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Editorial

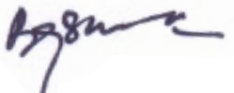
The Guru-Shishya tradition is an integral part of India's culture. Family is the first school of a child and his first guru is his mother and father. But the teacher who teaches the art of living is the master, the real socialization of the disciple is done by the guru only, that is why it is said that the guru is stolen from a friend. Or hoi poor or hoi leper. It is a matter of pride for every Indian to celebrate Dr. Radhakrishnan's birthday as a celebration, but in contemporary perspective, where is the respected Radhakrishnan and where today's teacher. The whole world was a school in Dr. Radhakrishnan's philosophy and the teacher had the responsibility to make the student self-reliant. In the present society, whether he is a teacher of school or college or university, he is living his life like a educated slave and making every effort to keep himself stable in the present material age. , Whether a school teacher or any other species. Most have been demoted below management, administration and politicians.

The purpose behind celebrating Radhakrishnan's birthday may have been that it would honor teachers. Earlier, the teacher used to give training to his students along with the subject as well as life values. Today the teacher has become a clerk. It is seen as a unit in elections or in any calculation work of governance, without teacher there can be no calculation, whether it is human or animal. According to Radhakrishnan, the duties of the teacher changed today, today calculation has taken the place of life values.

Today education has transformed into industry and the relationship between industry, management and consumer is not hidden from anyone. Today the teacher has been made a salesman, trying to market his art and his curriculum. The fault here is not of any one, but of the whole society in its entire perspective. Today, the basis of the evaluation of the teacher has become that how much number the students of his class bring, there is no assessment of social value, moral value, cultural value. If the teacher's students leave all these values and get 100% marks, then the teacher's CR is excellent, now you decide that the value is 100% marks.

Today, it is a matter of discipline. The teacher cannot scold children. Can not stand in its class. Without the permission of the administration, no innovation can be used, if it does, it will be investigated in the complaint, its suspension is fixed. He will also have to go through a media trial without being proved guilty in the investigation. In the investigation, he has to undergo an ordeal to prove his authenticity, his truth and his value, so today the teacher has also become an automatic machine and this is the root cause of the disintegration of the society. People say that the teacher is the creator of the future, when you have made him an automatic machine, how can he create the heroes of the future, this is the

only question before a society? Today, bureaucrats and bureaucracy decide in which direction the teacher has to go, people who have given direction to the society, today people have started giving direction to him. In the current contemporary materialistic society, some teachers are adopting the business trend and bidding for their knowledge. In the present perspective, the tradition of Guru-disciple is getting eroded. While the responsibility of the teacher has become very important in the present transitional time, on the other hand, in the administrative system, he has become like a lone government employee, whereas the need is to make it comprehensive. Society and the administrative system must incorporate comprehensiveness in their thinking perspective. It is believed that education could not be imagined even if there was no teacher. The foundation of education is laid by the teacher. That is why God was conceived in the form of teacher "Guru Brahma Guru Vishnu Gururdevo Maheshwara: Brahma Tasmai Sri Guruve Namah on Guru Sakshet" In this verse, Guru is compared to Brahma.



Professor Braj Gopal
Cheif Editor



Professor Akhilesh Shukla
Editor

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A Sociological Analysis of Problems of Rape in India and Laws related to it

● Aanchal Shukla
●● Akhilesh Shukla

Abstract- *Rape is especially stigmatizing in cultures with strong customs and taboos regarding sex and sexuality. For example, a rape victim (especially one who was previously a virgin) may be viewed by society as being "damaged." Victims in these cultures may suffer isolation, be disowned by friends and family, be prohibited from marrying, and be divorced if already married, or even killed. This phenomenon is known as secondary victimization. Secondary victimization is the re-traumatization of the sexual assault, abuse, or rape victim through the responses of individuals and institutions. Types of secondary victimization include victim blaming and inappropriate post-assault behavior or language by medical personnel or other organizations with which the victim has contact.[29] Secondary victimization is especially common in cases of drug-facilitated, acquaintance, and statutory rape.*

Key Words- Rape, Abuse, Victim

Rape has been described as an offence in all jurisdictions since time immemorial. The term "Rape" signifies to sexual wrong that basically involves sexual penetration of any form done against a person without consent. Term "Rape" derives its origin from past participle of Latin term "Rapere" meaning 'to seize, carry off by force or abduct'. Rarely this term was also used for 'sexually violate'. The term has a connection to Low German and Dutch term 'Rapen' in same sense. Indian Penal Code (Act of 1860) (hereinafter, 'IPC' or 'the Code') criminalizes the offence of Rape under Chapter XVI (Offences against human body), 'Sexual Offences' through Ss. 375 and 376. S.375 provides for the definition of Rape and S.376 provides for its Punishment. Ss. 376A to 376E provide for different incidences of Rape.

Definition-

- S. 375 as amended by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 on 3rd February 2013 lays down the definition of Rape.
- Prior to the amendment in 2013 the age of girl at which she could

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give consent was sixteen years and above.

- After the amendment, the age at which her consent shall be considered to be valid consent under the Act had been increased to 18 years.
- Marital rape had not been included in the definition of section either before the amendment or after it.

A total of 50,74,634 cognizable crimes comprising 31,32,954 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 19,41,680 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were registered in 2018. Though it shows an increase of 1.3% in registration of cases over 2017 (50,07,044 cases), however, crime rate per lakh population has come down from 388.6 in 2017 to 383.5 in 2018. During 2018, registration of cases under IPC have increased by 2.3% whereas SLL crimes have declined by 0.1% over 2017. Percentage share of IPC was 61.7% while percentage share of SLL cases was 38.3% of total cognizable crimes during 2018. A total of 10,40,046 cases of offences affecting the human body were registered which accounted for 33.2% of total IPC crimes during 2018, out of which hurt (5,30,076 cases) accounted for maximum cases i.e. 51.0% followed by cases of causing death by negligence (1,44,031 cases), Kidnapping and Abduction (1,05,734 cases) accounting for 13.8% and 10.2% respectively.

Majority of cases under crimes against women out of total IPC crimes against women were registered under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (31.9%) followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (27.6%), 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (22.5%) and 'Rape' (10.3%). The crime rate per lakh women population is 58.8 in 2018 in comparison with 57.9 in 2017.

Crime against Women (IPC + SLL) - 2016-2018

Sl. No	State/UT	2016	2017	2018	Percentage State Share To All -India (2018)	Mid-Year Projected Female Population (In Lakhs) (2018)+	Rate of Total Crime against Women (2018)++
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
STATES:							
1	Andhra Pradesh	16362	17909	16438	4.3	260.0	63.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	367	337	368	0.1	7.2	51.1
3	Assam	20869	23082	27728	7.3	167.0	166.0
4	Bihar	13400	14711	16920	4.5	567.4	29.8
5	Chhattisgarh	5947	7996	8587	2.3	141.9	60.5
6	Goa	371	369	362	0.1	7.6	47.6
7	Gujarat	8532	8133	8329	2.2	320.7	26.0
8	Haryana	9839	11370	14326	3.8	133.3	107.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	1222	1246	1633	0.4	35.8	45.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2850	3129	3437	0.9	63.6	54.0
11	Jharkhand	5453	5911	7083	1.9	180.6	39.2
12	Karnataka	14131	14078	13514	3.6	322.6	41.9
13	Kerala	10034	11057	10461	2.8	182.0	57.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	26604	29788	28942	7.7	393.9	73.5
15	Maharashtra	31388	31979	35497	9.4	583.2	60.9
16	Manipur	253	236	271	0.1	15.3	17.7
17	Meghalaya	372	567	571	0.2	16.0	35.7
18	Mizoram	120	301	249	0.1	5.9	42.2
19	Nagaland	105	79	75	0.0	10.3	7.3
20	Odisha	17837	20098	20274	5.4	222.1	91.3

21	Punjab	5105	4620	5302	1.4	140.7	37.7
22	Rajasthan	27422	25993	27866	7.4	371.1	75.1
23	Sikkim	153	163	172	0.0	3.1	55.5
24	Tamil Nadu	4463	5397	5822	1.5	377.3	15.4
25	Telangana	15374	17521	16027	4.2	184.0	87.1
26	Tripura	1013	972	907	0.2	19.5	46.5
27	Uttar Pradesh	49262	56011	59445	15.7	1066.8	55.7
28	Uttarakhand	1588	1944	2817	0.7	54.0	52.2
29	West Bengal	32513	30992	30394	8.0	471.7	64.4
TOTAL STATES		322949	345989	363817	96.2	6324.5	57.5
UNION TERRITORIES							
29	A & N Islands	108	132	147	0.0	1.9	77.4
30	Chandigarh	414	453	442	0.1	5.3	83.4
31	D & N haveli	28	20	38	0.0	2.2	17.3
32	Daman & Diu	41	26	16	0.0	1.3	12.3
33	Delhi UT	15310	13076	13640	3.6	91.2	149.6
34	Lakshadweep	09	06	11	0.0	0.3	36.7
35	Puducherry	95	147	166	0.0	7.7	21.6
TOTAL (UTs)		16005	13860	14460	3.8	109.8	131.7
TOTAL (ALL - INDIA)		338954	359849	378277	100.0	6434.4	58.8
Note : i) ++ Crime Rate is calculated as Crime per one lakh of population. ii) '+' Population Source: Report of the Technical group on Population Projections (November -2019), National Commission on Population, MoHFW III) As per data provided by States/UTs iv) Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim							

Although women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as 'murder', 'robbery', 'cheating', etc, only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'crimes against women'. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories.

The crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture - both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girl from foreign country (upto 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

(2) The crimes under the special & local laws (SLL) - Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements.

The issue, 'whether a woman can commit rape' is well settled by the clear language of section 375 of Indian penal code. The section itself starts with, "a man is said to commit rape". Thus a woman cannot commit rape. But there seems a confusion regarding the commission of "gang rape" by women under section 376(2)(g) IPC. The question of "gang rape" by women came before the Supreme Court for consideration in the case of Priya Patel Vs State of Madhya Pradesh (2006), where the appellant Priya Patel was alleged to have committed "gang rape" on the prosecutrix.

The prosecutrix of this case returned by 'Utkal express' and reached her destination at 'Sagar' after attending a sports meet. By that time Bhanu

Pratap Patel (husband of accused appellant) reached the railway station and picked her up from the station saying that her father has asked him to pick her up. The prosecutrix was suffering from fever and hence accompanied Bhanu Pratap to his house. After reaching at his house, Bhanu Pratap committed rape on the prosecutrix and by that time his wife Priya Patel (Bhanu Pratap's wife) reached the spot. The prosecutrix requested Priya Patel to save her but instead of saving the prosecutrix she slapped her and left the spot. The prosecutrix then lodged a complaint and on the basis of that complaint Bhanu Pratap was charged under sections 323 and 376 of IPC, and Priya Patel was charged under sections 323 and 376(2)(g) of IPC. Against the order of the trial court Priya Patel filed a revision petition before the High Court challenging the legality of the charges framed against her. The High Court asserted the view that, a women cannot commit rape but when a women facilitates the commission of rape, she can be prosecuted for “gang rape” under section 376(2)(g) IPC. Aggrieved by the decision of the High Court, Priya Patel preferred an appeal before the Supreme Court of India.

The main issue before the court in this case was – 'whether a woman can be prosecuted for “gang rape”? The hon'ble Supreme Court in this case observed that, section 375 makes it clear that only man can commit rape. Section 376(2) only provides for some categories of serious cases of rape and accordingly prescribes severe punishments for such case. The explanation to section 376(2)(g) further makes it clear that when one or more in a group of persons acting in furtherance of common intention rape a women then each person of the group shall be deemed to have committed “gang rape”.

As per section 34 IPC: “Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention: -When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone”. Common Intention under section 34 requires a prearranged plan and acting in concert pursuant to the plan. The Criminal act must be done in concert pursuant to the pre-arranged plan. Common Intention does not mean that all the persons should have similar intention. To constitute common intention, it is necessary that the intention of each one of them be known to the rest of them and shared by them. Thus the section can be invoked when the alleged act is done in furtherance of common intention to do a criminal act. The common intention as referred to in section 376(2) relates to the intention to commit rape. But a woman cannot commit rape and hence cannot be prosecuted for “gang rape”. The court however did not express any opinion with regard to abetment, as the issue has not been dealt with by the trial court or the High Court.

It was thus held that a women cannot be said to have an intention to commit rape, and the appellant (Priya Patel) therefore cannot be prosecuted under section 376(2) Rape is a type of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourse, which is initiated by one or more persons against another person without that person's consent. The act may be carried out by physical force, coercion, abuse of authority or against a person who is incapable of

valid consent, such as one who is unconscious, incapacitated, or below the legal age of consent. The term rape is sometimes used interchangeably with the term sexual assault.

