. Regarding to the Production, positive trends are noticed in Paddy, Castor, Redgram, Jowar, Cotton, Blackgram, Maize and Tobacco.
4. Negative trends of Production have been reported in Bengalgram, Groundnut, Sunflower, Greengram, Bajra, and Sugarcane crops.
5. With regard to Yields, positive trends have been registered in Sunflower, Jowar, Blackgram, Maize, Tobacco, Greengram, Bajra, and Sugarcane crops.

6. The negative trends of tield levels have been seen in Bengalgram, Groundnut, Paddy, Castor, Redgram and Cotton.

Salient features of Trends in Hectarages, Production and Yield levels of Horticultural crops: Vegetable crops

1. In the case of Hectarage, positive trends found in only Green Chillies and in other Vegetable crops such as Tomato, Beans, Bhendi, Brinjal, Gourds, Carrot and Green leafy vegetables, negative trends have been reported.
2. Regarding to Production, positive trends noticed in Beans, Bhendi, and Green Chillies, where as negative trends observed in Tomato, Brinjal, Gourds, Carrot and Green leafy vegetables.
3. With regard to Yield levels, positive trends found in Beans, Bhendi, Green Chillies, Gourds and Green leafy vegetables. Negative trends have been seen in Tomato and Brinjal where as the trends in Carrot yields are almost stable.

Conclusion:

Negative trends have been observed in Bengalgram & Groundnut Production from 2006 to 2015. Proper measures are to be introduced to enhance it. In the Yields levels of Bengalgram, Groundnut, Paddy, Redgram and Cotton crops negative trends have been noticed from 2006-2015. This has to be improved by introducing high yielding varieties and other modern inputs. Among the Vegetable crops, most of the crops are shrinking their hectarages with negative trends. Measures are to be taken in this direction. The production and yield trends of Tomato and Brinjal crops reported with negative trends. The new high yielding and disease resistant varieties are to be developed in these crops. High yielding and disease resistant varieties are to be introduced.

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Role of SCBs in the Economic Development of Marathwada Region

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Abstract: Banking services are broadly spread overall the countries. Banking sector acts as a backbone of modern business. A well organised banking system is necessity for the economic development of the country. The scheduled commercial banks are playing an important role in the economic development of the country. If the banking system in a country is effective, efficient and disciplined, it brings a rapid growth in the MSME sector, service sector, and agriculture sector of the country. As we know that the agriculture sector is the backbone of economy of the any country like India. The general role of scheduled commercial banks is to provide financial services to general public and business ensuring economic and social stability and sustainable growth of the economy. Scheduled commercial banks mostly provide short term loans to small, medium and large scale enterprises in the country. Its primary functions are to receive, transfer and lend money to the individual (personal) businesses, government and financial institutes with surplus funds. They use those deposits and borrowed funds to make loans or to purchase securities. Indian banks consist mostly of schedule commercial banks which includes both public sector banks and private sector banks. This research study is based on the secondary data, which provide the essential findings on SCBs and how it helpful in the economic development of the country. So this research study will helpful in finding out that how SCBs are helpful in credit flowing, employment generation in the both urban and rural areas and how it will contribute in the development of Indian economy.

Keywords- Scheduled commercial banks, capital preservation, credit creation, productivity.

Introduction:

A commercial bank is a type of banks that provides services such as accepting deposits, lending loans, and investing asset. A large number of formal institutional agencies like Co-operatives Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Non–Banking Financial Institutions, and Self-help Groups etc. are involved in meeting the short-term and long-term needs of the customer. The major roles that commercial banks play in the economic developments of the country which are capital preservation and appreciation, credit creation, increasing productivity, development agriculture and foreign trade, implementation and execution of monetary policies etc. Both agriculture and allied industries are an excellent source of growth and national income. Both public and private banks are now involving themselves in a lot of agree-based activities as well as manufacturing industry activities. Due to liberalization, privatization and globalization the role of banking sector changed dramatically. The credit is one of the critical inputs for agricultural development.

II. Banking

According to section 5(1) (b)

"Banking means accepting for the purpose of lending or investment of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise and withdrawal by cheque, draft, or order or otherwise"

Banking regulation act -1949.

According to section 5 (c) of the BR Act 'A banking company is a company which transacts the business of banking in India. A bank is a financial institution which mobilizes savings from the people as deposits and provides loans. In the Indian banking structure, central bank in the name of Reserve Bank of India regulates, directs and controls on the banking institutions. RBI is the central bank of our country which was established on 1st April 1935 under the RBI act of 1934. It holds the top position in the banking structure. Indian banks are classified into commercial banks and Co-operative banks. Commercial banks comprises: (1) Scheduled commercial banks and (2) non-scheduled commercial banks. SCBs are further classified into public sector banks, private sector banks, foreign sector banks and co-operative banks.

III. Structure of Scheduled Commercial Banks:
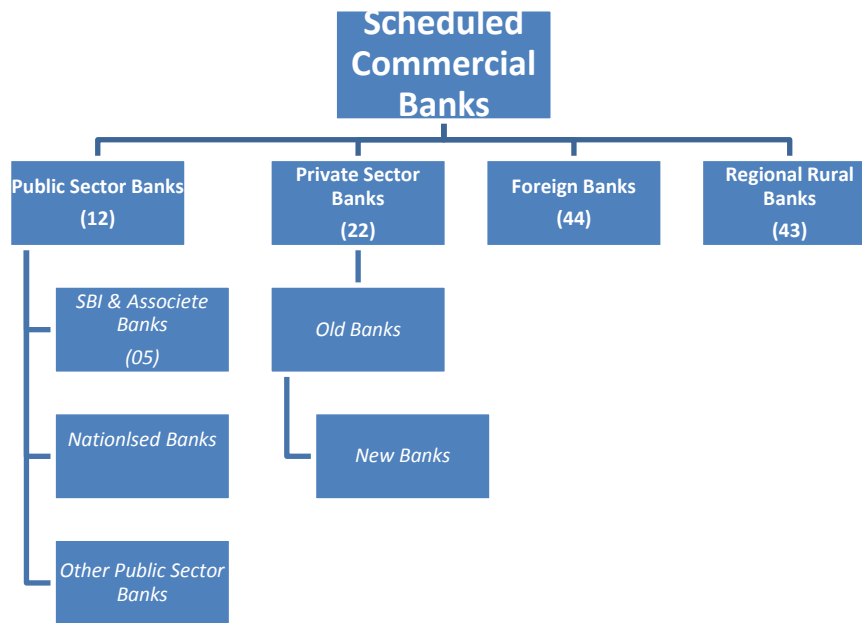
Scheduled Banks:

Banks which have been included in the second schedule of RBI Act 1934. The scheduled banks have a paid-up capital and reserves of gross value of not less than Rs.5 lakhs; they have to persuade the RBI that their affairs are carried out in the interest of their depositors.

Public Sector Bnks:

Public sector banks are the financial institutions in which the majority of stakes are held by the central government, which should be more than 50% in our country. There is no difference between the nationalised banks and public sector banks. With the announcement made on 30th August 2019, the no. of PSBs comes down from 27 to 12.

Private Sector Banks:

The private sector banks are those banks where greater portion of stake or equity are held by the private shareholders. At the present there are 22 private sector banks in India working under the regulation of RBI Act 1934.

Foreign Banks:

A foreign bank is a type of international bank that is obligation to following the regulations of both its home and its host countries. These banks have loan limits which are based on the capital of the parent bank, thus allowing foreign banks to provide more loans than other subsidiary banks. Foreign banks are those banks out which are of the country.

Regional Rural Banks:

Regional rural banks established on October 2, 1975 in India. These banks provide credit to the weaker section of the rural areas, particularly the small and marginal farmers, agriculture labour, and small entrepreneurs. At present there are 43 RRBs working in India under the regulation of reserve bank of India.

IV. Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the functions of scheduled commercial banks in India.

2. To study the district wise number of accounts opened in scheduled commercial banks in the Marathwada region.

3. To study the district wise outstanding credit of SCBs according to occupation in the Marathwada region.

Period of the Study:

This study covered a period of two years that is 2017-18 to 2018-19.

Methodology: On the basis of the above mentioned objectives, the following methodology will be adopted in this study.

Data Source: This study is depended on the secondary data source. The secondary data is collected from the RBI bulletin, RBI websites, articles, published journals etc. The secondary data is related to the scheduled commercial banks of Marathwada region in Maharashtra state.

V. Functions of SCBs:

The functions of scheduled commercial banks are divided into two categories which are primary functions and secondary functions.

1. Primary function of SCBs: The scheduled commercial banks perform the various types of functions which are explained below.

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a) Accepting Deposits: The commercial banks accept a various types of deposits from people especially from its clients. These deposits include current account, saving account, recurring account and fixed account etc. These deposits are accepted based on various repayment periods.

b) Making Advances: The commercial banks provide loans and advances in various forms. It includes an overdraft facility, cash credit, bill discounting etc. They also give demand and term loans to all types of clients against proper security.

c) Credit Creation: It is the most significant function of the commercial banks. While sanctioning a loan to a customer, a bank does not provide cash to the borrower instead it opens a deposit account from where the borrower can withdraw the money. In these process commercial banks create credit money.

2. Secondary Functions: Along with the primary functions each commercial bank has to perform several secondary functions too. This is also including more agency functions or general utility functions. The secondary functions of commercial banks can be divided into agency functions and utility functions.

a) Discounting bills of exchange: It is a written agreement acknowledging the amount of money to be paid against the goods purchased at a point of time in the future. The amount can also be cleared before the quoted time through a discounting method of a commercial bank.

b) Overdraft Facility: It is an advance given to a customer by keeping the current account to overdraw up to the given limit.

c) Purchasing and Selling of the Securities: The bank offers you with the facility of selling and buying the securities.

d) Locker Facilities: Bank provides lockers facility to the customers to keep their valuable belonging or documents safely. Banks charge a minimum of an annual fee for this service.

e) Paying and Gather the Credit: It uses different instruments like a promissory note, cheques and bill of exchange.

VI. Role of Scheduled Commercial Banks:
Banks are one of the most important parts of any country. In this modern era, its necessity is very important. A developed financial system of the country ensures to attain development. In the modern scenario, all banks have provided loans and advances, outstanding credit facility to agriculture, industry, transport operators, trade, finance, personal loan, professional and other services etc. The primary role of the bank credit is generating employment opportunities and set up MSMEs in the rural, semi urban and urban areas.

Table No.1, District wise No. of Accounts of SCBs in Marathwada Region

(Accounts in thousand)

District	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Aurangabad	479888	505786	593678	660417	819812
Beed	327282	371018	360630	397232	373517
Latur	191254	207608	222757	254306	325568
Usmanabad	168155	181414	192980	206567	212529
Parbhani	322249	415677	499403	401154	349074
Nanded	425265	485170	462802	475187	520151
Jalna	337022	365816	347870	393531	377803
Hingoli	132030	159233	67607	162957	145096
Total	**2383145**	**2691722**	**2747727**	**2951351**	**3123550**

Data source: https://dbie.rbi.org.in

Table no. 1 shows that the numbers of activated accounts of scheduled commercial banks in Marathwada region have been increased 'year by year'. There are eight district have been included in the Marathwada region. The accumulated number of accounts of scheduled commercial banks in the year of March 2016 is 2383145 (lakh) and at the end of March 2020 the total number of accounts opened in the SCBs is 3123550 (lakhs), under the regulation of RBI act 1934.These all Indian commercial banks have provided beneficial services to the customer like zero balance account, debit card, credit card, various loans, online payment service, digital banking services etc., banks play an important part in the development of rural area.

Chart No.1
District wise No. of Accounts of SCBs in Marathwada Region
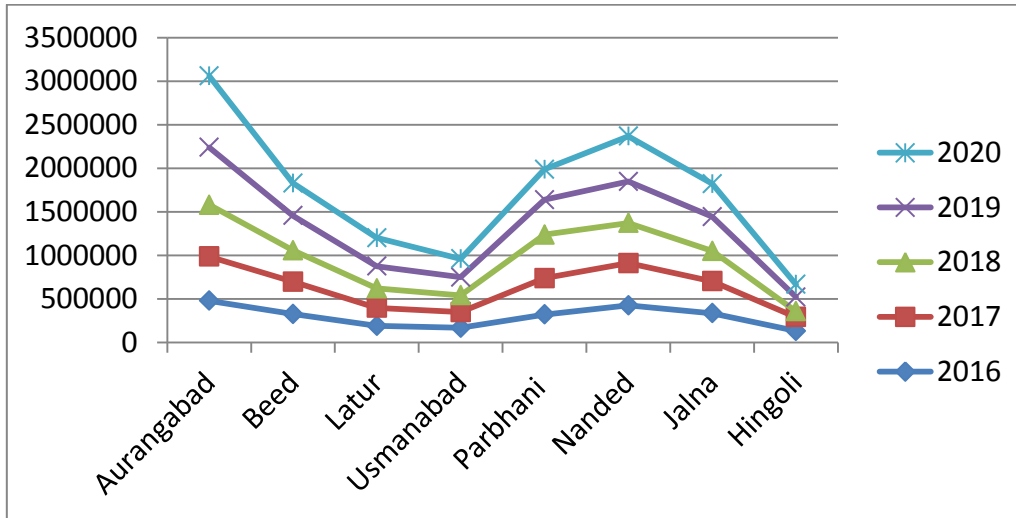
Above chart shows the line position of largest number of accounts rapidly opened in 2016 to 2020 in Aurangabad Beed, Parbhani, Jalna and Nanded District. Lowest no. of accounts opened in Usmanabad and Hingoli districts because both are geographically small destination places and minimum number of population is living in both districts. As well as there is not huge employability. So, the number of borrowers seems to be low that is shown in the table no.2 and table no. 3.

Table No.2 District-Wise Classification of Outstanding Credit of SCB According To Occupation –March 2018

(Amount in Crore)

Occupation	Aurangabad	Beed	Hingoli	Jalna	Latur	Nanded	Usmanabad	Parbhani
I. Agriculture	**3630**	**2429**	**592**	**2963**	**1623**	**3185**	**1714**	**3833**
1. Direct Finance	3344	2349	540	2842	1505	3036	1674	3759
2. Indirect Finance	287	81	52	121	119	149	41	73
Ii. Industry	**6058**	**520**	**37**	**483**	**702**	**974**	**181**	**462**
1. Mining & Quarrying	1333	2	0	14	2	2	3	1
2. Manufacturing & Processing	4068	480	29	438	606	744	151	413
3. Electricity, Gas & Water	41	1	1	2	1	78	11	2
4. Construction	616	36	7	29	93	149	16	46
Iii. Transport Operators	**531**	**36**	**11**	**28**	**101**	**212**	**37**	**45**
Iv. Professional And Other Services	**977**	**109**	**16**	**103**	**148**	**179**	**67**	**73**
V. Personal Loans	**7279**	**1318**	**176**	**840**	**1465**	**2153**	**639**	**906**
1. Loans For Housing	4151	751	115	417	794	1341	340	520
2. Loans For Purchase Of Consumer S	11	1	1	2	4	3	0	2
3. Rest Of The	3117	566	61	422	667	809	299	384

Personal Loans								
Vi. Trade	**1618**	**333**	**47**	**373**	**550**	**499**	**182**	**342**
1. Wholesale Trade	558	65	15	134	132	97	19	29
2. Retail Trade	1060	267	32	239	418	402	164	313
Vii. Finance	**282**	**15**	**6**	**53**	**15**	**23**	**11**	**14**
Viii. All Others	**294**	**19**	**6**	**35**	**88**	**233**	**36**	**27**
Total Bank Credit	20668.0499	4778.5157	890.5021	4878.0097	4692.2078	7458.6593	2867.7608	5701.5147

(Source: dbie.rbi.org.in)

Table No.3, District-Wise Classification of Outstanding Credit of SCB According To Occupation –March 2019

(Amount in Thousand)

OCCUPATION	Aurangabad	Beed	Hingoli	Jalna	Latur	Nanded	Usmanabad	Parbhani
I. AGRICULTURE	**38361283**	**28763184**	**13934844**	**35242774**	**16419882**	**33811484**	**19041808**	**32201375**
1. Direct Finance	35915458	27908373	13298116	33837275	15444789	32163189	18331290	31663126
2. Indirect Finance	2445825	854811	636728	1405499	975093	1648295	710518	538249
II. INDUSTRY	**63658204**	**5214604**	**435888**	**4970994**	**7360132**	**10321728**	**1810595**	**4381384**
1. Mining & Quarrying	16025330	17029	2896	115362	38169	23341	32242	9463
2. Manufacturing & Processing	39824561	4739054	349324	4371428	6178200	7999757	1452861	3688082
3. Electricity, Gas & Water	428306	12626	8576	17688	150597	737795	80537	16824
4. Construction	7380007	445895	75092	466516	993166	1560835	244955	667015
III. TRANSPORT OPERATORS	**6622266**	**576293**	**143583**	**316184**	**1246587**	**2533119**	**401926**	**591528**
IV. PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER SERVICES	**14523755**	**1316827**	**249991**	**983641**	**1604192**	**1830856**	**850626**	**792975**
V. PERSONAL LOANS	**74125497**	**15010365**	**4146886**	**9831256**	**16856676**	**24611752**	**7583280**	**9145289**
1. Loans for Housing	48355276	8525255	2303763	4928259	9444859	14601835	3843817	5121547
2. Loans for Purchase of Consumer Durables	492406	186889	232558	170947	228883	346076	92417	195414
3. Rest of the Personal Loans	25277815	6298221	1610565	4732050	7182934	9663841	3647046	3828328
VI. TRADE	**16938961**	**3726428**	**1058435**	**3933059**	**6032924**	**5408593**	**2151663**	**3111500**
1. Wholesale Trade	5379408	632048	201929	1490348	1341001	922700	243676	290966
2. Retail Trade	11559553	3094380	856506	2442711	4691923	4485893	1907987	2820534
VII. FINANCE	**1340802**	**88149**	**34692**	**120469**	**486258**	**125327**	**52316**	**33730**
VIII. ALL OTHERS	**7489049**	**371669**	**144229**	**811336**	**1234463**	**1431339**	**520587**	**410884**

(Source: dbie.rbi.org.in)

The above table no.2 and table no. 3 describe the outstanding credit position of occupation wise scheduled commercial banks in the Marathwada region. The large amount of outstanding credit is shown in Aurangabad, Beed, Nanded, Jalna, Parbhani, and Latur districts because those are geographically big areas and there are agricultural, industrial, transport, professional services, personal loans like housing loans, purchase of consumer durables loans, trade and finance related services have been provided to the customers in large scale. Hence the SCBs has been disbursed credit to the priority sector, industry, trade and finance but the outstanding credit amount is not recovered by the bank at the end of march 2018 and 2019.

Conclusion:
According to the Reserve Bank of India Act-1934, all Indian and Foreign banks are classified into two categories i.e. scheduled and non-scheduled banks out of these the scheduled commercial banks are promoting banking

services to the all sectors which are contributing in the economic development of Marathwada region in Maharashtra state. Scheduled commercial banks are concentrating on providing more modern banking services to the rural areas. This sector has been the backbone of Indian economic development. In the modern era, all banks want to give first priority to the rural areas while disbursing credit to agriculture, micro, small and medium enterprises. The main roles of SCBs have to increase the large number of employment generation in the both urban and rural areas in Marathwada (Maharashtra) region in India.

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Indian Agricultural Sector: Problems and Recommendations

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Abstract: Agriculture held an important place in the economy of India; its efficiency remained at a low level. Before independence, it was stagnant over a long period and was impoverished. It became subsistence farming and way of life but not an enterprise. Economic, social and institutional factors as well as lace of administrative attention contributed to this state of affairs. Although agriculture plays a pivotal role in the country's economy it is backward and traditional when compared with developed countries of the West. Agricultural productivity is low and the economic condition of the farmers is poor. The investment in agricultural sector is lower than industrial and commercial sectors and the pace of modernization is very slow. Following is a brief mention of some of the problems which are retarding the development of agriculture in the country.
Key Words: Problems and Prospects of Agriculture in India, Recommendations

Introduction

Agriculture has always been the backbone of the Indian economy and deposit concerted industrialization in the last six decades, agriculture still occupies a place of pride. It provides employed to around 60% of the total workforce in the country. The agriculture situation started improving after 1960s with the introduction of high yielding varieties of crops and the development of agriculture infrastructure for irrigation credit Storage and marketing. But Indian agriculture is depends upon the monsoon farmers have to face the fury of nature in the form of drought, unseasonable rain which causes extensive damage to crops. With the ever increasing growth in population of India, there is a need for increased food production every year. Even though the food production reached the highest during 2010-11, we cannot be satisfied with it. To meet the estimated requirement of about 280 m tones of food grains by 2020, we need to augment the domestic food production by 4 m tones every year. Enhancing our agricultural production in coming years is a challenge.

Problems and Prospects:

India's massive agricultural sector employs about 60% of the population. Yet accounts for only about 17% of total GDP. Growth in agricultural has stagnated relative to other sectors. Last year the agricultural sector growth rate of 2.7% and relative to 11% growth in service and industry sectors. Agricultural incomes are lower and growing slower than incomes in other sectors. The agriculture in India is facing following problems.

1. Problem of Social Environment :

The social environment of India is often stated to be an obstacle in agricultural development. The farmers in India are illiterate, superstitious, conservative and unresponsive to new agricultural techniques.

2. Heavy pressure of population :

Heavy pressure of population on land is one of the problems in study area. In fact since the non agricultural sector of the India has not been able to expand at a sufficiently rapid pace, this pressure has continuously increased. Increasing pressure of population on land is partly responsible for the subdivision and fragmentation of land holdings.

3. Financial Problem :

Financial institutions are not able to provide timely and sufficient delivery to farmers. 50% of farming community availing credit facilities from private money lenders on higher interest rate which results in to rural indebtedness.

4. Increase in wage rate of Labour:

The agriculture sector is labour intensive. Day to day the wage rate of agricultural labour is increasing. The prevailing wage rate of agricultural labour is Rs.75/- per day for women and Rs.150/- for men. It is not possible for the farmers to meet the cost of labours.

5. Increase in the cost of production :

Indian agriculture has to become more cost effective to meet the growing challenges and opportunities arising out of WTO agreements and the consequent globalization have to be yield based. Development of infrastructure is essential to support this growth.

6. Limited water availability :

Presently, the total irrigated area in India covers 60 m ha of approximately 140 m ha and the rest is rained. The irrigation potentials are dwindling every year. The ground water is fast depleting due to indiscriminate digging of bowels. Wastage of water through canals is most common in command areas. Hence, judicious use of water is required. The farmers need to be educated about the availability of water for future generation and how best it is to be used to get maximum yield. Micro-irrigation systems are to be promoted in large scale so that the area of land under irrigation can be increased

considerably with same source of water. Relatively high productivity potential of irrigated regions has been harnessed. There is larger concern of sustaining ground water supplies and further productivity improvements.

7.   Irrigation, salinity and alkalinity :

Another problem that is being faced in irrigated command areas is that of indiscriminate or excessive use of irrigation water. Some farmers in the command areas, where plenty of irrigation water is available through canals, are flooding the land with excessive water without providing adequate drainage. This has caused rise of salts in the soil to top of the surface causing salinity conditions. When salt levels in the soil exceeds the limits, the soils become less productive and if continued, without any reclamation, then such soils become unproductive where no crops can be grown. Every year thousands of cultivable lands are becoming unsuitable for cultivation due to indiscriminate use of irrigation water by the farmers in the command areas. Hence there is an urgent need to reclaim such lands and also to educate the farmers about optimum use of irrigation water.

8.   Farm mechanization :

The labour availability to the farming sector is decreasing year by year. Hence farm mechanization is getting priority in the recent past. The machines and implements available now are mostly suitable to large holdings. Since majority of farmers are having small holdings up less than 2.0 ha area, there is a need to develop small implements and machines suitable to small holdings. Further the machines / equipments developed should be cost effective and suitable to the small farmers. Small machines are urgently required for high labour consuming operations like weeding, harvesting and threshing in different field and horticultural crops.

9.   Post-harvest technology and value addition:

The post harvest losses in various fruits and vegetables has been estimated to be around 25-30% of total production amounting to a loss of around Rs. 10,000/- cores annually. Hence, there is an urgent need to educate the farmers to adopt scientific methods of handling the crops to reduce huge losses. Secondly, processing and value addition to horticultural crops is important to boost the horticulture industry. At present only 2 - 3% of total fruit and vegetable production is being processed as against 40-50% in developed countries. Even though Government of India is giving strong impetus to food processing industries it is not developing to the expected levels. In the export market, processed / value added products have more demand than the unprocessed. Hence, processing industry is to be developed on priority in the coming years.

10.   Climate change:

Global climate change is now a reality and we need to address the issue on a mission mode. Inter-Governmental Panel on climate change has projected that by the end of this century global earth temperature is likely to increase by 1.8^{o} to 4.0^{o} C. This would lead to more frequent hot extremes, floods, droughts, cyclones and recession of glaciers. Dynamics of pests and diseases would be significantly altered. The projected increase in these events will result in greater instability in food production and will threaten farmer's lively-hood security. Producing enough food for increased demand against the background of changing climate scenario is a challenging task for agricultural research. This would require adaptation and mitigation research, capacity building, changes in policies and regional as well as global co-operation.

The small and marginal farmers practicing agriculture on rained farms will be the maximum affected due to climate change. The impact of climate change on rained agriculture needs precise assessment.

11.   Natural calamities :

Drought, unprecedented heavy rainfall, floods, cyclones / hurricanes, extremes of temperature are becoming common in one part of the country or the other at different seasons of the year. Technologies need to be developed for drought mitigation and to overcome the problems caused by heavy rainfall / floods. Farmers need to be advised suitably and provided with appropriate technology to overcome these natural calamities. Agro-meteorology plays on plays an important role in giving warning to the farmers about the occurrence of heavy rainfall, cyclones etc.

12.   Marketing facilities and support prices:

Governments have provided marketing facilities through APMC's to sell the agricultural produce. But they are to be further strengthened to meet the requirement of farmers. To avoid distress sale of produce the storage facilities are to be expanded so that farmers can store the produce and sell it whenever he gets a good price. The support prices given to various food grains need to be based on cost of production of crop on scientific basis. Timely intervention in

the market to get a fair price to the agricultural produce is to be adopted to protect the interest of the farmer. Further, storage losses of food grains in the ware-houses need to be minimized. Therefore, improved storage structures due to be designed and constructed in rural areas for the benefit of the farmers.

Recommendations:

The majority people in India are mainly depended on agriculture. The economic development of India is mainly based on agriculture. The problem of agriculture land use planning is envisaged in following ways.

Use of improved seeds and fertilizers, requires proper irrigation facilities in study area, irrigation can also make multiple cropping possible in a number of areas. Attempts in this field will have to be under taken in the following directions modernizing irrigation systems, efficient water management, adequate maintenance of canals etc.

It is necessary to provision of credit and marketing facilities in study area. The commercial banks should be encouraged to lend more to small farmers. The marketing structure also needs reorientation to serve the small farmers in a better way.

In India heavy pressure of population on land and the climatic conditions have put limits an on the source of income of farmers. The farmer from the study area has to depend upon only one crop and rarely two crops in a year. There is possibility of positive change in the status of farmer's by introduce the subsidiary, supplementary activities like dairy, poultry, horticulture etc.

In Indian agriculture rural women play a vital role and participate in all stages of crop production, as they constitute in agricultural operations like transplanting, maturing and fertilizing, harvesting, threshing, drying and carrying the product. To better exploit the emerging opportunities there is need for changing property rights in favor of women evolving technologies to suit women farmers increasing the number of women extension workers, educating and training women farmers.

Improved rural infrastructure is also playing a key role behind the agriculture sectors comeback trail. With better rural infrastructure, is comparatively easier and cost effective to bring farm produce to the market.

Crete a viable model of public-private partnership that allows private investors to invest in agriculture in partnership with banks and financial institutions.

Creating a more productive, internationally competitive and diversified agricultural sector would require a shift in public expenditures away from subsides towards productively enhancing investments.

Support the organized private sector in increasing its spending on extension and technology transfer.

The rural finance would require improving the performance of regional rural banks and rural credit co-operation.

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A Study on Impact of Ict and Skill Development on the Development of Library Mechanism in Colleges

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Abstract –

The Society is developing continually and volume of knowledge also growing. With the developments civilization different organizations had established such as educational, social, cultural, religious, political and administrative etc. Intellectual activities of human being are increasing by organizational approach of society. By emerging of printing technology, human history have been preserving and disseminating of information and knowledge. All these developments are cause for knowledge quest, dissemination and preserving the concept of 'Library' emerged and got institutionalized.

Keywords- Information Communication Technologies, Digital Library, etc.

Introduction

World has changed through different phases by human knowledge. Human being has brought revolutionary changes and witnessed of various revolutions such as industrial, agricultural and information revolution. Library and Information Science (LIS) Professionals have also witnessed of different kinds of revolutions brought through Information Communication Technologies (ICT) by human being in the library. Journey of library professionals had started from clay tablets and leaves of palm and present day it reached up to reading materials of electronic or digital content and virtual library. Urs (2004) stated that library professional has changed into informational professional by reflecting their goals of profession to participate and facilitate the information and use of knowledge (Verma, 2015). Various changes occurred at libraries in different period. Development of libraries in different time span has affected lots on librarians and information professionals in the form of managerial skills, job opportunities, status and their survival. Present day information communication technology application in library has changed drastically in the collection development from print to electronic or digital form and increased the importance and role of librarians in the library. The Revolutionary changes brought by Information Communication Technology (ICT) in Library and Information Science and changed the landscape of libraries and library professionals. Hence Libraries and librarians role is changing rapidly by the growth of Science and Technology in all disciplines. At the beginning stage, work of library professionals was limited to library boundaries but in the modern age it has spread across the globe knowing as digital library, e-library, hybrid library and virtual library. Libraries are transferring from traditional library of four walls building to cyber environment. So in the modern age, librarians or library professionals should play various duties which require different new skills and competency as a fashion from old culture for providing right information to right users at right time. Transferring of library resources is going to convert print form to digital form.

Professional's skills are acquired by special professional education and library professional's skills also acquired by special library professional education. Specific skills required in teaching, library programs and for application of Information Communication Technology in library. (Mani, Thirumagal, & Priyadharshini, n.d.) Present day library functions are performing to deliver library services faster and more efficient due to the use of information communication technology and becoming useful in the library.

Objective

The main objective of the present paper are

 2.1 To study the role of library in education by focusing and characteristics of 21st century libraries.

 2.2 To evaluate the impact of ICT and skill development in the development of library mechanisms in the college.

Role Of Library In Education: Library is hub of educational process and heart of educational organizations. We can't think education without library, library and educational organizations are two important parts of education, so library is completely support by to the education. Generally education is a process of learning basic life skills and advanced skills for making attractive person in job market. Education is essential for individual life such as food and shelter. Necessary needs of food are for good health and shelter for body, like this education is for mind. Education is an activity that society

deliberately transmits one generation to another generation of their knowledge, skills and values.

1. Education is an activity of learning.
2. Learning process is conducted by teacher or tutor through instructions.
3. Teacher acts by instructions to impart learning to the students.
4. Learning is a process of gaining specific knowledge, skills and abilities.

The aim of education is that to impart knowledge, inculcate value and vocational skills creation.

Characteristics Of 21st Century's Academic Libraries:

Size, nature and subject area of academic library is different. There is not any measurement unit to measure academic libraries characteristics in twenty first century. But some common characteristics have explained as following:

Automation of Library: ICT implication in library becomes revolution in the library automation. Libraries are using library management software for giving smooth services to users. Some libraries are using commercial software and some are using open source software. Commercial software is good for academic library but it is expensive. So Small libraries are not use this software. So now maximum libraries are transferring towards open source software such as Koha library management software. The cloud based software is boom for this day. It is not require multiple local hosting servers, equipment. Cloud based software overcome the issues of hardware failure, installation of software, software up gradation, and compatibility. It is cost effective and time saving to all kinds of libraries. So in future all libraries will use cloud based library management software.

Library Support Software: Libraries are using different software for different activities and enhancing library functions. Using this software in the library activities are improving the quality and efficiency of library information services. Some of them software are available freely on internet and providing qualitative and efficient services in the library. They are user friendly also such as D-Space, Greenstone are the very useful and free software available at worldwide. They are useful for preparing library repository and storing digital materials in the software. Zotero software is also one of them available for literature search and useful for research purpose. So many software are available on internet for free for librarians to develop and design web page of library, library blog and portal for making digital library material online.

Electronic Resources: In this kind of resources, books, journals, magazines, reference sources are available in digital or electronic form or converting in electronic formats. Electronic documents are required very less space for storing and multiple user can use one copy available on the database or online and e-resources are paperless documents and can provide anywhere in the world at a less efforts. Electronic documents can be stored in different format such as audio, video, text, in CDs, DVDs, pen drives, and hard disc. Internet is an effective medium for supplying electronic documents. Day by day use of electronic resources is increasing in academic libraries.

Library Organization: As per saying of Dr. S. R. Ranganthan in five laws of library and information science, library is the growing organism. No doubt it is growing day by day. At the same time library is transferring from stock house to service providing institution. Library plays an important role in higher educations' academic libraries. It has to face challenges of attracting user group towards information resources or library and enhancing reading habit among library users. For that library has to provide extensive services to attract user. As an organization library have to support higher education's institution's goals.

Inter Library Cooperation: Libraries are working in group with cooperation to each other libraries. It is effecting on time, cost and efforts. Library consortia are very helpful for academic small budget libraries as well as big budget libraries. In library or information or knowledge centre, library professionals are working on different designations and knowing by different names also such as information officer, knowledge manager, and document officer. They have created groups with different names for cooperation professionally. These groups are using for enhancing knowledge, exchanging ideas and problem solving (Thakur, 2015).

Changing Formats Of Library

Digital Library: Generally the concept digital library is considered as a fully automated all services and all resources are existed in digital form. Digital library services are located either printed form or digital form or with combination of both. These resources are also available for remote accessing, and enable users to effective interaction by distributed information across the network. Digital library serves all the information contained in the library in electronic format. Librarians for digital library services are required specialized knowledge and skills for

reaching potential readers. The growth and popularity digital library have three causes:

Access- Via Digital library information access is unlimited. One resource can be provided to number of readers at a time and anywhere in the world in any format. User need not to visit physically to the library.

Content: Digital library possess variety in content and huge number of content is provided by digital library.

Cost: Digital library save the cost of resources and manpower. Single volume of information in digital form is provided to many readers at a time so there is no need to purchase multiple copies of digital resources. Also avoid duplication of materials in the library. In India, the Digital library initiatives undertaken by NISCAIR, Parliament library, IIT, New Delhi, Indian Science Academy, New Delhi are free information resources and services at large extent at time (Meshram, 2014).

Review Of Literature

Zakir Hussain, Yasmine Hasmi and Muhammad Megbah-Ul-Islam (2019) conducted study to explore ICT facilities and services provided at rural libraries from non-government secondary schools in Bangladesh. The study identified literacy of ICT among assistant librarians. An exploratory study was used to ensure best possible outcomes and interview and questionnaire technique was implemented. The findings of the study that most of secondary schools libraries from rural area does not have sufficient ICT facilities and insufficient numbers to provide best library services to the library patrons. The assistant librarians also do not have skills of ICT and most numbers of professionals agreed to ICT skills enhances efficiency of the work from library and effectiveness of library services. (Hussain, Hasmi, & Megbah-Ul-Islam, 2019).

Stella Ngozi Anasi (2018) explored universities role in accelerating the achievement of sustainable development goals by information communication technologies. The study implemented descriptive survey method using a questionnaire for collecting data from respondents. The study covered 103 professional librarians from university libraries in State of Ogun, Nigeria. Findings of study was on perceptions of ICT role in actualizing sustainable development goals that mean was greater than 2.50, this was the opinion that ICT play crucial role in sustainable development goals. The result of the study was university libraries from Ogun state, Nigeria were not lagging behind in the supplying facilities of ICT for providing library

services in 21st century. This study has focused on university libraries critical roles in bridging digital gaps by taking benefits of information communication technology accelerating the achievements of sustainable development of goals. The study urged that ICT have the capacity of accelerating actualization of sustainable developments of goals among all communities. But there have some major challenges in achieving of sustainable developments of goals such as ICT illiteracy, lack of political accountability and transference, less financial resources, inadequacy in power supply in university library of Ogun state in Nigeria (Anasi S. N., 2018).

Vaishali G. Choukhande (2016) explained importance of new horizon of academic libraries from traditional to virtual library and leadership qualities and knowledge of technology has made important component in education process, in 21st century library school's curriculum should include theory and practice. Classroom's traditional teaching learning method have transformed be technology, its aim is that to crate active, independent and lifelong learners. The LIS curriculum should include practical knowledge of hardware and software and with the knowledge of practical handling. The researcher stated that technological changes is pressurizing on tools of knowledge management, environment of teaching and bringing challenges before library professionals (Choukhande, 2016).

Brendan Eze Asogwa (2014) explored in the study of libraries in the information age to measure the performance, competencies and challenges in the academic libraries in Nigeria. The questionnaire technique was used for collecting data. The study covered population in all university librarians in the 89 universities and from federal, state and private universities. Findings of the study was academic librarians were competent in the area of educational roles, professional development and research. In another hand librarians and libraries from Nigerian university were not fully effective in providing and using resources of libraries from cyberspace, lack of fund, development of collection and skills of information technology. Nigerian academic libraries were facing constrains of poor internet connection, low bandwidth, lack of power supply. The study suggested that make available adequate fund, excellent performance and multi-skilled professionals serve against the constraints in developing regions (Asogwa, 2014).

Inderjeet Singh Maan (2012) explained the use of ICT products and services by students and

staff of Adesh Institute of engineering and technology Faridkot Punjab. Author stated that development of ICT has offered new parameters for library. ICT affected on not only source of information and its format but also the process by which the services were provided. Adesh Institute of engineering and technology library introduces newly services to fulfil the needs of user community. The study showed that library users they used ICT product of e-journal 61.4 percentages and e-books 22.7 percentages. Online databases were used 7.7 percentages. The respondents replied that e-journals and e-books were used mostly for updating and enhancing their skills and knowledge (Maan, 2012).

Information And Communication Technology (Ict) Based Library Services

Library services has revolutionary changed by information and communication technology and Library operation like acquisition, storage, processing, organizing, disseminating are also based on computer technology, communication, digital and reprographic technology. With the help of ICT library services can provide effectively, followings are ICT based library services:

1. Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) Service.
2. Information and reference Service.
3. Referral Service.
4. Bibliographic Service.
5. New Arrival Displaying and Alert Service.
6. Reservation of Source.
7. E-Book, E-Journal, E-Magazine Service.
8. Electronic Newspaper Service and Online News clipping Service.
9. Database Service.
10. Current Awareness Service (CAS).
11. Selective Dissemination of Information Service (SDI).
12. Document Delivery Service (DDS).
13. RFID and Barcode Service.
14. Employment Alert Service.
15. Electronic Report, Dissertation and Theses Service.
16. Online User Orientation / Library Orientation Service.
17. Providing Online Training Programme.
18. Digital Resource Sharing.

These kinds of library services are provided because of the application of ICT in the library without any barriers to the library readers, research scholars and faculties in time and in remote place.

Benefits Of Information And Communication Technology (Ict) In Library:

Information and communication technology (ICT) has significantly impacted on all fields and all aspects of our society. With the use of ICT in library developments has occurred to achieve goals in education and it brought computerization of traditional resources such as books, periodicals and other resources of the library. ICT provides reference materials to user as quickly and easily and make available up to date information on any subject. Library is automated with the using of suitable integrated library management software in the sections of acquisition, cataloguing, circulation and serial control. Library is locate, store, retrieve and disseminate the information with the use of ICT and converts printed resources in digital form through digitization process. According to Ashikuzzaman (2014) have stated benefits of information and communication technology use in libraries that are followings:

1. Facilitates easy and instant access of information.
2. Sources of library are available on remote and 24/7 for users.
3. Unlimited information from different sources is accessed.
4. Library operations are performed easily, faster, cheaper and more effectively due to the use of ICT.
5. Information is managed properly in computerized system and retrieved efficiently and effectively.
6. Creates paperless library and save the space. (Adebayo, Ahmed, & Adeniran, 2018).
   There is no doubt the ICT integration in library services has brought grate benefits among entire community and nation.

Impact Of Information And Communication Technology On Academic Libraries:

Nature of academic library has changed due to the emergence of modern technology in the library. Digital, virtual and hybrid libraries has originated through the application of ICT. Information accessing and retrieving become easy and complex due to the internet. The information retrieval system had made for providing information needs of readers and made easy to search. But the same time explosion of information has made complex to get right information at right time without help of library professionals.

1. Use of ICT in library converts information in digital format.
2. Use of ICT has enabled libraries to access online library resources and transfers it.
3. ICT has enabled libraries to involve networking and information sharing process.

4. ICT has forced libraries to shift print format to electronic format.
5. Library professionals have got ability to perform high volume, error free of repetitive tasks with high speed than human being.
6. Remote accessing of information has become possible from anywhere at any time.

Development and application of ICT in library has changed whole scenario of libraries.

Impact on Collection Management: There is challenging tasks to manage digital information in modern age. Such as information explosion has brought information in different format, ever changing user's information needs and library's budgetary constraints.
1. Physical resources have shifted in to digital formats and available for accessing worldwide.
2. E-journals are available as traditional version of print journals in low cost and accessible from anywhere and at any time.
3. E-books can available and distribute easily. There is no need big space for shelves, binding expenditures over due notices etc.

Impact on Library Readers:
Printed sources have tremendous value in the library for physical reading but present users are giving preference to electronic resources due to the facilities of availability at remote location at right time. Electronic information can available with following features:
1. E-resources are available with full text and printable format for reader.
2. Reader can access library resources and services easily and speedily.
3. Reader requires library services at 24/7.
4. Reader proceeds all transactions online.

Impact on Library and Information Science Professionals:
1. LIS professionals have enabled to provide value added services through applying ICT in library with fast and remote area.
2. Information is retrieved faster and precise.
3. Vast amount of information is managed or arranged systematically by LIS professionals with using integrated library management software.
4. LIS professionals have redesigned their position for reaching increasing needs of readers.
5. LIS professionals are adopting skills of new technologies and improving their performance.
6. ICT has enabled LIS professionals to provide qualitative library services.

Impact on Role of Librarians: At the present information world role of librarian is adopting emerging information and communication technologies, information sources and demands of users. Librarians are responsible for providing traditional information services as well as electronic information services with effectively. Now a day librarians are playing multiple roles in dynamic ICT environment that are following:
1. Librarian as an Information Manager.
2. Librarian as a Knowledge Manager.
3. Librarian as a Teacher.
4. Librarian as a Researcher / Scholar.
5. Librarian as a Leader.
6. Librarian as Information Collector.
7. Librarian as Information Officer.
8. Librarian as a Knowledge Organizer.
9. Librarian as an Information Organizer.
10. Librarian as a Website Designer.
11. Librarian as an Information Analytics.
12. Librarian as an Information Scientist.
13. Librarian as an E-resource Manager.
14. Librarian as Information Disseminator. (LISBDNETWORK, ImpactOf ICT in Libraaryand Society, 2019).

Conclusion: Information explosion is cause for rapid developing of digital information resources and services. This new information environment has brought various challenges before library and information professionals such as adopting new skills of information searching, acquiring, processing, storing and disseminating. Librarians have to enhance personal ability to understand and use information, individual skills development is the process of ongoing, learning and qualitative aspect. Important things of information society are education and leaning. The situation of education is changing due to impact of social, political, cultural and economic condition of society. These kinds of changes have been influenced strongly in new environment to the role of librarians and information professionals. Revolution of ICT is totally affected on traditional libraries, librarianship and in the role of librarians for providing information to the readers in the library.

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Honour Killing And Role Of Khap Panchayats: As A Gender Discriminative Practices And Response Of Indian Judiciary

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Abstract:

Honour killing is being a global phenomenon, its rising incidence has caught the attention of the whole world. The incidence of women exploitation in India is deep rooted and they continue to become the soft target of it. Several cases of killings and other forms of crime in the in the name of honour have been reported in the past and are continuing to be reported all over the India. Such honour crimes are acquire the status of social terrorism and making social environment dangerous for girls in today's democratic India. Khap Panchayat are the means to spread social terrorism and increasing number of cases of honour killing are putting question mark on the efficient and effective working of Administrative machinery. There is a demand regarding the enactment of the specific laws in order to deal with such crimes. Already existing legal provisions do not cover the entire legal actions committed in the name of honour. Indian Judiciary by giving landmark judgments tries to set legal precedent which can be used to put a stop to such a heinous crime of honour killings. Education is the most potent tool for socio-economic balance and a key instrument for bridging the gap of gender inequalities.

Keywords: Honour killing, Khap Panchayat, Gender discrimination, Indian Judiciary, Constitution of India

Introduction : Human beings are associated with society not only socially but psychologically too. For every society there are certain aspects of unbelievable moral obligations according to the status and role of the various members of the society. In the era of 119 globalization and economic revolution, India is lacking in eliminating some deep rooted social evils like a brutal crime of honour killing. The "honour killings" are an extreme symptom of discrimination against women. The concept of honour that inspires violence and killing has both collective and gender specific aspects which is closely associated with the concept of shame. There are more than 1000 honour killings in India every year says the experts. The NGO Shakti Vahini in its study stated that heart touching incidents of honour killings have been reported from all over the India and in the 90% of the cases known the preparators of crime where belonging to the girls family. The major victims of such honour crimes are girls who Wish to do inter caste or self choice marriages and in the end, killed in the name of honour either by the family alone or in association with some relatives or Caste-based Panchayat or Khap Panchayat.

What is Khap Panchayat: Khap Panchayat like the caste system is a traditional institution which is basically engaged in a process of dispute resolution in village communities. Traditionally every village has its own Panchayat or Council. Panchayat literally means assembly of 5(Panch) prudent and respected elders, chosen and accepted by village community. Khap Panchayats are undemocratic in origin. They have written laws and their decisions are clearly illegal and unconstitutional. Without application of law and acting on their whims and wishes, they impose self created norms backed by sanction in the name of perspective preserving morals and values of the society. Khap Panchayat, working against the Constitution is autocratic and less transparent in process. Till the establishment of the judicial system, Khaps were socially famous and relevant for harmonious settlement of disputes. With the passage of time they lost their influence but from the last few years the issues like: demands of ban on same gotra marriage strengthen them again. They have emerged as a quasi-judicial bodies that pronounce harsh punishments based on age old custom and traditions often bordering on regressive measures to modern problems. They enforces summons through social prohibition and sanctions, imposes heavy fines, get couples killed if they are found to violet so-called norms flouting their rules or force them commit suicide.

Reasons behind the strength of Khap Panchayat: India is a vast country with huge population. Clashes and disputes are natural in a society. Khaps seem to hold their way in areas where elected Panchayats are either week or non-existent. Sometimes fear of social structures lead

one to make great sacrifices. In villages people have fixed habitations unlike in urban areas and interdependent lifestyle. No one wants to become the target of ridicule everyone wants praise, appreciation, honour and recognition by the society Khap Panchayat fully exploit these psychology of members of society. The other reason of Panchayats regaining position in society is lacuna in our judicial systems. There are a number of cases pending in the courts across the country. Our judicial system is sluggish and laws are ambiguous. The entire process of seeking justice ultimately is harassing, as is the perception of common man. These Panchayats delivers the verdict in a single sitting as against Court cases which linger on for years. Socio-economic factors also lead people to support and respect these Panchayat. Though these organisations are highly patriarchal and in a way anti –women. According to society they have taken some positive steps. Also another strong factor in revival of Khaps is likely to be political. Powerful landlords used as a fertile ground to gain political power through Khaps.

Inter- relationship between Khap Panchayats, Honour Killing and Inter-Caste Marriages

Inter caste marriages means the union of men and women belonging to two different casts, races or clans. It is existed in India since ancient times, but after so many years of independence even in the 21st century it is not very common in India. These marriages are opposed by many orthodox social groups and still considered as a Taboo. For years Khaps had an orthodox mind set on inter- caste marriage. The Khaps with their conservative values do not allow young people to get married in another cast. They couldn't imagine marriages beyond the same caste. They had a conception that marriages are only possible in the same community and caste. The bride and the groom surely have to match each other's religion, community, language culture and region. Without matching each other's religious and financial status, the bride and groom are strictly not allowed to tie marriage knot with each other under a Khap. There are lots of such incidents where we can find the merciless punishment inflicted by the Khaps on inter- caste marriages. Those who dared to go for the inter- caste marriage by violating the social norm had to face the consequences in term of violence, social boycott, family boycott and some time even death also. The cases where reported where Khap Panchayat tried to kill the married

couple who goes for inter- caste marriage. The Khap Panchayat decided to eliminate the couple. Honour Killing is also called as customary killing is the murder of a member of a family or a social group by other members due to the belief of the preparators and potentially the wider community that the victim has bought this on or upon the family or community. It is very common practice in Khap governed areas directed mostly against women and girls. All the rules of Khap are mostly for girls rather than boys. They alone are held responsible for guarding the owner of village. Women fall in love engage in extra marital relationship, seek a divorce, choose their own husbands are seen to transgress the boundaries of appropriate that is socially sanctioned. Women's role is restricted to be that of beautiful daughter and obedient wife and self-sacrificing mother. They should work through her life without complaint. They have no desire, wish, dreams, happiness and even sadness. If she tries to move an inch from the so-called customs might result in violence from her parents, ragging from bullying, betting and even murder.

Khap Panchayat and Law: Honour Crimes are acts of violence and shame and the involvement of Khap Panchayat in such heinous acts make them agencies of honour crimes and thus, violate the fundamental rights, various sections of Indian Penal Code and human rights of Indian citizens. The Khap Panchayats while carrying out or getting involved in honour crimes violate the Article 14. Article 15(1)and Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Article 14 talks about equality before law the Khap Panchayats or caste Panchayats believes in the concept of superior and inferior caste and treat people according to their caste and consideration of women at secondary sex by the Khap Panchayat lead to the violation of the article 14 of Indian Constitution. Article 15 (1) says that the state shall not discriminate against any religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. The discriminatory nature of Khap Panchayat or Caste Panchayat leads to the violation of the Article 15(1) of Indian Constitution. The suo-moto decisions related to ex-communication of families from the village, ban on the entry of lower caste people in temple those results in the violation of the Article 15(1)of the Indian Constitution. Article 21 Right to Life says no person shall be deprived of his life for personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. The restriction imposed by the Khap Panchayat in relation to

agora marriages, inter- caste marriages, homo sexual relationships, wearing Western clothes etc. leads to the violation of the Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.Khap Panchayats file imposing restrictions and committing atrocities against the villagers violates the Article 3 and Article 16 of the Human Rights Declaration, 1948. Article 3 says that everyone has the right to life liberty and security of a person. Honour crimes committed by the Khap Panchayat leads to the violation of the Article 3 of the Human Rights Declaration. The Khap Panchayat strictly oppose the agora marriages, inter- caste marriages, self- choice marriages and hence violates the Article 16 of the Human Rights Declaration. Indian Penal Code, 1860 though lacks the specific provisions related to honour crimes but still have following sections under which honour crimes are punishable offence.

IPC Section 34 says that acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.

IPC section 35 says that when such an act is Criminal by reason of its being done with criminal knowledge or intention

IPC section 102 says that commencement and continuous of the right of private defence of the body

IPC section 103 says that when the right of private defence of a property extends to causing death

IPC section 104 says that when such right extends to causing any harm or other than death

IPC section 105 says that the commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of a property

IPC section 106 says that the right of private defence against deadly assault when there is risk of harm to innocent person

IPC section 107 says that abetment of a thing

IPC section 108 says that a

IP C section 108 A says that abetment in India offices outside India

IPC section 109 says punishment of abetment if person abetted does act with different intention from that abettor

IPC section 110 says that punishment of abetment if person abetted does act with different intention from that of abettor

IPC section 111 says that liability of abettor when one act abetted and different act done

IPC section 112 says that abettor when liable to cumulative punishment for act abetted and for act done

IPC Section 113 says that liability of abettor for an effect caused by the act abetted different from the intended by the abettor

IPC section 114 says that abettor when present when offence is committed

IPC section 115 says that abetment of offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life if offence not committed

IPC section 116 says that abetment of offence punishable with imprisonment, if office be not committed

IPC section 120 A says that definition of criminal conspiracy

IPC section 120 B says that punishment of criminal conspiracy

IPC section 229 says that the culpable homicide and murder

IPC section 304 says that punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder

IPC section 307 says that attempt to murder attempts by life Convicts

IPC section 308 says that attempt to commit culpable homicide.

Honour killings are considered as a brutal crime of homicide under IPC section 299 and 301 of the IPC, deals with the culpable homicide not amounting to murder while section 300 deals with murder. Honour killing amounts to homicide and murder because the acts are done with the intention murdering the victims as they have purportedly brought dishonour upon the family. The preparators can be punished as per section 302 of the IPC. The members of the family as well as community can also be prosecuted under Section 302 of the IPC for instigating suicide those who transgress the so called norms of the community .

Indian Courts on Honour Killing and role of Khap Panchayat : Judiciary always shows active role in protecting the individual liberty and also taking strong action against the social evils like honour killing, is one of them. It has consistently applied proactive role in raising the mantle against honour killings through some Landmark judgments .In **Lata Singh vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and others,** the Supreme Court has ruled that there is nothing honorable in such killings and in fact they are nothing but barbaric and shameful acts of Murder committed by brutal feudal minded persons, who deserve has punishment.

In **Arumugam Servai vs. State of Tamil Nadu,** the Supreme Court has declared the honour killings based on the perception of Khaps, wholly illegal that must be used stamp out and in the same case

classifying honour killings, not as a separate crime but like any other heinous crime violating a person's Constitutional rights as well as the context of the violation of human rights.

The Supreme Court in **Bhagwan Dass vs. State of NCT Delhi,** laid down those honour killings satisfied the rarest of the rare Doctrine so as to attract the death penalty for it's preparatory. The bench declared honour killing as nothing but barbaric and brutal murders by bigoted persons with feudal minds.

In the historic judgment **Manoj Babli honour killing case,** the Session Court of Haryana had set a new record against the illegal fatwas issued by the Khaps and openly sent out the message that nobody is above the Constitution.

In **Trimukh Maroti Kirtan vs. State of Maharashtra** the Supreme Court observed honour killing have become commonplace in many parts of the country particularly in Haryana, Western U.P. and Rajasthan.

Conclusion: Now it is the time to liberate and emancipate women from the shackle of age old, outdated laws, traditions and custom which are of no use in present globalised and technology based society. Women not only have to aware about their rights but have to live with their rights on the lines of equality, dignity and non- exploitation of any form. Events like honour killings bring only dishonour of Indian democracy and have to eradicate from the roots, at any cost. It will be possible by joint effort of such section of a society. Need of the day is to make Indian society gender just society so that women can also leave with freedom to excel in accordance with their inherent talent. Only negative dialogues and thoughts for Khaps are not enough. The main problem is of gender discrimination, which is the outcome of the patriarchal ideology. The law alone could not make any change because Khap is not about one person, it is the tradition which is thousands of years back deeply embedded in the Indian people's mind. Concentrated efforts by polity, civil society, academicians and media required to put in order to Institutions of Khap. Only then the social revolution can offer and gender discrimination in any form can be removed from the society. Strict and stringent law must be elected to deal with honour killings. Nobody is above our legislature hence Khap have to follow our Constitution and there is proper monitoring over there dictum by law and order. The powers of the Khap Panchayat need to be curtailed by appropriate legislation.

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Tourism Attractions and Planning of Panhala Hill Station: A Geographical Analysis.

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Introduction :- Tourism growth is one of the greatest success stages of our times. It may be the top global industry by the early 21st Century. At present more the 500 billion U.S. Dollars world trade and 300 million persons engaged in the industry. It provides high income and employment multipliers the any other trade or industry. Tourism is one of the fastest growing industry in the world. In India, Maharashtra has the rich historical and cultural background. when the year 2011 is declared the Tourism year by Govt. of Maharashtra. Maharashtra is not the -bustle of industrial and agricultural activity or the frenzied pursuit of wealth and progress alone. It is very much a part of the everyday scene anywhere in the state, the signs of its great religions, cultural, historical and martial heritage. During the 17th century, Maharashtra had Maratha power, by whom hill tops, knolls, plateaus, hillocks in western ghats were used for defense purpose and 'on' many of them, forts were built on elevation by the Great Chh. Shivaji. Some of these forts like Raigarh, Pratapgarh, Vishalgarh, Panhalgarh, Shivneri have become tourist centers in Maharaslitra. The Panhalgarh fort is an important tourist destination

.

The Study Area:-

Panhalgarh, a Historical fort and hill station has adopted a new face, situated on $16° 48^1$ North latitude and $74°$ East longitude and having height ot 962 meters above mean sea level. It is a part of Vishalgarh Panhalgarh ranges of Sahyadris, geomorphologically known as 'Messa[1] shows intensive gully erosion and flanks with minor ranges to the north and south. Fort is made up of lateritic rock, having 7 kms circumference, with sparse forest, protected, a half, by steep scarp. Except rainy season climate of the destination is very pleasant averaging annual rainfall about 208 Cms and average temperature 2l°C in cool season and 29^{Q}C in hoteseason. Deforestation of hills resorts in western ghats in general and Panhala in particular is a serious problem. Analysis of the topographical maps of 1938 and 1973, a historical evidences and field traverse revealed that the plateau tops were once covered with dense evergreen forest with scattered settlements, but now much of the land is barren, deforested and comprising merely 18.72 percent forest cover. The rainfall data analysis shows drastic decrease of rainfall from 408 Cms to 100 Cms during the spam of five decades.

Objectives:-

Following are the specific objectives of the study.To assess the present tourist attractions of the Panhalgarh,To identity potential tourist spots on Panhalgarh and around.To study Pavangarh as a supporting potential tourist attraction. T o assess Masai plateau as the potential tourist place of the region. To suggest a few remedies for the tourism development and planning for development of tourism at panhala hill station.

Methodology:-

The data collection consists of two parts, viz The primary data and secondary data. The primary data was collected by visiting tourist attractions on Panalgarh, Pavangarh and Masai plateau. The secondary data was collected form libraries through various books, historical articles about Panhalgarh reports of the forest Department and Panhala Municipal Corporation. The collected information was sorted and out of twenty seven spots, nine are selected for the study. The detail survey was made of these selected spots to assess the reality. The discussion was made with the educated personalities of

Panhala residents. The study of Pavangarh and Masai plateau was made separately in the same way and these are assessed through tourism point of view. On the basis of overall assessment, certain suggestions are made for the planning and development of the destination.

Tourist Attractions:-

The selected nine tourist attractions include two historical buildings, three picnic spots and each one, garden, cave, statue and Darga.

Sajja Koti:-

Sajja Koti, at the eastern face of the fort, associated with Chh. Sambhaji,the son of Chh. Shivaji where he was imprisoned by the Aurangzeb's General Takrib Khan in 1699, which attracts tourists largely. This movement is under the stress of environment and undergoing many damages. This point satisfies tourists due to historical attachment and by giving magnificient view of Panhalgarh and nature's beauty around.

Baji PrabhU Point:-

Baji Prabhu point, towards north of the Sajja Koti at a few meters, is located from where nature's beauty can be experienced. At the time of Maratha Power, it was used as watch tower for the east and north directions, now converted into picnic spot. Baji Parbhu point aacl Sajja Koti are very close to each other and having vacant space in between, owned by Panhnlgarh Municipal Corporation. This vacant place can be utilized for having rest a while, to tourists and to provide minor eatables by constructing restaurants, tea-stalls, ice-cream stalls etc.

Tabukudhyan :-

It is a garden, consisting of variety of flowers, trees and having botanical importance, developed by the state forest Department of Maharashtra. Every tourist visits this place and takes rest. Big lawns are there but not properly maintained. Monkeys in the garden create trouble to the tourists. Monkeys in me garden snatched the food from tourists, need to be

safe from them. Towards north, a small, but beautiful picnic spot can be developed. Snake Museum is another attraction of the garden. But the snakes are put in dirty and congested places. A few varieties, such as Rat snake, Trinket snake. Cannon Racer, Sand bog, Water snake, Cobra etc.

Rajdindi :-

It is a pride of the people, a historically important route to the north of the ram por, from where the Chh. Shivaji, the King of Maratha Power, escaped to the Vishalgarh when Siddhi Johar had encircled the fort. Tourists on Panhala never forget to visit this spot. Tourists may, also enjoy the beautiful landscape of the northern side on a long distance.

Pusati Buruj:- It is a western tip of the fort, used as a watch tower, during the time of Maratha Power, now a picnic spot and referred as upcoming "Chaupati of Panhala". The tourists gather at this point in the evening and experience fresh, cool air which sooth their minds. But the place is lacking in basic needs such as drinking water, eatables, tea and shelter to stay their for some time.

Grainary Ambarkhana:-

The grainary is located at the centre of the fort, consisting of three buildings named as "Ganga', 'Yamuna' and 'Sarsvati having storage capicaty of 25000 Khandi's (one khandi equals to 20 quintals approximately). These buildings were also used for King's offices and many times for storage of explosives. Tourists visit this place out of curiosity but nothing is inside to see. It can be possible to convert this place more attractive by paintings on wall showing history of Panhala fort and the paintings of important places around like Pavankhind with battle keeping memory of Baji Prabhu Deshpande alive, Vishalgarh, Gagangarh etc. may strengthened the attraction of the Grainary.

Parashar Guha:-

Parashar Guha, an old cave, is located in the south central part of Panhalgarh, regarded as cave as Parashar rishi stayed here for Tapassya, carved lateritic rock,

consisting of rounded blocks with the place of residence of great poet Moropant and latter Siddheshwar Maharaj of Kolhapur.

Bajiprabhu:

The statue of Baji Prabhu Deshpande, a significant attraction to the tourists, installed near "Teen Darwoja"' (three doors). The history-belongs to this statue is to escape of Chh. Shivaji from Panhala to Vishalgarh through Pavankhind (previously known as Ghodkhind), where Baji Prabhu banned the army of Siddhi Johar with a few soldiers and sacrificed his life for the Chh. Shivaji. Tourists never forget to visil this statue.

Sadoba Darga:-

It is a main attraction of the Muslim people. It consists of three tombs, previously known as Peer Sadhaddin Khatwale. It is a monument of a great Muslim Saint Sadhoba, regarded as a holy place for Muslims. The importance lies in the fact that Darga is surrounded by the temples of Malialaxmi, Vitthal, Shrikrishna, Shiv, Shivaji and Sambhaji.

Potential Tourist Attractions:-

Massai Pathar (Plateau):-

Masai pathar, towards north-west, at equal height and joined by through to Panhala, can be a potential tourist place, as it experienced clear and cool weather from west. A land on plateau is vacant and supported by permanent source of water. Local level planning can be initiated to establish a big garden, infra structure and market area for the Panhalgarh region, involving landowners on Masai plateau, nearby villages and two co-operative sugar factories namely, 'Tatyasaheb Kore co-operative sugar factory', Warananagar and 'Shri Datta co-operative sugar factory" of Asurle-Porle in Kolhapur district. The Panhalgarh Municipal corporation may take lead in this regard. Pleasant weather, garden and market area of the region as Panhalgarh has limited area for expansion, will be the main potential attractions.

Pavangarh:-

Pavangarh, towards south-east part of Panhala fort, parabolic, covering one sq. KMS area and having steep slope on all sides except west. It had strategic importance to watch the activities of enemies, hence, having the watch towers in all sides can be converted into picnic spots without much expenditure. A museum can be erected showing the history of Kolhapur a second capital of Maratha Power insisting creativity of Maharani Tararani, be supported by Kolhapur Nagari, especially by the industrialist and even common people Kolhapur Municipal corporation can play major role in this activity. The creation of Museum may definitely strengthen the tourism in the region.

Conclusions :- Panhalgarh, except rainy season, is gifted by cool and pleasant weather throughout the year. It faces the problem of drinking water supply especially in summer season. The land on Panhalearh and around became barren because of deforestation. The tourist spots on the fort are completely neglected. The land between Sajja Koti and Baji Prabhu points is vacant. Tabak uydan lacks inadequate facilities. Snake park in Tabakudyan is unhygienic. No approach road to Tabakudyan from Baji Parbhu point is made. Pavangarh and Masai pathar are nearest tourist places. To improve the present situation in this centre.following recommendations are made. and Planning for development of tourism of panhala hill station.

1. Acute problem of water supply can be solved by improving scheme of water supply from Kasari river.
2. Afforestation schemes may be strengthened in the region by involving nearby villages and educational institutions.
3. Tourist spots on the fort may be carved of by Panhala Municipal Corporation.
4. Incentives to the residents may be given to open, restaurants, to provide estables to tourists in between Sajja Koti and Baji Parbhu point.

5. Facilities at the Tabakudyan may be improved and increased.
6. Snake park in Tabakudyan may be carved.
7. Museum on the Pavangarh be established by industries in the Kolhapur city.
8. Pavangarh - Panhalgarh (Sajja Koti) ski-lift may be constructed from support
9. of co-operative sugar factories in Kolhapur district or Maharashlra Tourism Development Corporation.
10. The present study further suggests the need of time that the old fort and architectures on the fort shall be repaired, supported and protected time to time by the concerned authorities. Similar constructed of Raigarh.
11. Finally the deep local level planning is needed for overall development of the destination in order to increase attractions of the tourists in greater quantity.

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An Empirical Study on the Impact of Social Media Marketing on Individual's Views and Perception

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Abstract:

Mobile phones, particularly smart phones, have become the primary mode of communication in recent years. The mobile market in India is one of the fastest growing, owing to an increase in the number of middle-income customers. Mobile marketing is becoming one of the most successful platforms for advertising, brand recognition, promotions, and reaching customers far wide. Mobile marketing has become a standard marketing tactic. Marketers can now identify and reach their mobile audience. According to the study, mobile users account for a sizable and growing portion of online activity. As a result of the growing interest in using social media marketing by a variety of companies, particularly mobile service providers, transformed social media into an effective tool for building relationships with customers and reach them whenever necessary. The effects of social media on customer perception towards mobile marketing and the resultant purchase behaviour were explored in this study. . The study was conducted through a structured questionnaire and the number of respondents were 100. The residents of Chennai took part in this survey. The major findings of the study are as follows: majority of the using social media for purchasing products are from age group 20-25, 22% of the respondents belong to 25-30 years, 4% of the respondents are from age group 30-35 years, 2% are from age category above 35 years prefer to purchase online.40% of the respondents have purchased products online on seeing advertisement through internet. 28% of the respondents feel online shopping easy and convenient. 40% of the respondents prefer both cash on delivery as well as online payment as a mode of payment.

Keywords: Mobile marketing, social media marketing, internet, application, promotions.

Introduction: Social media marketing activities have been identified as one of the most powerful marketing channels for reaching a larger audience and expanding company. The rise of social networking sites has altered how marketers communicate with their clients. This phenomena has an impact on customers since it influences their purchasing intentions. Because it impacts customers when they buy items and services, social media has become an essential communication tool for marketers. Customers rely on social media as a medium of communication, which impacts their purchase
.

Mobile Marketing Strategies: There are several choices to consider while developing your mobile marketing strategy. SMS marketing, social media marketing, location-based marketing, proximity marketing, and in-app marketing are some of the most essential mobile marketing tactics. This is how mobile advertising techniques operate

Sms Marketing: SMS marketing is text-message marketing. Text message marketing is another name for text marketing. This is a permission-based mobile marketing technique in which you deliver promotions, specials, coupons, notifications, and other information directly to the phones of potential consumers using text messages of 160 characters or less. SMS marketing is an effective mobile advertising approach because text messages have high deliverability, open, and engagement rates.

intentions and decision-making process. It boosts consumer trust in the purchase and minimises their uncertainty during the purchasing process. In this day and age, including social media marketing into marketing efforts is critical for business growth, reaching a larger audience, growing brand loyalty and recognition, engaging and connecting with consumers, creating brand reputation, and increasing sales and profits. Marketers and practitioners in the field of social media marketing face new difficulties and possibilities

According to statistics, consumers open and read around 98 percent of text messages; most people reply to an SMS message within 90 seconds, and the response rate for SMS marketing is 45 percent. Because text messages are so brief, many marketers add a link to extra information or a code that activates follow-up information. Avoiding overuse of SMS marketing is a smart technique, the approach works best for time-saving works.

Social Media|: Many smartphone users use their devices to browse social media. According to Pew Internet, Facebook and WhatsApp are extremely popular worldwide, with 62 percent and 47 percent of people using them, respectively. Because all of the major social media sites have many subscribers, using social media as one of your primary mobile marketing techniques makes sense. Through comments and

messages on social media, you may easily establish a personal relationship with your consumers. Customer references and recommendations may also help your firm stand

1. Facebook advertisements or boosted (promoted) posts are two choices.
2. Twitter sponsored tweets
3. Pinterest pins
4. LinkedIn advertising or promoted posts

This mobile marketing technique often allows you to construct an audience based on demographic information and define campaign goals, budgets, and durations.

Location-Based Marketing (Gps): Location-based marketing makes advantage of the GPS capability on smartphones to assist marketers provide promotions and relevant information depending on the location of consumers. Location-based marketing is also known as geo targeting or geolocation marketing. More marketers find that location-based promotions are more effective. Because it is more relevant to where mobile consumers are and what they are doing, this form of marketing generates greater engagement and a better reaction.

Proximity Marketing: Proximity marketing is another form of location-based marketing. It lets you use internet to choose out where customers are, and target them with appropriate promotions.

In-App Marketing: Smart marketers cannot afford to ignore the app industry. According to Visual Capitalist, the top five mobile applications include WhatsApp, Messenger, Facebook, and Instagram. However, there are hundreds of thousands of other applications, which is why in-app advertising has emerged as a critical mobile marketing technique. Types of in-app advertising include:

out. Though some businesses choose to rely on organic social media postings, it's becoming more usual to utilise social media advertising to ensure that you target the proper clients.

1. Display advertising, such as banners that display at the top or bottom of a mobile screen
2. Native advertising, which are advertisements that are structured to seem like the app in which they are found
3. Video commercials
4. Interstitial advertisements, which show between app operations.

Types Of Social Media Marketing In Recent Era:

1. Content creating.
2. Advertising/sponsorship.
3. Influencer marketing.
4. Social media management
5. Paid media.
6. Building your following.
7. Contributing to forums.
8. Reviews.

Research Objectives:

1. To find out and address the impact of social media marketing activities in the context of Chennai based consumers.
2. To state the impact of social media marketing on purchase intention of customer.
3. To know the impact of value effect on the relationship between social media marketing and customers perception.
4. To determine the impact of marketing strategies on customers buying intention

Research Methodology: The data for this study was collected from both primary source & secondary source. Primary data was collected from a questionnaire form. The sample for the study is limited to 100. Residents of Chennai area alone took part in the survey.

Data Analysis And Interpretation:
Social Media Users Gender

Gender	frequency	percentage
Male	24	24
Female	70	70
Prefer not to say	6	6
Total	100	100
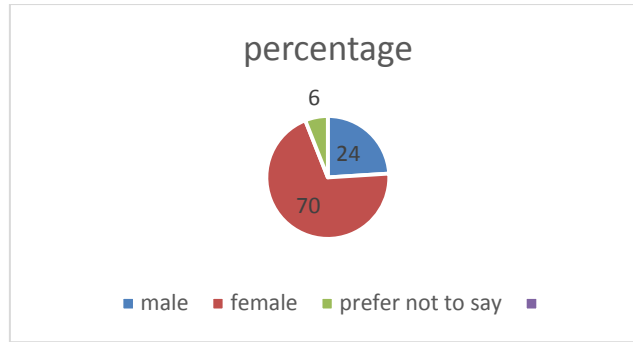
Interpretation:

Table 1.1 and figure reveals 70% of the respondents are female. 24% of the respondents are male. Where 6% prefer not to reveal their gender. The majority of the respondents who engage in social media are female.

AGE GROUP :

AGE	NO. OF RESPONDANTS	Percentage
20-25	82	82
25-30	8	8
30-35	6	6
35-40	4	4
TOTAL	100	100
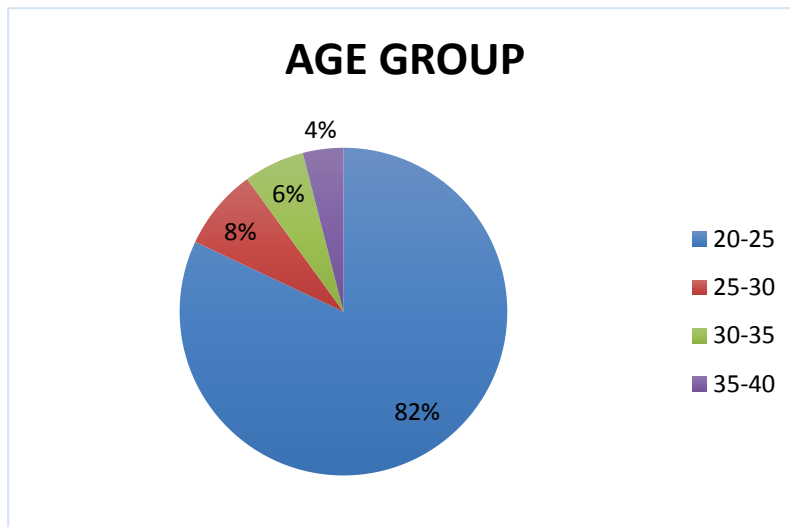
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SITES USED ON SOCIAL BY EACH INDIVIDUAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE METHOD	RANKING
1 ACCOUNT	356	4
2 ACCOUNT	376	3
3 ACCOUNT	412	2
More than 3 account	488	1

Interpretation:
TABLE 2.1 and figure reveals that respondents belonging to age 20-25 use social media for purchasing products more. 6% of the respondents belong to the age group of 30-35 years, 4% of the respondents are from age group 35-40 years, and 8% are above 20-25 years of age category. This clearly proves that people who are in the age group of 20-25 years prefer to purchase products online

1. **Social Media Account:**
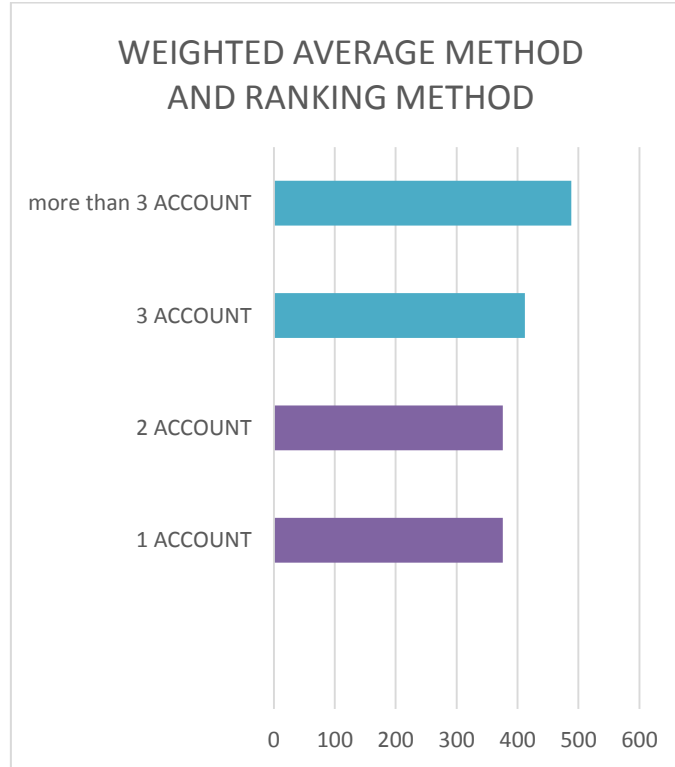
Interpretation:
TABLE 3.1 and figure reveals that majority of respondents use more than 3 social media accounts. Whereas very few respondents have
.
single account. There is no on who is not using even an account. This clearly shows there is a huge chance of marketing by brands through social media

2. **Frequently Used Social Sites:**

	PERCENTAGE	RATIO
TWITTER	28	100
INSTAGRAM	76	100
WHATSAPP	64	100
FACEBOOK	20	100
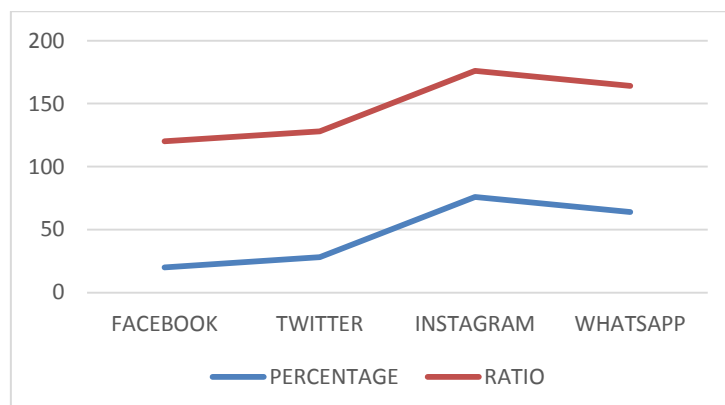
Interpretation:
TABLE 4.1 figure reveals that respondents majority of respondents use more than Instagram as a social media tool. WhatsApp second most used social media application. Twitter is third, followed by Facebook.