Internationally, the incidence of rapes recorded by the police during 2008 varied between 91.6 per 100,000 people in Lesotho with 4.9 per 100,000 people in Lithuania as the median. According to the American Medical Association (1995), sexual violence, and rape in particular, is considered the most underreported violent crime. The rate of reporting, prosecution and convictions for rape varies considerably in different jurisdictions. The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (1999) estimated that 91% of U.S. rape victims are female and 9% are male. Rape by strangers is usually less common than rape by persons the victim knows and several studies argue that male-male and female-female prison rape are quite common and may be the least reported forms of rape.

When part of a widespread and systematic practice during international conflict, rape and sexual slavery are recognized as crimes against humanity and war crimes. Rape is also recognized as an element of the crime of genocide when committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a targeted ethnic group.

People who have been raped can be severely traumatized and may suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder;[18] in addition to psychological harm resulting from the act, rape may cause physical injury, or have additional effects on the victim, such as acquiring of a sexually transmitted infection or becoming pregnant. Furthermore, following a rape, a victim may face violence or threats thereof from the rapist, and, in some cultures, from the victim's own family and relatives.

Punishment for rape. (Sec. 376 IPC)-

(1) Whoever, except in the cases provided for by sub- section (2), commits rape shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may be for life or for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine unless the woman raped is his own wife and is not under twelve years of age, in which case, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both:

1. Ins. by Act 18 of 1924, s. 4. 2. Subs. by Act 43 of 1983, s. 3 for the heading "Of rape" and ss. 375 and 376.

Provided that the court may, for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than seven years.

(2) Whoever,-

(a) being a police officer commits rape-

(i) within the limits of the police station to which he is appointed; or

(ii) in the premises of any station house whether or not situated in the police station to which he is appointed; or

(iii) on a woman in his custody or in the custody of a police officer subordinate to him; or

(b) being a public servant, takes advantage of his official position and

commits rape on a woman in his custody as such public servant or in the custody of a public servant subordinate to him; or

(c) being on the management or on the staff of a jail, remand home or other place of custody established by or under any law for the time being in force or of a women' s or children' s institution takes advantage of his official position and commits rape on any inmate of such jail, remand home, place or institution; or

(d) being on the management or on the staff of a hospital, takes advantage of his official position and commits rape on a woman in that hospital; or

(e) commits rape on a woman knowing her to be pregnant; or

(f) commits rape on a woman when she is under twelve years of age; or

(g) commits gang rape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may be for life and shall also be liable to fine: Provided that the court may, for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment of either description for a term of less than ten years.

Explanation 1.- Where a women' s is raped by one or more in a group of persons acting in furtherance of their common intention, each of the persons shall be deemed to have committed gang rape within the meaning of this subsection. Explanation 2.- " women' s or children' s institution" means an institution, whether called and orphanage or a home for neglected women or children or a widows' home or by any other name, which is established and maintained for the reception and care of women or children. Explanation 3.- " hospital" means the precincts of the hospital and includes the precincts of any institution for the reception and treatment of

Amendments to the laws relating to rape and related provisions- The need for a new law on sexual assault was felt as the present law does not define and reflect the various kinds of sexual assault that women are subjected to in our country. The Supreme Court in Sakshi vs. union of India had recognized the inadequacies in the law relating to rape and had suggested that the legislature should bring about the required changes. The law commission had examined the entire law relating to rape and sexual assault in IPC and suggested a complete overhauling of the law. Bill, drafted by Ms. Kirti Singh advocate and legal convener of AIDWA, is based on 172nd report of the Law Commission to amend the laws relating to sexual assault in Section 375, 376, 354 and 509 IPC and the relevant sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act 1872. The recommendations are based on the national consultation on the issue organized by the national commission for women.

IPC Crimes (Rape) against Women (Crime Head-wise & States/UT-wise) - 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Buying of Minor Girls (Sec. 373 IPC)			Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)								
					Rape (Total)			A) Women (18 Yrs. And above)			B) Girls (Below 18 yrs)		
		I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
STATES:													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.0	971	973	3.7	468	468	1.8	503	505	1.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.1	67	70	9.3	38	38	5.2	29	32	4.0
3.	Assam	0	0	0.0	1648	1767	9.9	1559	1678	9.3	89	89	0.5
4.	Bihar	0	0	0.0	651	651	101	647	647	1.1	4	4	0.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0.0	2091	2101	17.7	876	882	6.2	1215	1219	8.6
6.	Goa	0	0	0.0	61	61	8.0	27	27	3.6	34	34	4.5
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0.0	553	553	1.7	546	546	1.7	7	7	0.0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0.0	1296	1296	9.7	1294	1294	9.7	2	2	0.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0.0	344	349	9.6	153	153	4.3	191	196	5.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0.0	320	328	5.0	283	286	4.4	37	42	0.6
11.	Jharkhand	5	5	0.0	1090	1098	6.0	1021	1029	5.7	69	69	0.4
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0.0	492	497	1.5	489	493	1.5	3	4	0.0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0.0	1945	1972	10.7	808	816	4.4	1137	1156	6.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0.0	5433	5450	13.8	2603	2609	6.6	2830	2841	7.2
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0.0	2142	2149	3.7	2142	2149	3.7	0	0	0.0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0.0	52	52	3.4	35	35	2.3	17	17	1.1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.0	87	89	5.5	62	64	3.9	25	25	1.6
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0.0	50	50	8.5	27	27	4.6	23	23	3.9
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0.0	10	11	1.1	7	8	0.7	3	3	0.3
20.	Odisha	0	0	0.0	918	923	4.1	881	886	4.0	37	37	0.2
21.	Punjab	0	0	0.0	831	837	5.9	507	507	3.6	324	330	2.3
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0.0	4335	4337	11.7	3305	3305	8.9	1030	1032	2.8
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0.0	16	16	5.1	12	12	3.9	4	4	1.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0.0	331	332	0.9	325	326	0.9	6	6	0.0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0.0	606	606	3.3	606	606	3.3	0	0	0.0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0.0	97	97	5.0	97	97	5.0	0	0	0.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0.0	3946	4322	3.7	2593	2911	2.4	1353	1411	1.3
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.0	561	576	10.4	293	303	5.4	268	273	5.0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0.0	1069	1069	2.3	1065	1065	2.3	4	4	0.0
	TOTAL STATES	8	8	0.0	32013	32632	5.1	22769	23267	3.6	9244	9365	1.5
UNION TERRITORIES													
30.	A & N Islands	0	0	0.0	30	30	16.1	16	16	8.6	14	14	7.5
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.0	96	96	16.1	33	33	6.2	53	53	9.9
32.	D & N haveli	0	0	0.0	7	7	3.2	7	7	3.2	0	0	0.0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.0	3	3	2.4	2	2	1.6	1	1	0.8
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0.0	1215	1217	13.3	1215	1217	13.3	0	0	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0	2	2	6.1	2	2	6.1	0	0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0.0	1343	1345	12.2	1275	1277	11.6	68	68	0.6
	TOTAL (ALL - INDIA)	8	8	0.0	33356	33977	5.2	24044	24544	3.7	9312	9433	1.4

Sociological impact- Rape is especially stigmatizing in cultures with strong customs and taboos regarding sex and sexuality. For example, a rape victim (especially one who was previously a virgin) may be viewed by society as being "damaged." Victims in these cultures may suffer isolation, be disowned by friends and family, be prohibited from marrying, be divorced if already married, or even killed. This phenomenon is known as secondary victimization. Secondary victimization is the re-traumatization of the sexual assault, abuse, or rape victim through the responses of individuals and institutions. Types of secondary victimization include victim blaming and inappropriate post-assault behavior or language by medical personnel or other organizations with which the victim has contact. Secondary victimization is especially common in cases of drug-facilitated, acquaintance, and statutory rape.

The term victim blaming refers to holding the victim of a crime to be

responsible for that crime, either in whole or in part. In the context of rape, it refers to the attitude that certain victim behaviors (such as flirting or wearing sexually provocative clothing) may have encouraged the assault. Rapists are known to use victim blaming as their primary psychological disconnect from their crime(s) and in some cases it has led to their inevitable conviction.[citation needed]It has been proposed that one cause of victim blaming is the just world hypothesis. People who believe that the world is intrinsically fair may find it difficult or impossible to accept a situation in which a person is badly hurt for no reason. This leads to a sense that victims must have done something to deserve their fate. Another theory entails the psychological need to protect one's own sense of invulnerability, which can inspire people to believe that rape only happens to those who provoke the assault. Believers use this as a way to feel safer: If one avoids the behaviours of the past victims, one will be less vulnerable. A global survey of attitudes toward sexual violence by the Global Forum for Health Research shows that victim-blaming concepts are at least partially accepted in many countries.

It has also been proposed by Dr Roxanne Agnew- Davies, a clinical psychologist and an expert on the effects of sexual violence, that victim-blaming correlates with fear. "It is not surprising when so many rape victims blame themselves. Female jurors can look at the woman in the witness stand and decide she has done something 'wrong' such as flirting or having a drink with the defendant. She can therefore reassure herself that rape won't happen to her as long as she does nothing similar." Many of the countries in which victim blaming is more common are those in which there is a significant social divide between the freedoms and status afforded to men and women. Rape is a very serious offence which contradicts the human nature and should not occur in the first place. However, Indian Criminal laws on Rape are very overarching and are still progressive in nature. The courts have been making endeavors to impart justice on the basis of already laid down laws and suggesting measures to eradicate this heinous crime from the society.

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Low Scientific Research Output in India: A Critical Analysis of National Education Policy, 2020 Regarding Scientific Research

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Abstract- *“The National Education Policy 2020 aim to bring the level of Academic Research in Science up to the level of excellence. The policy is largely based on a series of changes which have the potential to do that if they are seriously executed. But despite that some of the flaws in the academic system are far to great to be removed by this policy. The author aims to take the reader on a ride in which they would together look at some of the flaws of the academia, and how they can be removed. The paper is largely divided into 3 main parts- first part discuss the problem, the second part discuss what National Education Policy 2020 is doing and the third part deals with what else should be done. After reading this paper the readers will have a broad idea of what the National Education Policy, 2020 is doing to help the academia. For the sake of clarity, the steps taken in policy written in a simplified manner so that it becomes comprehensible for someone who is not an expert in the field.”*

Keyword- Scientific Research Output, National Education Policy 2020.

Introduction- Indian Subcontinent is the cradle of knowledge and education as it is known today. Since ancient times this realm of the learned has valued education and has produced many great scholars and thinkers whose ideas still echo in the evolving human society of the ongoing millennium. These people were great and learned not because they were geniuses but they were great because of the education that they got. The Indian education system as we know it today is a result of more than 2500 years⁵ of evolution (although this figure is still very less than the actual number but for the sake of keeping things clear and undebatable, it is assumed) and enrichment. This system keeps into mind the diverse nature of pupils. But during the time of Macauley¹, the education system was heavily modified and a structure whose foundation was made of sand (to put it artistically) was put in place. The consequence of this was that the structure collapsed and we are still trying to re-enact it. In this multidimensional project which maps the present to the future, the National Education Policy 2020 is an operator which holds the potential to increase the academic growth of the society exponentially. The current government has taking various giant strides so that education and society can be coupled together. It is a good policy and the hope is that it will pass the screening test of the Legislators and will be implemented in full glory. However, a crucial point

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which is left undiscussed in this policy is that how can we increase the Research output in our country. The policy aims to modernize our HEI's (Higher Education Institutions) and the teaching methods but sadly the policy focus too much on input and processing and gives very less attention to the output which is the need of the hour. Because any policy will not be judged by academia on the basis of whether it is producing good students or not but will be judged on the basis of what output it is giving to the nation and how is it contributing towards our dream of reclaiming the title of Vishwa Guru.

The Problem of Low Scientific Research Output- The problem with Indian education after Independence is that it has given excessive focus towards technology and job management⁴ so that India can compete with the world in this era of globalization but in the process has undermined the importance of research in basic sciences in developing a scientific temper in our society. Even though some drastic steps have been taken but more steps are the need of the hour. A society is not entirely composed of Engineers/Doctors/Chartered Accountants/Lawyers but it is also a mixture of the people who are having a wide array of interests and a good education system is the one which give a scientific temper to all of us. A consciousness for scientific temper can come if people understands the value of science and scientific research in human life and a consciousness for science is necessary for internationalization of our education system, Students go to only those institutions for Undergraduate and Graduate Studies which they find as attracting and those institutes are attracting in nature because they are woven into the life and social circle of people living around it. So, in order to internationalize our education system, the government must look into methods of increasing research output. It is a shame for the country that even though there are institutes that take students through some of the toughest exams in the world yet India's ranking in Nature Index 2020^[3] is 12th in terms of research output. And countries like China and USA where students are accepted through a much less difficult admission process which are largely based on reviewing the profile of the applicants produce much more output than us. This is clearly an Ironic fact. The more satirical fact is that even most of the students in the top-notch institutions of the country glorify the fact that other countries are better in research by telling the new students that they should apply for Ph.D. outside the country. This situation is causing Brain-Drain in the country and is a large barrier in increasing the research output. Furthermore, a lack of faculties with passion for teaching is causing an increase in rote memorization habit of students even in higher education. Also, a lack of standard books in libraries of HEI's creates a barrier for those who want to learn by themselves. All of these factors are causing a loss of research work in our countries. If this goes on then the people cannot succeed in making India the Vishwa guru and the cradle of education once again. This Brain Drain must be stopped and the process of internationalization should start quickly.