3. Important Factors For A Business Using Social Media Marketing:

factors	frequency	percentage
consistency of posts	28	28
Customer engagement	24	24
Online promotions	22	22
Type of content posted	14	14
Timing of posts	12	12
TOTAL	100	100
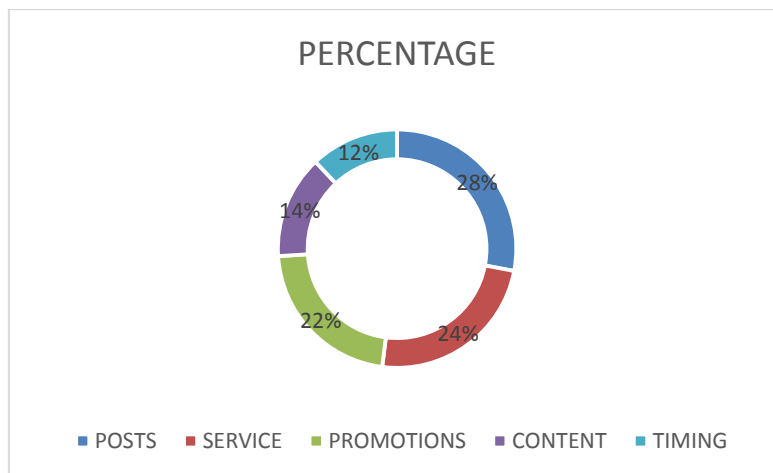
Interpretation:

Table 5.1 figure reveal's 28% of respondents believe consistency of posts is an important factors for a business using social media marketing. While 24 % believe customer engagement. Over 22% of respondents believe online promotions help out business using social media. 14% believe type of content posted attracts customers. Finally only 12% believe in timing of posts promotes business online.

4. Posting Online About Products:

posted about products or services	Percentage
Yes	48
no	52
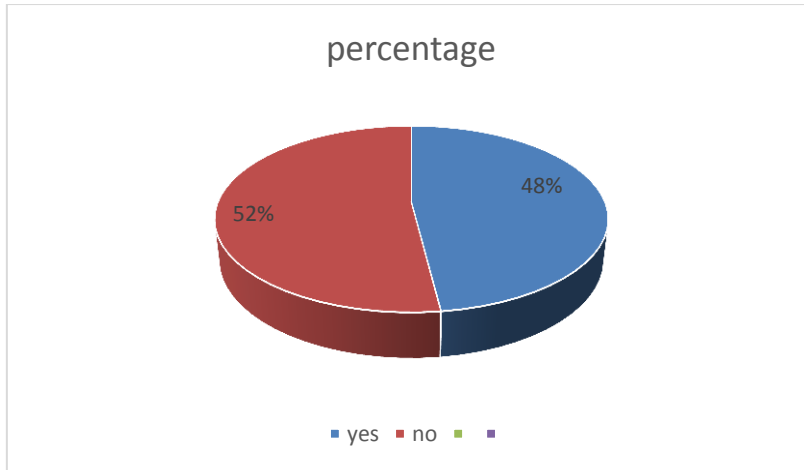
Interpretation:

Table 6.1 shows percentage of respondents post online about a business offer/ services provided. Over 52% of respondents do not post about it particularly. Where over 48% of respondents posts about the promotional offers on social media.

5. Reviewing About A Product Dislike:

product review	Frequency
Everyday	14
Often	16
Rarely	32
Never	38
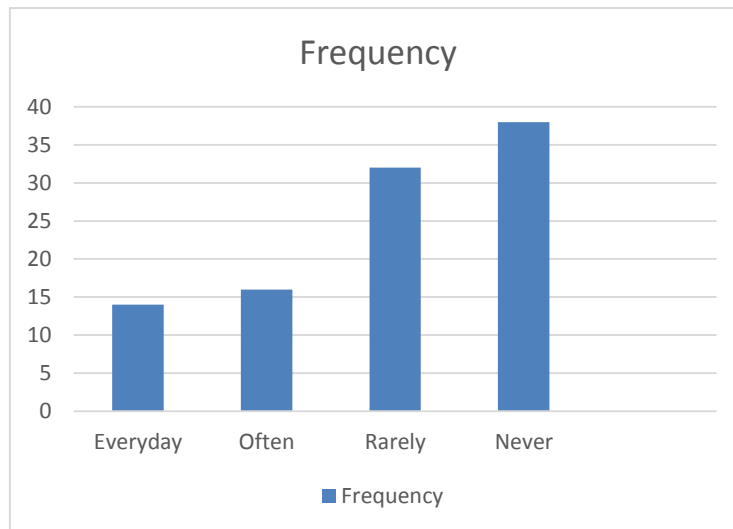
INTERPRETATION:

Table 7.1 reveals that 38% of respondents never post any review over product or services. Whereas 32% rarely posts on social media. Over 19% respondents often post over the same. Remaining 14% post a review over every day.

6. Following Business On Social Media:

	Percentage
Yes	60
no	40
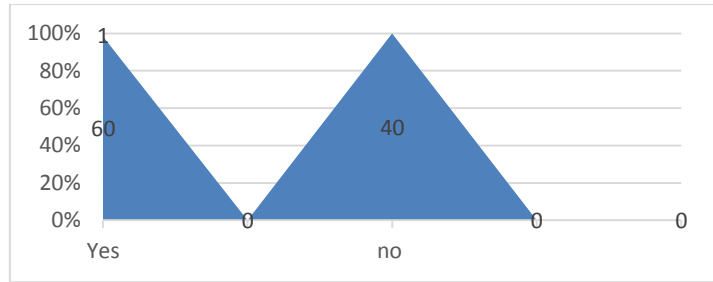
Interpretation:

Table 8.1 reveals that more than 60% of the respondents follow a business on social media. Whereas 40% of the respondents do not follow any business on social media.

7. Advantage Of Online Sale

	Percentage
Yes	52
no	48
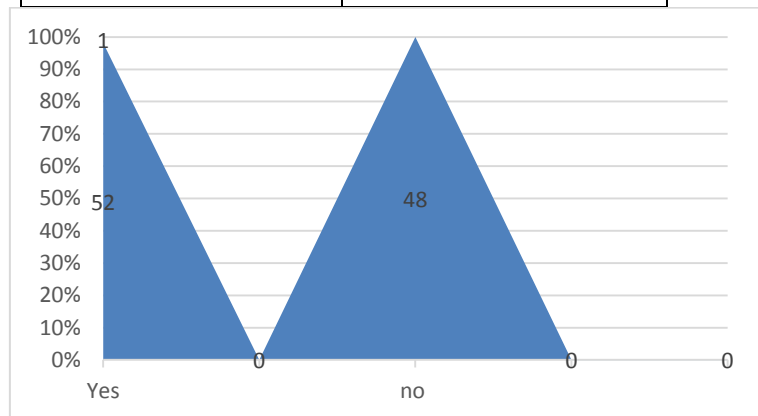
Interpretation:

Table 9.1 reveals that more than 52% of respondents the do make use of online promotional sales. Whereas 48% of the do not make use of through social media.

8. UP TO DATE WITH SALES AND PROMOTIONS BY USING SOCIAL MEDIA

	Percentage
yes	54
no	46
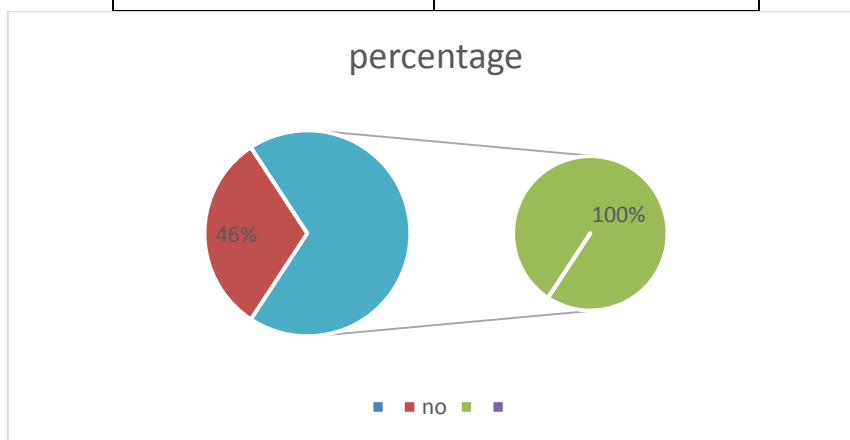
Interpretation:

Table 10.1 reveals that more than 54% of respondents do up to date with sales and promotions by using social media, Whereas 46% of the do not make use of up to date with sales

and promotions By Means Of Using Social Media.

Findings:

- The majority of respondents (70%) are female who purchase due to social media impact.
- 82% of respondents are from age category 20-25.

Conclusion:

The objective of the study was to have a check on impact of social media marketing on individuals in Chennai. The results showed that most respondents are interested online and are influenced by means of social media marketing. Social media is a tool to help business connect and communicate with customers directly. Helping people to share information regarding products and review them easily to each other.

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- Majority of 52% of respondents are using more than 3 social media accounts.
- Over 76% use Instagram on majority basis.
- Over 38% of respondents never review about a product on social media.
- The majority of respondents (60%) follow business on social media.

Social media helps business to promote sales to the business. Social media marketing is primarily internet based, and have doesn't have a large impact over non- internet users. Social media marketing is a way of promoting business by the way of interacting with customers through channels of social media such twitter, Pinterest, hike, we chat & many other apps. Social media overall have a large impact on individuals perception to purchase things online.

Awareness about the Consequences of Declining Females among the Residents of Jalgaon District (MS)

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Abstract :
　　　　The present paper investigates the awareness about factors leading to declining sex ratio in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. The survey method is used for the study. About 900 respondents are interviewed from 30 villages from the district. Systematic random sampling method is used while selecting the respondents. From the present study, it is found that most of the respondents are aware of the consequences of declining sex ratio in society. It is also interesting that a majority of respondent have reported the fear of non-availability bride in future due to declining sex ratio in the study region. The study reveals that the community is aware that dowry system is the major cause for declining sex ratio and they have opinion that only awareness about the evil of accepting dowry will help for curbing this problem along with strict implementation of laws.
Keywords : Awareness, sex ratio, dowry, Jalgaon district

Introduction:

　　　　The sex ratio is defined as the ratio of the number of males to number of females in a population set. It is internationally expressed per 100 females but in India, it is expressed as per 1000 males. According to the World Health Organization, biologically normal child sex ratio ranges from 102 to 106 male per 100 females. Converting it to Indian terms would be 943-980 females per every 1000 males. In Maharashtra, the child sex ratio in the year 1991 was 946 girls for every 1000 boys and in 2001, it declined up to 913 girls per 1000 boys. But in 2011 Census, this decline is very sharp and it has become the matter of greater concerned because now this ratio is as low as 894 girls per thousand boys. mIt is important to understand why and how the child sex ratio has declined. Other things being equal, the child sex ratio, like the sex ratio at birth, does not undergo drastic changes over short periods of time. Women have experienced in the past, and continue to experience, higher

mortality than men from late infancy to almost the end of their reproductive period. The existence of dowry system is one of the major causes for declining sex ratio. The bride's parents have to pay a huge amount to bridegroom as gift in wedding ceremony. Though there are anti-dowry laws existed in our country but the dowry system is not uprooted completely due to deep rooted customs and traditions in the society. This paper tries to analyse the responses of people about the consequences of declining females in Jalgaon district and the suggestive measure for curbing the evil of dowry.

Objective:

　　　　The objective of the present research paper is to analyse the awareness about the declining females in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. It also tries to know the measures for curbing dowry system.

Research Methodology:

　　　　The researcher undertook a study to ascertain the awareness about the existence of dowry system and dowry harassment in the study region. The field work was conducted throughout the district. The primary data for the study was collected through multi-stage stratified random sampling method. Two villages from each tehsils (15 x 2 = 30 villages) were selected by considering various geographical factors such as physiography, rainfall, net sown area, density of population and sex ratio. Urban respondent were considered from Amalner town. The perceptions of different stakeholders – women (15-45 years), men and mothers-in-law/elderly women, were ascertained. 10 women (15-45 years), 10 men and 10 mothers-in-law were communicated from each village. Therefore, from 30 villages 30 respondents were communicated which arrived at total 900 respondents. The data was substantiated with an analysis of policy instruments, programmes, legal provisions, enforcement machinery, media inputs, etc. on the issue, using secondary source data. Care was taken to maintain confidentiality at all costs.

The Study Region :　　　　The district under study is flanked by the Satpura ranges to the north and Ajanta hills to the south and the central part of the district is covered by well known Tapi river basin which flows towards the west. The region

experiences slightly different climate than by rest of the state of Maharashtra, since it is located away from the coast but at much lower altitude that the rest of the plateau of Maharashtra. The location away from the coast has resulted in high range of mean daily temperature which is slightly than 15^0C. Low titude has resulted in abnormally high maximum summer temperature which is normally above 40^0 C.
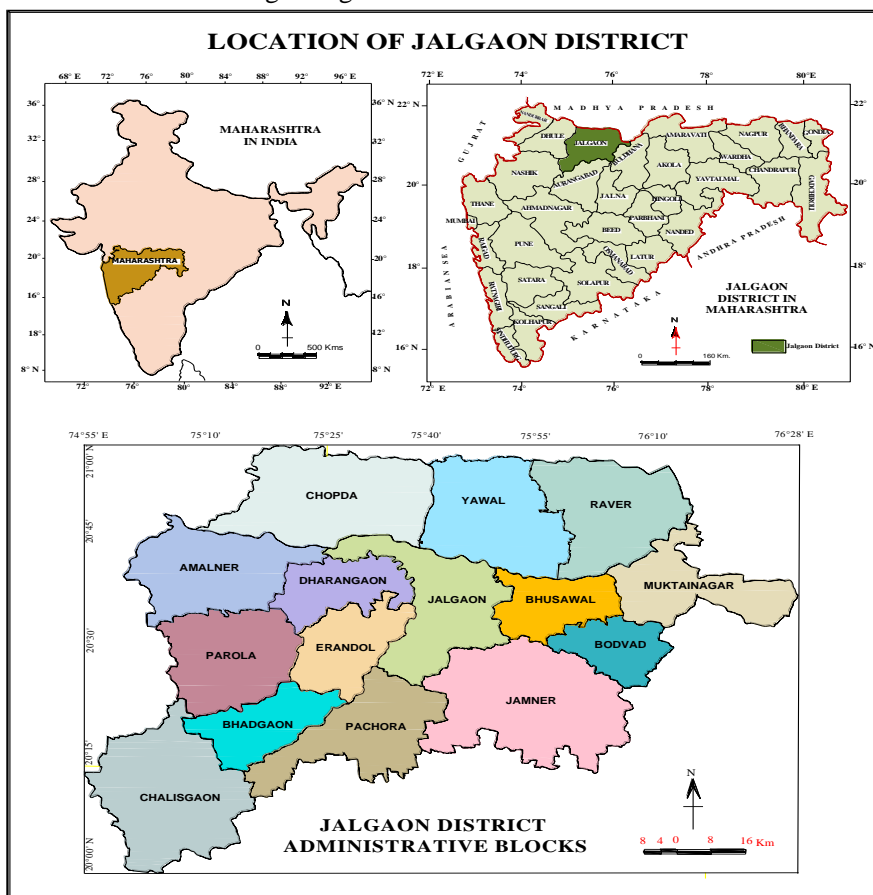
Map No.1

The district is bounded by the state of Madhya Pradesh to the north. The rivers Anner and Panjhara form a boundary in the west between the region and the Dhule district. In the east, the district under study is bordered by Buldhana district. To the south, Satmala, Ajantha and Chandor hills form a natural boundary between the study region and the districts of Nasik and Aurangabad. The Jalgaon district which is one of the 34 districts of Maharashtra lies between 20^0 N and 21^0 N latitudes and 74^0 55 E and 76^0 28' E longitudes. The total area of the district is 11765.0 sq. Km. According to 2011 Census, the total population of the region was 42, 29, 917.

Profile of the Respondents

Age-wise Distribution of Respondents

The age-wise distribution of respondents is depicted in table No. 01. Most of the women were in the 20-35 year age group and men in the 25-35 year age group. The majority of mothers-in-law were in the 55 years and above category.

Table No. 01 : Age-Wise Distribution of Respondents

Age-groups	Respondents			Total n=900 No. (%)
	Men n=300 No. (%)	Women n=300 No. (%)	Mothers in-Law n=300 No. (%)	
15-19 years	--	04 (1.33)	--	04 (0.44)

20-24 years	25 (8.33)	71 (23.67)	--	96 (10.67)
25-29 years	98 (32.67)	85 (28.33)	--	183 (20.33)
30-34 years	84 (28.00)	59 (19.67)	--	143 (15.89)
35-39 years	36 (12.00)	48 (16.00)	02 (0.67)	86 (9.56)
40-49 years	22 (7.33)	16 (5.33)	28 (9.33)	66 (7.33)
50-54 years	18 (6.00)	12 (4.00)	45 (15.00)	75 (8.33)
55-59 years	13 (4.33)	05 (1.67)	57 (19.00)	75 (8.33)
60 years and more	04 (1.33)	--	168 (56.00)	172 (19.11)

Source : Data collected during field work.

Educational Status of Respondents

Educational status of male respondents suggests that 35 % males, who were age old, have been reported as illiterates. The proportions of male respondents completed schooling up to primary, middle, SSC and HSC schooling were 12.67 %, 18.00 %, 17.33 % and 20.67 % respectively. About 16 % male respondents were graduates while proportion of postgraduates was only 4 %. It was heartening to note that the educational status of women of the present generation was better than that of their mothers-in law, where 48 per cent were illiterate and the %age of mothers-in-law who had passed schooling up to the primary, middle, SSC, and HSC were 17.33 %, 15.33 %, 11.33 %, and 5 % respectively. The distribution of illiterates, those who had passed the primary level, middle level, SSC, HSC of schooling, and who were graduates and postgraduates among the women was 18.00 %, 14.67 %, 22.33 %, 18.00 %, 20.67 %, 15.37 %, and 4 %, respectively.

Table No. 02 : Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status

Educational Status	Respondents			Total n=900 No. (%)
	Men n=300 No. (%)	**Women** n=300 No. (%)	**Mothers in-Law** n=300 No. (%)	
Illiterates	35 (11.67)	54 (18.00)	145 (48.33)	234 (26.00)
Primary School	38 (12.67)	44 (14.67)	52 (17.33)	134 (14.89)
Middle School	54 (18.00)	67 (22.33)	46 (15.33)	167 (18.56)
S. S. C.	52 (17.33)	54 (18.00)	34 (11.33)	140 (15.56)
H. S. C.	62 (20.67)	62 (20.67)	15 (5.00)	139 (15.44)
Graduate	47 (15.67)	16 (15.37)	08 (2.67)	71 (7.89)
Postgraduate	12 (4.00)	03 (4.00)	--	15 (1.67)

Source : Data collected during field work.

Occupational Status of Respondents *:*

Majority of men are farmers followed by agricultural labourers. About 14 % men are engaged in various services. About one-third women are agricultural labourers and 37 % are unemployed (housewives). Majority of mothers-in-laws are unemployed followed by agricultural labourers. It is surprising to note that the %age of unemployed women and mothers-in-law were greater than men.

Table No. 03 : Distribution of Respondents by Occupational Status

Occupational Status	Respondents			Total n=900 No. (%)
	Men n=300 No. (%)	**Women** n=300 No. (%)	**Mothers in-Law** n=300 No. (%)	
Farmers	119 (39.67)	11 (3.67)	05 (1.67)	135 (15.00)
Agricultural labourers	88 (29.33)	107 (35.67)	57 (19.00)	252 (28.00)
Casual workers	23 (7.67)	45 (15.00)	13 (4.33)	81 (9.00)
Service	41 (13.67)	16 (5.33)	11 (3.67)	68 (7.56)
Business / Self employment	25 (8.33)	10 (3.33)	06 (2.00)	41 (4.56)

| Unemployed | 04 (1.33) | 111 (37.00) | 208 (69.33) | 323 (35.89) |

Source : Data collected during field work.

Results And Discussion :

'Due to declining sex ratio, apparently it does seem that increasing paucity of female in the country's population will change the matrimonial scenario wherein girls will enjoy greater say in the selection of spouse as they may be more sought after. Many males may have to remain unmarried. It might help raising the status of females in the Indian society but knowing the Indian social set up it seems possible that girls as long as they are married, the essentials of the Indian social system may prevail whereby married women especially in the rural society do not have any say in the decision making process. There are also apprehensions that increasing paucity of females may force the revival of polyandry in certain segments of Indian society which are more permissible sections. It may lead to an increase in the HIV cases.' (Chandana, 2011)

Most of the respondents with 95.56 percent perceived non-availability of brides as the major repercussion of missing girls followed by lack of workforce 65.00 percent and increase in rate of crime against women 43.22 percent. A negligible proportion i.e. only 9.89 percent respondent perceived polyandry as a repercussion of missing girls. However, there is a striking difference in the perception of men and women. The problem of non-availability of bride is reported more prominently by men than that of the women in the study region, while more women perceived that declining sex ratio will lead to lack of female workforce, especially in various agricultural activities. The problem of non-availability of bride is very serious in some communities in the study region. They have to pay a certain amount of money to some economically backward communities for brides. The percentage of women who foresee increased crimes against women, especially sexual violence, was higher among the women and mothers-in-law than that of the men. Polyandry was perceived stronger by the men than women and mothers-in-law.

Table No. 04 : Awareness about Consequences of Declining Sex Ratio

Reasons for Son Preference	Respondents			Total n=900 No. (%)
	Men n=300 No. (%)	Women n=300 No. (%)	Mothers in-Law n=300 No. (%)	
Non-availability of brides	294 (98.00)	291 (97.00)	284 (94.67)	869 (95.56)
Lack of female workforce	184 (61.33)	201 (67.00)	200 (66.67)	585 (65.00)
Increased rate of crimes against women	124 (41.33)	136 (45.33)	129 (43.00)	389 (43.22)
Polyandry	51 (17.00)	12 (4.00)	26 (8.67)	89 (9.89)

Source : Data collected during field work.

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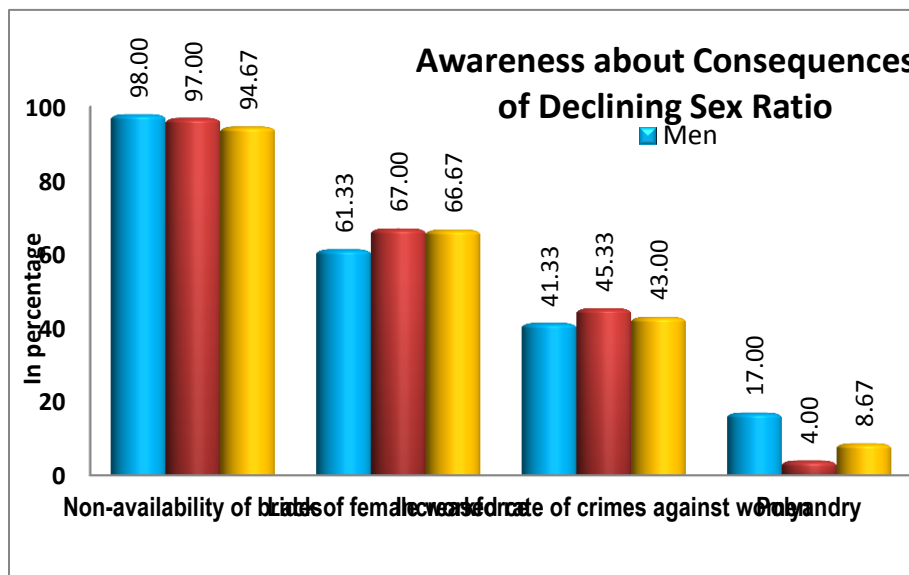
Fig. No. 02

Suggestive Measures for Curbing the Problem Of Dowry:

The table No. 05 shows the suggestive measures for curbing the problem of dowry as reported by the respondents in the study region. The various suggestive measures as reported by the respondents include strict implementation of laws; removal of poverty; improving the status of literacy; creating awareness about the evils of accepting dowry; and improving the value of the girl child. The responses like Creating awareness about the evil of accepting dowry, removal of illiteracy and improving the value of the girl child were expressed more strongly, i.e. 93.0 percent, 75.0 percent and 75.11 percent respectively implying that society is desirous of a long-term solution to the problem. But it is also important to note that about 36 percent people think that the strict implementation of laws may not be a solution for curbing the problem of dowry. (Fig. No. 03)

Table No. 05 : Suggestive Measures for Curbing the Problem of Dowry

Suggestive Measures	Respondents			Total n=900 No. (%)
	Men n=300 No. (%)	Women n=300 No. (%)	Mothers in-Law n=300 No. (%)	
Strict implementation of laws	204 (68.00)	189 (63.00)	181 (60.33)	574 (63.78)
Removal of poverty	211 (70.33)	231 (77.00)	233 (77.67)	675 (75.00)
Removal of illiteracy	222 (74.00)	235 (78.33)	219 (73.00)	676 (75.11)
Creating awareness about the evil of accepting dowry	278 (92.67)	288 (96.00)	271 (90.33)	837 (93.00)
Improving the value of the girl child	235 (78.33)	215 (71.67)	209 (69.67)	659 (73.22)

Source: Data collected during field work.

Fig. No. 03

Conclusion :

From the present study, it is found that most of the respondents are aware of the consequences of declining sex ratio in society. It is a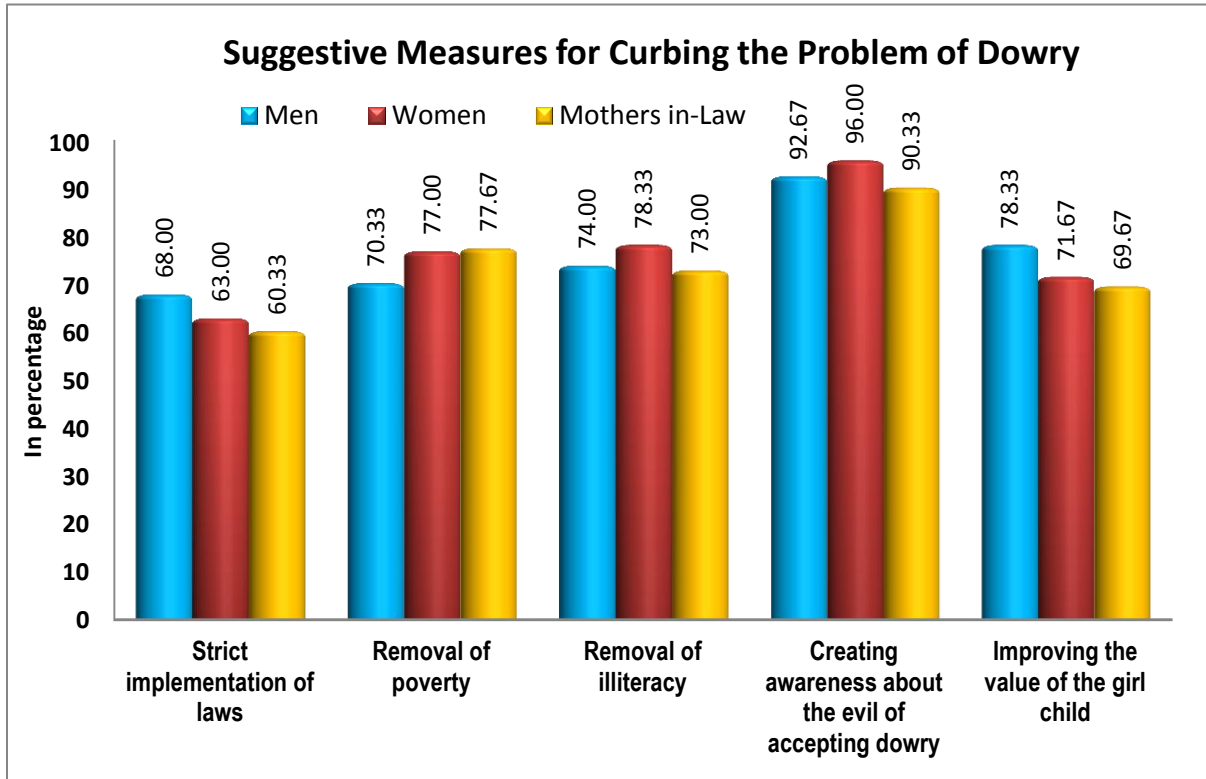lso interesting that a majority of respondent have reported the fear of non-availability bride in future due to declining sex ratio in the study region which the fear of lack of female workforce will be also an economic consequence due to declining females. Some respondents have opinion that declining sex ratio will result in increased rate of crimes against women. The study reveals that the community is aware that dowry system is the major cause for declining sex ratio and they have opinion that only awareness about the evil f accepting dowry will help for curbing this problem along with strict implementation of laws. The removal of poverty and illiteracy will also help in curbing dowry system and therefore increase in sex ratio in the study region.

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An Analysis of Employment Generation through MSMEs and Its Integration with Sustainable Development (SD) Goals

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Abstract: The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been playing a pivotal role in order to contribute extension of entrepreneurial endeavours through business innovations and promote GDP of the country. MSMEs are contributing a significant role to make employment opportunities of the various sectors of the society associated with 8th goal of sustainable Development (SD) focusing economic health of the country. In this backdrop, the present paper has attempted to focus on an analysis of employment generation though MSMEs and its integration with sustainable development (SD) goals. The study has been conducted on the secondary data available from annual reports of Government and analysed following various tabulator forms and figures. The study represents that MSMEs generate a substantial portion of employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas

Key Words: Entrepreneurial, Innovations, Economic Growth, GDP, Sustainable Development, Employment Generation

Introduction:

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) development Act, 2006 is an act to provide for facilitating the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of Micro, Small and medium enterprises and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Export-Import Bank of India (2012) focused and reported the current situation of MSMES and facilities provided for them in India along with some selected countries of Europe, Asia, Latin America. It describes the evolution of Indian MSME policies over time. During 1948-1990 the objective was to enhance employment opportunities and equitable distribution of national income, during 1991-1990 it was to create MSME more competitive in the face of liberalization and 1999 onwards the objective has been undertaken for promotion of the sector by focusing challenges confronted by the Indian MSMEs and the approaches for their development taking into consideration of past experiences of India and other countries such as China, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand , Mexico, Philippines etc. External and internal factors impeding the growth of Small and Medium Enterprises in Thailand which generalized results applicable to most of the South Asian Countries generating low cost, low value added and labour intensive products taking into consideration of lack of access to finance, competition, barriers to trade, management competence, lack of skilled labour, low investment in R&D and new technology as main factors hampering growth of Small and medium enterprise(Grimsholm & Poblate, 2010).Slow down in the overall growth of MSMEs in recent years, especially post 2009 focusing on the significance of MSMESs ,

changing trends in employment growth in this sector and concerns regarding establishing enterprise and running it successfully. Support systems play an important role for encouraging starts ups, carrying out and extending business and ease of closure and exit. The study suggested changes in labour laws and gives product specific recommendations ((Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 2013). Since 55% of the total enterprises operate in the rural areas they promote inclusive growth and regional equity. They play a pivotal role in employment creation and contribute an important portion to the GDP, industrial production and export of the country. It is highlighted that the challenges faced by the sector and its need for structural support (Abdul Naser.V, 2013). Micro& Small Enterprises Cluster Development programme(MSE-CD) scheme aims at supporting sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills and quality , market access and access to capital(MSME, GOI, 2015). In general parlance,SMEs are facing low competitiveness in terms of knowledge, innovation, prudent investment, business operation and good management which are conceived as important factors needed to promote the quality level(OSME, 2007 a). In this backdrop, present paper has undertaken to focus on an analysis of employment generation through MSMEs and its integration with sustainable development (SD) goals.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To find out the distribution of employment opportunities through MSMEs and its integration with sustainable development (SD) goals.

2. To make a comparative analysis regarding distribution of employment creation according to gender(Male/ Female) , location(Rural/Urban) and social groups(SC, OBC and ST)

Methodology:

The study has been conducted on the basis of secondary data available from various official sources of Indian Government, other sources, Research Peer-review Journals, Annual Reports of Government. The data have been analysed on the basis of tabular forms and figures and findings have been deduced following the tabular results

Results and Discussion:

Table-1: Following are major different sectors of village industries which plays a pivotal role for substantial opportunities of employment generation.

Sl. No	Classification	Industries
1.	Agro-Based and Food Processing Industry (ABFPI)	Village Oil Industry, (ii) Aromatic Oil, (iii) Honey & Beekeeping, (iii) Palm Gur and other Palm products, (iv) Fruit & Vegetable Processing Industry, (v) Pulses & Cereals processing Industry, (vi) Spices & Condiments Processing Industry, (vii) Gur & Khandsari Industry,(viii) collection of Minor Forest Produce, (ix) Bamboo, Cane & Reed Industry, (x) Organic Dyeing Industry and (xi) Medicinal Plant Collection & Processing Industry
2.	Mineral Based Industry(MBI)	Hand Made Pottery, (ii) Glazed & Ceramic Pottery , (ii) Pottery as Home Decor, Pottery for Food Industry, (iii) Stone Cutting & Polishing Industry, (iv) Ceramic Tiles Industry, (v) Grantile Cutting, Polishing Stone, Stone Carvings, Sculptures, etc. , vi) Brass Metal and other Metal crafts Industry.
3.	Wellness & Cosmetics Industry(WCI)	Wellness & Cosmetic including Soap & Oil Industry, (ii) Aromatic Oils & Fragrances Industry, (iii) Cosmetic and Beauty Products Industry, Hair Oil and Shampoos, Toiletries Industry, (iv) Bathing Soap Industry , (v) Agarbatti Industry etc.
4	Hand Made Paper , Leather and Plastic Industry(HMPLPI)	Hand Paper and Paper Products Industry, (ii) Paper Conservation Industry, (iii) Leather Industry, (iv) Plastic Industry, (v) Natural Fibre other than coir Industry
5.	Rural Engineering and New Technology Industry(RENTI)	Bio-Gas, Non-Conventional Energy, Bio-Manure, Vermi-Compost Industry, (ii) Carpentry & Blackmithy Industry, (iii) Agricultural Implements & Tools Industry, (iv) Electric & Electronic Products Industry, (v) Dry Dairy, Household Metal Utensils & Articles Manufacturing Industry
6.	Service Industry	Small Business, (ii) Maintenance and Servicing of Electrical and Electronic Goods, (iii) Farm Aggregators(Pre-& Post Farming)

Source: Annual Report, 2020-21, GOI

Table-2: Following are definition of MSME according to Ministry of MSME

Classification	Investment Ceiling for Plant, Machinery or Equipments*@	
	Manufacturing Enterprises	Service Enterprises
Micro	Upto Rs. 25 lakh($50 thousand)	Upto Rs. 10 lahk($20 thousand)
Small	Above Rs. 25 lakh($50 thousand) and upto Rs 5 crore($1 million)	Above Rs.10 lakh($20 thousand) & upto Rs. 2 crore($0.40 million)
Medium	Above Rs. 5 Crore($1million) & upto Rs.10 Crore($2 million)	Above Rs. 2 Crore($0.40 million) & upto Rs. 10 crore ($2 million)

Source: Centre for Civil Society: www.ccs.in

An Overview of the Sustainable Development Goal Report (2021) by United Nations which is associated with the creation of employment opportunities:

8th SD goal and its features: Promote sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all- (i) Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries, (ii)achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high–value added and labour –intensive sectors, (iii) promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of

micro, small and medium-sized enterprise, including through access to financial services, (iv) improve progressively through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead, (v) By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities and equal pay for work of equal value, (vi)By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training, (vii) take immediate ad effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers and by 2025 end labour in all its forms, (viii) protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants and those in precarious employment, (ix) by 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products, (x) strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all, (xi) increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the enhanced integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and (xii) By 2020, development and opertaionalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Table-3: Estimated Number of MSMEs (Activity Wise)

Activity Category	Estimated Number of Enterprises(in Lakh)			Share (%)
	Rural	Urban	Total	Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Manufacturing	114.14	82.50	196.65	31
Electricity*	0.03	0.01	0.03	0
Trade	108.71	121.64	230.35	36
Other Services	102.00	104.85	206.85	33
All	324.88	309.00	633.88	100

*Non-captive electricity generation and transmission

Source: Annual Report, 2020-21, GOI

Table-3 reveals activity-wise estimated number of MSMEs taking into account of (i) Manufacturing, (ii) electricity, (iii) Trade and (iv) Other services. According to activity category Trade activity contributes highest share (36%) followed by others services (33 %), and manufacturing (31%). Estimated number of enterprises (in lakh) w.r.t manufacturing shows higher (114.14 lakh) in rural areas as compared to that of urban areas (82.50 lakh) whereas Trade activity in Urabn (121.64 lakh) measures higher as compared to that of Rural (108.71 lakh). Other services in urban areas estimate higher in urban areas (104.85 lakh) than rural (102.00 lakh).

Table-4: Distribution of Enterprises (Rural and Urban area Wise)   (Numbers in lakh)

Sector	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Share (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural	324.09	0.78	0.01	324.88	51
Urban	306.43	2.53	0.04	309.00	49
All	630.52	3.31	0.05	633.88	100

Source: Annual Report, 2020-21, GOI

Table-4 delineates distribution of enterprises w.r.t micro, small and medium according to rural and urban areas. It is found that MSMEs contribute higher share (51 %) with total no. of enterprise (324.88 lakh) and micro enterprises (324.09 lakh) in rural areas as compared to that of urban (49 %) with total no. of enterprises (309.00 lakh) and micro enterprises (306.43 lakh).Small (2.53 lakh)) and medium (0.04) enterprises estimate higher in urban areas as compared to that of 0.78 lakh in small and 0.01in medium enterprises in urban areas.

Table-5: percentage Distribution of Enterprises in Rural and Urban areas (Male/Female Ownership).

Sector	Male	Female	All
Rural	77.76	22.24	100
Urban	81.58	18.42	100
All	79.63	20.37	100

Source: Annual Report, 2020-21, GOI

Table-5 exhibits percentage of distribution of enterprises in rural and urban areas according to male and female ownership. It is found that percentage of distribution of enterprises own by male in both rural (77.76 %) and urban (81.58 %) areas estimated higher as compared to enterprises owned by female as rural (22.24 %) and urban (18.42 %). % of distribution of enterprises owned by male (81.58 %) in urban exceeds than that of rural male (77.76 %) but that of enterprises owned by female (22.24 %) in rural exceeds than female (18.42 %) in urban areas.

Table-6: percentage distribution of Enterprises owned by Male/Female Enterprises (Category Wise)

Category	Male	Female	All
Micro	79.56	20.44	100
Small	94.74	5.26	100
Medium	97.33	2.67	100
All	79.63	20.37	100.

*Non-captive electricity generation and transmission

Source: Annual Report, 2020-21, GOI

Table-6 brings out percentage of distribution of enterprises owned by male/female enterprises according to category wise enterprises i.e Micro, Small and Medium category and indicates % of distribution of enterprises owned by male in category wise i.e. Micro (79.56 %), Small (94.74 %) and Medium (97.33 %) higher as compared to that of enterprises owned by female in the case of Micro (20.44 %), Small (5.26 %) and Medium (2.67 %).

Table-7: percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Social group of owner in rual and urban Areas

Sector	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Not Known	All
Rural	15.37	6.70	51.59	25.62	0.72	100.00
Urban	9.45	1.43	47.80	40.46	0.86	100.00
All	12.45	4.10	49.72	32.95	0.79	100.00

Source: Annual Report, 2020-21, GOI

Table-7 exhibits % of distribution of enterprises by social group of owner in rural and urban areas and estimates higher % of distribution of enterprises by social groups as SC(15.37 %), ST(6.70 %) and OBC(51.59 %) as compared to that of urban areas as SC(9.45 %) , ST(1.43 %) and OBC(47.80 %) but in case of others urban shows higher(40.46 %) than rural(25.62 %).