Aims of National Education Policy Regarding Scientific Research Output- The National Education Policy 2020² aims to reduce the

effect of globalization of industry on education. In a manner of saying it aims to produce two broad categories of Graduates- The people in first category would contribute to the workforce of the industry while the people of second category would contribute to academia. This is having its pros and cons with the benefit being that there would be a greater emphasis on academia and academic research and the output of research can be expected to increase within the first decade of implementation of this policy. This will also help in developing a curriculum and textbooks because the present generations rely on the textbook by foreign authors for studying. The development of curriculum would develop the trust of student fraternity in Indian academia and hence would help in reducing the Brain-Drain which is going on. But the side effect of this measure is that the linkage between Industry and academia will decrease. This can have many probable side effects- job loss, loss of implementation of many novel ideas (which are mostly accepted and funded by industries) and can also lead to the further widening of what is already a grand-canyon size rift between the two. However, these side effects are only theoretical with very less probability of becoming true. The policy also aims to reduce the effect of coaching culture on the life of students by emphasizing more on understanding and implementation and less focus on rote memorization. But this has to be coupled with an increase in the number of teachers who are experts in their fields and have a passion for teaching. This has also been taken care of by the policy by giving a lot of emphasis on teacher education which can surely help in giving this stream of employment a boost which is the need of the hour. The national education policy also aims to internationalize the education, a step that will surely pay in long term. Top universities of this planet would be invited to do collaboration with Indian universities and would also be supported in setting up campuses in India. Also, Indian Universities would welcome international students. This step is completely in line with the ancient education system⁴ and is being highly appreciated and accepted by students, teachers and academicians alike. This will give India the chance to show the true face of Indian teaching methodologies in the world which have already withstood the test of time. But the fact that an increase in international students can also lead to a loss of seats for Indians in good Indian academic institutions is also needed to be monitored. Furthermore, a National research foundation would be established which will provide funding to the research going on in the country in an easy and appropriate manner. This is quite a good step because the research groups around the country face the problem of funding. Most of the time the grant gets stuck in the loop of bureaucracy which costs the loss of valuable time for the groups. The step of making our State and private universities as centers of research and innovation by reducing exam load on them would surely help in harnessing the potential of excellence in academia that these universities are having. Reducing the load of non-teaching activities on teachers is also a good step. If properly implemented then these steps can surely take the research output to new heights.

Suggestions Regarding Cure of Scientific Research Output- All the above listed and many more unlisted steps are effective, they are not

sufficient. Some more steps are the need of the hour. The increase in research output can occur only if the child develops a passion for doing science. This passion should be developed by teachers during the high school by exposing children to various advanced ideas like relativity, Quantum Mechanics, Topology, Virology, Immunology and Spectroscopy by the method of visualization and example-based teaching and learning. Students should be taught that science and scientific temper are the basis of society as we see it today and even though they can pursue whatever they want but they should never let scientific temper leave them. This will help in creating a sense of awareness amongst the children about research and well students will start looking at Research as a passion and not as an alternative to some high paid job, that day our goal of making India the Vishwa Guru will be theoretically achieved. The education policy should incorporate this by creating a new subject on 'Scientific Awareness' for High school students. Also, the habit of coaching should be reduced. Admit it or not, even though coaching centers are helping a child secure a seat in IIT/IISER/IIM but they do very less in developing the brain of child. They basically program a child's brain to solve a particular type of question. This result in a decrease of curiosity of child and is causing loss of innovation in our country. So, the testing pattern of our country should change and Coaching centers should be reduced and even made illegal in long term. However, this is a slow step and need not be implemented in a hurry. Furthermore, new institutes should be established which cater to the research output by taking students at undergraduate level and preparing them for research. Even though there are institutes like IISc, IISERs and NISER but together they cater to only about 2000 students at undergraduate level which is very less than the number that should be catered for. If 23 IITs can be supported then at least 10 new research universities can also be supported. Popularizing science through state run TV channels and OTT platforms is a good method of promoting science. Shows like Eureka should be produced and should be popularized instead of platforms like Netflix, Amazon and Zee5. Government should guarantee a job to all the students of research institutes by giving them employment in the CSIR, ISRO and DRDO labs at a salary pay band equivalent to that in academia. This will make the sector of research an attractive one with a secure future and would guarantee that some of our best minds would aim for it over a corporate job. Various new scientific journals should be published which should aim for a very high standard and our researchers should be encouraged to publish in them by giving them suitable rewards for doing the same. Our Institutes should work on fulfilling the international norms slowly and steadily and should not worry about what will the world say. Initially, there will be ups and downs but very soon the graph of progress would converge to an exponential increase in research output. Schemes like the thousand talent plans by China should be implemented (only with good intent) to rope in the talent from all over the country. There is a serious need for a transformation in curriculum being taught in Universities. A centralized course should be made and then each individual university can add new topics to it as per their convenience but that syllabus should not be

reduced at any cost. The benefit of this would be that all the students coming out of university would essentially have studied the same subjects and hence when they would be evaluated in examinations for Graduate Studies their knowledge level would be comparable. Sometimes what happens is that the brighter students are left in examinations because they have studied less topic as compared to an average student who has studied more topics. The previous point would help in eliminating this situation. Diplomas and courses done from NPTEL, SWAYAM and various other platforms can also add to the academic credit of a student. This will help them in learning new things from a different perspective and they would gain its benefit both academically and non-academically. Children should also be taught not to copy from internet. This will reduce the habit of plagiarism which is a great barrier in increasing the productive research in the country. Overall drastic steps such as these and many more steps can help in increasing research output and hence, India can become the country with best research output in the world.

Conclusion- So, the conclusion is that even though there is a very good education policy in the bag for a bright future, but this policy is not quite enough. It is quite shameful that none of Indian universities and Institutions are in the list of top 100 in the world. The need of the hour is not to rebuild our education system from scratch, but the government needs to learn from the existing flaws and then use them as a guiding tool for the education policy. India is a country with huge potential for academic excellence. But the concept of 9 to 17 job is causing a hindrance in accessing that potential. It must work on its flaws and must promote academic research. Countries like USA, China, Germany are developed countries because they focus equally on Scientific research and industrial advancement. They have coupled both of them together. India should first bring the level of academia up to the level of industry and then should couple both of them. The steps listed above are having the potential to do that. So, the nation must work on its flaws and should make India great again.

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A Study on Nutritional Health of Pregnant Women in Rural Area of Saharsa, Bihar

• Sujata Kumari

Abstract- *The aim of this article is to document the detailed analysis of nutritional health of pregnant women in rural areas from ten villages of Saharsa district. The field of nutrition of the pregnant women, particularly in rural areas has been sadly neglected. This study included research done on sample basis where we selected a group consisting of a total of hundred pregnant women who were in their third trimester. The samples were selected from various health care units like Government Hospitals, Local Clinics, Primary Health Centers, etc. which have facility for maternal and child care. Information regarding socioeconomic background, health index measurements, clinical assessment, food consumption pattern was collected. Among the selected samples only 18% were literates, rest were illiterates. All the 100 selected samples preferred allopathic type of medication for treating the discomforts. The clinical examination revealed that 40% of the sample had healthy appearance and rest 60% had unhealthy appearance. 32% had normal eyes, 45% of the sample had slight discolorations in their eyes, and 23% had severe discoloration. It might be due to the poor intake of diet deficient in Vitamin A, protein, fat and energy. The hemoglobin level in blood of majority of the samples was below normal. Based upon the analysis the study finally emphasizes that the pregnant women are poorly nourished and their nutritional status is also very poor.*

KeyWords- Nutrition, Pregnant Women, Deficiency, Rural, Health, Food Consumption

I. Introduction- Nutrition and health of a pregnant woman is the most important regulator of human fetal growth. A healthy mother can produce a healthy child. If women are not well nourished, they are more likely to give birth to weak babies resulting in high infant mortality rate.

Pregnant women are the most assailable group in a society from health point of view. They need better diet as compared to the normal person for the proper nourishment of the growing fetus. They constitute an important segment of the population with higher nutrient requirements. Numerous studies in India and elsewhere have shown that in chronically undernourished women subsisting on unchanged dietary intake in pregnancy and lactation have an adverse effect on maternal nutritional status. In pregnancy anemia has a significant impact on the health of the foetus as well as that of the mother. Maternal under-nutrition is associated with low birth weight, malnourished child and all its attendant adverse consequences. It is the most wide spread nutritional disorder in the world affecting 30 percent of the world's population. It is more common among the

expectant mother. A related concern is that anthropometric indicators of nutrition in India, for both adults and children, are among the worst in the world.

II. Objectives-

- To examine the socio-demographic features of sample respondents.
- To record the food and nutrient intake of the respondents and compare the same with the available recommended dietary allowances (RDA).
- To know the impact of socio-demographic features on food and nutrient intake of the respondents.
- To analyze the prevalence of nutritional anemia among the respondents.
- The analysis of current iodine status among pregnant women.

III. Methodology- The methodology for systematic investigation on research title has been decided as under-

- Selection of area: Rural areas in the sub-division of SimriBakhtiyarpur Villagewere selected for the study.
- Selection of subjects: All the pregnant women in the age group from 20yrs to25yrs and had their prenatal care from the Government Hospitals, Local Clinics and Primary Health Centers were selected for the study.
- Selection of tools: The tool selected for the study included interview schedule, health assessment card, proforma for assessing the nutritional knowledge and pathology lab tests.
- Data collection: Health IndexMeasurement of pregnant women was taken. Biochemical analysis i.e. Hemoglobin estimation of pregnant women completed to know their anemia status.
- Analysis of data: Necessary statistical application such as chi-square test, t-test, z-test will be applied to test the significance of the obtained data.

IV. Results and Discussion-

a. Monthly Food Expenditure of the Families of the Pregnant Women

Table- 01
Indicates the monthly food expenditure pattern of the families of the pregnant women

Details	Percentage of Total Income		
	Low (n = 125)	Middle (n = 145)	High (n = 70)
Cereals	50.6	43.4	35.8
Pulses	2.4	2.7	3.5
Green Leafy Vegetable	1.5	1.8	1.8
Roots and Tubers	4.9	3.6	2.7
Other Vegetables	5.7	6.2	6.7
Fruits	3.3	3.7	4.3
Milk and Milk Products	3.7	4.8	5.2
Meat, Fish, and Poultry	8.7	10.2	12.3
Nuts and Oil Seeds	2.6	3.4	4.3
Fats and Oils	3.9	4.3	5.5
Sugar and Jaggery	3.8	4.7	5.3
Beverage (Tea, Coffee)	4.7	6.2	6.4
Processed / Ready Made Food (Bakery, Fried Items, Pickle, Papad)	4.2	5.3	6.4

Since cereals / millets are the cheapest widely available source of energy, its intake is highest among the low-income families and it decreases with increasing income. Similar effect had been noted in the present study, i.e., 50.6 percent of the food expenditure was towards cereals by the low-income groups whereas only 43.4 and 35.8 percent was spent on cereals by middle- and high-income groups.

Low-, middle- and high-income group families spent only 2.4, 2.7 and 3.5 percent of their food expenditure for pulses and 1.5, and 1.5 and 1.8 percent of their food expenditure for green leafy vegetables. The expenditure on root and tubers was high (4.9 percent) in the low-income group when compared to those in the middle- and high-income groups which was 3.6 and 2.7 percent respectively.

b. Dietary Pattern of Pregnant Women

i. Meal Pattern of Pregnant Adolescents- Snacking is a way of life for women and can make a positive contribution to the nutrient quality of an adolescent's daily intake. As per snacks provide one-fourth to one-third of the daily energy intake for adolescents.

In the present study, majority of the women from all the three income groups had three meal patterns per day whereas the intake of snacks increased with increasing income. Sixty seven percent of the women of low income had two snacks, 57 percent of the middle-income group had three snacks and 53 percent of the high-income group had three snacks.

ii. Frequency of Intake of Various Foods by the Pregnant Women- A maximum of 24 percent from low income used wheat only once in a day whereas 24 percent from middle income used twice in a day and 25 percent from high income used once in a month. Thus, the usage of wheat is maximum among the middle-income families compared to that in low- and high-income families.

None of the pregnant women consumed pulse daily. The maximum consumption was weekly thrice by 28 percent from high income, 18 percent from the middle income and five percent from low income. Daily consumption of green leafy vegetable was not observed among all the three

groups. The maximum percentage of 27 to 37 percent of the high and middle income consumed it only once in a month and 32 percent of low income used once in fortnight.

iii. Food Included by the Women During the Pregnancy- The review result revealed that some common food was included specially by the pregnant women of all the three income groups. Among the various food included, milk ranked first with 35 percent. Its inclusion was due to the fact that it is rich in calcium, good for teeth, bones and for general health. Found that the majority of pregnant women increased their food intake during pregnancy and that many started drinking milk. Fruits, egg and rice flakes were also included in the diet by 32, 26 and 15 percent respectively due to its rich vitamin, iron and fiber content.

iv. Foods Avoided During the Pregnancy- As a result of wrong and unscientific belief, a number of foods are excluded from the list of food item by people of many religions and society. Among the selected adolescents, 43 percent of them avoided some food due to the pregnancy. It is obvious that pregnant adolescent, 47, 25 and 10 percent of low, middle- and high-income groups avoided fruits like papaya and pineapple and horse gram with the belief that these foods may induce abortion in the mother. Spicy foods were avoided by 11 percent due to its gas producing and heart burning effect. Seven percent of the pregnant women avoid meat and egg as it may cause nausea and oozing from the baby's ears.

c. Obstetric Detail of the Pregnant Adolescents

i. Oral Nutrient Supplement Taken by the Pregnant Adolescents- Among the total number studied, 52.5 percent of the women did not take any supplements and maximum 22.5 percent had iron, folate, and B - complex. Only 47, 50 and 45 percent of the pregnant women from the three age groups receive oral nutrient supplementation and iron and folic acid supplements were taken by almost 45 percent from all the three age groups. Revealed that folic acid supplementation during pregnancy showed a significant reduction in the rate of preterm birth.

It was found from the study that the use of prenatal supplements by the low-income urban women reduced the risk of preterm delivery and low birth weight. It was revealed from the present study that about 50 percent of the pregnant adolescents were irregular in the consumption of nutrient supplement due to their ignorance.

ii. Minor and Major Ailments Prevalent Among the Pregnant Adolescents- Nausea was experienced by 36, 29 and 69 percent and vomiting by 20, 7 and 3 percent of the pregnant women of the three age groups. Nausea and vomiting may be associated with a lowered risk of miscarriage, still birth, prenatal mortality, preterm delivery, low birth weight and foetal growth retardation (Broussard and Richer, 1998). Heart burn was felt by 18, 4 and 3 percent of the pregnant adolescents. The 23, 36 and 13 percent of pregnant women from 20-21, 21-22 and 22-25 years had muscle cramps. The common occurrence of muscle cramps during pregnancy manifested nocturnally by sudden contractions of the muscle is thought to be related to a decline in serum calcium levels related to a calcium phosphorous

imbalance.

iii. Parturition Details of the Pregnant Adolescents- Parturition details of the pregnant women in the present study revealed that highest (19) percentage of complications were seen among the women in the age of 20-21 years. Thus, complications increased as the age of pregnancy decreased.

It is evident that obstetric loss, namely abortion, was under gone by 22 percent of the subjects of 20-21 years, while it was 19 percent among the adolescent from 21-22 years of age. Still birth was also evident in six percent of the women in the age group of 22-25. These results match the result of Sharma et al (2003), which indicated that delivery related complications were reported by 11 percent women compared to only 5.8 percent adults and it was also evident that pregnancy wastage was about six times more common in women of teenager than those of adults. But in the present study, complication was experienced by only 5 percent which is a positive change.

d. Percentage Prevalence of Anemia Among the Women During Pregnancy- It is saddening to note that all the women in the age group of 20-21 years were anemic. A maximum of 61 percent pregnant women among 21-22 years were mild anemic and moderate anemia was maximum (56 percent) among 22-25 years. It is also observed that the incidence of mild anemia increased as the age increased whereas the incidence of severe anemia decreased as the age increased. The results of the study showed a higher incidence of anemia among teenage mother (17.1 percent) compared to adult mother (11.1 percent). But in the present study, a higher incidence (96 percent) of anemia was observed among of the pregnant adolescents.

e. Anthropometric Measurements of the Exterogestate Infants of the Adolescents- The anthropometric measurements like weight, crown to heel length, head, chest, and mid upper arm circumferences were observed as below:

The weight of the infants born to mothers in the age group 20-21 was low (2.64 o.34) when compared to the weight of the infants born to mother in the age group of 21-22 and 22-25 years and the increase was statistically significant. The measurements increased as the age of the mother increased with statistical significance.

Crown to heel length of all the infants was low when compared to the reference value but it showed a slight increase with increase in the age of the mother. Head, chest and mid upper arm circumferences of all the infants were low compared to the reference values. But the results reveal that the measurement increased slightly as the age of the mother increases.

It is noted that among the female infants 6 percent of them were with low birth weight. But among the three age groups, the prevalence was doubled in 21-22 years (7.5 percent) and tripled in the age of 20-21 years when compared to that of 22-25 years (3.8 percent).

f. Determination of Urinary Iodine Excretion (UIE)- Urinary iodine excretion (UIE) of 302 pregnant women was used to monitor the effect of universal Salt Iodization. The result obtained from the 1st to the 3rd trimester showed that the mean and median UIE were 152.09 ± 41.65 and 163.1 lg/1, respectively. The UIE ranged from 28.1 to 218.1 lg/1. The results

showed that none of the women have severe ($<20 \mu\text{g/l}$) iodine deficiency, 5 (2%) have moderate ($20-49 \mu\text{g/l}$) iodine deficiency, 37 (12%) have mild ($50-99 \mu\text{g/l}$) iodine deficiency, while 242 (80%) have optimal ($100-199 \mu\text{g/l}$) iodine nutrition range and 18 (6%) have more than adequate ($200-299$). The UIE between the 1st trimester and the 2nd trimester varied slightly ($P = 0.046$), while UIE between the 1st and 3rd trimester varied significantly ($P = 0.0001$). There was no significant difference between UIE in the 2nd and 3rd trimester ($P = 0.06$). From the result, a trimester was observed and the decrease was significant ($P = 0.0009$).

g. Measurement of the TSH Serum Concentration- The result of Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) concentration measurements, of 58 pregnant women in their 1st trimester of pregnancy is studied. The result showed that 7 (12%) of the pregnant women had TSH values between 0.0 to 0.5 IU/ml (Hyperthyroid status). A total of 50 (86%) of the women had TSH level between 0.6 to 4.10 IU/ml (normal thyroid status). Also, the result showed that 1 (2%) of the pregnant women had TSH value > 4.10 IU/ml (Hypothyroid). From the result the mean and median TSH concentration values were 1.11 ± 0.76 and 1.07 IU/ml, respectively and the TSH values ranged from 0.39 to 6.00 IU/ml. The result of TSH concentration measurements, of 82 pregnant women in their 2nd trimester of pregnancy showed that 2 (2%) of the pregnant women had TSH values between 0.0 to 0.5 IU/ml (Hyperthyroid status). A total of 80 (98%) of the pregnant women had TSH level between 0.6 to 4.10 IU/ml normal thyroid status. The result also showed that none of the pregnant women had TSH value > 4.10 IU/ml (hypothyroid condition) From the result, the mean and median TSH concentration values were 1.39 ± 0.53 and 1.39 IU/ml, respectively. The TSH values ranged from 0.47 to 3.09 IU/ml.

IV. Conclusion- Nutrients are the most essential/basic components of human body. People of all age group require this as basic needs for a healthy living. Talking about female health, especially pregnant women, the most vulnerable group of a society who require much attention towards their nutritional health, but unfortunately this is the most ignored section of our stereotypical society where their health is least cared. Due to lack of education, health facilities and awareness they have to suffer from illness, malnutrition and deficiencies of basic life-essentials leading to the miscarriage, still birth, prenatal mortality, preterm delivery, low birth weight and foetal growth retardation and birth of malnourished child.

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Women Empowerment in the Light of Mahatma Gandhi's views

● Arti Srivastava

Abstract- *The empowerment of women in the 21st century has become one of the big concerns. In India, the position of women throughout ages varied among different castes, religions and ethnic groups. Prior to the independence, Indian women were exploited and their honor was at stake inside and outside of home. Much before Mahatma Gandhi, numerous social reformers marked their appearance in the society and made great efforts to reform Indian society in general and uplift status of women in particular. The present paper tries to investigate Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to empower women of India. The analysis is based on secondary sources of information and is qualitative in nature. In the 20th century efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of nation regarding women empowerment guided the way to improve the status of women. Moreover he believed that women could not secure a better place in social and economic life unless and until they acquired skill and knowledge based education. Mahatma Gandhi inspired Indians to take constructive steps with regard to women. Further, he was of the opinion that education would also set them free from social evils related to Purdah, dowry, feticide, widowhood etc. All these were responsible for women exploitation and the consequent poor social status.*

Key words- Women Empowerment, Social and Religious Evils, Women Education.

Introduction- Mahatma Gandhi was a great political and social reformer who played an important role in eradicating social evils against women of the country. He strongly believed that Indian society can rapidly progress if all sections of people unite together ; be it the rich, the poor, the higher and the lower caste people, all men and women. Mahatma Gandhi struggled very hard for the upliftment of the weaker section. He made significant contribution for the development of the status of women in India. Women during his life time took a radical step to ensure their identity in the society. Gandhiji boosted their morale and helped them to revive their self-esteem. He not only developed political awakening among Indian women but also under the shadow of his leadership, helped them to enter into the political arena of the nation. As a result, it helped them to participate actively in the national movement against the British rule in India.

He did not like to label women as weaker section. Although some views put forward by Mahatma Gandhi on women may not be relevant to present times because our society has undergone drastic change since then , yet his truthfulness, love, compassion and respect for women could not be

doubted. So, in this way he could be treated as a true friend to the modern women. According to Gandhiji, women are neither mere toys in the hands of men nor their competitors. Rather they are intellectually, mentally and spiritually complimentary to the men and could participate in every sphere of life along with their men folk.

Mahatma Gandhi expressed and wrote on various issues concerning the Indian society in particular and humanity in general. This paper examines the importance and relevance of Gandhiji's views on issues directly or indirectly concerning women of India. These issues are as under:

s on Gender Equality- Gandhiji always thought that men and women are complementary to each other. Their statuses and roles were traditionally well defined. Hence Gandhiji's views on gender equality are not readily accepted even in modern times. The instinctive rerolling of women to the functions that belong to men is a consequence of historical indoctrination. The roles of men and women are deeply embedded in traditions. The question is therefore, who complement whom, must be a matter of choice for both men and women as husband and wife. To say that their functions were defined is to emphasize upon the sexual division of labour. This theory of sexual division of labour has been set aside by the social developments that took place after the departure of Mahatma Gandhi. Today men and women are competing and co-operating, complementing and sometimes even replacing each other. However, by and large this applies mostly to the urban and educated communities.

Views on Role of women in the Political, Economic and Social Liberation- Mahatma Gandhi was of the opinion that the role of women in the political, economic and social liberation of the country was of prime importance. Gandhiji had immense faith in the capability of women to carry on a non-violent movement. Women helped in organizing public meetings, picketing of shops that were selling foreign clothes and alcohol. They produced and sold Khadi and urged Indian people to wear Khadi instead of foreign clothes. They actively participated in the national movement started by Mahatma Gandhi. Moreover, they courageously faced the *lathi* charge of police under the control of the British government and even went behind the bars. Mahatma Gandhi urged Indian women to join struggle of independence which transformed their outlook. The concept of Swaraj played its part in uprooting the age old taboos and restraining customs. More importantly, it helped women to shun their household constraints and come out of their homes to participate in the freedom movement.

So, far as the economic liberation of women is concerned, Mahatma Gandhi believed that men and women had different spheres of work as per their physical capacities. He was of the opinion that women should take up some specific activities to contribute to the income of their families such as spinning of charkha and selling Khadi. According to him it was the best possible option available to them. In the social realm Gandhi envisaged a critical role for women in doing away with the forces of communalism, caste system and untouchability.

Views on Marriage- Marriage is an institution which sanctions permission

to men and women to enter into a family. In Indian Hindu marriage is a sacrament. Gandhiji advised young men not to marry unless and until they attained the age of twenty five to thirty years. Further, he was in favour of arranged form of marriages and pressed that the youth should consult their parents on the issue of marriage once they crossed the age of twenty five years. In the present times the government has certainly increased the legal marriageable age for both girls and boys. In the times of Gandhiji child marriage were quite popular in spite of the ongoing social reform movements. Gandhiji's opinions on age at marriage are relevant in contemporary times.

Mahatma Gandhi also had great concern for the ever increasing growth of population. Therefore, he was against early marriages. At the same time he also supported the traditional approach and was a staunch advisor of arranged form of marriage and rejected other options like love marriage etc.