Table-8: percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Social Category Wise

Sector	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Not Know	
Micro	12.48	4.11	49.83	32.79	0.79	100
Small	5.40	1.65	29.64	62.82	0.39	100
Medium	0.00	1.09	23.85	70.80	4.27	100
All	12.45	4.10	49.72	32.95	0.79	100

Source: Annual Report, 2020-21, GOI

Table-8 reveals the % distribution of enterprises by social category wise and Micro enterprises measure higher % distribution for SC(12.48 %) , ST(4.11 %) and OBC(49.83 %) respectively , followed by Small enterrises for SC(5.40 %), ST(1.65 %) and OBC(29.64 %) respectively and Medium enterrises as SC(0.00 %) , ST(1.09 %) and OBC(23.85 %) respectively. % of distribution of enterprises by social category show higher for OBC as compared to that of SC and ST.

Table-9: Estimated Employment in the MSME Sector (Activity Wise)

Broad Activity Category	Emloyment (in Lakh)			Share
	Rural	Urban	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Manufacturing	186.56	173.86	360.41	32
Electricity*	0.06	0.02	0.07	0
Trade	160.64	226.54	387.18	35
Other Services	150.53	211.69	362.22	33
All	497.78	612.10	1109.89	100

Source: Annual Report, 2020-21, GOI

Table-9 estimates employment generation in MSME sector according to activity wise and Manufacturing activity shows higher employment in both rural(186.56 lakh) and urban(173.86 lakh) , followed by Trade activity as Rural(160.64 lakh) and Urban(226.54 lakh), other services as Rural(150.53 lakh) and Urban(211.69 lakh) and it is found less employment generation for electricity as Rural(0.06 lakh) and Urban(0.02 lakh). Manufacturing activity measures higher about total 360.41 lakh employment generations (32 %), followed by other services as 362.22 lakh (33 %) and trade activity as 387.18 lakh (35 %).

Table-10: Distribution of Employment by type of Enterprises in Rural and Urban Areas
(Number in lakh)

Sector	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Share (%)
Rural	489.30	7.88	0.60	497.78	45
Urban	586.88	24.06	1.16	612.10	55
All	1076.19	31.95	1.75	1109.89	100

Table-10 exhibits the distribution of employment by type of enterprises in rural and urban areas and urban enterprises generate more employment in urban areas taking into account of Micro (586.88 lakh), Small (24.06 lakh) and Medium (1.16 lakh) as compared to that of rural areas as Micro (489.30 lakh), Small (7.88 lakh) and Medium (0.60 lakh). Total distribution of employment by type of enterprises in urban estimates 612.10 lakh (55%) is higher as compared to that of rural taking into account of total 497.78 lakh (45 %). MSMEs generate toal 1109.89 lakh employment in both rural and urban areas which is considered a substantial portion of employment generation and plays an important role to reduce the unemployment of poverty.

Table-11: Distribution of Workers by Gender in Rural and Urban Areas
(Numbers in Lakhs)

Sector	Female	Male	Total	Share (%)
Rural	137.50	360.15	497.78	45
Urban	127.42	484.54	612.10	55
Total	264.92	844.68	1109.89	100
Share (%)	24	76	100	

Annual Report, 2020-21, GOI

Table-11 brings out distribution of workers by gender in rural and urban areas and estimates higher no of male workers (484.54 lakh) engaged in urban area as comared to that of female workers (127.42 lakh) followed by more male workers (360.15 lakh) in rural than female workers (137.50 lakh).Total distribution of workers by male workers measures higher no. of 844.68 lakh (76 %) as compared to that of female workers as 264.92 lakh(24 %) whereas according to location in urban, distribution of total workers(612.10 lakh) exceed to that of rural (497.78 lakh).

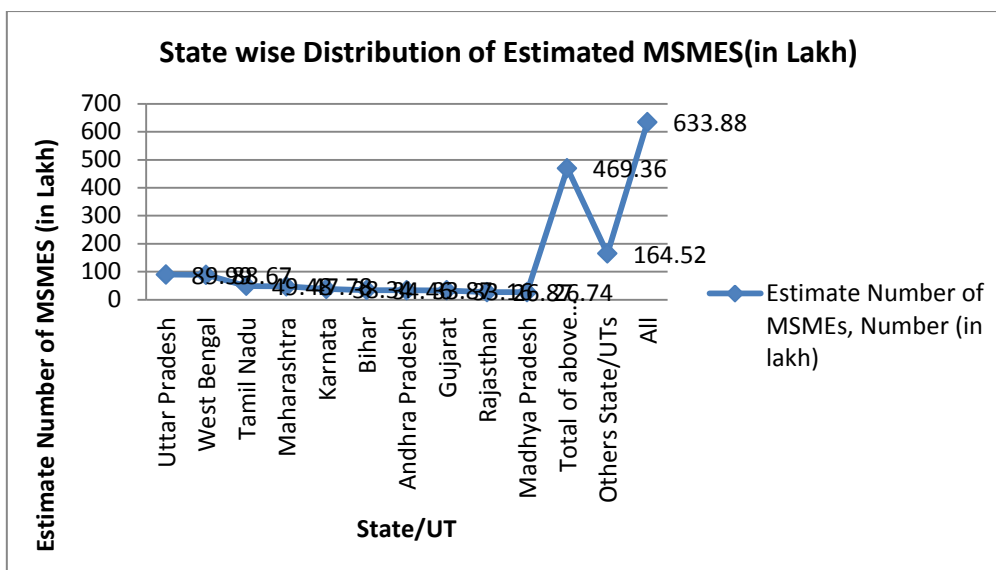Figure-1: State wise Distribution of Estimated MSMES (in Lakh)

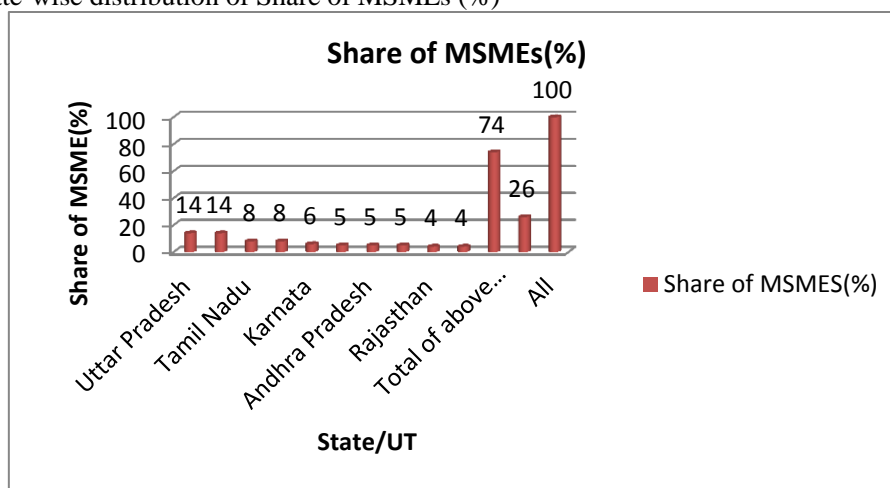Figure-2: State-wise distribution of Share of MSMEs (%)

Figure-1 and 2 highlight about state-wise distribution of estimated MSMES and share(%) and take an account of higher estimate number of MSMEs 88.99 lakh (14 %) in Uttar Pradesh, followed by 88.67 lakh(14 %) in West Bengal, **Conclusion:**
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) was introduced by the Government of India in agreement with the MSMED (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development) Act of 2006. According to this act, MSMEs are the enterprises involved in the processing, production and preservation of goods and commodities The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been playing a pivotal role in order to contribute extension of entrepreneurial endeavours through business innovations and promote economic growth of the country. Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise(MSME) in its endeavour to render the

49.48 lakh(8 %) in Tamil Nadu 38.34 lakh(6 %) in Karnata 34.46 Lakh(5 %) in Bihar, 33.87 lakh(5 %) in Andhra Pradesh, 33.16 lakh (5 %) in Gujarat, 26.87 lakh (4 %) in Madhya Pradesh, 164.52 lakh (26 %) in others State/UTs. right stimulus for the growth of the industry in the country-particularly with the objectives of helping micro, small, and medium enterprises has promoted a substantial skilling eco-system to meet the demands of skilled workforce in the various emerging and traditional sectors in different segments of enterprises(Annual Report,2020-21, GOI).MSME sector has a substantial potential to promote the socio-economic growth of the country by creating solution to the unemployment problem of the country relating to 8th Sustainable Goals(SD).
Major findings of the study may be stated as:
1. According to activity category Trade activity contributes highest share (36%) followed by

others services (33 %), and manufacturing (31%).

2. Estimated number of enterprises (in lakh) w.r.t manufacturing shows higher (114.14 lakh) in rural areas as compared to that of urban areas (82.50 lakh) whereas Trade activity in Urabn (121.64 lakh) measures higher as compared to that of Rural (108.71 lakh).

3. MSMEs contribute higher share (51 %) with total no. of enterprise (324.88 lakh) and micro enterprises (324.09 lakh) in rural areas as compared to that of urban (49 %) with total no. of enterprises (306.43 lakh) and micro enterprises (306.43 lakh).

4. The percentage of distribution of enterprises own by male in both rural (77.76 %) and urban (81.58 %) areas estimated higher as compared to enterprises owned by female as rural (22.24 %) and urban (18.42 %).

5. % of distribution of enterprises owned by male in category wise i.e. Micro (79.56 %), Small (94.74 %) and Medium (97.33 %) shows higher as compared to that of enterprises owned by female in the case of Micro (20.44 %), Small (5.26 %) and Medium (2.67 %).

6. The % distribution of enterprises by social category wise finds that micro enterprises measure higher % distribution for SC(12.48 %) , ST(4.11 %) and OBC(49.83 %) respectively .

7. MSMEs generate total 1109.89 lakh employment in both rural and urban areas which is considered a substantial portion of employment generation and play an important role to reduce unemployment problems of the country and promote to maintain good economic health of the country.

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Rural –Urban Income Disparities in Kerala: A Case Study of Thiruvananthapuram District

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Abstract- Recent years have seen a rise in trends in understanding and evaluating path and dimensions of inequalities across countries as well as within countries. International organisations such as World Bank,IMF and ADB have raised the flags with respect to the nature and consequences of rising inequalities across and within countries for growth and poverty reduction. The united nations have included inequality reduction as one of the sustainable development goal's. The term Income Inequality is the disparity of income distributions with a high concentration of income usually in the hands of a population compared to another. Income inequality and Income disparity segregations can be analyzed through a variety of segmentations. Segmentations of income disparity analysis are used for analyzing different types of income distributions. Income inequality studies help to show the disparity of income between different population segments. Some of the most common types of income disparities studied include those among male v/s female,ethnicity,geographic location,occupation ,historical income. Inequality is growing more than 70% of the global population ,exacerbating the risks of divisions and hampering economic and social development. But the risk is far from inevitable and can be trackled at national and international level says a flagship study released by UN on January 2020.

Introduction-

The world social report published by the UN DEPT of Economic and Social welfare shows that income inequality has increased in most developing countries ,some middle income countries including china which has the world's fastest growing economy. The issue of income inequality is an emerging issue for the countries like India and china where growth in percapita incomes has been accompanied by rising income inequality, rising disparities between social and economic groups and between labour and capital.In the recent years india has also joined the club of most unequal countries. In India income inequality is caused by regional and interstate inequalities, jobless growth in India ,lack of skill development, social institutions like caste etc. Equality, like fairness ,by now has been accepted as an important value in most societies irrespective of political system, and cultural ,social and religious ethos of the communities. Recent rapid worldwide rise in income inequalities accompanied by global and economic crisis put the issue at the central stage amongst the scholars, policy makers and the development institutions .Besides then recent financial crisis, many other socio-economic ,political and psychological adverse fallouts have heightened the attention to rising income inequality(Norris et.al 2015).In fact the inequality touches everybody irrespective of one's position on then income ladder remarked by Frank's latest world wealth report.

Objectives

Following are the objectives of the study:

1 .To define income inequality measures of income inequality and some theoretical explanation of income inequalities.

2. To study the current position of rural urban income disparity in general and Thiruvananthapuram district in particular.

3. To examine the socio-economic and political impact of Rural –urban income disparity with the help of some selected variables.

4 Policy implications and remedial measures for reducing income inequality.

Hypothesis

Keeping in view of the objectives, the whole study is based on the following objectives

1. Income inequality is a serious issue of concern

2. The pattern of income inequality between Rural and Urban population have exhibited Deep rooted disparities.

3. There are many factors that leads to rural urban income inequality and this disparity in Income have wide implications on the scio –economic status of an individual.

Methods Of The Study

A combination of both primary and secondary data was used for the study.

The first objective analysis is based on secondary data.The theoretical explanations of income inequalitiy of the first objective was done on the basis of the findings given by Shashi Kant in his dissertation ,‖Income Inequality in india patterns causes and consequences‖.The other sources of secondary data which is necessary for the first objectiveis obtained from books ,journals, magazines, report papers from research sholars,economists,public records and statistics.

The second and third objective is based on primary data which was obtained through a sample survey conducted in some selected rural areas and urban areas of Thiruvananthapuram district .Pre–tested questionnaire was the method adopted.A questonire consisting of 30 questions is used to collect information from 50 households.The method of random sampling was used to select 50 samples from the universe.

The Use of the Study

1.The study will be helpful to understand the concept of income inequality ,measures of income inequality,and theoretical explanations of income inequality.

2.The study will help any casual reader of the project an exposure to the ways and means of income disparity between rich and poor and income disaparity or gap between rural and urban population.

3.The project will gives an overall idea and concepts related to income inequality.

Scope of the Study

The problem of income inequality means unequal acess to wealth and income. In most developing countries ,and developed countries it is a amajor problem ,which pave the way for the growth of similar studies in the area of disparities in income distribution.

Limitations

This study have number of limitations .The most important limitations are following ones.

Collection of primary data and preparation of questionnaire was time consuming .

Adequate secondary data is not available regarding the analysis of income inequality.

This study would not cover the political aspect of income inequality and the concept of income redistribution.

Chapter Scheme

The study is structured in 5 chapters;

The first chapter includes the introduction to the problem, objectives, methodology, hypothesis ,scope and limitations of the study Second chapter deals with the review of literature . The third chapter gives an overview of the income inequality, measures of income inequality and some theoretical explanations of income inequalities. Summary findings,suggestions and conclusions are included in the fourth chapter

Chapter 2

Review of Literature

Various studies have been conducted to analyse income inequality pattern by researchers in India. Presenting here a brief review of some empirical evidence on various dimensions of temporal and spatial inequality in India in terms

of income. K.N. Ninan[3] in his paper, "Poverty and Income Distribution in India "(1957- 1958 to 1986-1987) analyses the trends and causal factors behind rural poverty in India both at the national and state levels during the period 1957-58 to 1986-87. For this purpose data from official reports (1957-58 to 1986-87) are used. To measure poverty, measures like head count ratio and Sen's poverty Index has been adopted. Dholakia and Dholakia (1980) studied state Income inequalities and inter-state variations in growth of real capital stock by taking NSSO data for 1960s and 1970s. During the period of sixties the policy towards reducing state income inequalities concentrated mainly on making certain changes in the investment allocation among states and did not perhaps pay due attention to the equally important aspect of reducing the wide inter-state disparity in the overall returns on investment. Investment reallocation must be accompanied by the measures that bring about a significant improvement in the returns of investment especially in the economically backward states. This alone can ensure a reduction in regional imbalances without adversely affecting the overall rate of economic growth for the country as a whole. Kumar (1990) examined NSSO data for 1970-71, CSO National Accounts Statistics (NAS) for the period 1950-51 to 1987-88 of different Indian states by using quintiles shares etc. In the long-run, the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra with a share of 40.5 per cent of India's total cropped area have accounted for 68 per cent of the incremental output in foodgrains since the Green Revolution. In contrast, eastern and central states excluding Uttar Pradesh, where poverty is concentrated, accounted for 17 per cent of incremental output. Barely three states, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh accounted for more than four-fifth of the total public procurement of rice, with just one-fifth of the gross cropped area. Hossain et.al., (2000) examined income distribution and poverty in rural Philippines (not very different from rural India) by repeat study of household income and assets from four villages and observed that the increase in agricultural productivity stimulated the growth

in the rural non-farm sector, which ultimately grew faster than agriculture and the share of agriculture in total household incomes tended to decline. The degree of inequality in the income distribution was fairly unequal in 1985 which further worsened during the 1985-97 period. Major source of higher income inequality are

found to be non-farm economic activities whose share in total household incomes increased substantially from 36 to 60 per cent. Rao (2003) while examining forces and factors behind cross-country variations in income inequality on distribution of income across 53 economies found that the high income

Ginis for the US (0.401) and China (0.415) are because the former under the spell of growing fortunes in the new economy and the latter forging ahead from state controls on economic activity to rapidly growing freedom to produce for profit. There is no convincing evidence that economic growth per se could lower income and wealth inequalities. Second, with acceptance and emulation of socialism and/or welfarism on the decline, institutions that work for the decline of inequalities such as land reforms and fully government funded public and social services get marginalised. Third, in the face of increasingly free global investment and trade flows, and the relatively negligible freedom for the flow of manpower under contemporary globalisation, there is no prospect of reduction in inequalities. The study concludes that ―it is public policy that matters: policy directly aimed at reducing inequality‖. Market or state-mediated polices aimed at producing economic growth, including the promotion of education and economic

freedom may not help reduce income inequality. Singh et.al. (2003) studied regional inequality in India by using NSSO data on consumption expenditure, NAS data on SDP and credit information of NSSO for the period 1981 to 2001 at the disaggregated NSSOs 78 homogenous agro-economic regions of India‘s 14 major states. To some extent, increases in regional inequality were driven by factors that were necessary for accelerated growth – in particular, the more efficient allocation of private capital, foreign as well as domestic. They also observed that intergovernmental transfers alone cannot remove regional inequalities; they can be designed more clearly to meet classic Musgravian horizontal equity objectives, without reducing incentives for fiscal discipline. The study concludes that India‘s record with respect to inequality in the post-reform period is not bad, economic reforms have actually done better than many commentators had expected. Banerjee and Piketty (2004) studied the evolution of top incomes and wages from 1922-2000 in India using individual tax returns data. The share of the top 0.01%, the top 0.1% and the top 1% in total income shrank substantially till 1950s and continued to decline until the early to mid- 1980s but then went started rising

and today these shares are only slightly below what they were in the 1920s-1930s. The authors argued that this U-shaped pattern is broadly consistent with the evolution of economic policy in India. The period from the 1950s to the early-to-mid 1980s was also the period of ‗socialist‘ policies in

India, while the subsequent period saw a gradual shift towards more liberalised policies which were pro-business and industry. The top 1% rich D Presently, they are getting around 300 times than the average production worker. Although the widening is more extreme in the United States than in many other countries, differentials have increased in most countries. We can see similar trends in case of Indian corporate sector since 1991. Mustafi and Mitra (2014) according to the Forbes rich list of 2011, there were 55 dollar billionaires in India that controlled over 17 per cent of its GDP while 115 billionaires of China controlled a mere 4 per cent. Among medium sized economies, only in Russia and Malaysia did dollar billionaires control more wealth than in India. Both Russia and Malaysia are known for large oligopolies, with cronies of political rulers controlling vast reserves of natural resources. India is in dubious company. Bardhan (2014) while reviewing Piketty‘s book ‗Capital in the Twenty –First Century‘ commented that as per his study, the income gap in recent years between even the top 0.1% and the remainder of the top 10% has been far wider than that between the top 10% and average income earners. India is experiencing progressive rise in inequalities since the introduction of new economic policies after mid eighties.

3 Findings ,Suggestions And Conclusion
Findings
Major findings of the study are :
1. The categorization of respondents shows that 76% were males and 24% were females in rural
2. area and 68% were males and 32% were females in urban area .
3. The age statistics indicated that majority of the respondents belong to the age group 35-45.
4. The marital status of the majority of the rural and urban household is married both in rural and
5. urban area.
6. The study shows that the income level of majority of the respondents of rural area is 20000-
7. 30000 and that of urban households are above 50000.This itself indicates about the income
8. inequality existing between rural and urban population.

9. In terms of educational level majority of the respondents in rural area have SSLC as the
10. highest qualification and in rural area graduation and postgraduation is the highest qualification
11. of majority of respondents.
12. in rural area majority of respondents are self employed and daily wagers there are also some
13. people having agriculture and allied activities as the source of livelihood.
14. Majority of the respondents of urban area are government employees and are migrants from
15. other districts of kerala.
16. Majority of the rural household depend upon Government hospitals while urban households .The survey reveals that majority of the educational institutions in the rural area are owned by
17. government and private educational institutions dominates in the urban area.
18. Majority of the respondents in rural area have temporary jobs whereas majority of the
19. respondents in the urban area hace permanaent job.
20. The study also shows that in ned of credit rural households depend on unorganized private
21. sources such as money lenders who exploit the rural households with higvh rate of interest. The
22. majority of uran respondents depends upon organized sources for credit The reason for rural
23. household to depend upon money lenders are aesy availability of credit,less paper worls etc.
24. Majority of the rural households belongs to the BPL category and urban households are APL
25. category .
26. The study shows that the educational level lead to disparity in occupational status and nature
27. of occupation and it ultimately leads to income disparity.
28. The study also finds that the existing income inequality leads to educational and job
29. disparities.
30. Taxing the rich, ,investing in education ,universal basic income etc are some of the ways to
31. solve the rural –urban income inequality.
32. In the present era of social and political awakening, it has become a major plank of
33. political policy that inequalities of incomes should be reduced, if not eliminated.
34. India also has decided to set up a ‗socialistic pattern of society'. With this end in
35. view, the government strives to prevent the concentration of wealth and income in
36. a few hands.
The following are some of the measures which can be suggested to reduce inequality of incomes:

Fixing Minimum Wage:

One step that can be taken in the direction of more egalitarian society is to guarantee each citizen a minimum wage consistent with a minimum standard of living. In India in 1948, the Minimum Wages Act was passed in pursuance of which minimum wages are being fixed for agricultural labour and labour in what are called the ‗sweated trades'. This is a step which will level up the incomes from below.

Social Security:

Another important measure is the introduction of a comprehensive social security scheme guaranteeing to each individual a minimum standard of economic welfare. The social security scheme that we envisage must include provision of free education, free medical and maternity aid, old-age pension, liberal unemployment benefits, sickness and accident compensation, provident fund and schemes of social insurance, etc. In that manner, substantial benefits can be assured to persons whose incomes are low. Such benefits of course have a money value. This will be another step towards leveling up incomes. Social services like public parks, libraries, museums, community air-conditioned m halls, community radio and TV sets, refrigerators may be provided on a liberal scale, so that the poor are able to enjoy almost all possible amenities available to the rich.

Equality of Opportunity:

The Government may devise and set up some sort of machinery which may provide equal opportunities to all rich and poor in getting employment or getting a start in trade and industry. In other words, something may be done to eliminate the family influence in the matter of choice of a profession. For example, the government may institute a system of liberal stipends and scholarships, so that even the poorest in the land can acquire the highest education and technical skill. The recruitment to all jobs may be made by an impartial Selection Board or Public ,Services Commission. Recruitment even in the private sector may be done by employment exchanges or independent selection agencies. In the same manner, to give start in trade and industry, the Government may give financial aid or loans at very reasonable rates repayable in easy installments to all those who wish to enter trade and industry.In India, several concessions are being offered to scheduled castes and backward classes or persons living in backward areas so that the evils of their backwardness may be minimized. Lot

has been done under the 20-Point Economic Programme to help the poor and lift them economically, such as abolition of bonded labour, scaling down or writing off of debts, provision of house sites, etc.

Steeply-graded Income Tax:

Mere leveling up will not bridge the gulf between the rich and the poor. It will also be necessary to raze to the ground the high mountains of privilege. For this purpose all possible fiscal devices should be adopted. One such device is the steeply progressive taxes on incomes. This will prevent, to some extent, a rich man from getting richer still. Other direct taxes like the super tax, excess profits tax, and capital gains tax and limitation of dividends, etc., may also be imposed.

High Taxes on Luxuries:

All conspicuous consumption by the rich may be ruthlessly crushed by means of heavy taxation of the consumption of luxuries by them. This will take away from the rich the power to display their wealth. This will also take away the incentive to amassing wealth for exclusive private enjoyment. Expenditure tax in India sought the same objective. (This tax has, however, been abolished.)

Steep Succession Taxes and Estate Duty and Wealth lax:

Lest inequities should be perpetuated from generation to generation, steeplygraded estate duty and/or wealth tax may be imposed. In 1964-65 and again in 1966-6, rate of estate duty were made steeper in India. They want up to 40%, which is almost expropriator. (However in the Finance Act of 1985 the Estate duty was abolished and wealth tax rates were also reduced.)

Ceilings on Agricultural Holdings and Urban Property:

With a view the reducing inequalities between the big and small farmers, ceilings on agricultural land holdings can be imposed. This has been done in India and recently the ceilings have been to lowered to 10-18 standard acres. The main purpose of land ceilings is to bring about a wider and equal ownership and use of land. As a counterpart, a ceiling on urban property can be imposed so that inequalities in M urban areas can also be toned down. More radical socio-economic reforms seem to be in the offing in India. These are some of the measures that can be adopted to reduce inequalities. But inequalities can be reduced, they cannot be eliminated altogether. In fact, absolute equality is unattainable.

Conclusion

The present study comes to the following broad conclusions based on its findings. Study shows that there is a significant degree of income inequality between rural and urban population . Analysis of the per capita income inequality indicates that there is a considerable degree of inequality in the rural and urban areas.M The urban inequality is higher compared to rural inequality in per capita incomedistribution. Sources of income and income inequality reveals that salary is the major disequalizing factor in the rural as well as in the urban areas. Of the four characteristics of households, occupation influences the most part of the inequality in the surveyed regions. Occupation difference makes the largest contribution to total inequality followed by difference in sector activity for both ruraland urban areas. An analysis of household income and poverty reveals that in the rural area we surveyed 69.91 per cent of the population are below poverty line which is grater than in urban area.

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Tax Planning of Salaried Class in Ernakulam District in Kerala

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Abstract: It is the arrangement of the financial affairs of an assesse in such a manner that without violating any provisions of the Act tax burden of an assesse is reduced to the maximum extent by utilising maximum advantage of the exemptions, deductions, reliefs and rebates allowed as per the Act. This study attempts understand tax planning awareness among the salaried class in Ernakulam District in Kerala. This paper also attempts understand the influence of gender and age variable on tax planning awareness.50 respondents were selected using convenience sampling. Both primary and secondary data was used for the study. Data Analysis was done using tables. Hypothesis testing was done using Independent Sample T test and One Way Anova. The study reveals that salaried class is not fully aware of the various tax planning measures.

Keywords: Tax planning, Salaried Class

Introduction

Tax is the major source of revenue of any government. Speedy economic development of any nation is dependent on the tax revenue of the government. So it becomes mandatory for citizens to make tax payments on time as insisted by the government. Often when government tries to ensure maximum tax remittance, tax payers tries to reduce their tax burden. They adopt different methods like tax evasion, tax avoidance and tax planning for the same. Tax planning is a method of reducing the tax liability of an assesse by utilising the deductions, exemptions, rebates and reliefs as per the Act. It is the arrangement of the financial affairs of an assesse in such a manner that without violating any provisions of the Act tax burden of an assesse is reduced to the maximum extent by utilising maximum advantage of the exemptions, deductions, reliefs and rebates allowed as per the Act. A person who takes advantages of the permissible deductions, exemptions, rebates and reliefs reduces his own tax liability and also comply with the legal provisions of the Act.

Objectives

1. To study the awareness of various tax planning measures.
2. To study the influence of demographic variables like age and gender on tax planning awareness.

Hypothesis

1. Ho: There is no significant different between male and female employees with regards to their level of awareness about tax planning.
2. Ho: There is no significant difference between employees of different age group with regards to their level of awareness about tax planning.

Research Methodology

Data Collection: Both primary and secondary data was used. Primary data was collected using a uestionnaire.Secondary data was collected from books, journals and internet.

Sample Design

1. Sampling Area: Ernakulam District in Kerala is selected as sampling area.
2. Sample Size: 50 respondents were selected as sample.
3. Sample Method : Convenience Sampling Method was adopted to select the sample

Tools for Analysis: Tables and graphs were used for analysis.

Hypothesis Testing: Hypothesis testing was done using Independent Sample t test and One Way Anova test.

Table 1Data Analysis Profile Of The Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	28	56
Female	22	44
Age Group		
Below 30	10	20
30-40	18	36
40-50	15	30
Above 50	7	14
Place of Residence		
Urban	25	100

Rural	25	100
Qualification		
Below 12	4	8
Graduation	22	44
Post-Graduation	21	42
Above PG	3	6
Salary		
Below 3,00,000	4	8
3,00,000 -5,00,000	21	42
5,00,000-7,00,000	19	38
Above 7,00,000	6	12
Period of Service(Years)		
Below 5	4	8
5-10	36	72
10-15	10	20
Source of Income Other than Salary		
House Property	15	30
Capital Gain	1	2
Business	4	8
Other Sources	30	60

From the table it is clear that 56% of the respondents are male and 44% are female. Out of the total respondents 20% belong to the age group below 30, 36% belong to the age group 30-40, 30% belong to the age group 40-50 and 14% belong to the age group above 50.Out of the total respondents 50% resides in urban area and 50% resides in rural area. Out of the total respondents qualification of 8% of respondents is below 12, 44 % are graduates,42% are post graduates and remaining 6% have qualification above PG. Out of the total respondents 8% earn an annual salary below 3,00,000,42% earn annual salary between 3,00,000-5,00,000.38% of the respondents earn salary between 5,00,000-7,00,000 and 12% earn salary above 7,00,000. Out of the total respondents 8% have period of service below 5 years, 72% of the respondents have period of service between 5-10 years and 20% of the respondents have period of service 10-15 years. Out of the total respondents 30% of the total respondents have additional income from house property, 2% of the respondents have additional income from capital gain, 8% of the respondents have additional income from business and 60% have additional income from Other Sources.

Table 2Mean and Standard Deviation of Variables Related To Tax Planning Awareness

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Professional Tax	50	3.00	.000
Interest on Housing loan	50	2.88	.480
Capital gain arising from transfer of property for residence	50	2.38	.780
Contribution to PF (SPF/RPF/PPF)	50	1.86	.756
Life Insurance Premium	50	1.70	.707
Contribution to ULIP	50	1.82	.850
Subscription to NSC	50	1.76	.657
Subscription to Mutual Funds	50	2.12	.961
Repayment of Housing Loan	50	1.92	.804
Children Tuition fees	50	2.94	.314

Deposit in Sukanya Samridhi	50	1.98	.820
Contribution to NPS	50	2.20	.606
Medical Insurance	50	2.16	.766
Treatment of Handicapped Dependents	50	1.56	.501
Interest on loan for Electric Vehicle	50	1.48	.646
Donation under Sec 80 G	50	1.46	.503
Deduction in respect of rent paid Sec 80GG	50	2.26	.633
Donation for Scientific Research or Rural development Sec 80GGA	50	1.38	.490
Relief under Sec 89	50	1.90	.789
Rebate	50	2.24	.894

Hypothesis Testing

1. Ho: There is no significant different between male and female employees with regards to their level of awareness about tax planning.

Table 3Test Static Used: Independent Sample t test

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T Value	P-Value
Male	28	2.0750	.18832	0.046	.968
Female	22	2.0142	.25572		

Since the p value is greater than 0.05 the null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance. There is no significant influence of gender variable on level of awareness about tax planning.
.

2. Ho: There is no significant difference between employees of different age group with regards to their level of awareness about tax planning

Table 4Test Statistic: One Way Anova

Since the p value is greater than .05 the null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance. There is no

Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
Below 30	10	2.0713	.22776	1.655	.19
30-40	18	1.9667	.24375		
40-50	15	2.0767	.14125		
Above 50	7	2.1643	.25448		

significant difference between employees of different age group with regards to their level of awareness about tax planning.

Findings

1. 56% of the respondents are male and 44% are female
2. 20% of respondents belong to the age group below 30, 36% belong to the age group 30-40, 30% belong to the age group 40-50 and 14% belong to the age group above 50.
3. 50%of the total respondents resides in urban area and 50% resides in rural area.
4. 8% of the total respondent's qualification is below 12, 44 % are graduates, 42% are post graduates and remaining 6% have qualification above PG.
5. 8 %of the total respondents earn an annual salary below 3,00,000,42% earn annual salary

Hypothesis Test Results

between 3,00,000-5,00,000.38% of the respondents earn salary between 5,00,000-7,00,000 and 12% earn salary above 7,00,000.

6. 8% of the total respondents have period of service below 5 years, 72% of the respondents have period of service between 5-10 years and 20% of the respondents have period of service 10-15 years.

7. 30% of the total respondents have additional income from house property, 2% of the respondents have additional income from capital gain, 8% of the respondents have additional income from business and 60% have additional income from Other Sources.

1.   There is no significant different between male and female employees with regards to their level of awareness about tax planning.

2.   There is no significant difference between employees of different age group with regards to their level of awareness about tax planning

Suggestions

1.   Majority of the respondents rely on financial experts for tax planning and filing of returns. There is a needs increase the literacy of respondents in this respect.

2.   The respondents are fully aware only about few measures like LIC, Interest on housing loan PF etc. Measures needs to be taken to popularise other tax planning measures

.**Conclusion**

From the study it can be concluded that salaried employees are somewhat aware about tax planning   measures. However they are not fully aware about the various measures available as per the act. There is no influence of demographic variables like gender and age on tax planning awareness.

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Data Collection in Research

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Abstract : Data collection is one of the most important stages in research work. It begins after a research problem has been identified and defined deliberately. There are two types of data Viz., primary and secondary and researcher should keep in mind both of them whiling collecting data. Primary data is first hand data gathered by researcher himself while secondary data means data collected by someone else earlier. Methods of primary data includes survey, interview, experiment, observation etc. On the other hand, secondary data are already available and researcher has to collect it from various resources. Data collection is essential part of research work and no one can conceive of research without this process. Use new techniques such as Google forms and online platforms have been transformed the process of data collection.

Introduction

Data is any kind of information that once analyzed can help you to answer your research questions and either proof or disprove your hypothesis. Data collection is a process where you describe and explain the methods you plan to use or those you have used, in order to get hold of your data. There are two types of data Viz., primary and secondary and there are various methods of collecting data. It is important to make sure that the data collection method you choose allows you to do something meaningful with data it provides. It is interesting to know that sometime good ideas for studies can produce meaningless results not because the research questions were flawed, but because the manner in which the data was collected only allowed for certain conclusion to be made.

Data Collection: Selection of appropriate methods

There are some factors which should be kept in mind while selecting methods of data collection:

1. Nature, scope and objective of enquiry has determinant role in selecting methods of data collection. The method selected should be suitable for particular enquiry.
2. Time is another important factor in choosing methods of data collection. The time at the disposal of the researcher affects the selection of method by which the data are to be collected.
3. Availability of fund is another factor in selection of method. Researcher should consider availability of fund while selecting methods of data collection.
4. Some significant questions such as what to do or how to do, should be asked while choosing methods.

Primary and Secondary Data: Comparison

As already mentioned, primary data refers to the first - hand data gathered by the researcher himself, on the other hand secondary data means data collected by someone else earlier. Primary data is actually real time data while second data is past data. Primary data is generally expensive and it takes long time to be collected while secondary data is relatively economical and it can be collected in short period of time. Primary data is always specific to the researcher's need secondary data may or may not be specific to researcher's need. Primary is actually found in raw form on the other hand secondary data is refined form. Primary data is more accurate and reliable for research purpose than secondary data.

Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods

Methods through which data can be measured or quantified is called quantitative research methods. These are basically descriptive statistics. On the other hand, methods through which data collected is not numerical and cannot be quantified, it measures other characteristics throw interviews, observation and focused group among a few methods. It can also be termed as categorical statistics. When quantitative and quantitative research methods are used simultaneously is called mixed method research.

Primary Data Collection: Important Methods

Surveys: Survey refers to the method of collecting information related to a phenomenon under study from all or a selected number of respondents. It is generally used for descriptive type of research. By using survey method information can be collected quickly from people.

Some advantages of survey methods: it can be done anonymously, it is easy to compare and analyze, lots of data can be collected by it and it is inexpensive to administrator. However, there are some challenges of this matter as might not get careful feedback, wording can be biased, it is impersonal, there may be need of sampling expert and it doesn't provide full story.

Interview Method: "The interview may be regarded as a systematic method by which a person enters more or less imaginatively into the

inner life of a comparative stranger." as P.V. Young stated meticulously. In social science, interviews are method of data collection that involves two or more people exchanging information through a series of questions and answers. The questions are designed by a researcher to seek information from interview participants on a specific topic or set of topics. Interview research is especially useful when the following are true: first, it is appropriate to deal with young children and illiterate persons. Second, it can make cross questioning possible. It helps the investigator to gain an impression of the person concerned. Third, it is helpful in gathering very detailed information Fourth, it is helpful in asking questions that require lengthy explanation. Fifth, it is useful in studying a complex or potentially confusing topic to respondents.

Merits of Interview:
1. It is actually a type of direct research; there is no filter at all.
2. It is a very deep type of research.
3. It provides knowledge of past and future.
4. Mutual encouragement and Supra-observation is possible.
5. It provides Knowledge of historical and emotional causes.

Disadvantage of Interview:
1. May provides misleading information.
2. Defects due to interviewee (low level of intelligence or may be emotionally unbalanced)
3. Result may be affected due to prejudices of interviewer.
4. Result may be affected due to the difference in the mental outlook of interviewee and interviewer.
5. One sided and incomplete research.

Observation:
At its most simple, observation involves 'seeing things such as objects, processes, relationships, events and formally recording the information. There are different types of observation. Structured or direct observation is a process in which observations are recorded against an agreed checklist. Expert observation is usually carried out by someone with specific expertise in an area of work, and involves the expert observing and recording information on a subject. Observation may also be carried out as a participatory exercise.

Questionnaire:
It is list of questions related to one topic. The questionnaire is probably most used and most abused of the data gathering devices. It is easy to prepare and to administer. The questionnaire is a form prepared and distributed to secure responses to certain questions. It is a device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondent will fill by himself. It is a systematic compilation of questions. It is an important instrument being used to gather information from widely scattered sources. Normally used where one cannot see personally all of the people from whom he desires responses or where there is no particular reason to see them personally.

Characteristics of a Good Questionnaire:
1. It deals with an important or significant topic.
2. It seeks only that data which cannot be obtained from the resources like books, reports and records.
3. It is as short as possible, only long enough to get the essential data.
4. The questions are objective, with no clues, hints or suggestions.
5. Questions are presented in a order from simple to complex.
6. Double, negatives, adverbs and descriptive adjectives are avoided.

Pros and cons of Questionnaire Method: This method is comparatively very economical. It is a time saving process and it covers the research in wide area. It is very suitable for special type of responses and it is most reliable in special cases. On the other hand, demerits of this method include: through this we get only limited responses, lack of personal contact, there is greater possibility of wrong answers, chances of receiving incomplete response are more and it may be useless in many problems.

Schedule:
When a researcher is using a set of questionnaires for interview purpose it is known as schedule.

As W.J. Goode & P. K. Hatt defined, "Schedule is the name usually applied to set of questions, which are asked and filled by an interviewer in a face to face situation with another." By a schedule we cannot, however, obtain information about many things at once. It is best suited to the study of a single item thoroughly. According to Thomas Carson Macormie, "The schedule is nothing more than a list of questions which, it seems necessary to test the hypothesis." Thus, schedule is a list of questions formulated and presented with the specific purpose of testing an assumption or hypothesis.

Points to be kept in mind while designing schedule;
1. Interviewer should not frame long, complex, defective questions.
2. Unrelated and unnecessary questions should not be asked.
3. Schedule should not contain personal and upsetting questions.

4. Its questions should be simple, clear and relevant to topic.
5. Questions be suitable to respondent's intelligence level.

6. Impersonal, indirect and unambiguous questions should be included in schedule.

Rating Scale:

Rating is term applied to express opinion or judgment regarding some situation, object or character. Opinions are usually expressed on a scale of values; rating techniques are devices by which such judgments may be quantified. Ruth Strong defined it as "Rating is an essence and direct observation." Rating techniques are more commonly used in scaling traits and attributes. The rating is done by parents, teachers, a board of interviewers and judges and even by the self as well . Rating techniques can be used for writing reports to parents, filling out admission blanks for colleges , finding out students ' needs , making recommendations to employers etc.

Collection of secondary data:

Secondary data may either be published data or unpublished data. Usually published data are available in: various publications of the central, state or local government, foreign government or international bodies; different types of journals, books, magazines, different types of reports. Data are published on the websites also. Most of the institutions have their own websites and data are freely available there. Researcher must be very careful in using secondary data. He must scrutinize the data available. The already available data should be used by the researcher only when he finds them reliable, suitable and adequate.

Use of new techniques in Methods of Data Collection:

Work of primary data collection has become more efficient, quick and reliable after the use of Google forms and online platforms such as Google meet, zoom, Microsoft team etc. Questionnaire, schedule and rating scale can easily be made by using Google forms and they can be circulated easily by using links. This soft version is easy to operate for respondents through mobile or laptop as well as researcher can easily get maximum number of respondents by using this technique. On the other hand, interview method can be operated by using online platforms like Google meet, zoom, Microsoft team etc. Interview can be scheduled according to respondents ' availability and there is no limitation of place and time.

Conclusion

Data Collection is one of the most important stages in research work. After identifying research problems and hypothesis, it is data collection process which paves the way for next stage. Researcher should judiciously choose methods of data collection. All precautions should be kept in mind before selecting methods of data collection. New techniques such as Google forms and online platforms such as Google meet, Microsoft team, Zoom etc. should be incorporated wisely to make things easy, affordable and efficient.

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Geographical Study of Rainfall and Cropping Pattern in Drought Prone Region of Sangli District

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Abstract: The climate of the district is dry except during south west monsoon period that is from June to Sept. The normal annual rainfall over the district ranges from 558.8 mm (Jath) to 938.9 mm (Shirala). The agricultural drought is having direct impact on the production of crops, growth of crops and industries based on the crops. The food grain crops are mainly grown in the region. The Jowar is grown in the major part of the region and area covers 271949 hectares, followed by the Bajara which covers the 42546 hectares.

Keywords: Rainfall , Agricultural Pattern, Drought Prone Region

Introduction

The drought is natural and man induced condition, it leads to decrease the economical development of people and standard of living of the people. The agricultural drought is having direct impact on the production of crops, growth of crops and industries based on the crops. The socio-economic status is important for the growth, development, facilities and distribution of different economic activities e.g. agriculture, industries, transportation etc. Socio-economic factors like cropping pattern, electrification,

Drought

Agricultural drought by definition refers to conditions that result in adverse plant responses, which can range from reduced crop and forage yields to total crop or forage failure. Drought can stunt the growth of crops, resulting in a decline in the size and quality of produce. Consumers

Rainfall

It is observed from table 3.1 shows that average rainfall for a period of five years (2017-2021)

consumption of the chemical fertilizer for the agriculture, source of irrigation, agriculture, agriculture implements, milk production, micro irrigation practices, irrigation projects, agro-based industries etc. have their influence on the growth and development of the region. Severs drought condition if havingproblem for the agricultural development. The agricultural practice in Sangli districts are based on rainfall, lift irrigation and storage water in the Koyna dam.

may expect to see higher prices for local food as farmers cope with lower yields and higher expenses. An agricultural drought is considered to have set in when the soil moisture availability to plants has dropped to such a level that it adversely affects the crop yield and hence agricultural profitability.

varies from 360.48 mm at Palus tahsil to 896.4 at Shirala tahsil. However average rainfall for the entire district for above period is 587.38 mm.

Table 1 Tahsil wise Annual Rainfall of Sangli District

Sr.No.	Tahsil	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Shirala	977	1070	1014	1136	285
2	Walwa	669.2	791	861.6	611	331.1
3	Palus	246.5	385.7	483	262	425.2
4	Kadegaon	650	783	797.8	453.3	630
5	Khanapur	709	893.5	840.5	524	437
6	Atpadi	420	668	656	404	312.5
7	Tasgaon	451.7	591.3	666	304.1	717
8	Miraj	433.6	823	757.6	522.8	280.8
9	K.Mahankal	463	608.1	584.5	403.5	224
10	Jat	406.2	811.5	813.2	524	431

Source: Socio-Economic Review of Sangli districts, 2021

The climate of the district is dry except during south west monsoon period that is from June to Sept. The normal annual rainfall over the district ranges from 558.8 mm (Jath) to 938.9 mm (Shirala). The percentage of probability of receiving excess rainfall (That is 25% or more in excess of the normal) varies from 18% at shirala to 23% at Vita. The probability of occurrence of moderate drought ranges from 11% (Shirala) to

20% (Islampur). Severe drought conditions were experienced at all stations for 1% to 7% of the years. As major parts of the district have experienced moderate to severe and acute drought conditions for more than 20% of the years except extreme western pasts around Shirala and a small area in the contract part around Tasgaon. The remaining area of the district can be classified as drought area.

Agriculture

The agriculture has been main source of livelihood of the people in the district. The agriculture depends upon the soil, irrigation facilities, fertilizer, finance, good quality of seeds, good climatic condition and human effort for the cultivation but the important factor among this is the irrigation facility. The rainfall

Cropping Pattern

India is an agricultural country. Nearly 60 per cent of the population of the country is engaged in the agriculture. The agriculture in the region is intensive farming. The Kharif and rabbi are two crop growing season in the region. The table 3.3 (A and B) indicates that the total area under different crops in the Sangli district. The food grain crops are mainly grown in the region. The Jowar is grown in the major part of the region and area covers 271949 hectares, followed by the Bajara which covers the 42546 hectares. The Jat tahsil is having highest area under the Bajara cultivation which is 14805 hectares, because Jat tahsil is having shallow black soil and very scanty rainfall which only suitable for the Bajara crop. The Jowar is grown in the khanapur tahsil and covers are of 45247 hectares is highest than the other tahsil in the region. The rice crop also is grown where the irrigation facility and soil is

is the basic source of water on the earth surface so less rainfall leads to water scarcity and it ultimately indicates the drought prone area. In the Sangli district the Jat, Kavtemahankal, Tasgaon and Atpadi tahsils receives less rainfall and facing water shortage for agriculture in the summer season. Farmers in this area have grown the seasonal crops.

suitable to the rice crop. The area under the rice crop is only 17686 hectare in the region. Kadegaon and Palus tahsil are growing the sugarcane crop but the data of cropping pattern is not available, but these tahsil are having black soil and adequate irrigation facility form the Takari lift irrigation scheme. The wheat crop was grown in the 28883 hectare in the region. The highest area comes under the Tasgaon tahsil which is 5347 hectare and lowest in the Shirala tahsil which is 1730 hectare. The maize and total pulses are cultivated all over the region and having area under cultivation in 17054 and 91907 hectare respectively. The oilseeds and cotton crops are grown in Sangli district which covers the area 111718 and 3058 hectares respectively. The fruits and vegetables crops are grown in Sangli district which covers the area 16640 and 9112 hectares respectively (Table 2 A and B).

Table 2 (A) Sangli District: Area under Different Crops (in ha) 2019

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajara	Maize	Pulses
1	Shirala	11441	1730	4135	0	2638	7019
2	Walwa	4500	3818	14065	20	1175	11606
3	Palus	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kadegaon	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Khanapur	5	4557	45247	7325	2240	19490
6	Atpadi	5	3021	28127	1624	824	6824
7	Tasgaon	1624	5347	40829	1412	2491	15184
8	Miraj	96	3810	29878	8260	1668	12385
9	K.Mahankal	0	2673	22760	9100	402	7007
10	Jat	15	3927	86808	14805	**5616**	**12392**
	Total	**17686**	**28883**	**271849**	**42546**	**17054**	**91907**

Source: Socio-Economic Review of Sangli districts, 2019

Table 2 (B) Sangli District: Area under Different Crops (in ha) 2019

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Fruits	Vegetables	Cotton	Oil Seeds
1	Shirala	242	1091	0	5509
2	Walwa	368	1475	0	26160
3	Palus	0	0	0	0
4	Kadegaon	0	0	0	0
5	Khanapur	4621	1567	230	018248
6	Atpadi	1133	254	360	518
7	Tasgaon	3919	1158	49	15362
8	Miraj	1843	1694	231	28426
9	K.Mahankal	672	383	259	2086
10	Jat	3842	1490	1929	15409
	Total	**16640**	**9112**	**3058**	**111718**

Source: Socio-Economic Review of Sangli districts, 2019

Conclusions

The average rainfall for a period of five years (2017-2021) varies from 360.48 mm at Palus tahsil to 896.4 at Shirala tahsil. However average rainfall for the entire district for above period is 587.38 mm. The total cropped area in the Sangli district is 802913 hectors, which includes net sown area (637707 ha), and area under double cropping (165206 ha). The food grain crops are mainly grown in the region. The Jowar is grown in the major part of the region and area covers 271949 hectares, followed by the Bajara which covers the 42546 hectares. The net sown area is 802913 hectares in the district. The highest net sown area is in the Jat tahsil which is 212593 hectares. In the district the fallow land covers the area of 36773 hectors.

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New Trends in Research Education

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Abstract: As time changes, new trends are experienced in all fields. Although these objectives remain the same, over time, new trends in the education system emerge, some changes take place. It would be reasonable to review the number of subjects in the education system, the structure of the subject matter, the teaching methods, the teaching techniques and what changes are likely to take place in the future

.**Introduction:**

considered a sacred act. Whether this situation persists is a matter of research. At present, the same situation is seen in many places, with a few exceptions, whether one is interested in imparting knowledge or not. The same passion for education is not seen in both students and teachers. The reasons for this should be considered. At the current rate of globalization, everyone's standard of living has improved. Man became aware of new technologies. The flow of huge amount of information stopped in the hands of man. The mobile revolution has com Acquiring knowledge was once a rite of passage in Indian culture. Acquiring knowledge was letely changed the world. Social media has become increasingly used. Today's young generation is being swept away by this flood of information and technology. This generation is wandering aimlessly in a state of disorientation. Generation after generation is on the verge of collapse. In such a situation, why don't the leaders and

New trends in Research Education

Cross culture -

Many more subjects will have to be dealt with in the future than are being dealt with in the present education system. For this, cross culture has to be introduced in the teaching method. For example, medical students need to be proficient in computer science, management in biotechnology, as well as the jurisprudence of monopoly while conducting research.Accelerated Curriculum - The new education system needs to make it possible to learn two subjects that are not directly related to each other. For example, a geneticist should have access to a short-term course in statistics to perform data analysis. Chakori-based education is always conducive to ideological maturity, innovation and the mindset of researchers.

educators of the country talk about this issue? Why not use this technology to bring back the generation trapped in the web of technology? It requires intense willpower. This willpower must be created in both the political and educational spheres. It's time to dump her and move on. Studying students through zoom, google meet, skype means we're using a lot of technology in our education right now. Teachers, parents and students are satisfying themselves. He had no choice in the Corona era. But under normal circumstances this change is necessary and it must be changed. The new trend of e-learning is mainly influenced by information technology. The system of education through EDUSAT satellite and video conferencing will be useful for educating a large and sprawling population in countries like India. But in this type of teaching method, we have to face the two challenges of availability of rural electricity and uninterrupted flow of electricity across the country.

Therefore, future courses need to depend on the interrelationships of different subjects.

Educational Quality -

Efforts are being made at various levels to enhance the quality of education. However, the quality of education has not improved. In fact, the quality of education is declining day by day. To improve quality, teachers and researchers are provided a non-political environment and corruption-free management in developed nations. Developing and implementing such a system in our country is a daunting challenge. It is unfortunate that in our country, quality is literally trampled on for pay rise and promotion. **Experimental teaching-**

Many of your plans are far from your student lab today. Microscopes, binoculars, projectors are kept in school showcases as

decorative items. The laboratory is used as a school barrier. Teacher mentality is one of the major challenges facing our teaching methods. There will be a huge emphasis on experimental education in the future.The curriculum at a British school in Thailand is designed to be self-contained, with fewer students and more time. A single case is taught by different organs for about three months. The examination is conducted according to the theoretical theory of the case, concept picture, small projects and activities, visits to the concerned institutes, experimental verification, observation based findings, facilitation of interaction with teachers through internet and all these methods. There is no place for text, copy, guide etc. in it.

Book: Shawl Teaching -
Going beyond the four walls of the classroom, it has become mandatory in advanced nations to learn some lessons. Field visits, coping with emergencies, adventure sports, communication skills, development of leadership qualities, teamwork mentality, development of physical and intellectual abilities are some of the topics covered in this study. Congregations of all ages are stunned to see the teachings being imparted in this manner at the Kennedy Space Center in the United States. In the future, ISRO in India will have to create such facilities. Only then will astronauts be formed in India.

'Hire and Fire' -
Research projects are also undertaken in developed nations. This research needs to be of a quality that will receive financial support. The salary of the science is paid from the financial income received for the research. An agreement is made for all these processes. The contract is for a fixed term. That is, it is mandatory to get the research results within a certain period of time. There is no denying the possibility of a contractual approach to education and research

Title of Research Paper
"New Trends in Research Education"
Objectives of Research Paper
1. To review the current situation in the field of education.
2. To review the future new trends in the field of education
3. To review the problem in the field of education

in India in the future. Expulsion will be inevitable if good results are not shown. This foreign concept of 'hire and fire' will become part of our education system.

Patent-Publish-Prosper -
He is credited with bringing new trends in the field of Indian research. To Raghunath Mashelkar. He says, 'I should be able to sell the goods manufactured in the National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) laboratory in India to Pfizer or General Electrical in the United States. Your ideas should be bigger than the size of the project finances. ' Today in our country, the mentality of publishing and publishing research essays is seen. But the NCL pushed the General Electrical Company to innovate, gaining American monopoly by conducting revolutionary research in the polymer field. This has created a new mentality of 'Patent - Publish - Prosper'. We have to move forward with this mindset.

Universities and Research –
Looking at most of our universities today, it seems that these universities have become examination centers. In addition to teaching courses in universities, research work also needs to be done. The universities of the future will emerge as 'research industry hubs'. These centers will help solve the problems of the factories and farmers in the area. Considering our country, the radical changes in the education system are unfortunately linked to technology. In fact, these changes need to be linked to the human resources involved in the education process. This 'change' process should include provisions to change the mindset of students, teachers and other communities. Why don't students sit in class today? Why doesn't the teacher have in-depth knowledge of his subject? To the education system provided by satellite

Scope & Limitation of Research Paper
1. This research includes new trends in the future of education.
2. This research covers the problems in the field of education.

Select Research Methods in the Present Study
Survey Research Method selected for this study.

Conclusion. & Recommendations.

1. Students should be excluded from various virtual games.

2. Education experts should study whether our curriculum can attract current students.

3. Teachers who are passionate about education and students should be trained.

4. Knowledge should be skill-based, coming out of the marks.

5. Parents, teachers and the society should be made aware that the student is a machine that gets marks and also has expectations from this society. Students should be freed from the burden of expectations.

6. By reducing the growing sense of insecurity among the students, they should be imparted education based on trust and skill based education which is useful for the survival of the students.

7. Copy, recitation should be banished from education. The fields of arts, commerce and science should be integrated through education.

8. Parents and the society should be made aware that mother tongue education is a fundamental right of students.

9. Students should develop holistic personality in education. The mindset of the students should be considered in education.

10. Basically, the rope for marks in education should be stopped. Children should be educated keeping in mind their natural strengths and interests.

11. Suppression of parental expectations should be reduced. The concept of 'freedom of education' should be inculcated in the society.

12. Education should be created that can meet the challenges of the 21st century.

13. The education that made the British land a mere clerk continues even after independence, it should be stopped.

14. Ten to twelve hour education under the name of various competitive examinations should be stopped.

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Role of Entrepreneurs in Development of Agribusiness in Karnataka State

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Abstract: Being an entrepreneur is essentially about sighting opportunities and creating value in marketplaces. Entrepreneurship is a concept that explains the process of converting an idea or vision into a new business or venture, or an expansion of an existing business or venture by individuals, a group of individuals, or an established company. The study is intended to find out the role of Agripreneurs in agriculture development in India. Entrepreneurship has been linked to amplified growth, increased aggressiveness of countries, increased creation of wealth and increased quality of life. After economic liberalization, entrepreneurial activity is playing a major role in socioeconomic. In developing countries like India for raising the living standard of the vast majority of the backward regions, planning and implementation for development of entrepreneurial Programmes are essential because of their over-dependence on agriculture for employment Thus entrepreneurship development in rural industries appears to be the best potential alternative to find employment avenues for the rural population.
Keywords: Entrepreneurs, Agribusiness, Development

Introduction

Agribusiness entrepreneurs are the key promoter of agriculture growth in developing countries where majority of population is engaged in agriculture. Several studies earlier have highlighted the importance of agriculture in reducing poverty and rural distress through their disruptive innovations..Entrepreneurship has been named as one of the key driver for economic development. During an economic crisis, when development is negative, the importance of entrepreneurship development has increased. During recent worldwide financial turbulence the importance of entrepreneurship has never been more obvious. There are large areas of Agribusiness entrepreneur's development, and some of these areas where Agribusiness entrepreneurs can be undertaken include:

Honey Agribusiness: Beekeeping and honey production creates endless unexplored opportunities to budding entrepreneurs.

Plant Clinics: Diagnosis and efficient treatment of weeds, diseases, microbial attacks, and crop pests is a major challenge faced by farmers. Graduates of agriculture can set up plant clinics to combat these challenges.

Floriculture Marketing: Floriculture marketing offers great opportunity for agripreneurial explorations. With florist shops, wholesale trading, electronic retailing, etc., the possibilities are endless.

Poultry and Fisheries Development: Meat and egg consumption have boasted of a steady rise over the years. This has provided an opportunity for the budding entrepreneurs engage in poultry business. Poultry farming creates reasonable diversification. Fisheries business has granted excellent opportunities in both the domestic as well as the export sector. Agribusiness entrepreneur's rial efforts in this direction can be highly useful.

Landscaping and Nursery: There has been a steady growth of demands to make surroundings greener. However, a gap between demand and supply together with the aspect of accessibility exists. Nursery business has created an opportunity to many by filling up this gap. Worthy of note is the expanding sector of corporate and commercial landscaping.

Food Processing: Small and medium level entrepreneurs can establish units like finger-chips plant, potato-chips plant, tomato sauce plant, etc.

Farm Machinery Unit: There is a need for customized farm machinery equipment. For example, in hilly places, the traditional farm machineries do not work because of the terrain. Therefore, small, handy and sturdy farm machinery and equipment can be set-up by innovative agriculture engineering graduates.

Herbal-Based Mineral Water: Due to the relentless campaigns against chemical hazards, the herbal sector is thriving. The discovery of high degrees of pesticides in drinks and other similar incidents has reinforced the view that herbal is safe. This sector is a goldmine to budding agripreneurs.

Animal Feed Unit: Although there is a demand-supply imbalance with regards to animal feed due to the unavailability of cheap animal feed, units can be set up at small scales to meet existing demands.

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants: Cultivation of medicinal plants offers good agripreneurial

Some other entrepreneur's areas are:

1. Contract farming
2. Dairy
3. Insurance
4. Thermo foam Seed processing and agribusiness
5. Direct and retail marketing
6. tray production
7. Veterinary clinics
8. marketing

Objectives of the study

1. To Find out the Entrepreneurs Opportunities in Agribusiness

Needs of the study

Agriculture used to be treated as just an activity of land tilling and crop harvesting but growing waste land, depleting natural resources, growing migration by rural youth to urban areas, negative perception of the children of farmers towards farming, and emerging technologies in agriculture have necessitated redesigning of agricultural activities. Applying the thought and practice of entrepreneurship in the field of agriculture generates wide range of

Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data collected from books, magazines, websites, journals, newspaper, articles and research papers from the concern departments.

Results and Discussion

1. The Agribusiness sector has a large potential to contribute to the national income while at the same time providing direct employment and income vulnerable section of the society. Agripreneurs is not only an opportunity but also a necessity for improving the production and profitability in agriculture sector.

2. Agribusiness is not easy. You will need capital, you will need to devote a lot of time and you are most likely going to need expertise that you might not possess at this moment. Weather national funding or you already have the capital you need and you in the field to help you set up, always remember that your key is going to be innovation.

3. Institutional support, both technical and financial (e.g. inputs, technology transfer and

opportunities because there has been a growing demand of herbal medicines and the bent of the pharmaceutical companies towards manufacturing such medicines. Manufacturing these medicines will require raw materials in the form of medicinal plants products and agripreneurs can meet this demand.

9. Organic production/food chain
10. Agri-eco tourism
11. Research and development
12. Pesticide production and marketing
13. Soil testing laboratory
14. Post-harvest management
15. Vegetable production and Bio-fertilizer production and marketing
2. To Analyse the Challenge of Agribusiness Entrepreneurs
3. To Study on institutional support of agri busines economic benefits like – increased Agri productivity, creation of new business ventures, new Jobs, innovative products and services, development of rural areas and increased wealth. Traditional farmers who are unaware of scientific agriculture and effective Agri management systems are unable to cope up with delaying monsoons, drought, crop debts, fake seeds and shortage of fertilizer, as a result resort to committing suicide.

capacity building, drought mitigation, historical rainfall distribution information and market trends) are important factors which influence farmers' productivity. Who are highly dependent on the services of Agricultural Extension Officers? However, they do not have the required amount of inputs and resources necessary for optimal production. Innovative ideas and most importantly, you need to always take things a step further. The more ideas you're going to get, and the more likely you are to enhance your business.

Suggestions and Conclusion

Agrientrepreneurs is the need of the hour. There is lot of untapped hidden potential agriculture in terms of effective management of soil, seed, water and market needs and Agrientrepreneurs is great scope to harness and as of now interventions are in right place and pace of using them need It is clear that there is a great scope for entrepreneurship in agriculture and this potentiality can be tapped only by effective management of Agri elements an individual with risk bearing capacity and a quest for latest knowledge in agriculture sector can

prove to be a right Agrientrepreneurs. For promoting more attractive and profitable business enterprise in agriculture and allied as agriculture growth and development has direct bearing on reducing poverty, it is indeed essential drive the

spirit of entrepreneurship among the youth. Essentially entrepreneurial actions associated with agriculture generate innovative practical solution for aid in increasing farm income, employment and rural prosperity.

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Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups (Shgs) And Sustainable Development Of Rural India

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Abstract: Self Help Groups (SHGs) plays dominant as well as focal role in the sustainable development of both rural as well as urban areas of every nation. The idea of financing groups of people especially of women has made its tremendous impact on both economic and social status of rural people. SHGs not only enable the women's to have a voice in economic activity but also make them able to solve the problems relating to their growth, health services and education of children etc. In the present research paper the researcher has reviews concisely the literature in this field and addresses the effective approach of SHGs in sustainable development of rural area through SHGs. The paper also examined the impact on women empowerment through micro entrepreneurship development and SHGs. The growth of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is an evidence of the fact that women are coming out of their shells and maintaining their citizenship in the city. The main objective of this study is to study the effectiveness of SHGs in women entrepreneurship development, as well as the role of SHGs in sustainable development of rural area. The paper reviewed the challenges of rural sustainable development and also focuses on their opportunities.
Keywords: Self-Help Group, Sustainable Development, Empowerment

Introduction

Mohammed Yunus has introduced the concept of SHGs in the year 1975 at Bangladesh. In order to empower women and promote rural sustainable development in India SHGs were introduced in the mid-1980s, in Karnataka by Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA). On those days NABARD was also started taking the steps to provide financial assistance to rural poor and informal sector. NABARD initiated in 1986-87, but the real efforts were started after 1991-92 once linkage of SHGs with NABARD. The term SHGs is used to describe a small group of 10 to 20 poor women who come together on voluntary basis to accumulate savings and satisfy their financial needs. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are small associations of poor people, especially from the same socio-economic background who come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. Self-help groups are a good source of women empowerment in India. It plays a vital role in the rural development and a group reduces the emphasis of the unorganized sector and develops individual skills of the community and members. At the present SHGs are growing at rapid pace and helping woman to grow in the society which could improve their socio-economic conditions. The SHG promotes small savings among its members. The savings are kept with a bank. This common fund is in the name of the SHG. Usually, the number of members in one SHG does not exceed twenty. SHGs consist of maximum 20 members because any group

having more than 20 members has to be registered under Indian legal system. SHGs are helping in woman empowerment to a great extent, By this woman can become self-dependent by saving small amount of money on monthly basis and once their group becomes able to lend money and then by taking loan also as per their requirement which could make them start their small business and make them employable. For taking loan they have to give a prior notice in the meeting so that they could get the loan at the right time.

Statement of the Problem

Women in India have been oppressed culturally, socially, economically and politically for centuries. They are exploited at home, in the families, in the society and in the country. In the Multi ethnic and multi-cultural society like that exists in India, such exploitation takes various forms. Women specially in India faces number of problems such asDual role of women overlapping of responsibility of business and family, problem of finance, illiteracy among rural women, less risk bearing capacity, lack of visibility as strategic leaders, lack of information and assistance, mobility constraints, lack of infrastructure and widespread corruption, male dominated society, need of training and development that's why this study is most important to remove or slow down such problems. Because of Self Help Groups women has to gain greater control over resources like material possession, intellectual resources like knowledge, information, ideas and decision making in home, community, society and nation.

Thus empowerment means moving from a position of enforced powerlessness to one of the power position. (Dr. S. Suja, May 2012).The study mainly focuses on the following points:

1. Are the women members of SHGs in the selected area have empowered?
2. What roles have played by the SHGs in women empowerment and sustainable development of rural area?

Objectives of the Study

1) To analyze the role of SHGs in Women Empowerment.
2) To study the effectiveness of SHGs in empowering women and in sustainable development of rural India.
3) To suggest appropriate suggestion for women entrepreneurship.

Methodology

The data used for the study is secondary data comprising of official websites, journals, magazines and articles. As the data is secondary, it is more dependable and reliable. The present study covers only women entrepreneur who are the members of SHGs.

Limitations of the Study

1) The study is limited only of 5 years from 2015-16 to 2019-20.
2) The study is limited only to SHGs Bank Linkage Program and its financial assistance.

Empowerment of Women and SHGs

It is said that any long journey starts from a small, single step. So was the journey of the Self Help Group – Bank Linkage Programme – from linking a pilot of 500 SHGs of rural poor two decades ago, it now boasts of the world's largest microfinance initiatives with over 7.4 million SHGs representing 97 million rural households directly becoming part of this great movement, Geographically its tentacles have now spread to every nook and corner of India – from the desert sands of Rajasthan to the forest villages of Arunachal Pradesh and from the inaccessible terrain of Jammu and Kashmir to the serene coastal villages of Lakshadweep Islands. The movement which started as a link between the "un-bankable" rural poor and the formal banking system to cater to the microcredit needs of the poor, now boasts of a group savings of a whopping `33000[1] crores (70% of which goes for internal lending and the balance in the SB accounts of the groups), from a very miniscule proportion of total bank credit to a credit outstanding of `43000 crores (excluding nearly `23000 crores lent to members from groups' own savings). With over 84% of these being all women groups, the poor rural women in India now controls a financial business with turnover of nearly `1,00,000 crore (deposits + credit) – much more than most of the MNCs in India!. (NABARD SMFI Report 2013-14). There have been numerous success stories of the poor SHG members showing exemplary entrepreneurial qualities to come out of the vicious circle of poverty and indebtedness with the help of SHGs. The tremendous impact on the social status of the poor rural women becoming bread earners of their households through the instrument of SHGs has been highly commended by many independent researchers. This incredible success story of SHG-BLP has shaken the age old perception that poor are "not bankable". In fact, many developmental efforts of Government and non-governmental agencies now rely on SHG-BLP for their effective delivery. Even internationally, Indian experience of SHG-BLP has been recognized as the largest and most successful microcredit initiative in the world.

Table 1 Performance of Women Entrepreneurs in India

State	Number of Units Registered	Number of Women Entrepreneurs	%
Tamil Nadu	9618	2930	30.36
Uttar Pradesh	7980	3180	39.84
Kerala	5487	2135	38.91
Punjab	4791	1618	33.77
Maharashtra	4339	1394	32.12
Gujarat	3872	1538	39.72
Karnataka	3822	1026	26.84
Madhya Pradesh	2967	842	28.38
Bihar	7344	1123	15.04
Other States & UTS	14576	4185	28.71
Total	**64796**	**19971**	**32.82**

(Source: CMIE Report)

The role of women entrepreneurs is increasing drastically every year. The participation of women has increased from 22.3 in 1990-1991 to 31.6% in the year 2010-2011. This is a source from the World Bank report 2010-2011 & WAWE conference report.

Figure 1 Number of SHGs in India
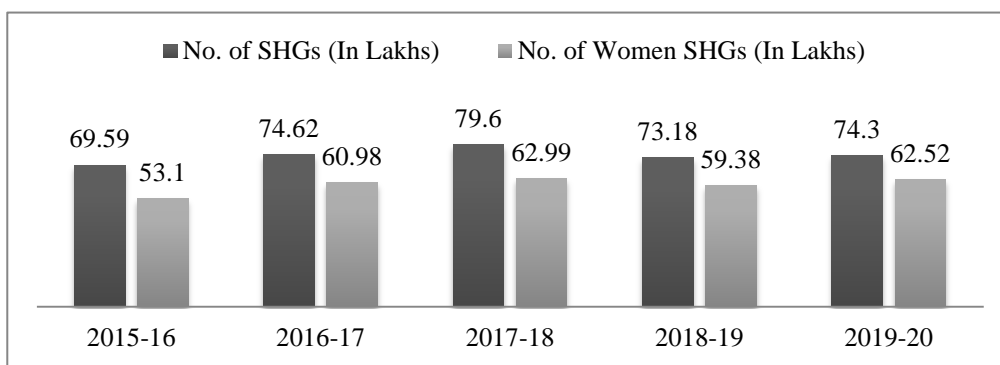
(Source: NABARD Reports)

It is shown that how the number of SHGs are increased in the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. In 2015-16, 69,59,250 SHGs were linked with the banks. In 2016-17 the number of SHGs has been increased to 74,62,000. In the year 2017-18 percentages of women SHGs were 79.10 whereas in 2018-19 it was 81.10 and in 2019-20 percentages has increased up to 84.15. The variation is grater in percentage of women SHGs in last three year in the year 2011-12 it is little bit slow down.
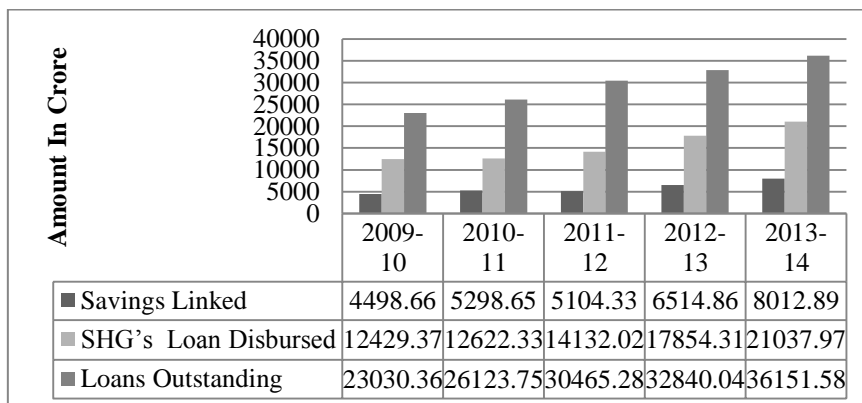
SHG's Bank Linkage Program of NABARD
Many self-help groups, especially in India, under NABARD's SHG Bank Linkage program, borrow from banks once they have accumulated a base of their own capital and have established a track record of regular repayments.This model has attracted attention as a possible way of delivering micro-finance services to poor populations that have been difficult to reach directly through banks or other institutions. "By aggregating their individual savings into a single deposit, self-help groups minimize the bank's transaction costs and generate an attractive volume of deposits. Through self-help groups the bank can serve small rural depositors while paying them a market rate of interest. NABARD estimates that there are 2.2 million SHGs in India, representing 33 million members that have

taken loans from banks under its linkage program to date. This does not include SHGs that have not borrowed.The SHG Banking Linkage Program since its beginning has been predominant in certain states, showing spatial preferences especially for the southern region – Andhra-Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.

SHG-Bank Linkage - Highlights
An overall decline in the number of SHGs linked to banks for their savings accounts under the SHG-Bank linkage programme noticed during 2012-13 first time since the programme was launched one decades back – has been reversed during the year 2013-14 though with a marginal increase of 1.53% with 74.30 lakh SHGs savings linked to Banks as on 31.3.2014 as against 73.18 lakh during the previous year. Correspondingly, the coverage of rural households having access to regular savings through SHGs linked to banks also went up to 96.6 million from 95 million as on 31 March 2013. Another highlight of the year's performance under the programme was the spurt in the number of SHGs being sanctioned fresh loans by banks during the year. 13.66 lakhs SHGs were sanctioned fresh loans during the year – a 12% increase over 12.20 SHGs getting fresh loans during 2012-13.

Figure 2 SHGs- Bank Linkage- Highlights

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
■ Savings Linked	4498.66	5298.65	5104.33	6514.86	8012.89
▨ SHG's Loan Disbursed	12429.37	12622.33	14132.02	17854.31	21037.97
■ Loans Outstanding	23030.36	26123.75	30465.28	32840.04	36151.58

Current Position of Women SHGs in India

The quantum of fresh loans issued by banks also rose by nearly 17% during the year (24017 crore). This is indicative of increasing confidence in lending to SHGs by banks. Number of SHGs credit linked with banks, however, showed a decline of nearly 6% to 41.97 lakh as against 44.51 lakh a year back though the amount of loan outstanding has gone up by 9%. The total loan outstanding by SHGs stood at 42928 crore as on 31/3/2014. The average loan outstanding of SHGs with banks is 1, 02,273 against `88,500 a year back. The share of exclusive women SHGs in the total number of SHGs linked to banks now stands at 84% (up from 81 % 2012-13) while the groups formed under the NRLM/SGSY/Other Government sponsored programmes now constitutes 30% of the total number of groups.

The above tables gives the growth of SHGs – saving as well as credit linked – for the last 5 years, separately for total SHGs, total women SHGs with percentage, also it shows loan distributed and outstanding loans of Bank Linkage Program.

Although the decline in the number of SHGs savings linked with Banks noticed during 2012-13 has been reversed during the year with a marginal increase of less than 2%, the decline in the numbers continued in the strategically important and resource poor regions (with only southern region showing the increase). In fact, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are the only major states where the number of savings linked SHGs are more than those reported during 2011-12. The continued decline in the number of SHGs linked to Banks in resource poor regions where special SHG-Bank linkage programmes are being implemented, is indicative of the challenges ahead for the SHG-Bank linkage program in the country. The savings harnessed by SHGs, however, increased by an impressive 21% over the previous year and the growth has been across the regions barring the north and the north-east.

Suggestions

1. There should be continuous attempt to inspire, encourage, motivate and co-operate women entrepreneurs.
2. SHGs should be provided with more loans from the government.
3. The government should introduce entrepreneurial development programme for women.
4. Finance should be made available to women entrepreneurs at a reduced rate of interest.
5. Better educational facilities and schemes should be extended to women folk from the government.
6. Extension participation programme may be arranged with extension agencies for the SHGs to visit their business houses to know the functions and its administration so that it creates awareness among the women group.

Conclusion

The study was undertaken to identify the empowerment of women through Self Help Groups. Women participation in Self Help Groups have obviously created tremendous impact upon the life pattern and style of poor women and have empowered them at various levels not only as individuals but also as members of the family members of the community and the society as whole. Now Self Help Groups are giving credit as and when needed for their basic requirements. They have injected a positive change in their socio-economic behavior and enhanced their status and value at the grass root level. Self-employment is better suited to women. If she is her own master of any of her work schedule, she can adjust her work. At present women have broken the monopoly of men and proved that they are not inferior to men. The self-help group is important in re-strengthening and bringing together of the human race. It is concluded thatSHGs have contributed to women empowerment.

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Justitia: An Inter-Disciplinary Statement for Reforming Regulatory Bodies

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Abstract: A group of nations led by India approached World Trade Organization and appealed against the dominant position of patent regime during the first phase of pandemic period caused by Sars Cov 2. The patent regime across the world and at the WTO level are designed on the basis of just institutions which is very much similar to the indigenous approach taken by revolutionary philosopher John Rawls. His ideas made that much influence in the ethical theory and led to pave foundations for institutionalism at various levels. But the major short coming that is attributed to the conformity of just institutions approach is rigid discourses which sometimes matters on equitable treatment towards vulnerable sections in the society. This seems to be rigid framework of transcendal institutionalism was a happenstance to analyse regulatory bodies and their effectual influence to reduce injustices. Regulatory bodies, in particular the intellectual body framework evolved by WTO, technically understanding TRIPS followed the path of just institution. The adoption of just institution framework, where absence of social realization is highly critical. This, in a way, disguisedly made the presence in pandemic period. The concept of just institution restricted TRIPS body framework to accommodate free technology transfer of vaccines aimed to prevent pandemic. This paper tries to understand restructuring of institutional understanding of just institutions and analyse, how far social realizations can be brought forward. The intellectual property, in particular patents and related laws are analysed on the basis of theory of justice. Here analytical framework is designed by the approaches of transcendental institutionalism and realization focused comparison approach. Key words: Regulatory bodies, TRIPs, Patents, Transcendental institutionalism, Realization focused comparison approach

Introduction:

India and South Africa's joint effort to granting an Intellectual Property waiver from TRIPS agreement has again shed light on the theoretical understanding of justice. The transcendental institutionalism that influenced global political structure needs a wholehearted restructuring, then only, shared hospitality, an essential characteristic of human beings would further advances and a less unequal world would emerge. In 2020, India paired with South Africa and submitted to the WTO a proposal for a waiver so that, while responding to the pandemic, members do not have to implement, apply and enforce certain provisions of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement. The idea was that a short-term waiver would allow countries to ramp up the production of medical products, including vaccines, therapeutics and equipment required to treat Covid-19. The hope was that it would result in "fair, equitable and affordable access" and, thereby, save lives.The endeavour by concerned nations got a momentum and a partial waiver. It is a commendable matter that world body such as WTO and powerful nations understand the plight of millions and jointly contribute together in the battle against the pandemic. But the vaccine monopoly by developed nations reflected when they decided to go for a trend reversal[*].Those who invent has rights over the invention is much a discussed concept and while attaching absolute liberty, such reasoning gets strong support structures. But, how this reasoning copes up universal priorities is still a problematic case.This moment is very much appropriate to discuss the positive criticism[**] towards the established theories of justice and applying the theoretical formulations in conventions such as TRIPS. The much debated theories of justice and its criticisms are further analysed to present the arguments here.