Views on Purdah- The system of Purdah grieved Mahatma Gandhi and he felt humiliated by this custom. He was provoked to write on purdah as early as 1927. 'He wrote that the outward purdah was bad enough but the purdah of minds was even worse. He said that the purdah was vicious brutal and barbarous'. According to Gandhiji, chastity cannot be protected by the surrounding wall of *Purdah*. It must grow from within. He advised men to be men and they must be able to trust their women folk as it is enforced and thrived upon the later to trust their men. He said that Ram would be nowhere without Sita, free and independent even as he was himself. He asked very pertinent question as to "why do our women not enjoy the same freedom that the men do? Why should they not able to walk out and have fresh air?" He did not accept Purdah as Indian tradition. He emphasized that humanity will be diminished if women are caged and confined to the four walls of their house. Hence, he suggested that it was the duty and responsibility of every Indian to end the tradition of *Purdah* from the Indian society.

Views on Widowhood- Mahatma Gandhi was greatly moved by the pathetic and helpless condition of Indian widows. He was of the opinion that the young widows should be remarried by the parents. According to him it was not a remarriage, if a girl became widow before attaining the age of fifteen years. With regard to young widows he opined that they should be left free to decide if they wished to continue with their widowhood or to remarry. But at the same time he applauded those women who preferred to follow voluntary widowhood and believed that it is a priceless boon to Hinduism. He did not like the idea of forcing widowhood on them in the name of religion or custom. He considered this as an unbearable oppression that defiled their home with secret vice and dishonored the religion.

Views about Women's Education- Education is one of the important weapons for the empowerment of women. Education enables them to uphold their natural rights. Both men and women are parallel to each other. Men are supreme in the outside activities whereas household work is the domain of women. She also has the responsibility to beget and rear the children. Gandhi's view on women's education is based on his

belief in women. He laid emphasis on women's education due to two reasons. According to which if a woman is literate then she could attain equal rights and position in the male dominated society, secondly educated woman could transform her children to be ideal citizens of the country. To bring revolutionary change in the status of women he laid emphasis on women's education.

Gandhiji did not approve of men who deprived women or denied them equal rights on the basis of their illiteracy. He further said that education was necessary to enable women to uphold their real position in the society.

According to Mahatma Gandhi "Men and women are of equal rank. They are peerless pair being supplementary to each other; without one the existence of the other is not possible. So, if anything impairs the status of either of them it will result in the equal ruin of both of them." Thus keeping the cardinal truth in mind, education of both the men and women becomes compulsory as per Gandhian view.

Conclusion- Mahatma scores very highly for his views on various aspects concerning women in Indian society. Considering the fact that he wrote his ideas about 70 to 80 years ago, we can set aside some of his retrograded views. By and large he can be considered as the best friend of women in India and the world. The Mahatma's purity of thoughts and honest intentions are beyond question.

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Parenting styles, Personality and Suicidal Ideation among School Students

• Jago Choudhary

Abstract- *The study examined suicidal ideation relationship to parenting styles and personality among school students of Bihar. Sample consists of 200 high students (100 boys and 100 girls, 100 urban and 100 rural students) drawn by using random sampling method. The objectives of the study were (a) to explore the prevalence of suicidal ideation among the school students (b) to predict suicidal ideation from parenting styles and personality. The participants were assessed with Scale for Suicidal ideation (SSI), Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) and Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-R (EPQ-R). The result throw light on the prevalence rate of suicidal ideation among the school students and was different between boys and girls and urban and rural children and the predication of suicidal ideation from the perceived parenting styles and personality of the school children. Results suggest the need of psychological diagnosis among the student to examine any probable psychological disorders including suicidal ideation for prevention and also to suggest remedial measures.*

Keywords- Personality, Relationship, Rural, Urban

Suicidal constitutes the 13th leading cause of death (WHO 2002). In youths, it even may reach the position of one of the leading cause of death, it also occurs among order people. On the whole, 90% of person who commit suicide suffer from mental disease (Beautrais et al, 1996). Adolescent suicide attempters, when compared to adolescents who have never attempted suicide, have a re-attempt rate that is 8.1 times greater than adolescents without prior attempts (Levisohn, 1993). Previous attempts, in turn, increase the risk of a future completed suicide 50 to 60 times (Goldacre and Hawton, 1985). Experts in suicidology suggested needs to understand the suicidal ideation, suicidal intent, suicidal attempt and completed suicide in adolescents to have a full understanding, cognitions and related behaviors of suicidal ideation (Reynolds, 1988), and also identification of suicidal ideation which is considered to be a potent precursor, marker or risk factor for more serious suicidal problems such as suicidal intent, suicidal attempt, and suicidal completion (Reynolds, 1998).

Suicidal behavior is a generic term referring to thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts, and death by suicide. 'Suicide' refers to a self-inflicted death associated with some (intrinsic or extrinsic) evidence of intent to kill oneself (O'Carroll et al., 1996). 'Suicide attempts' likewise refer to potentially self-injurious but non lethal behavior associated with any intent

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to kill oneself (O'Carroll et al., 1996). 'Suicide ideators' are defined as those who consider ending their lives but have not yet fully implemented a suicide plan or performed any potentially lethal act. Suicide ideation has been defined as "the domain of thoughts and ideas about: death, suicide, and serious self injurious behaviors, including thoughts related to the planning, conduct, and outcome of suicidal behavior" (Reynolds, 1998), an indicator of suicidal behavior (Wetzel, 1975), and can be a predictor of suicide acts (Beck et al., 1979). Thus, Suicidal ideation precedes suicide behavior (Wetzel, 1975).

Suicide ideation is rare in children but highly prevalent among adolescents, with research suggesting that approximately 1 out of 6 high school students will seriously contemplate suicide in a given year. It has been hypothesized that females with greater access to familial and community protective mechanisms accounts in part for their lower rates of death by suicide (Nesbet, 1996) than males in the case of African American. The reason for the lower rates of death in females than in males is due to less lethal preferred method of attempt for suicide (Singh and Joshi, 2008).

Suicide ideation was found to be significantly associated with perceived authoritarian parenting, low parental warmth high maternal over control, negative child-rearing practices, and a negative family climate (Kawai Lai and McBride-Chang, 2001), and connected with childhood sexual abuse and physical punishment as well as financial hardship, parental divorce or separation, and physical arguments between parents (Ystgaard et al. 2004). The many factors involved in suicide behavior and ideation in adolescents include depression, poor self-esteem, hopelessness, suicide of family members or peers, poor school performance, and family problems (Fong, 1993), have seen family problems are consistently reported as characteristic of youth suicide in the west (Hendin, 1987). Parents' child-rearing styles play an important role in the growth, personality development, and behavior of children (Maccoby & Martin, 1983). Adolescent suicide ideation is associated both with perceptions of parenting styles and practices (Darling & Steinberg, 1993).

Development Psychological have been interested in the child rearing styles that is thought to be associated with important variation in adolescent's social and instrumental competence and the study of what has been called "parenting style". Diana Baumrind (1971) identified three major types of child rearing styles, Authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting styles under which comes neglectful and indulgent parenting. Authoritarian parenting is a restrictive, punitive style in which parents argue the child to follow their directions and respect their work and effort. Parents are not warm, stress rigid adherence to their rules they set, emphasize the power of their role, and use physical punishment for transgressions (Baumrind, 1971). Adolescents with suicide ideation perceive their parents' child rearing regimes as controlling and lacking in warmth (de Man, Labreche, & Leduc, 1993) that excessive parental control may result in low self-esteem, low internal locus of control and high levels of stress, depression and anomie. These variables are in turn

associated with suicide ideation (de Man, 1987-1998). Authoritative parents are both demanding and responsive in monitoring and imparting clear standards for their children's conduct, their disciplinary methods are supportive, rather than punitive, they want their children to be assertive as well as socially responsible and self-regulated as well as cooperative" (Baumrind, 1991). Permissive parents do not show consistency in their use of rules, they may either not attend to the child and let him/her do whatever he/she wants, and give the child anything he or she requests, their style may be characterized as being either more of a peer or, instead, as an independent "observer" of their child.

Maccoby and Martin (1983) proposed two distinct types of permissive parents: indulgent and neglectful. Neglectful parenting is a style in which the parent is much uninvolved in the child's life. Children tend to be socially incompetent, poor self control, dependence, low self-esteem, immature, truancy and delinquency, alienated from the family, low in both responsiveness and demandingness. Indulgent parenting is a style of parenting in which parents are highly involved with their children but place few demands or controls on them, children do what they want. Children never learn to control their own behavior they always expect to get their way; domineering, egocentric, noncompliant, difficulties in peer relations are common among children. They are nontraditional and lenient, do not require mature behavior, allow considerable self-regulation, and avoid confrontation" (Baumrind, 1991).

Low parent care is also associated with suicidal thoughts (Martin & Waite, 1994). De Jong (1992) showed that students with a history of suicidality exhibited the lowest security of attachment, the least degree of individuation in their current relationships with parents, and a significantly higher degree of emotional absence during childhood from their parents as compared to those without a history of suicidality. Perceived lack of parental closeness and support is associated with depression and suicidal behavior as well (Maris, 1981). Conflict with parents, family happiness, parent performance, control of parents, and concern for parents, including poor communication, parental conflict, inadequate emotional bonding and communication with parents were the major factors leading to suicide ideation in high-school students (Grob, Klein, & Eisen, 1983), adolescent mental health and interpersonal relationships affect vulnerability to suicide (Chen, 1994). Fong (1993) found that lack of parental care and understanding, a non harmonious family, and conflicts with parents were all related to suicidal ideation in Hong Kong adolescent. Chung, Luk, and Mak (1987) found that poor relationship between parents and children appeared to be an important cause of attempted suicide. Authoritarian parenting is positively associated with suicide ideation (Chen et al., 1997). Parental attitudes and behavior towards the child have a long-term impact on parent-child relationship and child's adaptive and maladaptive functioning (Levine, Miller & West, 1988). Popenoe (1997) states that fatherless-ness is a major cause behind many disturbing US social problem. There might be interplay between underlying biological factors and psychiatric disorders.

The biological vulnerability is probably reflected by genetic factors and abnormalities that involve the serotonergic system (Courted et al, 2004) as well as the stress-system (Westrin and Nime, 2003).

The relationship between suicidal ideation and personality traits has received limited research attention (Berg, Hem, Lau, Loeb & Ekeberg, 2003), neuroticism is positively related to suicidal thinking (Kerby, 2003), increased suicidal ideation has also been associated with low levels of extraversion, which reflects a low propensity to experience positive emotions (Kerby, 2003). studies have also reported that that psychoticism is significantly related to suicide (Kerby, 2003) Where as extraversion may increase individual vulnerability to suicidal behavior (Singh and Joshi, 2008).

There are fairly consistent relationships between neuroticism, extraversion, and anxiety disorders in both clinical and nonclinical samples (Bienvenu and stein, 2003). Patients with comorbid anxiety and personality disorders also have been found to suffer more functional impairment and have increased risk for suicidality, and the presence of comorbid paranoid or borderline personality disorder predicate suicide attempts, and avoidant personality disorder predicted suicidal ideation (Ozkan and Altindag, 2005).

Suicidal plans were reported more often in teenage boys than teenage girls, whereas girls have more attempts and significant gender differences in suicidal expressions and their determinants was found in cambodia (Jegannathan and Kullgren, 2011), women more often than men have suicidal thoughts and attempting suicide, while men commit suicide more frequently than women (Moscicki, 1989). Gender differences in personality disorders reflect personality traits differences, and may be, in turn, shaped by biologic factors (widiger and Spitzer, 1991). Maccoby and jacklin (1974), reviewing a large body of research, observed that the most consistent findings showed that men were more assertive and dominant than women, whereas women were more anxious than men.

Suicide among the youth has emerged as a major public health issue in many low and middle income countries and is considered a worldwide problem by many mental health professionals (Wilburn & Smith, 2005) that adolescent period could be a crisis for each individual as it also a period of increased pressure in order to find one's own identity (Erikson, 1963). The present study is aimed to explore prevalence rate of suicidal ideation among school children, and to predict factors of suicidal ideation for suggestion of prevention and intervention.

Objective- The present study compares male and female and both urban and rural school, on suicidal ideation, perceived parenting style and personality dimensions through psychological evaluation to examine the prevailing rates of suicidal ideation and to provide background for suggestion prevention and intervention.

Hypotheses-

The following hypotheses were set forth for the conduct of the present study:

1. There will be gender difference on suicidal ideation, perceived

parenting style and personality.

- 2 There will be difference in urban and rural school children in their suicidal ideation, perceived parenting style and personality.

Method: Sample- The sample consists of 200 subjects (100 Male and 100 Female; 100 Urban and 100 Rural) studying in high school at Chapra the subjects were drawn through random sampling. The age of the selected subjects ranged from 14 to 16 years, covering lower middle to high socio-economic status. 2x2 factorial designs {2 genders (boys and girls) x2ecology (urban and rural)} was employed, 50 subjects in each cell.

Tools- Demographic profiles was specially designed to gather background information about the participant's age, address, type of family, socio-economic back ground, etc to support the objectives of the study.

Scale for suicide ideation (SSI; Beck, Kovacs, Weissman, 1979): It consists of nineteen items and designed to quantify the intensity of current conscious suicidal intent by scaling various dimension of self destruction thoughts or wishes. Each item consists of three alternative statements graded in intensity from 0 to 2. The scale has reliability (Cronbach alpha) and validity coefficients of .89 and .41, respectively.

Parenting Style- The parental Authority Questionnaire (PQA; Buri, 1991) was used to measure Baumrind's (1971) authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles. The questionnaire consists of 10 authoritarian and 10 authoritative items presented in a 5-point likert scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Scores on each style can range from 10 to 50. Higher score indicates the greater level of the measured parenting style.

Eysenck personality Questionnaire-R (EPQ-R; Eysenck and Eysenck, 1980): It is internationally known measure of three broader dimension of personality, viz Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Psychoticism. The scale answered in 'yes'- 'no' format. The test-retest reliability coefficient is reported to range from .66 to .95 for different dimension. Forbes (1973) found that the criterion validity index is found to range from .62 to .76 for three major dimensions.

Procedure- The subjects were contacted personally in their respective educational institution for data collection. After getting permission from the institution and the willingness of subjects, a congenial rapport was established to make them comfortable. They provide the basic instructions for each test to make them understand how to perform, and assured about the confidentiality of the data assured. The tests were administrated and scored as per the procedure described in respective tests manual.

Results and Discussion- The researcher compared the proportion of socio demographic characteristics (age, education, address, and living arrangement, gender, etc) and risk factors (use of depression, and use of physical and mental health services) in cases and controls by gender. The researches clarified doubts of the respondents, and the test booklets were checked carefully before submission. The raw data was again examined, to detect and missing, outlier, etc to get ready for statistical analysis.

Subject-wise scores on the specific items of the Scale of Suicide Ideation, Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ; Buri, 1991) and EPQ-R

were presented for the whole samples to ascertain the level of suicidal ideation, and perceived parenting styles and personality dimension.

Table- 01
Reliability of the subscales of the
behavioural measures for the whole sample

	Personality			Parenting styles			
	Neuro-ticism	Extra-version	Psycho-ticism	Permissive	Authoritarian	Authoritative	
Alpha	0.64	0.61	0.60	0.90	0.87	0.88	0.63
split-half	0.72	0.57	0.61	0.91	0.94	0.95	0.64

Table- 02
Mean, scores for 'Gender' and 'Ecology' on
Behavioural measures for the whole sample

		Personality			Parenting styles			SI
		Neuro-ticism	Extra-version	Psycho-ticism	Permissive	Authoritarian	Authoritative	
Total urban (Boys+ Girls)	Mean	7.30	6.71	7.21	0.59	0.44	0.55	13.80
Total urban (Boys+ Girls)	Mean	6.69	7.18	6.61	0.53	0.63	0.53	12.14
Total urban (Boys+ Girls)	Mean	8.52	4.88	8.24	0.69	0.33	0.65	15.78
Total urban (Boys+ Girls)	Mean	5.47	9.01	5.62	0.43	0.74	0.43	10.16

Descriptive statistics (Table- 2) shows that urban (both and female) score higher in Neuroticism (M= 7.30; 6.69), psychoticism (M= 7.21; 6.61); permissive parenting (M= 0.59; 0.53), Authoritative (M=0.55; 0.53) and suicidal ideation scale (M= 13.80; 12.14) than rural students, where as rural students scored higher on extraversion (M= 6.61; 12.14), Authoritarian parenting (M= 0.63; 0.44) than urban students. Male students scored higher on Neuroticism (M= 8.52; 5.47), psychoticism (M= 8.24; 5.62) permissive (M= 0.69; 0.43), authoritarian (M= 0.65; 0.43) and suicidal ideation scale (M= 15.78; 10.16) than girls, but girls scored higher on extraversion (M= 9.01; 4.88), authoritarian (M= 0.74; 0.33) than boys students. The finding has confirmation with the earlier findings that suicidal plans were reported more often by teenage boys than teenage girls in Cambodia (Jegannathan and Kullgren, 2011). Greenberg and Schneider (1994) mentioned that suicide rates is highest in the urban poor because they live in impoverished areas with fewer resources and reporter exposure to violence and toxic waste, and limited opportunities to ethnic discrimination.

To find out the independent (Gender, ecology) and interaction effects (gender x ecology) of the dependent variables, 2 x2 ANOVA was computed and the presented under table-3.

Table 3 about here- Results (Table- 3) revealed significant independent effects of 'gender' and interaction effect of 'ecology' on almost all the test scores of dependent variables, but significant effect of ecology only on authoritarian and suicidal ideation. The finding supported the earlier findings that the low parent care is also associated with suicidal thoughts (Martin & Waite, 1994; Peak, 1983). The ecological effect got support of the earlier finding that, low and middle income countries facing suicide

problems (Pillai, Andrews, & Patel, 2009).

Regression analysis has showed that the prediction of suicidal ideation by extraversion was highest and contributed 22% ($R^2 = .22$; $p < .01$), then comes neuroticism of 11% ($R^2 = .09$; $P < .01$). The finding got support of empirical finding that psychoticism has considerable degree of association with suicidal behavior (Kirby, 2003), high extraversion was significantly related with suicidal ideation in India (Singh and Joshi, 2008) and extraversion holds promise in relation to risk concerning different aspects of suicidal behavior (Berzo, Paris & Turecki, 2006). Neuroticism is positively related to suicidal thinking (Kerby, 2003) and Psychoticism was also significantly related to suicide (Kerby, 2003). Interestingly, the mean value of the whole sample on suicidal ideation was not high, expect five persons showed high scores with risk to suicidal ideation.

The prediction of suicidal ideation by permissive parenting was highest and contributed 12% ($R^2 = .12$; $p < .01$), then comes authoritative of 3% ($R^2 = .03$; $p < .01$). The Durbin-Watson statistics was robust in supporting the normality and the homogeneity. The result appear to be consistent with the earlier findings that parents' child-rearing styles play an important role in the growth, personality development, and behaviour of children (Jessor & Jessor, 1974; Maccoby & Martin, 1983; Niemi, 1988); authoritarian parenting style may have more positive connotation of parental care in Chinese cultures than it does in western cultures (e.g., Chao, 1994) that may results in low self esteem, depression, authoritarian parenting is associated with lower self-esteem and less skilful peer interactions but have shown higher obedience (Chen. Dong, and Zhou, 1997); and this finding may have

Table- 03

2x2 ANOVA for 'Gender'x'Ecology' on subscales of parenting, personality and suicidal ideation; and the predication of parenting and personality on suicidal ideation for the whole sample

Dependent Variable	Independent	ANOVA	Predictors (personality and parenting styles) Criterion (Suicidal ideation)								
			Sig.	Partial Eta sq	R	R ²	Adjust R ²	Beta		Sign	Durbin Watson
Neuroticism	Gender	107.10	0.00	0.35	.33	.11	.11	.33	9.59	.00	.76
	Ecology	2.82	0.09	0.01							
	Gender x eco	38.61	0.00	.37							
Extraversion	Gender	276.12	0.00	0.58	.46	.22	.22	-.47	-7.39	.00	.81
	Ecology	1.50	0.22	0.00							
	Gender x eco	93.99	0.00	.59							
Psychoticism	Gender	69.11	0.00	0.26	.30	.09	.09	.30	4.47	.00	.61
	Ecology	2.81	0.22	0.01							
	Gender x eco	24.69	0.00	.27							
Permissive	Gender	14.58	0.00	0.07	.13	.12	.01	.13	1.89	.06	.59
	Ecology	0.73	0.10	0.00							
	Gender x eco	5.09	0.00	0.07							
Authoritative	Gender	40.25	0.00	0.17	.22	.05	.04	-.22	-3.19	.002	.65
	Ecology	7.45	0.01	0.03							
	Gender x eco	17.38	0.003	.21							
Authoritarian	Gender	10.14	0.00	0.05	.18	.03	.03	.18	2.54	.01	.55
	Ecology	0.08	0.78	0.09							
	Gender x eco	4.44	0.005	0.06							
Suicidal Ideation	Gender	110.47	0.00	0.36							
	Ecology	6.39	0.01	0.03							
	Gender x eco	42.24	0.00	.39							

Criterion (Suicidal Ideation)

Confirmatory in the present study that authoritative parenting has lowest predication to suicidal ideation among the target population across gender and ecological samples.

The overall finding highlighted that perceived parenting styles and personality traits may be useful marker of suicidal risk. The present study clearly highlighted the ecology and gender difference in parenting styles and resulting difference on suicidal ideation. But the present study was not free from limitations as many factors of suicidal ideation could not be taken up due to limitation of time, and the sample were not large enough to make generalization. In fact, it clearly spell out the importance of parenting styles for the formation of adolescent psychological problems leading to suicidal ideation. It is very crucial to continue research in this growing area of study, as suicide is recently a noticeable problem of adolescents everywhere. The results highlight the need of researches on prevailing adolescent's problems to find out the causes, for prevention and intervention measures, as Mizo society is facing tragic social and culture change that leads to proneness to acculturation stress at societal and individual levels resulting in problems in their psychological adjustment.

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The Show Must Go On: Reforming the Dispute

• Shreyansh Singh

Abstract- *If dispute settlement is a unique crown that the WTO dons, the Appellate Body (AB) is the jewel to it. Article 17.1 of DSU provides that AB is composed of seven permanent members, appointed for a term of four years with a possibility to be reappointed once. These appointments are made by WTO members with consensus. However, currently the AB is down to just three members as a result of the blockade created by the US in making fresh appointment. The two major reasons as provided by the US are: Firstly, it accuses the AB of judicial activism. Secondly, it objects to the practice of AB members continuing to adjudicate on an appeal even after their term expires. As for the first reason, U.S. has itself benefitted from judicial activism such as in US — Shrimp. The second objection finds its counter in Rule 15 of the Appellate Body Working Procedures. Stepping in of a new judge mid-way would only hamper proper disposal. The latent reason that can be accorded to such behavior is the intention of U.S. to dismantle the rule-based system of dispute settlement and to create a power-based system where it can exercise its autonomy and can preserve the primacy of its domestic laws and its national interests.*

A two prong approach can be used to remedy the problem. Both the permanent solutions such as amendment to the DSU and AB Working Procedures and interim solutions like arbitration under Art. 25 DSU need to be looked at. The paper aims at exploring possible reforms to the DSB. The paper analyzes the 'charges' against the DSB by relying on the legal analysis of the DSB reports. The paper will also suggest possible amendments to both the DSU and the working procedures and will also look into the WTO jurisprudence for any interim alternative mechanism.

Keywords- Dispute, WTO, Appellate Body

Introduction- The dispute settlement system under the World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the most applauded and significant outcomes of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. It is a crown to WTO with the Appellate Body (AB) as its jewel.¹ The Appellate Body under the WTO is a standing body, unlike the ad hoc dispute settlement panel, the creation of which was considered almost revolutionary.² In addition to providing a chance for correction of erroneous panel reports, the AB also increases the predictability of the dispute settlement system by providing decisions that serve as guidelines for future litigations over the same issues thereby maintaining consistency. However, the disruptive behaviour of United States in the recent years has put the Appellate Body into significant risks.

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The blockage created by US in the renewal of terms of the existing Appellate Body Members (ABM) and in the appointment of new members³ has brought about an existential crisis for the Appellate Body with no clear solution in sight. The Appellate Body which is composed of seven members is down to only three members since the expiry of the term of Shree Baboo Chekitan Servansing on 30th September 2018.⁴ As provided under Article 17:1 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU), the quorum required for an appeal is three out of the seven ABMs. Currently the Appellate Body is operating at its barest minimum capacity and is at a risk of becoming inutile by the end of 2019 when the terms of two other ABMs will expire. The Appellate Body will then be left with only one member without the possibility of an appeal due to lack of required quorum. Consequently, it will provide the WTO Members with ample room to avoid implementation of panel report simply by appealing against it making the adoption of report contingent upon agreement between the parties. It will take back the rule-based dispute system to a power oriented system of GATT era⁵ which is considered better by the Trump Administration United States Trade Representative (USTR) Robert Lighthizer.⁶ This can be reasonably construed by a plain reading of Article 16:4 of the DSU which provides that the panel report shall be adopted unless a party to the dispute formally notifies the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of its decision to appeal. In all such cases the panel report shall be considered for adoption only after the completion of appeal. Therefore, a Member may appeal only because it would not want the panel report to be adopted and in the absence of the required quorum of the AB, the appeal would never be complete and the report would never be adopted. The WTO Members may also resort to unilateral retaliation in the absence of a functional appeal mechanism. Moreover, the contingency of any conflict among the remaining AB members can block the DSB from examining the appealed cases even before the deadline of December 2019.⁷ In the words of Alan Wolff, Deputy Director General of the WTO, the blockade created by US in the process of new appointments to the WTO AB creates a risk of turning every individual trade dispute into a “mini-trade war”.⁸ The impasse created by US has put the future of the world trading system at stake and if this AB appointment deadlock is not solved soon the WTO dispute settlement system will be completely demolished by the end of November 2020.