Rawlsian understanding of Patent Regimes

The transcendental institutionalism evolved by John Rawls is concerned with identification of a perfect just institution to achieve justice within the democratic society. He starts with his 'original position' and argues this as a catalyst for arriving evolutionary understanding of justice [1]. As per Rawls's identifications on setting up of just institutions, talented should earn premiums, and the premiums are used to contribute to the welfare of the least well off. Then one may ask where the incentives for the creation of the talented come from and how it can be assured that the talented are to continue their efforts. To address those concerns, Rawls does not deny the use of incentives but lacks a universal application. In his second principle [2], he "accepts the use of incentives to draw out the best efforts of the more talented to the extent that they contribute to the welfare of all, starting with the least advantaged. The intention of Rawlsian conception of justice is indisputable, but its

application as well as interpretation points out the other side. No one in the original position would allow the inequalities created by patent together with such practices of its owners. Indeed, it is unjust that the interest of the poorest is hindered where the patent owner refuses to use it or where he prohibits others from using it or simply blocks others from entering into the business. The incentive theory is inextricably connected with the development and commercialization theory which holds that patents induce the investment needed to develop and commercialize inventions.As incentive inducement patent regime bring innovative practices which further protected by statutory frameworks such as TRIPS [3] is indirectly discriminating least advantaged groups which was evident in sharing of vaccine technology to developing and least developed countries in the middle of pandemic caused by Sars Cov 2. Why just institutions fail or whether they fail? The answer further sheds light on constructive criticism that emerged in response to Rawls's principles [4].

Transcendental institutionalism and Realization focused comparison approach.

What moves us, reasonably enough, is not the realization that the world falls short of being completely just, which few of us expect- but that there are clearly remediable injustices around us which we want to eliminate (Sen 2010). The criticism against the established institutional mechanism in distribution of justice (read public goods) is noteworthy and someway marked its utility in the time of the unprecedented pandemic.The criticism against transcendental institutionalism is summarily termed as realization focused comparison. Realization focused comparison approach is a comparative approach that essentially concerned with social realizations. Unlike transcendental institution approach, which ultimately focuses on making just institutions, realization focused comparison approach broadly analyses minimising injustices in the society. It give practical tools to discriminate between real situations, focusing on the outcomes realized by actual social institutions, and not attempting to provide a definition of what a just institution would be.An exemplary event that explores the scope and importance of this approach is innovative understanding that was happened between AstraZeneca and Serum Institute of India. It effectively permitted domestic production of vaccine together for export consignments. Such innovative mechanisms need to be incorporated to the intellectual property (legal) structure.

Appropriating much a used just institutions and making effective laws that based on sound social realizations would enlarge bonhomie and make the world of less injustice. To usher such an environment is to develop people centric legal exercises.

People centric legal exercises would help to mitigate risks of profit and necessarily enhance the scope of corporate consciousness. If global legal structures accommodate theoretical formulations of realization focused comparison approach, then elimination of outrageously unjust arrangements would not be difficult.Patent laws should adopt the lessons from social realizations. The much popularity of generic medicines substantiates this argument. The practical concerns of patent regimes all over the world reflect the theoretical reasoning of realization focussed comparison approach. A unanimous agreement based on realization focused understanding significantly improves the cost and standard of living of disadvantaged sections of the society.

Conclusion

Global justice is promoted and can be realized when discourse is engaged with the participation of all players to rework the patent system and hammer out the ideal form of protection for inventions and technologies. Other than making a just institutional framework only, it is also workable to integrate the social realizations into current structures. As transcendal institutionalism evolving a model for justice, it's inherent, though indirect absoluteness may affect the least privileged groups. So better integrating social realizations for world that work on the principles of equitable distribution of resources.

Notes

Developed nations decided to go for booster dose when many poor countries faced acute vaccine shortage.

Criticism outlined and described by Amartya Sen (1) In developing a theory of justice, Rawls commences with the "original position," whereby free and equal people negotiate behind a veil of ignorance to agree on a set of principles to regulate the basic structure of a well-ordered, i.e., just, society. Rawls introduces the concept of "a veil of ignorance" in the following terms: no one does not know his place in society, his class position or social status, nor does anyone know his fortune in the distribution of natural assets and abilities, his intelligence, strength etc(2) The first principle, also known as the principle of equal liberty, concerns "rights and liberties"; it provides that "each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive basic liberty

compatible with a similar liberty for others." Second principle, namely, liberty cannot be sacrificed even where that would lead to greater wealth.(3) TRIPS-Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights is one of the significant regulatory mechanisms in intellectual property protection. TRIPS provide minimum standards in the form of common set of rules for the protection of intellectual property globally under WTO system. It gives a set of provisions dealing with domestic procedures and remedies for the enforcement of IPR. Member countries have to prepare necessary national laws to implement the TRIPS provisions. TRIPS covers 8 areas of IPRs legislation- Copyright and related rights, trademarks, protection of undisclosed information (trade secret), geographical indications, industrial designs, integrated circuits, patents, and control of anti-competitive practices in contractual licenses. India amended Patent Act 1970 in 2005 and copy right act in 2010 to accommodate TRIPS provisions [5]Generally speaking, conventions of trade favour disadvantaged groups, but, often practical implications are opposite. The pandemic saw the vulnerabilities of existing legal difficulties in production of necessary medicinal and medical things at low cost and making available to poorer groups of the world. (4)Professor Amartya Sen throws doubt on whether the original position would be the one as postulated by Rawls and indeed whether the two principles which Rawls believed people would adopt behind the veil of ignorance would be the ones that people would actually adopt: If in the original position inequalities based on the demands of incentives were judged to be wrong and unjust (they can be seen as something like bribes given to people to make them diligent at their work and appropriately productive), then should not the principles adopted at the original position eliminate the need for incentives? If a just economy should not have inequality arising from incentives, should not the principles emerging in that state of impartiality take the form of people agreeing to do their respective bits without the need to be bribed? And, on the basis of Rawlsian reasoning that, in the post-contract world, each person will behave in conformity with the conception of justice emanating from the original position, should we then not expect, in that duty-oriented world, spontaneous compliance by everyone with their respective productive duties (as a part of that conception of justice), without any need for incentives?

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A feminist perspective of the legends pertaining to the origination of goddess Pattini

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Abstract : This study engages in a critical evaluation of the various legends pertaining to the origin of goddess Pattini from a feminist perspective. These origin tales describe how a woman by the name of Kannagi attained godly status. Initially, Kannagi is depicted as the typical representation of what patriarchal norms dictates that a woman should be; i.e. submissive, pious, benevolent and all-enduring. Nevertheless, as the story unravels, this female turns into an empowered individual whose newly developed subjectivity is so powerful that, according to legends, it literally sets an entire city on fire. At present, in Sri Lanka, goddess Pattini is a highly venerated divinity who is worshipped by both men and women alike. This analysis of the Pattini narrative examines how the emergence of this goddess-figure relates to feminist concepts such as female subjectivity and sexuality. The multi-faceted representations of female identity that is found in the origin of Pattini are considered through a feminist lens so as to arrive at an understanding of whether this legend depicts a tale of female empowerment or disempowerment. Ultimately, what can be concluded is that the various legends of Pattini reconceptualize notions about gender and sexuality by destabilizing the status quo of the ideal image of what it means to be a woman as female. The stories weave complex patterns that represent the problematic contexts that emerge as a result of the dialectic between traditionally polarized concepts suchas subversion/submission, empowerment/disempowerment, silence/voice and subjectivity/passivity.
Keywords: female subjectivity, narrative, divinity, Pattini, patriarchy

Introduction

Feminists believe that one of the most oppressive patriarchal institutions responsible for perpetuating sexism in our communities is that of religion. They insist that the notion of the monolithic, omnipresent, masculine God and his doctrine has sustained the patriarchal system for many generations. However, most often than not, what these feminists have failed to address is the fact that the White Anglo-Saxon Protestants' (WASP) concepts of religion and God are not the only ones that communities acknowledge or live by. In fact, there are other religious philosophies that endorse the worship of multiple divinities; some of which do not validate or endorse any form of discrimination to either male or female gendered deities. In South-East Asian countries such as India and Sri Lanka, for example, male divinities such as Ganesh, Shiva, Katharagama, and Vishnu, and female gods such as Pārbati, Kali, Sarasvathi, Durga and Pattini are venerated without any gender discrimination. According to related literature reviews, there is evidence to show that the worshipping of numerous deities, either in male or female form, has been in existence for centuries in the above-mentioned countries. Given this context, the institution of religion needs to be seen from a different perspective from that of normative feminist claims that are frequently critiqued for generalizing about the

adverse effects of religious believes (by meaning the Christian concept of the monolithic masculine God) on women, and how they have been used as major tools for disempowering women.

Aim of the study

In this paper, the overarching premise is that the eurocentric views on God and religion cannot be considered as being representative of all religious views and that certain religious doctrines in Buddhism and Hinduism include images of empowered women who defy the patriarchal representation of females as being either ideal wives, mothers and virgins. In order to substantiate this argument, the story and worship of goddess Pattini are critically evaluated from a feminist perspective to exemplify the manner in which the relevant legends neither confirm nor subvert traditional notions of female subjectivity but rather demonstrate the complex dynamics behind such problematic concepts that have contributed to subjugating women over the generations.

Literature review

Hindus and Buddhists, both in India and Sri Lanka, have engaged in the reverence of many male and female gods since the pre-buddhist era. Out of these deities, goddess Pattini is considered as one of the main female divinities of worship in Sri Lanka. Although Pattini is a goddess of Indian origin, over the centuries, she has become more popular in this country and

her virtues have been extolled in a number of Sinhalese poetical works written during the 18th and 19th centuries. From them, the most prominent one is the ancient chronicle "Panthis Kolmura" which draws heavily on the original tale of Kannagi-Pattini depicted in the Tamil epic "Cilappadikaram" written by Illango Adigal around the 2nd century BC. Considering the Sri Lankan context, goddess Pattini is popularly worshipped for her sexual purity and benevolence to women and children. When the cult of Pattini worship was brought to Sri Lanka, a Hindu temple dedicated in honour of the deity was first built in Vattapalli near Mullaitivu (cited in Ariyadasa, R, 2010). Today, the main Pattini shrine is in Nawagamuwa which is about 20 kilometers away from Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. This "devale" (the Sinhala word used to refer to a place of worship for gods) has become a popular place for both men and women to beseech the goddess so as to get her to grant their various wishes. Notably, many women seek Pattini's blessings either when they have sub-fertility issues or when seeking protection for their children from various infectious diseases such as chickenpox, mumps, measles and other viral diseases. Many Sri Lankan Pattini devotees come to the devala to pray to her before such events as a wedding, a job interview, foreign travel, an important examination or an operation, medical treatment.

Legends on the origin tale of goddess Pattini

According to the "Pattini Halla" (anonymous n.d.) consisting of several Sinhala verses about the origination of goddess Pattini claim that she was born as a result of an immaculate conception since it is said she was born out of a mango from a mango tree in the Pandyan king's garden. Apart from "Pattini Halla", other Sinhala historical chronicles such as "Palanga Halla", and "Salamba Sanniya" provide alternative recounts of the female Kannagi's elevation to godliness. These different versions include the one where she was said to be born from a flower. One of the Sri Lankan curative rituals (referred to as "Shanthikarma" in Sinhala) called the "Panthis Kolmura" is a dance ritual conducted by exorcists as a means of obtaining goddess Pattini's protection and blessing for those who seek divine intervention. What is noteworthy is the fact that this dance version of the tale of Pattini is similar to the Indian versions whereby the female experience is used as its basic source unlike in the majority of European texts produced during this period which revolve around male protagonists and their quest for finding meaning in life.Looking at the most often cited origination of Pattini, let us consider its depiction in the "Cilappadikaram" as it is regarded as the lengthiest version of this tale consisting of three parts. The first part of this text, which was originally written by Illango Adigal, depicts Kannagi's (renamed as Pattini when she becomes a deity) marriage to her partner Kovalan, his infidelity and her continued faithfulness to him (Parthasarathy, R (trans) 1993). The second section describes the couple's migration to the kingdom of Pandy, the false accusation meted on Kovalan for stealing the Pandava queen's golden anklet, the king's wrong judgment, the subsequent beheading of Kovalan, Kannagi's wrath at this unjust murder, and her ultimate ordainment as a goddess. Finally, the concluding text focuses on the consecration of goddess Pattini's shrine by the king of Chera (Parthasarathy, R (trans). 1993).Looking at each of the above sections, it can be observed how this female heroine moves from becoming a symbol of virtuousness, patience, benevolence, subservience and control - all of which are regarded as ideal feminine virtues in patriarchy - to that of rebelliousness, impatience, vengefulness, dominance and power, often considered as masculine traits in patriarchal societies. The following image captures this particular instance whereby she is setting the city on fire and is subsequently attributed godly-status.

Fig 1; Depiction of the wrath of Kannagi and her ordainment as goddess Pattini.

From Ilankai Tamil Sungum, https://sangam.org/w-content/uploads/2014/12/MG_9351.jpg

The origination of Pattini

Regarding the female subjectivity of Kannagi-Pattini, there are several origin tales that recount her story, although the most dominating one is that she was born to a wealthy merchant named Manaikkan. At the age of twelve she had been married off to an equally wealthy merchant and a family friend, Massattuvan's son- Kovalan. As time passed, their happy union was challenged by a dancer named Madavi. Kovalan's carnal attraction towards her, makes him abandon his wife and lose all his wealth to his mistress whom he gradually realizes is flawed in many ways once the initial attraction of possessing her sexually is satiated. Even though by this stage Madavi has conceived a child, Kovalan abandons her and goes back to his wife. Kannagi accepts his return without any rebuke

Depiction of female sexuality

The fact that Pattini does not save the male population implicitly depicts a woman's abhorrence of a male-dominated system that disempowers and silences females. Kannagi becomes fully emancipated by breaking away from all restrictions that bind her in the name of femininity. She not only undergoes a psychological transformation since she rejects her sexualized body as a woman by exposing her breasts to the Cholan king and his court which is a public space, with the intension not being to entice the male gaze but to depict her rage at the king's misjudgment. The act of pulling out one of her breast and hurling it away is a highly symbolic gesture signifying her rejection of socially imposed

and continues to support him. Since he had foolishly squandered all his possessions, they decide to start a new life by moving to the city of Madurai. Kovalan, who is by now presented as weak and gullible, gets deceived by the royal goldsmith whose Machiavellian plan gets him killed in the end. Hearing about the death of her husband, Kannagi suddenly changes from the apparently submissive, all-enduring woman to a vengeful, domineering presence. We see how her subjectivity undergoes the transition from "silence" to "voice" at this point of the narrative. In fact, it is mentioned in the "Chilappdakaram" that Kannagi's newly gained subjectivity was so powerful that it had the capacity to burn down the whole Choli kingdom along with everyone in it, except chaste women, children, cattle and the elderly.

passivity in the face of injustice. The female breast, which has been used for generations as one of the main symbols of female eroticism, life sustenance and nurture, becomes an instrument of massive destruction as it manifests into an instrument of destruction rather than one regarded as a life-sustaining source.Further theorizing this from a feminist perspective, the act of exposing her breasts can be perceived as a liberation of her female sexuality. It is unthinkable for a woman to reveal herself in such a public space in the Hindu culture; thus, by doing so, Pattini breaks the concept of female modesty that expects women to hide their femaleness and conceal their sexuality within the domestic sphere whereby only her husband can witness it. Moreover, as stated by

Obeysekara (1984, p.363) "since the breasts are seen as the symbol of female power, the act of destroying it symbolizes both a woman's greater

Femininity and motherhood

What is even more significant is that the self-sacrificial act of Sati puja, the practice whereby some widowed Hindu women jump into the funeral pier of her dead husband, is splendidly deconstructed in the text since instead of self-annihilation by setting herself on fire, Pattini sets a whole city full of men ablaze with her fury. Obviously, this is the climactic point in the narrative in which she rebels against the representation of the female as the ''Other'' by moving herself from a position within the periphery of a male-dominated inegalitarian system, to its centre. Therefore, this final section of the tale of Pattini conveys a strong message to the women of then and even today that the traditionally perceived ""weaker sex"" is far from being weak and helpless and that given the circumstances, a female can transform herself from being an object of submission to a dynamic, complex human being who is extremely powerful in her multiple subjectivities as a woman. As such, it can be premised that the portrayal of Kannagi-Pattini, is an illustration of a liberated individual who radically challenges patriarchal norms of female subjectivity, submission and sexuality. Furthermore, unlike in canonical western literature during this period, this female protagonist does not suffer due to her transgression from the normative roles attributed to her gender; on the contrary, she is endowed with godly-status. Even the discourse substantiates this claim as devotees of the goddess refer to her as Pattini "deviyo" (god) instead of "déviya" (goddess). The lack of markedness as a result of gender neutralizing the term "deviyo" yet again implies a move

. Conclusions

Although there are significant generalizations regarding female disempowerment and misogyny made in Westernized models of feminism, it cannot be oversimplified across communities. As we discover in these narratives, there are various representations of women who are represented as complex, complicated, and multifaceted human beings. As such, it could be argued that Pattini is a celebration of humanity as her subjectivity can never be fixed due to its multiplicity, complexity and ambiguousness. Indeed, her character portrayal refuses to be labeled under

control over her body and her socio-political participation."

away from customary discursive practices that are derogatory to women to a discourse that is steeped in exploring the complexities of womanhood. In fact, what most critics of the legend and worship of Pattini fail to note is the irony behind the usage of the term "pattini maniyo" (Mother Pattini) to refer to the goddess by Sri Lankans. In her manifestation as a human being, Pattini was extolled for her fidelity to her husband and her patient submissiveness, yet even though Madavi gives birth to a daughter fathered by Kovalan, Kannagi does not attain motherhood which is regarded as a state that all married women ought to achieve according to patriarchal norms. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that as a divinity, Pattini is regarded is the god of piety and fertility who is known to assist women who have fertility problems, ironically, she herself had not achieved motherhood. It almost appears as though she made the empowered choice not to have children since how can such a powerful woman who is known to address infertility with her divine ordinance, be childless herself ? Here, the message appears to be that Kannagi-Pattini is fully in charge of her female sexuality as her body is hers to build and to recreate as she wishes. What is exemplified here is that a woman has the fundamental freedom of choosing whether or not she wishes to become a mother and embrace motherhood. Therefore, in the origin tales of goddess Pattini, one does not find exaltation of the concepts of motherhood, maternal instinct, and maternity all of which have been revered and considered as essential traits for a female to be considered as 'complete' in patriarchal discourse

any of the categorized roles imposed on women by a male-dominated system. Therefore, as part of the feminist task of writing about the "Other", we have in the goddess "a modal of empowered selfhood". Therefore, it can be concluded that the tales of Pattini present a discourse that celebrates female empowerment as they describe a female protagonist's "radical journey from being passive to exploring one's 'female' subjectivity, finally towards and absolute symbolic/mythical abstraction'' (Vijayakumar,Seeth 2010, p.72) that refuses to be defined by patriarchal standards.

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An Analysis of National Education Policy Issues, Opportunities and Challenges in Atmanirbhar

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Abstract : education leads to economic and social advancement, a country's education strategy at the school and college levels must be well defined and futuristic. India has designed and planned to adopt a new education strategy called the Indian National Education Policy throughout the next decade of the twenty-first century, under the leadership of its current prime minister and an expert committee comprising people from various backgrounds (NEP-2020). Practitioners and the general public are both aware of the goals, objectives, and specifics. NEP-2020 is an innovative and futuristic plan with both good and negative features, structured with the goal of providing everyone with a quality school education and higher education with the expectation of holistic and research-oriented advancement. This study first looked at national education policy issues and opportunities, as well as the challenges of achieving self-sufficiency through Atmanirbhar Bharat. In Atmanirbhar, the policy's implementation ideas were evaluated. Finally, despite many limits, several proposals are presented for properly implementing the NEP2020. This article can be used as a guide for policy implementation teams in the Indian government.

Keywords: NEP 2020, Issues and Opportunities, the challenges, Atmanirbhar Bharat

Introduction:

Education policy at the national level 2020 is an education policy that is aligned with the new India education policy and focuses on Bharat's vast knowledge. Making Bharat into Atma Nirbhar Bharat is a simple, one-step process. It is not only fresh, but it is also undergoing a metamorphosis in terms of its spirit. Several education strategies have been proposed in the past, each with its own set of ramifications for our nation's future human resources. Any nation with a distinct identity defined by its culture and civilisation has the formation of a nation takes many years and is dependent on the educational system. The establishment of a nation takes many years and is dependent on the educational system. Any nation with a distinct identity defined by its culture and civilization has the national education policy 2020 is a policy that is connected with the new India education policy and focuses on Bharat's rich knowledge. It takes only one step to transform Bharat into Atma Nirbhar Bharat. It's not just new, but it's also going through a spiritual transformation. Several educational strategies have previously been offered, each with its own set of implications for our country's future human resources. Any nation with a distinct identity defined by its culture and civilisation has the formation of a nation takes many years and is dependent on the educational system. The education system of any nation works as a catalyst to transform youths. This education policy would fulfil the Bhartiya youth's requirements. At the same time,

education should be at par with international standards, innovative, research-oriented, and job-oriented. We hope that after successful implementation of this policy Bharat became a superpower of knowledge and works as a centre of knowledge hub. This policy emphasises knowledge-based and socioeconomic growth in order to ensure Bharat's and its future citizens' long-term survival. In terms of finances, it also recommends to the government that the education budget be set at 6% of GDP, which would be a positive step and a good indicator of Bharat's educational quality.

Conceptual framework

The National Education Policy (NEP), now known as the National Education Policy, is a guiding document for both the federal and state governments. The NEP assists politicians and educators in changing their minds by persuading them. In 1966, Prof. D. S. Kothari presided over the first NEP-like paper. Despite the fact that it cannot be fully implemented, it was a well-thought-out paper that remains a driving force for many educational programs. After a 20-year hiatus, the second education Programme resumed in 1986. After a six-year delay, the action plan for this strategy was finally laid out in 1992. the school was held in government and governmental schools throughout the country for classes III, V, and VIII. It was by far the largest appraisal survey in the country, and one of the highest in the world. According to the findings, the national average in the field of mathematics was slightly lower for students from 12 states. Learning NAS regards Indian education as a

major impediment. The next few years will be critical, as India will lose ten or more students due to learning losses, which will result in analphabetism if appropriate measures are not taken soon. Ramesh Pokhriyal, Union Minister of Education, stated that the NEP concept prioritizes all graduate students, a goal that the government hopes to achieve by 2025.The next few years will be critical, as India will lose ten or more students due to learning losses, resulting in analphabetism if appropriate measures are not implemented quickly. Union Minister of Education Ramesh Portrayal stated that the NEP concept prioritizes all graduate students, a goal that the government hopes to achieve by 2025.To reflect this specific vision of NEP-2020, the National Initiative for Proficiency (NIP) in Reading with Comprehension and Numeracy (NIPUN—Bharat) will be launched soon under the Programme"AtmanirbharBharat."

Table-1: Education policy and its establishments

Sr. No.	Name of Policy	Year
1.	Macaulay's Minute	1835
2.	The Indian Education Commission or Hunter Commission	1882
3.	The Indian University Commission	1902
4.	The Calcutta University Commission	1917-19
5.	The Hartog Committee	1928-29
6.	Abbot-Wood Committee	1936-37
7.	Zakir Hussain/Wardha Committee on Basic Education	1938
8.	The Sergeant Report	1944
9.	The University Education Commission/ Radhakrishnan Commission	1948-1949
10.	B.G.Kher Committee on Primary Education	1951
11.	The Secondary Education Commission	1952-53
12.	The English Review Committee/ Kunzuru Committee	1955
13.	Official Language Commission	1956
14.	The Education Commission/ Kothari Commission	1964-66
15.	Dr. Trigun Sen/ Higher Education Committee Report	1967
16.	The study group Reports on the Teaching of English	1967-71
17.	National Policy on Education (NPE-1968)	1968
18.	National Policy on Education	1986
19.	Archarya Ramamurti Commission	1990
20.	Shri N. Janardhana Reddy	1992
21.	T.S.R. Subramaniam Committee Report	May27,2016
22.	Dr. K. Kasturirangan Committee Report	May31,2019
23.	National Education Policy (NEP)	2020

Objectives:
1. To examine the issues and opportunities in education sector in India.
2. To address the challenges of the National Education Policy, and achieve self-reliance through Atmanirbhar Bharat.
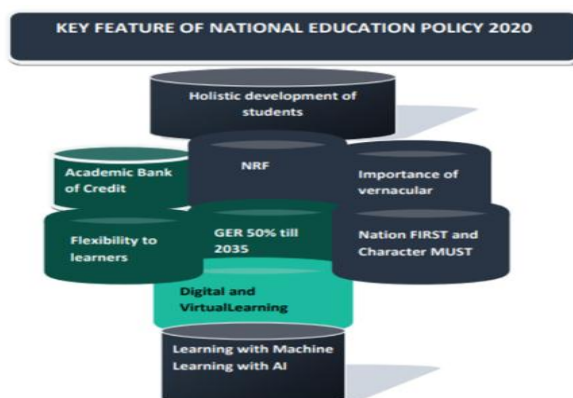
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

key features of National Education Policy 2020

National education policy 2020 would be landmarks for Bhartiya people and natives. It will cross all boundaries which were earlier posed through their recommendations. Some key features of National Education Policy 2020 are as follows:

To foster students' holistic growth, character, and morale while being mindful of their surroundings.

1. From 10+2 to 5+3+3+4, the school structure covered five years of foundational education, three years of preparatory education, three years of middle school, and four years of secondary schooling.
2. The National Testing Agency for Colleges will administer a common college entrance exam twice a year.
3. It promotes the United States of America first and foremost, as well as the importance of character.
4. To establish a bank of credit for academic institutions (ACB).
5. To ensure that all students up to Grade 3 have a solid foundation in literacy and numeracy.
6. Top international universities will be able to easily visit India, and top Indian academic institutions will be able to establish campuses in other countries.
7. Learners have the freedom to chart their own path in life and achieve their objectives.
8. To promote the use of online and distance learning.
9. By 2035, achieve a gross enrolment ratio (GER) of 50%.
10. To promote vocational courses and make efforts to meet market demands
11. To raise awareness of the National Research Foundation (NRF) and provide funding for innovative research.
12. To raise awareness of learner content, patents, and performance.
13. To maintain the nation's unity and integrity.
14. To foster learners' creativity and critical thinking.
15. To promote and encourage multilingualism
16. To enhance life skills while having fun with the workplace culture
17. To promote the growth of moral, human, and constitutional values
18. Technology is widely used in education and research.
19. Respect for diversity, as well as the community's history and values
20. Curriculum alignment at all educational levels

National Research Foundation (NRF)

21. Teachers and staff are at the heart of the learning process; therefore, make them feel welcome.
22. To develop a regulatory framework that is both light and tight.
23. To promote multidisciplinary learning
24. Educational experiences should be more exploratory, holistic, integrated, inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, learner-cantered, discussion-oriented, and adaptable
25. The curriculum would include local arts, useful arts, crafts, music, humanities, games, sports and fitness, languages, vernacular, literature, culture and values, and science and mathematics.
26. To help all students develop into well-rounded individuals who are aware of their surroundings.

Digital and Online Education: The NEP – 2020 suggests using the advantages of online/digital education to give equal access to excellent education to all learners. This, however, necessitates the availability of low-cost computing devices and access to the internet. The National Education Policy – 2020 suggests conducting pilot projects to assess the benefits of merging the present system with online education. Existing e-learning platforms (SWAYAM, DIKSHA, etc.) should be strengthened to ensure fair access to high-quality learning materials [5-6]

Review Of Literecture

Aithal P. S. et al published a paper on "Analysis of Higher Education in Indian National Education Policy Proposal 2019 and Its Implementation Challenges" which the linked literature on Indian Higher Education Policies and their implications, salient features, and focuses on the draught of National Education Policy 2019 was evaluated through content analysis. The article examined and contrasted the many policies suggested in the draught with prior policies, with a special focus on the higher education area. In terms of facilities and limits, the analysis contrasted the potential effects of the NEP 2019 proposal on private and public HEIs. The new policy proposal's strengths and flaws are evaluated and listed in relation to various stakeholders. The document also includes some recommendations for implementing the policy and making it defect-free and effective from a public standpoint, as well as for the prosperity of the country.Bhaw Nath Pandey (2020) National Education Policy 2020: Conspectus To investigate and comprehend the features of the National Education Policy-2020 and its implementation across the entire Indian continent. Simple This is a descriptive study. Secondary data was collected from a variety of

sources, including the government of India's website, magazines, journals, and other publications. It will encourage the use of virtual technologies, animations, audio-visual course materials, and a variety of other tools and techniques in the classroom. AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT, SASHAKT BHARAT, and SAKSHAM BHARAT will be produced. Learning should be enjoyable for all students, and it should be appropriate for children, according to the National Education Policy 2020. This policy places a strong emphasis on effective learning as well as creative, curious, and critical thinking.P. S. Aithal and Shubhrajyotsna Aithal, "Implementation Strategies of Higher Education as Part of India's National Education Policy 2020: Achieving Its Goals" to produce a NEP-2020 outline. to determine the policy's strengths and weaknesses in higher education and research, as well as to assess the implementation ideas. in addition To explore and analyse potential strategies for implementing NEP-2020 in order to achieve its goals. The research is based on secondary information gathered from various government publications. A top-down strategy among the stakeholders is proposed if a simple statistical descriptive study shows that the implementation is effective. Faculty-focused and student-centred national education policy 2020 can be implemented successfully within the stated timeframe of 10-15 years by employing power mantras such as: clean but competent members of implementation committees, light but tight regulations, openness from top to bottom, publish or perish, annual performance-based increments and promotions, periodic auditing of organisational performance through NAC, and punishing for inappropriate behaviour with a harsh penalty. Aithal, P. S., et al. (August 2020) issued a paper titled "Analysis of the Indian National Education Policy 2020: Toward Achieving its Objectives," which highlighted several higher education policies and compared them to the current system. The advantages of various innovations and projected consequences of NEP 2020 on the Indian higher education system are explored. Some recommendations are made for its successful implementation in order to achieve its goals.P. Jha et al. (2020) criticised the National Education Policy, which was adopted by the Union Cabinet on July 29, 2020. NEP-2020 is the country's third educational policy document, following a 34-year gap since the previous one. The paper addressed a number of pertinent problems, including the provision of high-quality universal education, equitable access to education, and the growing trend toward privatisation.Suryavanshi, S. (2020) used a case study to compare teacher education in Indian and Chinese universities and found that faculty members and institutional leaders need autonomy in order to innovate and explore in their teaching, research, and service. The study also argued that universities should have individual autonomy, which NEP-2020 proposes as a positive step forward.Kumar, K., et al. (2020) emphasised how India's National Education Policy 2020 can serve as a beacon for future generations. They stated that the NEP-2020 provides a comprehensive framework ranging from basic to higher education, vocational and technical education, and a new paradigm of internet-based e-learning. To achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goal, they identified five founding pillars: access, equity, affordability, accountability, and quality. They identified certain important loopholes and implementation issues that need to be solved in order to develop quality education for all, and they provided insights into many aspects of NEP 2020 with care to achieve the objectives.

Objectives:

1. To examine the issues and opportunities in education sector in India.
2. To address the challenges before National Education Policy to achieve self-reliance through Atmanirbhar Bharat.

The Research Methodology

The study takes a qualitative approach and descriptive analysis method to investigate in Analysis of National Education Policy Issues, Opportunities and Challenges in Atmanirbhar depth the policy declarations and provisions contained in India's educational policy measures. Simple This study is a descriptive one. Secondary data was gathered from various websites, including those of the Government of India, magazines, journals, and other publications, among other books, review reports, and online sources are mostly used.

The Major Issues

1. The 10 major issues briefly mentioned below are based on the scantly information available at present. We do not know what exact changes the government has made in the Kasturirangan committee report.
2. The development of central apex bodies such as the 'Higher Education Council of India' (HECI), the 'National Higher Education Regulatory Council' (NHERC), the 'National Accreditation Council' (NAC), and others is the first concern. The Dr. Kasturirangan committee's proposed NEC (National Education Council) differs from

the new HECI (Higher Education Council of India), the details of which are still unknown. The actual composition of these new apex organisations is a source of great worry; its appointing agency, selection method, and rights and responsibilities have yet to be determined. Even the formation of HEI Boards of Governance is a subject that should be taken seriously. The government's choice for the BOG, as well as those from outside the HEI, will be debated. We're eagerly anticipating the details. The 'National Higher Education Regulatory Council,' as envisioned, will be a significant apex authority that will oversee all concerns, conflicts, and appeals. Keeping your bearings when navigating NHERC is not as simple as it appears. This might be a big topic for debate and amendment in the legislature. The private HEI lobby will exert pressure on the government.

3. The intended shift of HEIs from affiliation to autonomy is a complicated procedure once again. It entails a system of graduated autonomy. Stakeholders will need to be extremely efficient and accountable during the transition phase. The method necessitates NAC (not NAAC) institutional accreditation, and the term "NAC" itself carries a slew of challenges. It must deal with a slew of sociopolitical and ethical issues. The current NAAC in Bengaluru has extensive knowledge of the ills of HEIs in India.

4. The intended change of HEIs from affiliation to autonomy is a time-consuming and difficult process. It entails a graduated autonomy procedure. During the transition time, stakeholders will need to be extremely efficient and accountable. The process necessitates NAC (not NAAC) institutional accreditation, and the term 'NAC' carries with it a slew of challenges. Many socio-political and ethical issues must be addressed. The current NAAC, based in Bengaluru, has extensive knowledge of the ills of higher education in India.

5. Considering the number of students, managing and administering the suggested "multidisciplinary HEIs/clusters integrating Open Distance Learning (ODL) programmes and credit transfer in credit bank" is a large effort in and of itself. The 'National Education Technology Forum' plays a critical role here, and its efficiency and accountability are crucial. (Today, customers of nationalised banks are unable to get their passbooks filled in on time.) The timetables of a multidisciplinary HEI/cluster and those of other HEIs where students must attend for lessons on the topics of their choosing must be matched properly. The current HEIs' timetable committees encounter issues that the top central bureaucracy is unaware of. Although the problem appears to be little, the principles are well aware of its complexity. For HEIs, the lack of infrastructure and interdisciplinary subject possibilities may be a circus.

6. Credit Bank and credit transfer will function similarly to electronic money transfers, with the expected accuracy. It merely requires precise feeding. Our IITs are now working on it, and we expect to have a well-established methodology soon. By 2021, the central universities may be able to use it.

7. Giving all HEIs autonomy through a "graded" system necessitates the integration of single faculty HEIs into multidisciplinary HEIs/clusters. The appropriate method for this has yet to be developed. The process of providing autonomy to colleges is a way for affiliated institutions to be relieved of their colleges' responsibilities. This includes the issue of relocating excess university staff to equivalent positions at interdisciplinary HEIs or on the regulatory agencies' bureaucratic ladder. That is a significant task that entails properly resolving grievances, conflicts, and settlements. This is a problem that affects staff at India's 900+ universities.

8. The subject of HEI Boards of Governance (BOGs) is both important and controversial. The current battle between IIMs and the government is a good example of this. The Act gives the IIMs complete academic autonomy. They planned a one-year MBA programme, as is customary around the world. However, the UGC requires that any master's degree programme be two years long. As a result, an investigation and action against the IIMs' Board of Governors is underway (Editorial Indian Express, December, 8, 2020). Court disputes involving government HEFs and students have shaped the history of higher education in India. Fees, admittance, appointments, autonomy, and control are all issues.

9. State Centre Collaboration: The HECI will work in collaboration with the state councils of higher education. This cooperation is not guaranteed by the current political mindset. Punjab, Bengal, and Kerala are currently embroiled in disagreements with the federal government. The NEP-20 will face political

catastrophe if governments fail to look beyond their noses. The topic of curriculum design has been raised by Prof. Milind Sohoni of IIT Mumbai. In his opinion, the model curriculum at the centre, in his opinion, is not really relevant. In reality, my regional content has no place there... The state's HE departments are absent from the picture... The top central institutions and scientific agencies have all devolved into mediocrity and decaying hubs.

10. Accreditation of higher education institutions is another critical issue. The new NAAC is in charge of the decentralisation of NAAC power (National Accreditation Council of India). Because the HE grants committee will sanction funding based on institutional accreditation, there is a higher risk of corruption in decentralised NAAC power centres. The distribution of subsidies based on a "Institutional Development Plan" is, nonetheless, a welcome gesture. The UGC used to decide which limited purpose grants (libraries, equipment, buildings, and FDP (faculty development programme) it would offer. Now it is up to the HEI to select what purpose the grants will be used for. The shift is from a top-down bureaucracy to a democratic system. We must be careful not to let NAC morph into AICTE or MCI. The lack of transparency and accountability in the NAC certification process is a severe problem.

11. There's also the question of a standardised evaluation mechanism for HEI research performance. It is required in order to compare HEIs. "Currently, there is no uniform evaluation process for research performance of institutions so that they may be compared," Saket Kushwaha and Anamika Yadav state in this context (Kushwaha and Yadav, 2020). We must look at what developed countries have thought and done in this area. One of the measures for comparison can be the number of patents sought by professors in a HEI as a result of their research. Another criterion for that goal could be 'from lab to land.'

12. The issue of providing vocational/skill training that leads to guaranteed employment is critical. As a result, there is a provision for collaboration/linkages between academia and industry. The holistic education approach is designed to help kids develop on all levels. This is the NEP-2020's main goal, and achieving it will require a high degree of cooperation, dedication, and hard work from academia and the bureaucracy, as well as a strong feeling of accountability. People have now recognised how well they have performed in the past and what is now required of them under the NEP-2020. The cost and outcome of HE should and will be evaluated as part of their overall performance.