This paper deals with the present AB appointment crises at WTO. The paper is an effort to put forward the possible remedies to the deadlock created by the US. Part II of the paper provides a brief background of the actions taken by the US and critically analyses the concerns raised by the US against the DSB. Part III of the paper provides suggestions, both interim and permanent to solve the crises and also to reform the DSB. Finally, Part IV concludes the paper by providing the implications if the issue is not resolved

I. Background

A. History of actions taken by US- The disruptive behaviour of US began when it blocked the reappointment of Prof. Jennifer Hillman who was a

US Member of Appellate Body most probably for her failure to defend US interests. The consensus on the selection of James Gathii, who would have been the first and only black sub-Saharan Member of the AB was also blocked by US. Later US blocked the reappointment of AB Member Prof. Seung Wha Chang on 11 May 2016 stating that “the United States will not support any individual with a record of restricting trade agreement rights or expanding trade agreements obligations.”⁹ Further, when the expiry of the second terms of Ricardo Ramirez Hernandez and Peter Van den Bossche was approaching in 2017, the Chairman of the DSB suggested to have the selection process done by the end of June 2017.¹⁰ However, the suggestion of the Chairman could not take form as there were difficulties and delays arising due to lack of consensus among Members on the exact selection process to be used.¹¹ In April 2017, some willing Member presented a joint statement underlining the responsibility of the DSB to maintain proper functioning of the WTO Dispute settlement system. A formal proposal was put forward by EU to begin the selection process in May 2017.¹³ US at this time refused to support the proposal for selection regarding one of the two vacancies.¹⁴ The reasons cited by US were “ongoing transition in the United States political leadership” and “the very recent confirmation of a new US Trade Representative”.¹⁵ The selection process could not progress due to the conflict between EU and US where EU wanted to launch the selection process for both the seats at the same time while US was willing to move forward the selection process only for the “Latin American” seat.¹⁶ Meanwhile in August 2017, Hyun Chong Kim, AB Member from Korea resigned due to his appointment as Trade Minister in Korea.¹⁷ This left the Appellate Body with two vacant seats with the third going to be vacant in December 2017. Last attempt was made by the South American group and the EU in October 2017 to push their own revised proposals¹⁸ which faced the opposition from US. In November, a new single proposal was brought which was then revised three times and had the support of sixty-four Members¹⁹ but it could also do nothing before the firm opposition by US. The US had refused to consider a replacement for Mr. Ramirez on 22 November 2017 stating that “Mr. Ramirez continues to serve on an appeal, despite ceasing to be a member of the Appellate Body nearly 5 months ago.”²⁰ The terms of Peter Van den Bossche and Shree Baboo Chekitan Servansing expired on December 11, 2017 and September 30, 2018 respectively, leaving only three Members in the AB.

B. Allegations on Appellate Body by US- The allegations put forward by US can be categorised into three kinds namely, substantive concerns, systemic concerns²¹ and procedural concerns. The substantive concerns raised by US are with respect to certain substantive interpretations given by the WTO adjudicative bodies. It claims that the AB Members have, in certain occasions 'added or diminished the rights and obligations of WTO Members as provided in the covered agreements'²², as against the express prohibition under the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU).²³ While blocking the reappointment of Prof. Chang, US accused him of addressing issues which were moot, not appealed or not raised by the parties.²⁴ It alleges that the interpretations given by ABMs in various instances do not reflect what was actually negotiated by the members.²⁵

Under the category of systemic concerns, US accuses the AB of judicial overreach or judicial activism and ABMs of expanding their mandates and creating law through legal rulings. It claims that Appellate Body Members in various instances have given interpretations which amount to advisory opinions or obiter dicta as these interpretations were not related to “issues necessary to resolve the dispute”.²⁶ It further accuses AB of unauthorised review of facts and review of a member's domestic law de novo and granting precedential value to past reports and decisions.²⁷

The procedural concerns raised by US are with respect to certain procedural actions of the AB which US considers are beyond AB's authority. First, it accuses the AB of disregarding the 90-day deadline for appeals as provided under Article 17.5 of the DSU.²⁸ US in its Statement at the DSB Meeting stated that the AB departed from the established practice of taking consent of the parties to the dispute before extending the 90-day deadline right from the starting of 2011 in the US–Tyres (China) case.²⁹ Second, it objects to the practice of continued service by AB members beyond their limited terms, as authorised by the AB based on 'Rule 15' of the AB Working Procedures, to complete a pending dispute.³⁰

C. Critical Analysis- As for the systemic concern of judicial overreach, U.S. has itself benefitted from judicial activism such as in US-Shrimp DS58. US itself had earlier supported very far-reaching reports of the AB which were classic example of judicial activism i.e. on amicus curiae³¹ and opening of AB proceedings to the public. The oddity lies in the fact that both these reports were in favour of the US. Hence, this is a case of selective outrage. Further, the idea behind the establishment of the AB was to correct the legal reasoning provided in panel reports.³² Panelists are not required to have legal education³³ and when assigned the task to draft report on legal findings they may commit certain errors. For this very reason legal interpretation and issues of law in the panel reports are subject to review by the AB.³⁴ Prof. Joost Pauwelyn in his paper reports that “68 percent of all panel reports are appealed with the AB modifying or reversing in 84 percent of the appeals”³⁵ that is to say that more than half of the panels overall are considered to have “gotten it wrong”.³⁶ The US could have addressed its concerns of judicial activism under Article 3:2 and Article 3:9 of the DSU along with Article IX:2 of the WTO Agreement by requesting either the Ministerial Conference or the General Council to issue authoritative interpretations where it thinks that the provisions of the covered agreements were not properly interpreted. By the virtue of these two Articles, the Ministerial Conference and the General Council are vested with the authority to adopt authoritative interpretations and to override the interpretations given by the panels or AB.³⁷ This implies that the final call regarding the interpretations is “legislative” rather than “judicial” and the decisions of panel or AB do not have precedential value or stare decisis.³⁸ The panel's or AB's mandate is restricted only to resolve the matter in issue in the dispute.³⁹ The AB in US-FSC has itself stated in footnote 127 that 'authoritative interpretation' by WTO Members is different⁴⁰ than an interpretation made in dispute settlement proceedings.⁴¹ Furthermore the

phrase 'clarify the existing provisions' provides for legal interpretation of law and thus the final part of Art. 3.2 is just to limit the judicial activism.⁴² It can also be argued that the laws created by WTO 'bodies' is different from that created by WTO Treaty itself. A 'judicial decision' is not a law but an application of law to a particular case whereas 'authoritative interpretation' is an act which 'changes the law' itself.⁴³

As far as attaching precedential value to AB decisions is concerned, WTO Members themselves argue before the AB on the basis of previous case laws. The Members themselves attach value to it for the reason that it adds to the security and predictability of trading relations.⁴⁴ Further, legitimacy of International courts takes into account principled and 'reasoned' decision making,⁴⁵ consistency of judicial decisions over time,⁴⁶ unanimity in decisions, continuity of law over time, etc. Applying these to WTO DSB, coherence and integrity in legal interpretations⁴⁷ becomes relevant for legitimacy analysis.⁴⁸ Incoherent legal interpretation generates inconsistent judicial decisions and as a result, outcomes of disputes where similar conditions prevail will vary. Consistency thus legitimizes the WTO adjudication by: i.) applying the law in a rational and coherent manner, the panel or the appellate report displays its neutrality⁴⁹ ii) making the system transparent and thus giving rise to legitimate expectation.⁵⁰ Adopted Panel and AB Reports create legitimate expectations for members that in future when dealing with the similar issues panels and AB will take into consideration relevant past rulings. The AB in a past case enunciated this doctrine⁵¹ and this was even raised by the US before the AB in the India-Patents case pleading for predictability. Even under the previous GATT 1947 era panel held that a party may harbor the legitimate expectations for the future rulings will follow the adopted reported. Moreover, multilateral treaties have gaps and ambiguities some of these gaps are necessary in order to get the consensus required to come to resolution. This leads to implicit delegation of power to a dispute settlement system. As to the authority of Ministerial Conference and General Council, they have the power to issue 'definitive interpretation'. AB's interpretation is there to remedy problem of 'treaty rigidity' and also to fill the gaps or 'interstitial' interpretation which is necessary in a multilateral institution.⁵⁴

The procedural objection regarding continued service of ABMs after expiry of their tenure finds its counter in Rule 15 of the Appellate Body Working Procedures which provides that a member may continue to serve on an appeal to which he was assigned as a member even after his term ends with the authorisation of AB and upon notification to DSB. Stepping in of a new judge mid-way would only hamper proper disposal. Further, the 90-days deadline seems to be a far fetched goal taking into account the emergence of complexities in trade issues, high rate of appeals, amount of jurisprudence and size of submissions.

US is one of the privileged members which has always had a national on the AB. US has a 'win' rate at the AB better than all other Members of the WTO. US has been successful in getting the panel decision overruled by AB in almost 35% of all cases as compared to 30% of the cases

against US.⁵⁵ Additionally, there have been instances⁵⁶ and studies which highlight that US has the most influence over WTO dispute settlement processes from refusing to re-appoint AB members (Jennifer Hillman on inadequate 'patriotism', Korean member Seung Wha Chang) to inserting its language the most in the WTO jurisprudence.⁵⁷

The latent reason that can be accorded to such behaviour of US is its intention to dismantle the rule-based system of dispute settlement so as to break free from the restrictions that it imposes and to fulfil its protectionist demands. It intends to create a power-based system where it can exercise its autonomy and can preserve the primacy of its domestic laws.⁵⁸ The United States has many a times attacked and undermined international institutions. The US Senate had refused to ratify the Versailles Treaty after World War I following the isolationist approach thereby seriously impairing the Permanent Court of Justice. Later, in 1985, because of the ICJ's ruling in Nicaragua case, the Ronald Reagan administration withdrew from the optional protocol to the ICJ, undermining that body. In 2005, the Bush administration acted in a similar manner with optional protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations due to an adverse ICJ ruling (Mexico v. United States of America, 2004 I.C.J. 12). Trump administration in 2018 also withdrew from the optional protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. As observed by Robert E. Hudec "Larger and more powerful countries, those accustomed to living by rules slanted in their favour, are likely to aim for a somewhat less balanced result."⁵⁹

The action taken by US sets a bad precedence in the context that in the coming times whenever a Member would be dissatisfied with the jurisprudence or procedural practices of AB it would use its veto power to block the AB appointments like US did.⁶⁰ Each of the Members of WTO enjoys a veto power as per the principle of consensus under Article 2:4 of the DSU. Each of the 164 Members of the WTO would then be capable of creating such a blockade, thereby always keeping the AB under a threat of destabilisation.

II. The Way Forward

A. Permanent Solutions-The DSU and AB Working Procedures can be amended to overcome the problem permanently. The Appellate Body per Article 17.9 of the DSU can amend its Working Procedures in consultation with the Chairman of the DSB and the WTO Director-General. The extension of outgoing ABMs term to serve on an appeal can be limited to only those where oral hearing has started.⁶¹ Most time is spent between the filing of submissions and the hearing. Allowing replacements for ABMs where the hearing has not started or occurred will shorten the carry-over period. Any outgoing member can be allowed to be a full ABM even after expiry of her term until a replacement is appointed but not for more than two years.⁶² This implies that the term of an existing AB Member would extend in case of any blockage created in appointment. The WTO member who nominated such outgoing ABM shall be prohibited from blocking the appointment of her replacement. Also, the number of the ABMs can be increased so as to reduce the workload and prevent delays which further

leads to extension. The appointment terms can be amended to appoint ABMs for a specific non-renewable term which would make AB more independent and efficient.

Rule 20 of the Working Procedures can be amended in a way that in event of AB Membership going down to three or more expired terms, no new appeals will be accepted by the AB. This would not amount to taking away the right to appeal of the Members but this would only be a warning that in such a circumstance "completion of the appeal" will occur automatically on the same day that any new appeal is lodged.⁶³ This amendment can serve as the temporary solution to make the panel reports final when the AB Membership goes less than three and also has the power to give a permanent solution in case such issue arises again in future.

Further, most of the concerns that US presents lie in the trade remedy arena. In this context, as suggested by Jennifer Hillman, there can be two helpful approaches.⁶⁴ First approach is to have a separate specialised AB chamber to deal with appeals involving trade remedies. This can help to reduce the workload of the AB and enable them to complete their work within the 90-days deadline. However, for this purpose negotiations would be required for the amendment of DSU which would again require consensus. The second approach is to have a moratorium on appeals from the trade remedy panel decisions which will make the panel decisions in these cases final.