13. This is an extremely important topic. The question of 'light but strict regulation' is of major relevance in this context. To be honest, many stakeholders, with the exception of top bureaucrats, have little understanding of the true meaning of the new phrase. A 'dictionary clarification' is required. The NEP-2020 must put a stop to the age of "deliberate deception" in British bureaucracy. Clearly, there is a difference between today's HE scenario and that of 2040. There is a gap between where we are now and where we intend to be in 20 years. The ten concerns outlined above, in a nutshell, explain where we are. It is critical that we are aware of it in order to build a clear road map for the future.

Opportunities of NEP

The government's New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has been the first stage towards replacing the National Economic Policy in education since 1986. (NPE). Over the last few decades, it is reasonable to believe that education has become more essential, particularly in light of the need, across the country. Education is changed in NEP2020, and opportunities in various areas are created:

1. The NEP's targets in the coming years are to build enough jobs for India's youth.

2. The strategy is undeniably intended to turn India into a global powerhouse of knowledge by developing a more comprehensive approach, spending even more, focusing on gross enrolment, and making them perfect in every way.

3. The NEP's goals for the future years are to create enough jobs for India's youth, and the plan is unmistakably aimed at transforming India into a worldwide knowledge powerhouse. India is in severe need of job possibilities, and the much-discussed New Education Policy plays a crucial part in creating such opportunities in various ways.

4. Due to the expanding importance of vocational training, the importance of vocational training will also rise. Furthermore, pupils will now have abundant opportunities to pursue their own areas of interest and build their talents in those areas during their schooling.

5. By increasing teachers' self-esteem and efficiency, as well as recognising e-learning as a primary mode of instruction. This can be rectified in and of itself by increasing job opportunities.

6. Make B.Ed. a four-year course with an emphasis on holistic teacher development, encouraging more people to choose education as a career to help shape India's children's future. hoping that this will increase teachers' chances of having successful and growth-oriented careers.

7. Why This might have immense potential for the ed-tech industry in India, because it might enable educational professionals to reach kids all over the world, particularly in areas where physical education is ineffective.

NEP: the difficulties OR challenges National Education Policy (NEP) to achieve self-reliance in Atmanirbhar Bharat.

1. The 10+2 school curriculum structure should be replaced by a 5+3 +3+4 curriculum framework, corresponding to ages 3–8, 8–11, 11–14, and 14–18. The new system would combine 12 years of schooling with three years of Anganwadi, or pre-school instruction. In order to include changes at each level, a full reform of the curriculum, education, and resources in accordance with the NCF (National Curriculum Framework) and content rubrics is required.

2. A regulatory agency called the National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) will be established to support the use of technology to improve learning outcomes. NEAT uses artificial intelligence to make learning more individualised and tailored to students' requirements. It also recommends forming and improving a national cooperative with EdTech firms. On the other hand, building a complete digital infrastructure that encompasses remote locations, on the other hand, is a major challenge.

3. There are currently over 1,000 universities in India. One of the strategy's declared objectives is to quadruple higher education's gross enrolment ratio by 2035, which would require the establishment of one new school every week for the next 15 years. It is undeniably difficult to open a university every week on a consistent basis.

4. The National Education Policy 2020 aims to reintegrate 2 million school-aged children who are currently absent from school. Regardless of how you look at it,

approximately 50 schools are built every week over the span of 15 years. Because certain school posts stay empty, this is a particularly challenging dilemma.

5. This is not a financial investment for the faint of heart. Education spending will rise from 4.6 percent to 6% of GDP in 2020, according to Education Policy 2020.The problem is that this policy predates COVED, at a time when the economy is on lockdown, government fiscal receipts are low, and there is a significant budget imbalance. The implementation of this policy will be extremely challenging.

6. The National Education Agenda is a 20-year journey, but there is concern that when government and budget priorities are established in the next two to three years, we will prioritise health care and economic recovery.

7. The policy is a positive beginning toward a thorough curriculum change in school instruction. However, in order to implement this programme properly, we will need teachers who are well-educated and familiar with pedagogical expectations. Many of the educational advancements demand fundamental modifications in teachers' and parents' perspectives.

Criticism

The following are some of the most common criticism

The NEP avoided parliamentary oversight, discussion, and review. Given that this is a hurried approach that appears to be aimed at a political issue at a time when Parliament is unable to function due to COVID-19. This isn't the first time it's happened. Parliamentarians have been routinely barred from crucial debates and from critical or non-critical policy consideration, as well as from introducing amendments, throughout the last six years.

1. Despite addressing long-standing concerns about educational access, the agenda is a vision document that excludes the lower classes of society and provides little or no relief to the poor, women, caste and religious minorities.

2. There is no clear definition of numerous targets and the financial investment required to accomplish the strategy; there is no comprehensive plan and unified strategy in place to carry out this magnificent vision. The government is unable to hold itself accountable for any single pledge. The three-language model is once again under fire, and

it has already sparked a lot of political debate.

3. Why does NEP 2020 violate the RTE Act, and universal education cannot be realized without legislative backing There is no structure for the relationship between primary and secondary education and RTE. The center/state isn't legally enforceable.

4. Why Affirmative action should not be devoted to the socially and economically downtrodden. It is largely focused on privatizing education, but no remedies for the economically disadvantaged are offered.

5. Those opposed to education commodification are enraged by the term "public-spirited philanthropic institutions for higher education" used in private colleges, which the NEP 2020 believes is not handled appropriately. It is proposed that higher education institutions (HEIs) be 87 The 1st National Conference on Unlocking Atmanirbhar Bharat via NEP-2020 NC-ANBNEP-2020 has been constituted in each district, according to Chandigarh, India, on November 27, 2020. However, the modalities, procedures, and service have not been thoroughly clarified. Because these entities would require property, infrastructure, and administrative services to operate, NEP 2020 is considered as a straight step toward increased privatisation.

Suggestions

Any policy or model will be successful and meet the criteria of purpose if it is implemented properly and on time. Some ideas are based on an analysis of the National Education Policy that will make it successful and happy in the setting of the richest and most powerful information superpower in the world by inputting elements locally. If all elements and bodies work together in accordance with the spirit of NEP2020, we will be able to achieve the highest levels of happiness, wealth, humanity, ethics and morality, knowledge power, and the ability to lead human beings with all other creatures on the planet, allowing us to realise that we are all members of the global family.

1. Every element believes that their contribution is critical to the advancement of global humanity through knowledge and the development of the highest level of education.

2. To develop and promote a comprehensive approach to sustainable development,

3. To use all of Bhartiya Youths' resources and talents to ensure the successful implementation of NEP2020.

4. To consolidate all digital and virtual learning tools, as well as the services they offer, on a single platform.

5. Promoting the learning centre through the use of digital content and research repositories

6. Teaching children, the local language

Conclusions

Learning should be enjoyable for all students, and it should be appropriate for children, according to the National Education Policy 2020. This policy places a strong emphasis on effective learning as well as creative, curious, and critical thinking. After the adoption of this new policy in the era of ICTs, we expect that all students will be able to learn with smart machine learning tools that are equipped with artificial intelligence and use semantic web and neural networks. It will encourage the use of virtual technologies, animations, audio-visual course materials, and a variety of other tools and techniques in the classroom. Aatmirindhar Bharat, Shakit Bharat, and Saksham Bharat will be produced.

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A Study on the Impact of Human Resource Management Practices in Manufacturing Industries in Pune District

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Abstract: Human Resource Management, also known as HRM, is the process of managing people in a corporation or firm, as well as existing interpersonal ties. These two procedures are critical to a company's success and growth. The goal of this research is to look into the relationship between HRM practices such as selection, recruitment, compensation and benefits, work-life policies, performance appraisal, training and development, and employee performance. HRM is the process of determining what people want from their jobs, as well as what a company wants from its employees, and then matching the two sets of requirements. The goal of this study is to improve management tactics, reduce the gap between needed and available skilled labor, and address the consequences of ignoring craftsmen's interests. This article aims to investigate the factors that influence HRM practices in manufacturing firms in Pune's industrial estate. Data was acquired from 50 employees of a manufacturing company in Pune using a questionnaire. A questionnaire survey was done with 50 workers from diverse organizations, and their responses were analyzed using SPSS software to determine the influence of human resource management methods on manufacturing productivity and financial outcomes, with appropriate solutions provided for all impacts. The findings of the percentage analysis revealed that human resource parameters were significantly associated to both employee and organizational performance. Internal and external aspects of human resource practices, followed by performance appraisal, were found to have a favorable impact on employee performance.

Keywords: Work-life policy, HRM, employee performance, income and incentives, Factors both internal and external influences.

Introduction:

Human Resource Management Practices: An Introduction In today's competitive market, success is obtained more from organizational human resources and strong engagement of human resource management methods than from economies of scale, technology, or patents (Tahir Masood Quresh, Ayisha Akbar, Mohammad Aslam Khan, Rauf A. Sheikh and Syed Tahir Hijazi,2010). In order for a business to be more productive, it must hire and retain highly skilled and inventive employees. A corporation does not strive to keep its personnel through any HR practise. Different HR Practices are combined by a company to manage its HR system. A company's "Number of Best HR Practices" should always be combined in order to ensure the organization's survival and sustainability. In HR, "best practises" are subjective and ephemeral. They improve an organization's internal capacities to deal with present or future difficulties. HR methods are effective also energies employees. Good HR practices can build dedication and motivation, which can lead to hard work. The culture that has been established can aid in the development of the organization's ability to manage itself rather than only deal with external instability (Aneet, 2006). Great job satisfaction, high dedication to the company, high motivation to serve the public, and strong intents to work for the organisation voluntarily and devotedly are all expected traits of good employees. (2004, Sangmook Kim) There are various HR practises that a firm can implement. HR procedures such as recruiting, selection, training, development, and performance review contribute to the organization's bottom line and should be consistent, integrated, and strategically focused. To keep its employees, businesses must develop long-term commitment.

HRM Procedures

In the study, the researcher used the following mix of Human Resource Practices:
1. Recruitment and Selection
2. Training and Development
3. Benefits and Compensation
4. Transfers and Promotions
5. Social services
6. Performance Evaluation
7. Job fulfillment

As much as following the requirements of statutory laws and regulations, the success of any organisation depends on proper, effective, and well-communicated HR and business practises. Good planning and the establishment of successful practises, in fact, make regulatory compliance much easier. HR strategies aid in enhancing productivity and quality, as well as gaining the competitive advantage of having a

staff that is strategically linked with the company's aims and objectives. Human resources are organization-wide decision-making systems that support administrative operations, performance management, employee relations, and resource planning.

This study looks at the effects of HRM practises on employee performance in a manufacturing company, and the results will help the manufacturing industry comprehend the impact of HRM practises on employee performance by looking at the variables. This research will be useful in future research on HRM practises and employee performance, particularly in the Pune industrial estate.

Review of Literature

According to BitaParsa et al. (2014), a higher quality of work life leads to greater career development, which leads to increased productivity. In their study, they found that job growth is linked to leaving new ideas, thoughts, and facts that can increase one's possibilities, as well as having strong personalities like high self-efficacy and mentorship, as well as generating new interactions. Strong personalities and frequent networking should be as vital to one's career advancement strategy as they are to an individual's career advancement. In the context of a private university in Bangladesh, Mohd H. R. Joarder et al (2012) investigated the intervening effects of affective commitment on the relationship between certain human resource practises and turnover intention, and found that HRM practises had a significant impact on affective commitment, with the exception of job autonomy. In 2006, S.G.A. Smeenk and colleagues investigated the elements that influence organisational commitment among Dutch university employees from two faculties with distinct academic identities (separatist versus hegemonist). The findings empirically demonstrate that two distinct sets of identities cannot have the same HRM policy.

The postulated association between HRM practises and faculty turnover intention among private university faculty members is mediated by affective commitment. Job security, remuneration, job autonomy, working conditions, training and development, and supervisory assistance were investigated, and it was discovered that compensation, supervisory support, and job security were all extremely significant and negatively connected to turnover intention. (In 2011, Mohd H. R. Joarder) Direct engagement has a large and beneficial impact on Organization commitment among Banking Sector Employees in the United States and Pakistan, according to Komal Khalid Bhatti et al (2011). In addition, permanent, full-time, and part-time employees (managers and non-managers) of five large private banks in Kuwait were surveyed about the impact of human resource management practices on organizational commitment. Recognition, competence development, fair incentives, and information sharing were all measured on a scale, and the study found that competence development and fair rewards have an impact on HRM practises. Other elements, such as organisational commitment, have no effect on organisational commitment (Nicole Renee Baptiste, 2008). Human resource managers confront hurdles in the new economic climate, according to Anupama Gupta (2010). This study stressed the need of addressing these issues. The main issue is a lack of qualified personnel. This research looked at how the human resource department may help solve the situation. It was the HR department's responsibility to establish a feasible career path in order to retain talent. It was suggested that the HR manager be prepared to deal with the problems But that other stakeholders' roles should also be considered in order to ensure the organization's long-term viability. Another difficulty in today's HRD context is employee work-life balance., according to Kahnweiler (2008) Work-life balance is achieving and sustaining a sense of balance between the demands of work and the responsibilities outside of it" (p. 75). He claims that there is minimal research on HRD and its relationship to work-life balance, mostly because the impression of work-life is more closely aligned with HR management than with HRD, and because these are two separate disciplines within the HR field of study, there is little overlap. The former is more concerned with work-life balance than the latter.

The Study's Objectives

Primary Objective:

To investigate the influence of human resource management practices in the automotive manufacturing industry.

Secondary Objective:

To establish a link between work-life balance and HRM policies. Determine the impact of grievance resolution on human resource procedures.

To learn more about employee job satisfaction and how it affects HR practices.

Methododlogy Of Research

This study employs a descriptive methodology. Primary and secondary data were employed in the investigation. Secondary data is gathered

from a variety of sources, including the internet, journals, and books. Articles from a variety of websites and magazines have been examined.

Sample

The primary data was gathered through the use of a questionnaire. Employees from Pune's automobile sector are included in the statistical population. The sample size is 50 people. The study used the Probability Sampling approach, which is also known as Simple Random Sampling, to distribute questionnaires to employees of various classifications.
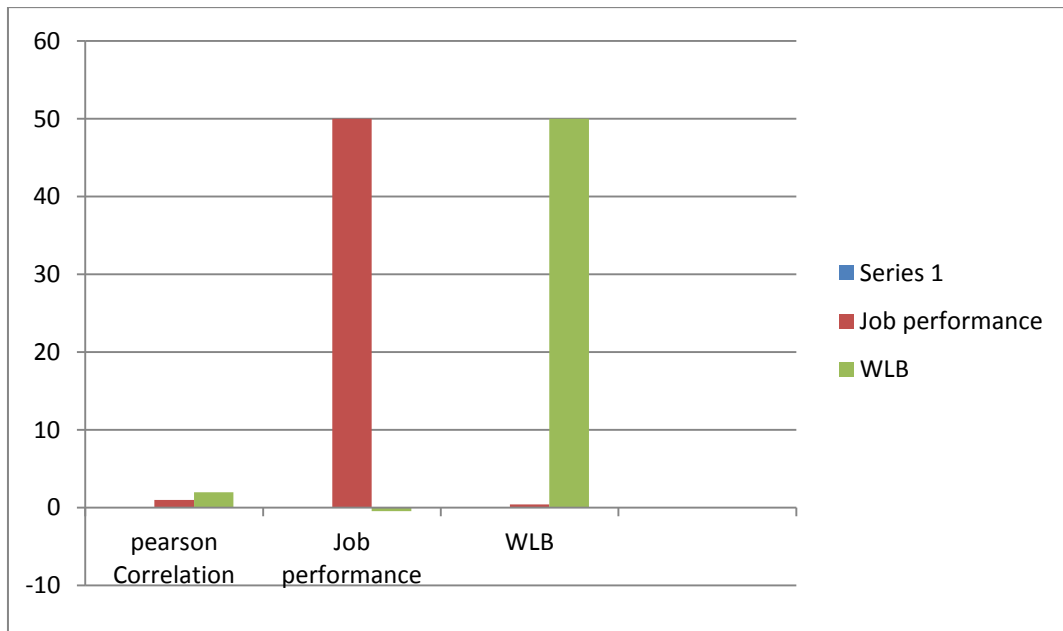
Collection And Analysis Of Data

Designing a Questionnaire

The questionnaire was created based on the findings of numerous research reviews.

The Study's Discussions:

Table 1.1 Wlb And Job Performance Relationship Correlations

The questionnaire was created based on the aspects that needed to be examined regardless of the personnel.

Survey Questionnaire

A created questionnaire on human resource management in the manufacturing business was delivered to 50 workers, and their responses were analyzed. The responses from companies' at all three scales (big, medium, and small) are evenly distributed.

Statistical Tool for Data Analysis

Percentage analysis, correlation, and regression analysis are the statistical approaches used.

The statistical software SPSS version 16.0 was utilized, and the results were examined and interpreted.

The Pearson Link coefficient in Table 1.1 is -0.457, indicating a moderate negative correlation between job performance in HRM practises and work-life balance. As a result, it is clear that the lower the Work-Life Balance in the Workplace, the greater the job performance. Increased work-life balance, on the other hand, will result in lower job performance. As a result, it clearly demonstrates the link between work-life balance and job performance. This finding lends credence to firms who have recognised the value of cultivating a culture that encourages employees to balance work and family obligations. To boost employee performance, companies attempt to implement work-life balance strategies such as flex time, teleworking, and so on. Furthermore, technological advancements have helped to alter the nature of labour by allowing people to work from a variety of locations, including their homes. Job-life balance is the practise of implementing programmes that enable employees to focus on work responsibilities while at work, resulting in a more flexible, supportive work environment. As a result, based on the preceding logic, it is conceivable to improve employee job performance by improving their work-life balance.

2.1 Grievances And Hrm Practices In Relationship

Correlations

	Pearson Correlation	HRM practices	Grievances
HRM Practices	Pearson Correlations sig (2-tailed) N	1 50	-.581 606 50
Grievances	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2 tailed) N	-.581 1 606 50	1 50

(Source- Primary data)

Grievances and HRM practices have a -0.581 correlation coefficient. This implies a moderately negative relationship between HRM practices and Grievance. As a result, it appears that as grievances reduce, HRM practices will moderately grow. This also implies that as grievances rise, the life expectancy of HRM procedures decreases. As a result, a company must avoid grievances and should not favour its personnel. If grievances are minimized, HRM practices will improve, leading to an improvement in production.

Table 3.1 Jobsatisfaction And Hrm Practices

Null Hypothesis: There is no linear association between HRM practises and job satisfaction.

Alternative Hypothesis: HRM practises and job satisfaction have a linear connection.

ANOVA TABLE 3.1(a)

The computation of regression analysis is shown in Tables 3.1(a) and 3.1(b). The significance of the p value
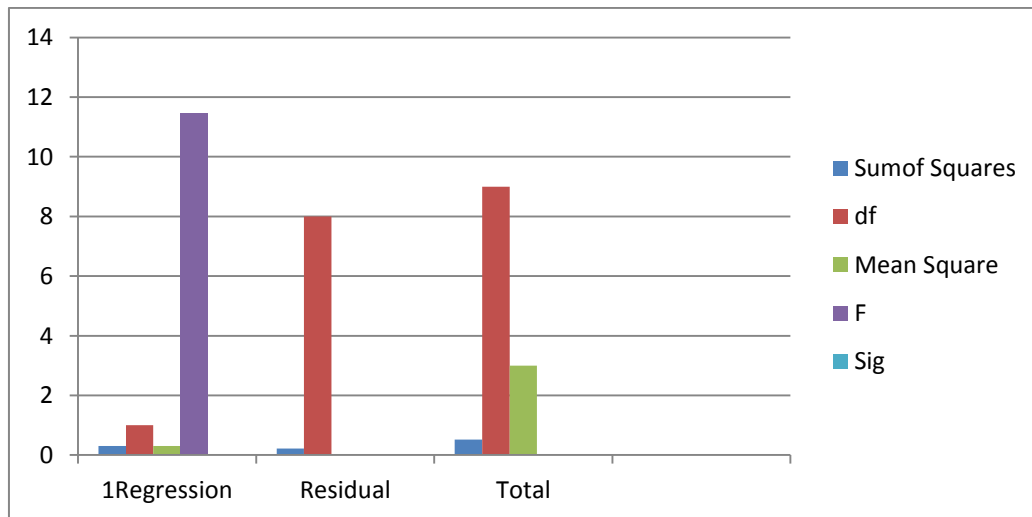
a. Predictors: (Constant), Job satisfaction
b. Dependent Variable: HRM Practices

The null hypothesis is rejected, while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Based on the p value derived from the outputs, it can be inferred that there is a significant linear association between HRM Practices and Job Satisfaction at a 95% confidence level. Employee job satisfaction in the automobile industry has an impact on HRM practices in the firm. The organization must take appropriate corrective actions to reduce and eliminate occupational stress and grievances voiced by employees as a result of rotational shifts, compensation benefits, and other factors, as well as promote job satisfaction.

Conclusions

To summarize, positive job performance and grievance have a negative relationship with HRM methods. When discrimination is reduced, positive HRM practices rise, and vice versa. Furthermore, employee job satisfaction has an impact on human resource management techniques. According to the findings, every company should give its employees with beneficial HRM practices. Because human

resources are such a vital resource for every firm, it must be properly cared for in order to maximize its effectiveness.

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Best Practices for improving employee retention at small-Scale Industries

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Abstract: "Best Practices for Improving Employee Retention in Small-Scale Industries" is the title of this research article. In today's world, one of the most prevalent issues that most businesses face is staff retention. The study's major goal is to look into the link between human resource management techniques and employee retention strategies. Three dimensions are the subject of this research. a) Company-provided employee retention tactics, b) Company-provided employee working environment that aids in employee retention, c) Company-provided employee rewards and recognition, and training facilities to keep employees. The sample size for this research study is 200 people. The current study's sample design is random sampling, and the statistical package for social science (SPSS) tool is used to analyse the data and uncover associations, as well as hypothesis testing.

Key words: Employee retention, working environment, rewards and recognition, SPSS tool and hypothesis testing.

Introduction

In today's world, it is critical for management to retain valuable employees who think positively about the firm and give their all. To reach the organization's goal, it need devoted personnel who work hard and with complete dedication. Employee Retention refers to a company's capacity to keep its staff. It is also known as a process in which resources are inspired and encouraged to stay in an organisation for a longer period of time in order to ensure the organization's long-term viability. Employers' primary goal in a commercial setting is to reduce employee turnover, which reduces training expenses, recruitment costs, and the loss of talent and organisational expertise. Employers can improve retention rates and lower the costs associated with high turnover by applying lessons learnt from important organisational behaviour concepts. This isn't always the case, though. Employers can pursue "positive turnover," in which they attempt to keep only those employees who are strong achievers. Fast population maturing is pushing organizations towards a more prominent expansion of the age profile of their workers. This brings up issues about the impact of expanded age variety on business execution. The section gives new worldwide proof that a more prominent incorporation of more seasoned specialists is probably going to be really great for firm efficiency (for example, to raise the value added per specialist of the firm). A critical benefit of a multigenerational labor force is that it enables successful collaborations among experienced and less experienced staff to the advantage of bosses and representatives. Receiving these rewards will require setting up custom-made help at all ages and reinforcing joint effort between ages.

Efficiency as a proportion of business execution

Efficiency development is the driving force of financial and social advancement. It implies that individuals work more intelligent, not really harder. The overall idea is work efficiency, which is yield per unit of work input (normally yield per specialist or hour worked). Higher efficiency is much of the time a mutually beneficial arrangement for bosses and representatives. For organizations, it can bring further developed benefit, the likelihood to sell items at additional cutthroat costs, a more noteworthy opportunity to raise portion of the overall industry, expanded degree to contribute and a possible lift to their engaging quality as a business. For representatives, the most unmistakable advantage of higher efficiency is that it typically accompanies higher wages.

Key realities Age variety: great for business efficiency.

Populace maturing is pushing organizations towards a more prominent expansion of the age profile of their staff. The undeniable method for countering the approaching decrease in business is to release the underutilized work market capability of more established specialists. Nonetheless, the impacts of expanding working lives and utilizing a more age-different labor force than in the past go a long way beyond preparing extra work supplies. They matter for the versatility and flexibility of organizations.

Assuming it is very much made due, age diversity in the working environment can achieve a few business benefits. For a start, an aged labor force can offer a bigger arrangement of abilities and may subsequently assume a vital part for maintainability and benefit. Age variety can likewise lessen the gamble for the business that a huge piece of the labor force quits working simultaneously because of normal life events for particular age gatherings—like the introduction of a youngster—or other well-being events or dangers. Multigenerational labor forces may in this manner be more steady and strong to shocks, for example, that prompted by COVID-19; yet, the relationship of variety with flexibility has been to a great extent neglected (Duchek, Raetze and Scheuch, 2019 [1]). An age-inclusive work culture likewise fills key administrative needs, since certain organizations utilize the standing of being an age-inclusive boss as a promoting instrument to draw in ability. In addition, an age-different labor force might prompt better business-to-buyer and business-to-business connections, as addressing the age gatherings of the company's clients in its own labor force makes it simpler to understand what clients need. Truth be told, human asset experts stress that improved client support is one of the vital advantages of old enough groups (CIPD, 2014). For these advantages to emerge and for age variety not to be a curse for organizations, the right strategies should be set up. Numerous angles at the point of interaction between age variety and firm flexibility and versatility are associated with the subject of efficiency: how might more or a similar result be created with something similar or fewer work inputs? It has for some time been discussed the way in which efficiency varies across age groups and regardless of whether utilizing more established specialists is useful for organizations' incomes. A few bosses have worries about business execution with regard to the more prominent age variety, dreading a potential compromise with efficiency. From one viewpoint, a few more seasoned laborers might have less cutting-edge information on the most recent innovations. Then again, more seasoned specialists can bring more noteworthy experience, board abilities, and

corporate skills. These contemplations are of particular significance given the context of efficiency development in many high-level economies tumbling to remarkable lows during the 2000s (OECD, 2016 [3]). This part presents new worldwide evidence on the business advantages of old varieties and on how multigenerational labor forces influence productivity.

Objectives of the study
Primary objective
1. To Study Best Practices for improving employee retention at small-Scale Industries

a. **Secondary objective**
2. To evaluate the company's employee retention initiatives for staff efficiency.
3. To investigate an employee's working environment in order to improve employee retention.
4. To investigate how employer awards and recognition affect employee retention.
5. To assess the company's important characteristics that influence employee retention.
6. To investigate an employee's degree of job satisfaction in order to boost productivity.
7. To have a better understanding of the company's employee viewpoint The study's scope Employee retention is thought to improve an organization's retention strategy and operations in a continual process of individual and corporate strategy improvement.

The study's limitations
The study is limited to staff retention at small-scale industries only; no comparisons are done with other similar enterprises in the industry, and respondents' busy schedules make data gathering problematic.

The prejudice and hesitations of respondents have a considerable impact on the survey's analysis. Because the current study is based on the workers' personal opinions, personal bias in the opinions cannot be ruled out.

Statement of the problem
In many firms, employee retention is critical. It is experiencing a minor retention crisis. The company introduces new technology, but the employees are resistant to learning and training, making it tough to keep them on board. However, in order to maintain effective organisation on current technology at regular periods, retention needs must be met.

II. Review Of Literature
Employees that are happy and pleased in their professions are more enthusiastic about their work and always put out effort to improve

their organization's customer satisfaction, according to Denton (2000). J. Guthrie (2001). The findings show a positive relationship between high-involvement work practises and staff retention and company yield. Employee turnover was linked to lower productivity when high-involvement work practises were used frequently, and to higher output when same practises were used infrequently.

Pillai, P. (2008). Employees with extensive experience are a company's most valuable asset. Employee competence is critical in the context of the numerous responsibilities that modern organisations face. HRD professionals' main priorities have been talent management, employee assignment, and employee retention. This is especially important in financial firms, which rely heavily on human resources. Human resource management practises must be bifurcated in two ways, according to Thakur A (2014) in their finding "A study on factors affecting employee retention in the retail sector." It is HR's job, though not HR's job alone, to implement effective human resource management practises at both the strategic and day-to-day levels. First, they require company-wide pledges to assess how the organisation will manage and interact with its people. Second, HR must put these promises into action so that the company's ethics and employee performance are consistent. HR is crucial in the formulation and implementation of an organization's business strategy. It should progress from transactional support to participation in the organization's business policies. Employee retention is anticipated to be a top emphasis for recruiters, according to the Press Trust of India (2015). "It was stated that cultivating strong relationships with employees and their networks will assist firms in identifying and sourcing quality talent." The results come from a survey of 3,894 talent acquisition decision makers in corporate HR departments and have some recruitment influence within their company.

M. Harrell, K. Hall, B. Bixler, R. Stewart, and M. Fisher (2014). Performance measurements are more difficult to implement and track than retention metrics. Such data could assist justify the resources invested on veteran hiring if veterans stay longer with the organisation than other employees with similar qualities (e.g., education, years of experience, income level). Understanding why employees leave a company can lead to changes that can help reduce attrition for all employees, however companies have expressed difficulty gathering such data:

III. Research Methodology

Field of research the current study looks at Best Practices for boosting staff retention in small businesses. In the small-scale industry, an employee retention survey was conducted.

Pilot study

The researcher's first step is to conduct a pilot study. Before beginning the study, the researcher went to the facility to evaluate Greaves Cotton Pvt Ltd.'s retention techniques and collect information for the study from the staff. The questionnaire is distributed to a limited group of employees to determine practicality, and the questionnaire is corrected. The study is discussed with all concerned employees in the company, and authorization from Greaves Cotton Pvt Ltd is sought.

Hypothesis

A hypothesis is a distinct, explicit, and testable proposition or prediction regarding the likely outcome of a scientific research study based on a specific attribute of a population, such as presumed disparities between groups on a given measure or correlations between variables. Research Plan The current research study is based on a descriptive research design, with objectives established to give a foundation for further investigation in a certain sector. The methodologies of inquiry to be employed, tools to be used, and the pattern of statistical analysis to be followed were determined in these objectives, and the study's presenting scheme was constructed and given definite shape in the form of the study's outline. This research is being conducted to determine and describe Greaves Cotton Pvt Ltd's retention strategy. The sample size was calculated as 20% of the universe during the questionnaire administration. The universe is 1000 light years across. As a result, the sample size is 200. Sample layout Stratified random sampling is a sampling technique that divides a population into smaller sub-groups called strata. The strata are generated based on the members' shared features or characteristics in stratified random sampling or stratification. Proportional random sampling or quota random sampling are other terms for stratified random sampling. Departments are used to divide the population. Employees from each department were gathered, and the names of the responders were chosen at random for the data collection instrument.

Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a research tool that consists of a set of questions or other forms of prompts designed to gather data from a respondent. A research questionnaire usually includes both closed-ended and open-ended questions. Long-form, open-ended inquiries allow the reply to elaborate on their opinions. The Statistical Society of London created research questionnaires in 1838. The information gathered from a data gathering questionnaire can be qualitative or quantitative. A questionnaire can be delivered in the form of a survey or it can be delivered in the form of a questionnaire.

Data analysis plan

The data analysis plan of this study includes
ANOVA
Correlation coefficient
Percentage analysis

IV. FINDINGS

Demographic findings

68.5 percent of the respondents are male
43.5 per cent of the respondents belongs to the age group of 21-25 years
67.5 percent of the respondents are undergraduate employee
63.5 percent of the respondents are married
Respondents view on current study findings
54 percent of the respondent are highly satisfied with reward and recognition provided by the company
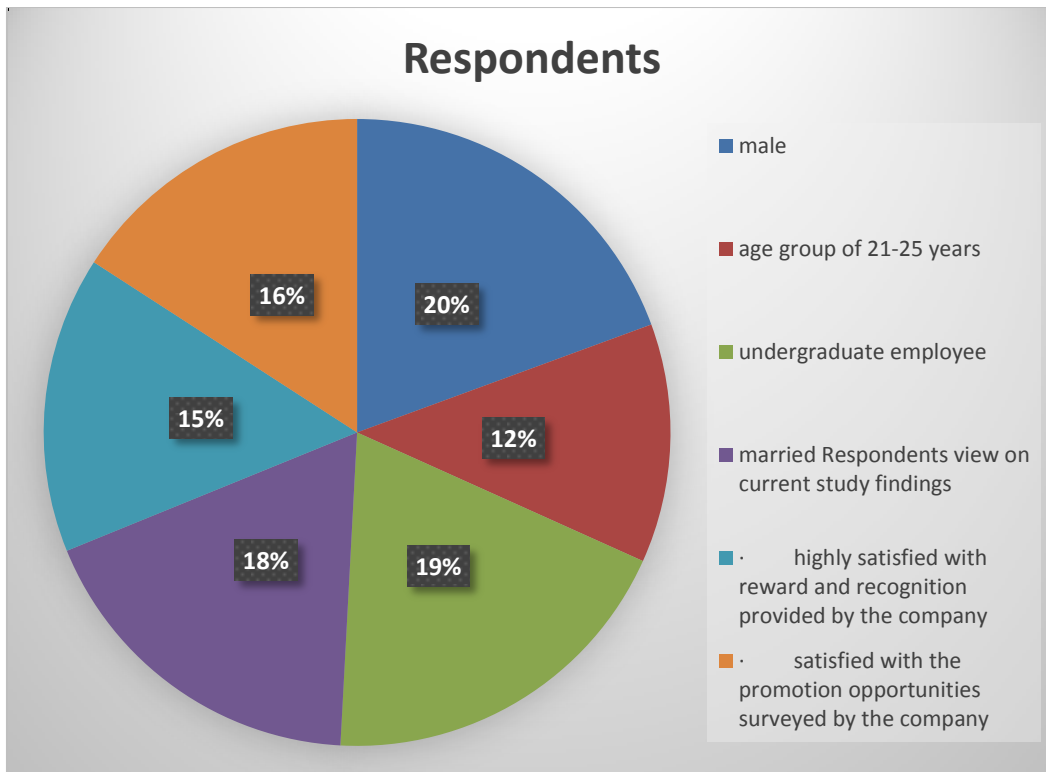56 percent of the respondents are satisfied with the promotion opportunities surveyed by the company
59 percent of the respondents are satisfied with training needs are identified by company
61.5 percent of the respondents agree with good work done is appreciated
48 percent of the respondents are Satisfied incentives
Demographic findings

V. Suggestion

The following are suggestions made to the company in order to keep the employee on board.

It is the organization's job to keep employees and meet their requirements, which makes the organization more effective and increases production.

In this investigation, I discovered that the company's fringe benefits require improvisation. because the participants are dissatisfied

When an organization introduces new technology, sufficient training should be provided in order to retain personnel.

In order to retain employees, the company should meet their demands.

Vi. Conclusion

Academicians, researchers, and practicing HR managers have been paying close attention to retention as a key issue. Retention encompasses critical elements such as content need, strategy search and selection, goal-directed behaviour, social appraisal of incentive reinforcement, and performance satisfaction. The increased focus on retention is appropriate for various reasons. Employees who are motivated come up with fresh ways of doing things. They're more imaginative. To be effective, any expertise needs motivated personnel. There are several methods for retaining customers. The approach to Retaining in early conceptions is far too simplistic. Social contacts, according to the Human Relations Measure, will motivate workers. Knowledge of retention theories alone will not assist managers manage their subordinates. They require certain approaches to assist them in changing employee behaviour. Reward is one such strategy. According to need-based and process theories of retention, reward, particularly money, is a motivator.

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Drug Menace in India: Laws to Control Drug Abuse and Some Preventive Measures

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Abstract: The menace of drug addiction has spread among the youth of India in current scenario. Drug abuse also known as substance abuse, is one of the serious health problem faced by the world today which not only destroy the person involved, but also his whole family, the society and the nation. According to the World Health Organization, drug abuse is a state of periodic, chronic intoxication, detriment to the individual and to the society, created by repetitive consumption of drugs whichever natural or artificial. Addiction is considered as a brain disorder because it involves functional changes to brain circuit involves in self control. Initially drugs are taken voluntarily, but slowly the addict becomes so consistent and dependent on drug that he cannot envisage life without the use of the drug. It further leads to physical and psychological dependence on drugs with a tendency to take more and more drugs. There are various causes of drug addiction such as family history, company of peers etc. The government initiatives against drug abuse are Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act), Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988, Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB), Narcotics Control Division, Department of Central excise & customs etc.
Keywords- Drugs, Addiction, Causes, Abuse

Introduction

According to the definition of WHO, a drug is ingredient, outcome or item generated for the purpose of altering or investigating physiological systems or curing ill situations for the benefit of the recipient. Since ancient times, India has consumed medicines. Medicinal, recreational, and social objectives were all served by drugs like bhang, ganja or marijuana, and hashish. Dissimilar to western nations, India has a social and strict bind to the utilization of regular and natural medicines. Bhang is consumed during religious festivals such as Shivratri. During Shivratri, bhang is mixed in a beverage and subsequently consumed for inebriation, which is known as Soma Ras. India as a nation had many central issues to address after freedom and it had a past filled with drug utilization, subsequently drug dealing was not perceived as an issue until 1980. Since request was unassuming at that point, it was met locally, with simply a modest quantity pirated in from Nepal and Pakistan. After 1980, when Heroine was presented, things started to move with sweeping and destructive outcomes. In the mid-1980s, drug dealing turned into a significant issue. India has turned into the middle for drugs delivered in the 'brilliant triangle' (Southeast Asia, where most illegal opium came from 1950 to 1990) and 'brilliant crescent' in the last three to forty years (Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan).[1]

Medication or substance abuse causes a huge number of issues, including ethical quality, wellbeing, mental sicknesses and monetary difficulty. Not in the least does the individual who uses drugs endure, yet their whole family endures also. Leaving to the side these issues, the most difficult issue it raises is one of public safety. There is a connection between the supposed coordinated criminal medication dealing organization and psychological warfare, for instance, it is accepted that cash procured from the illicit selling of medications represented 15% of assailant gatherings subsidizing in Jammu and Kashmir. Since the pathways used by these violations are something similar, it additionally helps with other horrendous wrongdoings, for example, illegal exploitation and arms or explosives dealing.[2]

Chronic drug use and the medication danger are the illicit, non-clinical utilization of a predetermined number of substances, most of which have the property of modifying an individual's psychological state in manners that are considered improper, unfortunate, destructive and threatening to the client's daily routine and the experiences of others by accepted practices and rule. A portion of the opiates abused incorporate liquor, heroin, cocaine, opium, and cannabis and certain individuals become dependent on drugs because of their interest.

History

Drugs can come from one of the two sources listed below:

Things that are alive: Plants, such as trees, bushes and vegetables, as well as microbes, are

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[1] Larry Gaines, *Drugs Crime and Justice* 84 (Waveland Press, Inc., 2013)

[2] Saroj Prashant, *Drug Abuse and Society* 112 (APH Publishing House, New Delhi, 1993)

among these sources. The bark and leaves of trees were cooked in ancient times and the residue was used as a treatment for many maladies such as fever and cold. There have also been several photochemical found with potential properties. Cocaine, caffeine, aspirin, digitalis, morphine, codeine and other plant-based medications are examples.[3]

Synthetic drugs or chemical composition: Synthetic drugs are chemical substances created in a laboratory. They are diverted from legal channels or generated unlawfully in illegal laboratories for illicit markets and can be produced commercially by drug makers for genuine medicinal uses. Synthetic medications have the potential to be addictive and pose a major threat to people's health on a daily basis. Synthetic medications, when overused are designed to mimic or even amplify the effects of natural illegal substances like marijuana. Street drugs have the added risk of being mixed with other substances to create a more robust and distinctive product, resulting in a stronger stunning effect and an increase in sensational drug misuse in today's culture.[4]

Causes Of Drug Addiction

Chronic drug use, likewise called substance use jumble, is an illness that influences an individual's cerebrum and conduct and prompts a powerlessness to control the utilization of a legitimate or illicit medication or prescription. Substances, for example, liquor, weed and nicotine likewise are viewed as medications. Whenever you are dependent, you might keep utilizing the medication notwithstanding the mischief it causes. In the same way as other emotional wellness problems, a few elements might add to improvement of chronic drug use. The primary variables are:

1. **Climate**- Ecological elements, including your family's convictions and perspectives and openness to a companion bunch that empowers drug use, appear to assume a part in starting medication use.[5]
2. **Hereditary qualities**- Whenever you have begun utilizing a medication, the improvement into fixation might be affected

by acquired (hereditary) characteristics, which might postpone or accelerate the infection movement.

3. **Family background of dependence**- Chronic drug use is more normal in certain families and logical includes hereditary inclination. Assuming that you have a close family member, like parent or kin, with liquor or chronic drug use, you're at more serious gamble of fostering an illicit drug use.
4. **Emotional wellness problem**- In the event that you have a psychological well-being issue, for example, discouragement, consideration shortage or hyperactivity jumble (ADHD) or post-horrendous pressure issue, you're bound to become dependent on drugs. Utilizing medications can turn into an approach to adapting to difficult sentiments, like uneasiness, sorrow and depression, and can exacerbate these issues.
5. **Peer pressure**- Peer pressure is a solid component in beginning to utilize and abuse drugs, especially for youngsters.
6. **Early use**- Utilizing drugs at an early age can cause changes in the creating mind and improve the probability of advancing to chronic drug use.
7. **Taking a profoundly habit-forming drug**- A few medications, like energizers, cocaine or narcotic pain relievers, may bring about quicker advancement of habit than different medications. Smoking or infusing medications can build the potential for enslavement.[6]

Climate and Drug Addiction

Climate likewise has a significant impact in fostering a fixation, since climate impacts conduct. The ecological elements which might add to illicit drug use include: absence of social help, use of medications among peers, socioeconomic status, stress and capacity to adapt to it, parental and familial association and so on. It is not difficult to change ecological factors like financial status, however there are ways of moderating against ominous natural factors and work to battle chronic drug use or keep it from occurring in any case. One strategy is to postpone beginning of medication use completely. Another is to support ecological inspirations for positive way of behaving, for

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[3]Astha Pandey, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Abuse-Time to plug the loopholes, *available at:*https://www.latestlaws.com/articles/illicit-drug-trafficking-time-to-plug-the-loopholes (Visited on April 15, 2022)

[4] *Ibid*

[5]Kamlesh Kumar Sahu, Drug Menace: Causes, Effects, *available at:* https://www.modernghana.com/amp/news (Visited on April 22, 2022)

[6]Artha Shyam, Indian laws relating to drugs and poisons, *available at:* https://blog.ipleaders.in/indian-laws-relating-to-drugs-and-poisons/ (Visited on April 25, 2022)

example, instructive achievement and occupation preparing. Careful loved ones can likewise display positive ways of behaving and draw in with in danger clients in sober exercises. These activities can assist with countering ecological elements that could add to causing illicit drug use.

Current Scinerio

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act has seen a 74% increment in generally cases in the course of the last ten years. The quantity of cases including minors has dramatically increased throughout a similar time-frame. More than 40 lakh minors ingested narcotics, while 30 lakh polished off liquor and inhalants in the year 2018. From that point forward, the number might have risen. As per the Narcotics Control Bureau,[7] the pervasiveness of narcotic abuse in India (2.06 percent) is multiple times the Asian normal (0.46 percent) and multiple times the worldwide rate (0.7 percent).The close to vicinity of India to enter opium-delivering locales in Southwest and Southeast Asia, known as the 'Brilliant Crescent' and 'Brilliant Triangle' individually, is generally to fault for the nation's medication dealing issue. India's topographical area leaves it defenceless against opium subordinates in different structures being travelled, dealt, and consumed through known dealing courses.[8]

Substance addiction has become quite possibly the most genuine difficulties that great many kids and grown-up have experienced in ongoing many years. While there is a plenty of motivations behind why individuals use drugs, we can't ignore the way that medication dealing and medication selling have brought about the destruction of millions of youngsters from society. In India, we presently have two models: the notable instance of bollywood entertainer Sushant Singh Rajput, where actress Rhea Chakraborty was blamed for sedating him and the instance of Shah Rukh Khan's child Aryan Khan, wherein he is blamed for having, consuming, and appropriating drugs.

Laws To Control Drug Abuse In India

The Government of India is taking aggressive steps to combat illicit drug trafficking in India in order to protect its youth, and as a result, the following legal bodies have been established to combat illegal drug use and trafficking:

Division of Narcotics Control

The National Narcotics Control Board (Narcotics Control Board) is a federal (CBN)

The Bureau of Narcotic Control (NCB)

The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the Customs Commission, and the Border Security Force are among the other agencies (BSF).[9]

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (1985) and the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act are two of India's most important drug laws (1988). Producing/manufacturing/cultivating, possessing, selling, purchasing, transporting, storing, and/or consuming any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance is banned under the NDPS Act. The Act has been changed three times, the first in 1988, the second in 2001, and the third in 2014.

The Amendment (2014) recognises the need for pain alleviation as a critical government responsibility. It establishes a new class of drugs known as Essential Narcotic Drugs (ENDs). The power to legislate on ENDs has been transferred from state governments to the federal government, allowing the entire country to now have a unified law governing these pain-relieving medications. The Act covers the entire country of India, as well as all Indian citizens living abroad and all personnel aboard ships and aeroplanes registered in India.[10]

The Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, passed by the Indian Parliament in 1988, is a drug control law. It was created to ensure that the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985 was fully implemented and enforced.[11]According to Article 47 of the Constitution, the state must seek to improve the quality of life and nutrition of its citizens, and it is the state's primary responsibility to improve public health. The state shall make it illegal to consume inebriated substances and beverages that are harmful to one's health, unless they are used for medical reasons.

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[7]*Supra* note 3

[8]Dipu Rai, All you need to know about drugs and substance abuse in India, *available at*: https:www.indiatoday.in/diu/story/all/drug/abuse-in-india (Visited on May 13, 2022)

[9] S.Kethineni,Various Indian Acts on Poisoning and Drugs, *available at:* https://forensicyard.com/various-indian-acts-on-poisoning-and-drugs/ (Visited on May 09, 2022)

[10]A Nadeem, Drug Abuse Problem In India: Things You must Know! *available at:* https://pharmeasy.in/blog/drug-abuse-in-india-the-fatal-problem/ (Visited on May 12, 2022)

[11] *Supra* note 5

The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act was added to the NDPS Act in 1998, allowing authorities to arrest a suspect, accused, or previously involved person on the basis of preventative detention. The Act contained draconian rules, including the possibility of capital penalty in some situations, although some of these have been modified as a result of Supreme Court and High Court decisions, including some amendments.

The case of Harm Reduction Network v. Union of India is significant for the NDPS Act since the Bombay High Court decided that capital punishment for drug trafficking is unconstitutional, but did not strike down Section 31A. In Abdul Aziz v. State of Uttar Pradesh[12], the court granted bail to a person detained for minor offences that did not exist at the time of the arrest. Similarly, in E. Michael Raj v Intelligence Officer Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB), the Supreme Court declared that when narcotics are mixed with a neutral substance, only the initial quantity of drugs must be considered when determining punishment.[13]

Possibilities Of This Act

Punishment in view of Quantity: The Supreme Court has expressed unequivocally that condemning will be founded distinctly on amount. Just the first sum/number of medications should be considered for forcing discipline assuming the medication is mixed with a nonpartisan substance. An admission made to narcotic implementation official is acceptable as proof in court. In Kanhaiya Lal v. Association of India[14]and Raj Kumar Karwal v. Association of India[15] Supreme Court overruled the laid-out position on proof regulation and permitted admissions to opiates regulation authorization work force to be utilized as proof.

Drug clients are condemned and exposed to cruel punishment. This is an antagonistic issue, yet it very well may be considered a productive advance in deterring drug use and imparting dread among street pharmacists and dealers. Basic drug possession for individual use is culpable similarly as medication conveyance for benefit. Following a

protected test, the Bombay High Court announced the required arrangement illicit and deciphered it as optional, implying that the condemning court will hear the wrongdoer on punishment and will have the ability to force a prison sentence instead of capital punishment.[16]

Treatment is one of the activities for which the focal government should take and support from the National Fund (Sections 4 (2) (d) and 7A).Individuals who are dependent on drugs and are accused of utilization or an offense including a minor number of drugs can decide to get treatment and stay away from indictment under Section 64 A.

Drugs And Cosmetic Act (1940)

This Act was reconsidered two times, once in 1964 and in 2008. It is answerable for "the import, assembling, dispersion, and offer of a wide range of drugs (allopathic, ayurveda, unani, siddha, etc) and beauty care products."According to the Act, "any licensed or restrictive drug treatment ought to distribute either the specific or a rundown of the substance on the mark of the container."[17]

Loopholes In The System

1) **Trial system delays**: "Justice delayed is justice denied." According to research, many people convicted on drug charges spend years in jail before their cases are finally heard, owing to the notoriously slow pace of the Indian court system.

2) **Bail is strictly enforced**: Those suspected of violating Sections 19, 24, or 27A of the NDPS Act, as well as those accused of crimes involving commercial amounts, are not eligible for bail (Section 2). In general, everyone is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

3) **Insufficient data:** One of the major issues in Indian policies is data. The nature and extent of drug use, dependence and its attendant health implications these things should have been the most important when framing NDPS Act but irony is it is still unknown. The only survey regarding extent of drug use was conducted.

4) **Harsh and misappropriate penalties**: Like many other countries that have formed laws under the pressure of international conventions have made the laws too harsh. The implementation of drug policy has

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[12]Sehdev Shrivastava, Drug Menace in India, *available at:* https://www.iastoppers.com/articles/drug-menace-in-india-mains-article (Visited on May 12, 2022).

[13] Yashi Khurana, Drugs in India, *available at:* https://byjusexamprep.com/drug-menace-in-india (Visited on May 15, 2022).

[14] AIR 2008 SCC 668

[15] AIR 1990 SCC 409

[16] *Supra* note 9

[17] *Supra* note 12

sometimes seen a confusing overlap and, at times, an abdication of responsibility.[18]

5) **Easy access to medicines**: The National Drug Policy and Security Act (NDPS Act) permits the use of narcotics as medicine. Until recently, all of them were regulated by state governments, necessitating several permits. However, since 1998, the federal government has seized control of this, but the situation has not improved. The Western media frequently asks how India can give morphine to the rest of the world when it can't supply it at home.

6) **Lack of consultation in policymaking**: The NDPS Act of 1985 permits the government to establish the NDPS Consultative Committee, a 20-member group that serves as a policy advisory body. The committee has the authority to prepare a special report on any topic of interest to the government. Provide policy advice to the government, as well as other issues as required by the government. Experts and representatives from civil society can be called upon by the committee to review and recommend changes in practically every aspect of drug policy. Unfortunately, these protections have yet to be used.

Some Preventive Measures Which Should Be Taken

1. Effective prevention programmes employed in the family, school, and community contexts focus on risk and protective variables. Prevention programmes are typically designed to address certain populations in their natural contexts, such as schools or recreational or after school programmes for children. However, it has been more usual in recent years to find programmes for any given target group in a number of settings, such as hosting a family-based event in a school or a church. These programmes aim to develop new and improve current protective factors in adolescents, as well as reverse or diminish modifiable risk factors[19].The audience or intervention level for which prevention

programmes are developed can be stated as follows:

- Universal programmes are those that are intended for a large group of people, such as all students at a school.
- Selective programmes target at-risk groups or subgroups of the broader population, such as children of drug addicts or students who struggle in school.
- Indicated programmes are for those who have already begun to experiment with drugs.

2. School put together anticipation programs centre with respect to working on understudies social and scholarly abilities, including as companion associations, poise, adapting abilities, social ways of behaving, and drug offer refusal abilities. Counteraction techniques at schools ought to be joined into the school's general point of worked on scholastic accomplishment. Proof is gathering showing a youngster's powerlessness to peruse by the 3rd and 4th grades is a significant gamble factor for school disappointment, and that school disappointment is unequivocally connected to tranquilize abuse.

Conclusion

In India, there is a problem with illicit and illegal drug use. We also have de addiction programmes, as well as concerns with drug peddling and trafficking. The situation in which we find ourselves is getting increasingly perilous. The nation's narcotics hubs have shifted to metropolitan areas. Instead of questioning why individuals become addicted to drugs or why India is becoming a drug hotspot, we should all be asking how we can stop it. To combat the drug problem, we have a variety of acts and legislation. Recognizing the drugs recommended by doctors is important not only for doctors and pharmacists, but also for all citizens. Its awareness can help us avoid or avoid negligence as a result of our ignorance of these regulations, as well as describing sensible medico-legal opinions regarding drugs and poisons. We must all abide by the norms and restrictions established by laws and statutes.

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Impact of Covid – 19 Pandamic on Maharashtra Economic Development

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Abstract:
This paper explores the impact of Covid – 19 pandemic on Economic Development in Maharashtra. The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Indian state of Maharashtra was confirmed on 9 March 2020. The largest single day spike (68,631 cases), highest peak in all of India was reported on 18 April 2021. Maharashtra is a hotspot that accounts for nearly 22.35 % of the total cases in India as well as about 30.55 % of all deaths. As of 10 May 2021, the state's case fatality rate is nearly 1.49%. Pune is the worst-affected city in Maharashtra, with about 930,809 cases as of 10 May 2021. About half of the cases in the state emerged from the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR). The total number of cases in Maharashtra reported as of May 2022, is 78,87,086 consisting of 1,47,860 deaths and 77,35,751 who have recovered. As of 6 June 2022, there are 7,429 active COVID-19 cases in the state, the health minister warns that the cases are likely to increase in June and July. The districts of Pune and Thane reported respective z-scores of 3.424 and 3.347 along with p-values of 0.006 and 0.001 respectively. It was inferred from the generated results that Pune and Thane districts in Maharashtra were identified as COVID-19 hotspots. Based upon this analysis, certain effective mitigation strategies can be devised in order to check the uncontrolled spread of COVID-19 in the identified hotspot areas.
Keywords : - Covid – 19 Pandemic, Corona, Economics, Market, Population, Government Policies etc.

Introduction

The 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has vulnerably led to a highly infectious pneumonia type disease, which has abruptly affected a large population of the world. The World Health Organization (WHO), affirmed the outbreak of this virus as an international public health emergency. The incidence of this virus was initially reported in Hubei province of China, being claimed to have found its origin from the sea food market of Huanan. Several affected countries have witnessed a deplorable decline in their social and economic developments following the impact of COVID-19 crisis. Considering the global outbreak of COVID-19, John Hopkins Resource Centre for coronavirus had suggested several modelling techniques for monitoring and tracking the spread of this virus globally. Towards this end, the efficacy of geographic information system (GIS) based techniques have found large-scale applications in evidencing the spatial patterns observed in tracking the spread and demographic trends of COVID-19. The concept of GIS in healthcare domain has improved a lot during COVID-19 times and the spatio-temporal analysis of the distribution of COVID-19 has played a key role in controlling its spread. The role of visualizing real-time GIS-based tracker for COVID-19 and corresponding dashboard has helped health personnel a lot. Many researches have shown the efficacy of convolutional neural networks in scrutinizing the reason for rapid transmission of COVID-19. The time-series analysis to predict rise and fall of COVID-19 cases has been scrutinized with the assistance of GIS and machine learning techniques. Decision makers were educated through proper geospatial analysis in the entire COVID-19 period in various regions across the world. The role of GIS in presenting the vulnerability mapping, risk analysis, and hotspot identification has helped a lot in decision making for further actions

Object of the research

1. To obtain the information regarding the impact of Covid -19 Pandemic on Economic Development in Maharashtra.
2. To study the overall growth or decline of Maharashtra economic condition.
3. To obtain the information regarding the various Government grants to improve the economic condition.

Impact Of Covid – 19

1. **CashCrisis : -**
The whole way across the nation, over 45% of the families have revealed crude pay drops in contrast with a year ago numbers. The utilized ones are not wealthy either, as there have been various reports of compensation cuts the whole way across different associations in India. During the lockdown, the nation's economy was required to lose an expected USD 4.5 billion each and every day it stayed shut. Out of the USD 2.8 trillion economies being run in the country, under 25% of the whole framework was scarcely practical and enrolling such a development in the business sectors. Gracefully chains are under trouble because of the lockdown, because

of the underlying absence of clearness among fundamentals and unnecessary items. The most gambled gathering of individuals in the economy are casual area and every day wage laborers, as they have consistently been. Ranchers that had put resources into short-lived nourishments before the unexpected conditions being confronted today are additionally confronting vulnerability the whole way across India. Most significant associations the country over have either briefly suspended or altogether diminished their activities in such a period. New and up and coming new businesses have accepted a profound fall as the pandemic has influenced their financing levels. Securities exchanges in India recorded the most exceedingly awful misfortunes looked by different organizations throughout the entire existence of India on the 23rd of March, 2020.

2. **Agriculture And Allied Activities : -** To contain the spread of COVID-19, just like how other countries did, India imposed a complete lockdown in march which coincided with the peak of harvesting season of Rabi crops in India mainly in the north-west which posed significant losses to the farmers. Although there were relaxations to the agriculture sector during lockdown but transport constraints, mobility restrictions and lack of labor due to reverse-migration of labor to their native places were the major problems faced by the farmers. Farmers in Maharashtra called it a worse situation than that occurred during the demonetization in 2016.

3. **Banking Sector :** - As far as banking services are concerned, access to credit through term lending and KCC was adversely impacted in about 89 per cent and 59 per cent of districts, respectively. As regards to recovery, 94 per cent of sample districts were reported to have been adversely affected by the pandemic and consequent lockdown. However, a positive feature that emerged was that 63 per cent of sample districts reported an increase in digital transactions by the customers during the lockdown period.

4. **Impact on Micro Finance and Self Help Groups and Joint Liability Group : -** The ability of SHGs to conduct meetings had been reported to be affected adversely in 95% sample districts (figure 2.12). This was mainly due to the restrictions on movement of people imposed during lockdown as also the fear of infection with corona virus during such meetings. However, feedback received from some of the districts indicated that some of the SHG and JLP members took upon themselves to help the community and the administration by stitching face masks and personal protective equipment. They were also helping the community through distribution of dry ration and food packets to people in distress.

5. **Increase in Condition of Unemployment : -** The Corona pandemic and subsequent lockdown has taken a heavy toll on the state's economy. Maharashtra's economy is expected to grow at (-)8% in 2020-21 compared to 5.0% of the previous fiscal, according to the Economic Survey presented in the Assembly on Friday. The Indian economy is also expected to grow by (-)8.0 per cent during the same period. Due to the hard impact of pandemic situation mainly on Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants and Transport sectors, 'Services' sector is expected to grow at (-)9.0%. To revive the worst hit Hospitality sector during COVID-19 pandemic, the State has decided to classify it as an industry As per the advance estimates, nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2020-21 is expected to be ☐ 26,61,629 crore and real GSDP is expected to be ☐ 19,62,539 crore. Per Capita State Income during 2020-21 is expected to witness a fall at ☐ 1,88,784compared to ☐ 2,02,130 as per first revised estimates for 2019-20.

Government Aids And Grants

1. **18 benefits and services will be brought under one roof : -** To extend help to women who lost their husbands due to pandemic, the Maharashtra government's Women and Child Development Department has launched 'Mission Vatsalya,' aimed to serve around 18 benefits, schemes, services to them under one roof. "COVID widows, especially from rural areas, underprivileged backgrounds and deprived sections were a neglected facet of the crisis. Due to the death of the breadwinner, their hardship aggravated. Considering these aspects, Mission Vatsalya is launched," said Women and Child Development Minister Yashomati Thakur.

2. **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package: Insurance Scheme for Health Workers Fighting COVID-19 : -** Public healthcare providers including community health workers, who may have to be in direct contact and care of COVID-19 patients and who may be at risk of being impacted by this. Private hospital staff and retired /volunteer /local urban bodies/ contracted /daily wage /ad-hoc/outsourced staff requisitioned by States/ Central hospitals/ autonomous hospitals of Central/ States/UTs, AIIMS and INIs/ hospital of Central Ministries can also be drafted for COVID 19 related responsibilities. Volunteers are those who are

drafted by the Government Official authorized by Central/State/ UT Government for care and may have come in direct contact of the COVID-19 patient. Private persons are those who are engaged by both public & private health care institutions/organization through an agency and were deployed /drafted for care and may have come in direct contact of the COVID-19 patient (with the proof that the service of the agencies were engaged by the institution/organization).

Conclusion

Agriculture and allied activities are not a homogenous group of activities, in fact, an umbrella of different activities having their different dynamics each. So, the impact of COVID-19 on this sector varies according to the set of activities, that is, on crops, livestock, fisheries, and so forth. Horticulture and Foodgrains production is part of crops and is impacted differently. Horticulture is likely to face the brunt more because of the nature of perishability whereas food grains are non-perishable and apart from problems in harvesting and labor shortage, this is not impacted much. Rabi harvesting has gone well and MSP hike has also been announced for the Kharif crops which assures farmers a 50–83% return on their production cost. With declining demand and reduction in exports of fruits and vegetables, horticulture is hit hard. Similarly, floriculture has been affected because of less demands due to shut down of religious places, postponement of marriages, and so forth. In livestock (milk, meat, eggs), milk is the major contributor that has been impacted and fortunately, had stability during the lockdown. Fishing and aquaculture are expected to have a high negative impact, food grains and livestock low, and horticulture medium, relatively. Agriculture seems to be a bright spot in India amid the COVID-19 crisis and CRISIL expects agriculture to grow at a rate of 2.5% in FY2021. With fears of a new recession and financial collapse, times like these call for resilient and strong leadership in healthcare, business, government and wider society. Immediate relief measures need to be implemented and adjusted for those that may fall through the cracks. Medium and longer term planning is needed for how the economy is rebalanced and re-energised following this crisis. With fears of a new recession and financial collapse, times like these call for resilient and strong leadership in healthcare, business, government and wider society. Immediate relief measures need to be implemented and adjusted for those that may fall through the cracks. Medium and longer term

planning is needed for how the economy is rebalanced and re-energised following this crisis. With fears of a new recession and financial collapse, times like these call for resilient and strong leadership in healthcare, business, government and wider society. Immediate relief measures need to be implemented and adjusted for those that may fall through the cracks. Medium and longer term planning is needed for how the economy is rebalanced and re-energised following this crisis. leadership in healthcare, business, government and wider society. Immediate relief measures need to be implemented and adjusted for those that may fall through the cracks. Medium and longer term planning is needed for how the economy is rebalanced and re-energised following this crisis.

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Sustainable Development in Agriculture Sector

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Abstract: Sustainable development is a process of transform in which utilization of resources, the direction of interests, orientation of technological development and the institution change are in harmony and enhanced both current and future possible to meet human needs and aspirations. Sustainable agricultural practices have to balance economic profitability and environmental health in order to promote economic and social equity. Therefore, stewardship of both human and natural resources is of importance. In terminology, "Sustainable Agriculture" involves the processes that would enable us to meet the current and long term societal needs for food, fiber and other important resources, while take advantage of benefits through the conservation of natural resources and maintenance of ecosystem functions. The priority of exalting human capabilities at the individual level and ensuring food security at the national level, through efficient and equitable use of resources are compatible with the concept of "Sustainable Agriculture". The paper Study the sustainability in agriculture sector through the prevention of diversification of land suitable for farming, Methods of Sustainable Agriculture Elements of sustainable agriculture and Agricultural technologies with high potential sustainability.
Keywords: Sustainable development, Sustainability in Agriculture, Mixed farming, Mixed cropping, Crop Rotation, Integrated pest management, Bio-fertilizers, Bio-pesticides.

Introduction:

Sustainable agriculture development integrates three main objectives Environmental health, economic prosperity and livelihood sustainability. In other words, sustainability rests on the principle that we must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own requirements. Therefore, stewardship of both human and natural resources is of importance. Stewardship of human resources includes consideration of social responsibilities such as working and living conditions of farm families, the requirements of rural communities, and consumer health and protection both in the present and the future. Stewardship of land and natural resources involves maintaining and enhancing this fundamental resource base for the long term. The role of agricultural sector in Indian economy can be seen through its contribution to Gross domestic Product and employment. This sector also contributes significantly to sustainable economic development of the country. The sustainable agriculture development of any country depends upon the judicious mix of their presented natural resources. In fact agriculture determine the fate of a country like India where about two-thirds of the population still lives in rural India with agriculture as its livelihood, in spite of the increasing urbanization that has been taking place since several decades. Therefore if agriculture goes wrong, it will be really bad for the economy as the falling of agricultural growth not only affects employment and increasing poverty. The larger objective for the improvement of agriculture sector can be realized through rapid growth of agriculture, which depends upon increasing the area of cropping intensity, cultivation and productivity. But for a country like India, increasing productivity is more important than the rest of the two. This is simply because of increasing urbanization, industrialization and the limited land size of the country. The productivity can be increased by two ways, first is increasing output by efficient utilization of available resources, and second is increasing output by variation of input.

Sustainable development

The problem of sustainable development has been a matter of great concern among researchers, environmentalists and policy makers since the early – 1980's. In the process it has undergone numerous changes in its definition and objectives. However the most popular definition so far has been the one adopted the World Commission on Environment and Development. Sustainable development was defined as "sustainable development is development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

Sustainable agriculture defined as

"Agriculture that is productive for the foreseeable future, competitive and profitable, conserve natural resources, protect the environment, and enhance public health, food quality and safety."

Food and Agricultural Organization: "The management and conservation of the resource base and the orientation of technological and institutional changes in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations. Such sustainable development is environmentally non-degrading, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable"

Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research: "sustainable agriculture is the successful management of resources to satisfy the changing human needs, while maintaining or enhancing the quality of environment and conserving natural resources".

The term sustainable agriculture means an incorporated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will, over the long term:

1. satisfy human food and fiber requirements;
2. enhance natural resource and the environmental quality base upon which the agricultural economy depends;
3. make the most efficient use of on-farm resources and nonrenewable resources;
4. sustain the economic viability of farm operations;
5. enhance the quality of life for society and farmers as a whole.
6. The impact of various agricultural practices should not affect crop productivity in the long term.

Methods of Sustainable Agriculture

At the planning level one must take into account the local geography, soil condition and local climate, nature, pests, local inputs and the farmer's goals. The farmer must then select appropriate practices. Several methods adopted in sustainable agriculture. cultivation practices to increase economic and biological stability. selection of improved varieties to suit the need. soil management by proper method.

Elements of sustainable agriculture

Mixed farming

Mixed farming is a system of farming crops and raising livestock, poultry, fish etc. together on a farm.

Advantage of Mixed farming

In this type of farming, the fields are never left uncultivated. They would be producing one or other crops continuously production of crops / livestock's. Improve the productivity of the land. The profit of farmers will be improved as the land will, be under production throughout the year. One type of farming can support the other one in the mixed farming which reduces the cost

cultivation. When animal husbandry and crop farming is induced together the crop will help animal for fodder and in return, the waste generated by the animal can be used as a manure for crops. Since, recycling of waste generated from plants and animals is used internally; there would be less requirement of input.

Mixed cropping

In this method different crops are grown in the same field. Crops are mixed in such a way that they can benefit each other. For example "Tur" is planted in between the rows of cotton plants. Because of such practice atmospheric nitrogen is fixed in the soil by "Tur and used by both plants. Advantages of mixed cropping are: Minimizing the risk of total crop failure, Pest and Weed control, disease control, Protection of soil from erosion, Improves soil fertility.

Crop Rotation

Crop rotation is a planned sequence of growing different crops in the same field. Rotations are the opposite of continuous cropping, which is growing the same crop in the same field year after year. Ideally, these crops are not of the same family. Crop rotation is a common practice on sloping soils because of its potential for soil saving. Crop rotations can be used to improve or maintain good chemical, physical and biological conditions of the soil. They can be used to reduce the average rate of erosion from a field. Including a grass or legume in a rotation can be very effective for reucing erosion and improving soil structure. When a legume is used in the rotation, it may eliminate the need for nitrogen fertilizer. Other crops accumulate potassium or phosphorus. In addition crop rotation can be an important part of an integrated pest management program.

Integrated pest management

Integrated pest management is a sustainable approach to crop protection using a decision support system to select pest control tactics, and integrate them into a management strategy, based on cost/benefit analysis that takes into consideration the economic, societal, and environmental impacts. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2005) and the European Union defined IPM as "all available plant protection methods and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of populations of harmful organisms and keep the use of plant protection products and other forms of intervention to levels that are economically and ecologically justified and reduce or minimise risks to human health and the environment; IPM emphasises the growth of a healthy crop with the

least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms." Here the term pest refers to "any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products,"

Bio-fertilizers

In recent years, the growing adoption of organic farming has resulted in a more sustainable approach towards agriculture as it emphasises on adopting environmentally benign practices to ensure food security while protecting and nurturing soil biodiversity. Stakeholders are adopting various strategies to make organic and sustainable agriculture mainstream; one of the key ones being the use of bio-based fertilizers or bio-fertilizers to provide optimum nutrients to crop and enhance soil potency. With interest in sustainability on the rise, there is much effort targeted towards the development of organic and sustainable fertilizers as inputs. While these terms are often used interchangeably, a way of differentiating between them is through the source of origin. Most of the bio-based fertilizer inputs are of plant and microbial origin, while organic fertilizers include those of animal origin too. The term "biofertilizer" itself has been denoted in various ways over the past 10 years. At present, biofertilizers are widely used to denote substances that are incorporated with microbes or other living cells or organisms that can help in nurturing plant growth and promote soil health; it also denotes growth-enhancing substances that are bio-based or bio-derived in origin. Irrespective of the terminology used, the underlying concept remains the same.

The Advantages of Using Bio-fertilizers

The nutrient supply is more balanced, which helps keep plants healthy. They enhance soil biological activity, which improves nutrient mobilization from organic and chemical sources and decomposition of toxic substances. They enhance the colonization of mycorrhizae, which improves phosphorous supply. They enhance soil structure, leading to better root growth. They increase the organic matter content of the soil, thereby improving the exchange capacity of nutrients, increasing soil water retention, promoting soil aggregates and buffering the soil against acidity, alkalinity, salinity, pesticides and toxic heavy metals. They help to suppress certain soil-borne plant diseases and parasites.

Bio-pesticides

As with other natural resources, such as bio-stimulators and bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticide application in mechanized farming creates a balance amongst socio-cultural relevance, economic productivity, and environmental

protection that is considered pivotal to sustainable agriculture. Integration of public policy into these four domains would yield a much higher concept known as sustainable development.

Advantages of Bio-pesticides

Bio-pesticides exert their inhibitory effects through multiple mode of actions such as growth regulators, gut disruptors, metabolic poison, neuromuscular toxins, and non-specific multisite inhibitors. These multiple modes of action against targeted pests obliterate the chances of developing resistance as is common with chemical pesticides. The intensive use of conventional pesticides in industrial-scale farming over a long period, especially in the Green Revolution era, also created challenges such as pesticide-related pollution, post-harvest chemical consumption through bioaccumulation, biodiversity losses, and insurgence of secondary pests and elimination of natural/beneficial enemies. These negative consequences are not associated with the use of bio-pesticides.

Major factors affecting the ecological balance and sustainability of agricultural resources are:

A) Land/soil related problems

Soil degradation, Deforestation, Accelerated soil erosion, Siltation of reserves, Wind erosion

B) Irrigation related problems

Rise in groundwater table & water logging, Soil Stalinization and alkalization, Over- exploitation of groundwater, indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals, Fertilizer pollution, and Pesticide pollution

C) Environmental pollution

Greenhouse effect, Depletion emissions, Methane emission, Erosion of genetic biodiversity.

Conclusion

In India the practice of sustainable agriculture is of quite importance as it accelerates the productivity, efficiency, employment, and providing guidance to reduce the practices which affect the quality of soil, water resources and degradation of other natural resources. It basically aims at adopting specialization and using environment friendly tools to protect and preserve the environment as well as to enhance the level of production without harming to the environment. As we see the performance of agricultural sector of India we will be easily recognize that performance have been increased in a significant manner over the years. Despite of many challenges like urbanization, Growth of secondary sector etc. it has achieved a significant growth. For achieving success in promoting

sustainable development in agriculture attention must be focused on land, water energy, nutrient supply, genetic diversity, pest management, systems approach and location of specific study and improvement.

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A Summary on Impact of Goods and Service Tax (Gst) On Indian Economy

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Abstract: GST also known as the Goods and Services Tax is defined as the giant indirect tax structure designed to support and enhance the economic growth of a country. More than 150 countries have implemented GST so far. However, the idea of GST in India was mooted by Vajpayee government in 2000 and the constitutional amendment for the same was passed by the Loksabha on 6th May 2015 and ratified by the Rajyasabha. However, there is a huge hue and cry against its implementation. It would be interesting to understand why this proposed GST regime may hamper the growth and development of the country.
Keywords: Goods and Service tax, Indian economy

Introduction

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a vast concept that simplifies the giant tax structure by supporting and enhancing the economic growth of a country. GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacturing, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. The Goods and Services Tax Bill or GST Bill, also referred to as The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014, initiates a Value added Tax to be implemented on a national level in India. GST will be an indirect tax at all the stages of production to bring about uniformity in the system. On bringing GST into practice, there would be amalgamation of Central and State taxes into a single tax payment. It would also enhance the position of India in both, domestic as well as international market. At the consumer level, GST would reduce the overall tax burden, which is currently estimated at 25-30%. Under this system, the consumer pays the final tax but an efficient input tax credit system ensures that there is no cascading of taxes- tax on tax paid on inputs that go into manufacture of goods. In order to avoid the payment of multiple taxes such as excise duty and service tax at Central level and VAT at the State level, GST would unify these taxes and create a uniform market throughout the country. Integration of various taxes into a GST system will bring about an effective cross-utilization of credits. The current system taxes production, whereas the GST will aim to tax consumption.

Experts have enlisted the benefits of GST as under:
• It would introduce two-tiered One-Country-One-Tax regime.
• It would subsume all indirect taxes at the center and the state level.

• It would not only widen the tax regime by covering goods and services but also make it transparent.
• It would free the manufacturing sector from cascading effect of taxes, thus by improve the cost-competitiveness of goods and services.
• It would bring down the prices of goods and services and thus by, increase consumption.
• It would create business-friendly environment, thus by increase tax-GDP ratio.
• It would enhance the ease of doing business in India.

Why no to GST?

However, the question is: is the picture as rosy as it is portrayed?
Wall Street firm Goldman Sachs, in a note 'India: Q and A on GST — Growth Impact Could Be Muted', has put out estimates that show that the Modi Government's model for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) will not raise growth, will push up consumer prices inflation and may not result in increased tax revenue collections.
There appears to be certain loopholes in the proposed GST tax regime which may be detrimental in delivering the desired results. They are: India has adopted dual GST instead of national GST. It has made the entire structure of GST fairly complicated in India. The centre will have to coordinate with 29 states and 7 union territories to implement such tax regime. Such regime is likely to create economic as well as political issues. The states are likely to lose the say in determining rates once GST is implemented. The sharing of revenues between the states and the centre is still a matter of contention with no consensus arrived regarding revenue neutral rate. Chief Economic Advisor Arvind Subramanian on 4 December 2015 suggested GST rates of 12% for concessional goods, 17-18% for standard goods

and 40% for luxury goods which is much higher than the present maximum service tax rate of 14%. Such initiative is likely to push inflation. The proposed GST structure is likely to succeed only if the country has a strong IT network. It is a well-known fact that India is still in the budding state as far as internet connectivity is concerned. Moreover, the proposed regime seems to ignore the emerging sector of e-commerce. E-commerce does not leave signs of the transaction outside the internet and has anonymity associated with it. As a result, it becomes almost impossible to track the business transaction taking place through internet which can be business to business, business to customer or customer to customer. Again, there appears to be no clarity as to whether a product should be considered a service or a product under the concept of E-commerce. New techniques can be developed to track such transactions but until such technologies become readily accessible, generation of tax revenue from this sector would continue to be uncertain and much below the expectation. Again E-commerce has been insulated against taxation under custom duty moratorium on electronic transmissions by the WTO Bali Ministerial Conference held in 2014.

Communication is considered to be necessity and one cannot do without communication. In modern times, communication has assumed the dimension of telecommunication.

The proposed GST regime appears to be unfavorable for telecommunication sector as well

"One of the major drawbacks of the GST regime could be the direct spike in the service tax rate from 14% to 20-22%" (GST: Impact on the Telecommunications Sector in India). The proposed GST appears to be silent on whether telecommunication can be considered under the category of goods or services. The entire issue of telecommunication sector assumes a serious proportion when India's rural teledensity is not even 50%.

The proposed GST regime intends to keep petroleum products, electricity, real estate and liquor for human consumption out of the purview of GST

It is a well-known fact that petroleum products have been a major contributor to inflation in India. Inflation in India depends on how the government intends to include petroleum products under GST in future.

Electricity is essential for the growth and development of India. If electricity is included under standard or luxury goods in future then it would badly affect the development of India. It is said that GST would impact negatively on the real estate market. It would add up to 8% to the cost of new homes and reduce demand by about 12%.

The proposed GST regime "would be capable of being levied on sale of newspapers and advertisements therein"

This would give the governments the access to substantial incremental revenues since this industry has historically been tax free in its entirety". It sounds ridiculous but the provision of GST is likely to make the supervision of operations by its Board/senior managers across the company's offices in different parts of the country a taxable service by allowing each state to raise a GST demand on the company.

Again there appears to be lack of consensus over fixing the revenue rate as well as threshold limit. One thing is for sure, services in India are going to be steeply costly if GST is fixed above the present service tax rate of 14% which in turn will spiral up inflation in India. "Asian countries which implemented GST all had witnessed retail inflation in the year of implementation.

Conclusion

The proposed GST regime is a half-hearted attempt to rationalize indirect tax structure. More than 150 countries have implemented GST. The government of India should study the GST regime set up by various countries and also their fallouts before implementing it. At the same time, the government should make an attempt to insulate the vast poor population of India against the likely inflation due to implementation of GST. No doubt, GST will simplify existing indirect tax system and will help to remove inefficiencies created by the existing current heterogeneous taxation system only if there is a clear consensus over issues of threshold limit, revenue rate, and inclusion of petroleum products, electricity, liquor and real estate. Until the consensus is reached, the government should resist from implementing such regime.

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