B. Temporary Solutions

I. Arbitration- Arbitration under Article 25 DSU can be used as an alternative means for dispute settlement until the deadlock is solved.⁶⁵ Article 25 of the DSU allows a dispute resolution process that contains the essential features very similar to Article 17 of the DSU regarding appellate process. It can serve as a dispute resolution mechanism which is binding⁶⁶ on the parties and is also enforceable in the same manner as adopted panel or AB report.⁶⁷ The whole purpose of having a provision of arbitration in the DSU is to have an "alternative means" of dispute settlement within the WTO. The use of Article 25 can help to alleviate the workload of panels and AB and can ensure the functioning of WTO dispute settlement system in spite of the appointment deadlock.⁶⁸ The flexibility under Article 25 also enables the Members to maintain the essential features of current appeal proceedings in case they wish to do so.⁶⁹ The arbitration process under Article 25 of the DSU does not require any action from the DSB and therefore under this process, an inutile AB will not affect the Members right to appeal.

However, the appeal-arbitration will also not be a challenge-free or risk free solution.⁷⁰ For Article 25 to be used, parties to a dispute will have to agree for the "appeal-arbitration" before the initiation of the panel proceedings otherwise there will always be a chance of the winning party denying to go for arbitration. Further, this alternative does not deal with the main elephant in the room which is US. It can always refuse to enter into any arbitration-agreement and it will then be free-rider in a rule-based trading system.⁷¹ In the event that this alternative works out well, it contains the risk

of permanently diminishing the value of AB and the DSU.

ii. Majority voting- Article 2:4 of the DSU provides that the decisions pertaining to the DSB shall be taken by consensus while Article 17:2 of the DSU casts a duty on the DSB to appoint persons to serve on the AB. In the situation of this deadlock, the consensus can be interpreted in the light of Article IX:1 of the WTO which provides that in the absence of consensus a decision can be made by majority voting.⁷² Voting in this situation shall be perceived as a measure to meet the obligation under Article 17:2.⁷³ Such a voting will be done by the General Council rather than the DSB. This alternative however contains the risk of undermining the preferred consensus approach among the WTO Members which is evident from the fact that in the 22 years of WTO's life, voting has never been resorted to for any matter. Further, US may refuse to abide by the decisions of ABMs appointing through voting accusing this process to be illegitimate.

iii. Other Alternatives- The willing Members can negotiate among themselves and come up with a cover treaty⁷⁴ which would be a replica of current WTO DSU but will not have US in it. Such a negotiation will require a very wide support among Members. Also the WTO Disputes will have to be resolved outside the WTO.⁷⁵ Parties can have bilateral agreements among themselves not to appeal.⁷⁶ Such agreement will reduce the costs for parties, and shorten the dispute resolution timeframes.

III Conclusion

International institutions are often built out of tragedy and take decades of negotiations to come into form. Thus, no Member should possess power to disrupt such institutions. An action is urgently needed to resolve this blockade since dismantling of the WTO AB will seriously impair the functioning of the WTO. Eventually, it will lead to a more protectionist world characterised by unilateral actions which may escalate to serious tensions in trade relations as well as in other spheres. Further, if US succeeds in destroying the WTO, it might never consent to its recreation. This will weaken the related, transnational public goods like the 2030 'sustainable development goals' adopted by all UN member states.⁷⁷ In this context some proposals to deal with the deadlock envisage an alternative dispute settlement mechanism negotiated without the United States⁷⁸ or even, in some scenarios, a "new international trade organization minus the United States"⁷⁹. It is obvious that none of the measures to deal with the deadlock is risk free but it should be kept in mind that a few drawbacks of a measure can be neglected if it serves to solve the deadlock and preserve the WTO AB. After all, desperate times call for desperate measures. However, it must be considered before supporting the strict system of precedents that this rule making function of AB has adversely affected India's interests in the past. Further, on the bright side, it can be said that this deadlock can serve as an incentive for Members to reform the otherwise ignored flaws in the DSB and also to rediscover the benefits of alternative dispute settlement mechanisms.⁸⁰

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Effect of Pranayama on Mental Health

● Pooja Poria

Abstract- *The aim of the present study was to know the effect of pranayama on mental health. The sample consisted of 50 female senior citizens, who daily practiced pranayama and 50 female senior citizen, who daily none practiced pranayama during the year 2017 from Ahmadabad city. The subjects were selected through purposively sampling method. There would be hypothesized that, there will be no significant difference seen in the mean score of both the groups in mental health test. For measuring mental health, Mental Health Questionnaire by Dr. D. J. Bhatt and Gita R. Gida was used as tool. The present study was conducted through survey method. The *t* value is 3.54, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus we can say that there is significant difference seen in mental health of the subjects of the practice group and none practice group. Female senior citizen who did pranayama daily they had better level of mental health.*

Key Words- Pranayama, Mental Health

Introduction- Mental health is a psychological state of someone who is functioning at a satisfactory level of emotional and behavioral adjustment. The mental health can be defined as adjustment of individuals to themselves and the world at large with a maximum effectiveness and socially considerate behavior and ability effacing and accepting the realities of life. The problem of mental health is a vital problem of modern world. The main purpose of the present study was to find out effect of pranayama on mental health.

Statement of problem- The statement of problem was that, “Effect of pranayama on mental health”.

Objectives of the study- The aim of the study was to examine the effect of pranayama on mental health of female senior citizen.

Null Hypothesis- There will be no significant difference seen in the mean score of both the groups in mental health test.

Population- In present study, the female senior citizens who lived in Ahmadabad city during the year 2017 had been included in the population.

Sample- The sample consisted of 50 female senior citizens, who daily practiced pranayama and 50 female senior citizens, who daily non practiced pranayama during the year 2017 from Ahmadabad city.

Variables include study- Female senior citizens were defined as independent variable. Score of mental health of both groups was defined as dependent variable.

Tools- For measuring mental health, Mental Health Questionnaire by Dr. D.

J. Bhatt and Gita R. Gida was used as tool.

Research Methodology- The present study was conducted through survey method.

Data Collection- To test the concept of study, mental health was tested through Mental Health Questionnaire by Dr. D.J.Bhatt and Gita R. Gida was used for data collection. The test was taken by researcher on subjects. Questionnaire was fulfilled by the subjects. After taken test whether the data get is noted by researcher

Table - 01
Comparisons of Practice and non practice group in t test

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t	Level of Significant
practice	50	164.24	18.59	3.54	Significant
None practice	50	153.58	20.47		

Table – 01 show that the mean scores of experimental group is 164.24 and that of control group is 153.58. The t value is 3.54, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus we can say that there is significant difference seen in mental health of the subjects of the practice group and none practice group. Female senior citizen who did pranayama daily they had better level of mental health.

Conclusion- Significant difference found between two groups in mental health test. From the analyses of results it can be concluded that Female senior citizen seem to be higher in mental health in practice group than the Female senior citizen of none practice group. It was concluded that through practice of pranayama people can stay mentally healthy

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The Journey of Women Empowerment: Ancient Age to Modern Age

• Neelam Sharma

•• Binny Khera

Abstract- *The status of women can be ascertained on the basis of freedom given to them and the restrictions imposed on them. The Indian women have been victim of explorations the ages. The disadvantaged situation of women is due to illiteracy, economic depended and structures of patriarchy. The disabilities suffered by women and factors responsible for their inferior status has been brought to light by social reformers and enlightened citizens. In contemporary society the spread of education, enactment of social legislations, growth of women's organizations and awareness about rights has brought a change in status of women. The government policies are also focusing on women empowerment. This paper traces the journey of women through vadic, post vedic, medieval and modern periods. The paper highlights the key issues related to women empowerment and puts forth certain strategies to accelerate the process of empowerment of women.*

Key words- Women, Age, Empowerment Education, Status Reformers.

Introduction- Women empowerment is a new word in the modern age. The word indicates the changing position of a women not just socially but in terms of every field of her life either politically, economically or her day to day life. In other words, it elude to engaging women to act naturally by giving them access every one of the flexibilities and openings, which were denied in the past because she was a “woman”. In straightforward words women empowerment can be comprehended as offering energy to women to choose for their own particular lives so they might locate their legitimate place in the society. “According to the United Nations, women's empowerment mainly has five components:

- Generating women's sense of self-worth
- Women's right to have and to determine their choices
- Women's right to have access to equal opportunities and all kinds of resources
- Women's right to have the power to regulate and control their own lives, within and outside the home and
- Women's ability to contribute in creating a more just social and economic order.”

Along these lines, strengthening of women is an acknowledgment of women's fundamental human rights and making a domain where they are

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dealt with as equivalent to men.

In every decade she has achieved new heights in this world. Whether the matter of women rights, gender equality, education or profession, in every field she has marked a new dimension. She has proved that nothing is impossible for women. She is equal to a man and can do all kind of works in every field, be it to drive a truck or an aero plane; she is ready for every task.

The main objective of this study is to compare the progress of a woman from ancient historical age to modern age. How the women have changed the thoughts of a society by their ideas, working attitude, aptitude, knowledge and education. The journey of a woman shows her multifaceted personality. Playing different roles, how will she maintain her stardom as a mother, sister, wife and an employee at workplace? Secondly, to bring awareness about the problems faced by an Indian woman in the years. The examination will help us to envision the cooperation of women is social religious, monetary and matters in the old times.

The study shows the significant progress in the life of Indian women. In the earlier age ladies appreciated proportional status and rights. In this age, infact women had greater position in place of men. The son and daughter were also known by his/her mother's name. There was no boundation on the women. They enjoyed their freedom. They were free to do anything. They can express their views, participated in events and hold the political position in the kingdom.

The position of women was not generally so terrible in ancient age. In old era, she played a role of decent spouse and a commendable mother. She was known for her psychosomatic readiness, instinct and profound characteristics of affection and administration. The best of the characteristics an individual can have like learning, quality and capacity to give nourishment and safe house were altogether pictured as women – Saraswati, Laxmi, Durga, Annapurna separately. The position of Women in those times is reflected in the quote "Yatra Naryastu Pujyante, Ramate Tatra Devata"

After the Vedic and Rig Vedic period the position of women changed. The man played an important role instead of a woman. The rights of women were taken away from them. She was not allowed to take education, express her views, work with freedom, but still she fought to save and to be empower in terms of socially, economically, and politically. However upto the medieval period, the status of ladies went down extensively. She was thought to be second rate as compared to man. Downfall in the status of ladies in Indian society started with the coming Muslim in India: tradition of pardha -pratha, sati-pratha, child marriage, confinement on dowager marriage what's more, pervasiveness of joint family framework have been the components in charge of the shamefulness dispensed to women.

In 19th century, when everywhere is the noise of freedom against British rule, women played an important role. She stood up with the men and fought against the British rule. She proved the power of a woman. In this period many Indian reformers like Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Annie

Besant, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru also worked for the growth and upliftment of Indian women. They fought against the bad rituals of society and tried to bring forward the women against it. So many Women's Associations were formed all over the country for empowering the women.

Since Independence, India is going through a phase of fast changes in social conduct. Government of India made many laws and rules for securing the life of Indian women and giving them better way of living, instruction, restorative offices, openings for work and opening up enough ways for them to develop to their fullest stature. Even the Constitution of India provides provision for their flexibility, freedom, social, economical and political rights in comparison of a man. In the Constitution of India Central and State Government were instructed to implement the programmes for the growth of women. The modern woman is aware about her growth, she created and kept safe a place in every field of life against men either as Industry Person, a Political Leader, as a Doctor, Engineer, Fighter, Sport person. She has managed balance as a home maker and as a professional.

It didn't occur without any forethought. Women battled a savage fight to reach up-to display position. They constantly strive to get justice, freedom and opportunity.

Conclusion- It is concluded that a significant changes have been shown in the position of women in Indian society from old era to present days. It is an encouraging sign towards her involvement in socio, political and economical growth.

We are still a long way behind in accomplishing the uniformity and equity which the Preamble of our Constitution discusses. The genuine issue lies in the male centric and male-ruled arrangement of our general public which considers ladies as subordinate to men and makes diverse kinds of techniques to oppress them. The need of us is to instruct and sharpen male individuals from the general public with respect to ladies issues and attempt to teach a sentiment harmony and correspondence among them so they would stop their biased practices towards the more attractive sex. Women can completely empower in 21st century when all country's women will be educated either in cities or rural villages. It can be happened when we adopt the following slogan of the UNESCO

“Educate a man and you educate an individual; educate a woman and you educate a family.” By adopting this slogan women of India will have to empower themselves and mark a new dimensions in the world's map.

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Digital Violence against Women's: a Sociological Analysis

● Neeraj Kumar Rai

Abstract- *Information and communications technologies (ICTs) have presented new opportunities and enabled various efforts to address VAW. However, they are also being used as tools to inflict harm on women and girls. ICT related VAW includes hate speech, hacking, identity theft, online stalking and uttering threats. It can entail convincing a target to end their lives. The Internet also facilitates other forms of violence against girls and women including trafficking and sex trade. Not only does commercialized sex on the Internet drive the demand for the sex industry overall, it also allows traffickers to use the legal aspects of commercial sex on the Internet as a cover for illegal activities.. The growing ubiquity of mobile devices means those targeted or indirectly implicated are getting younger and younger — with children as young as 5 or 6 years of age now exposed to cyber bullying and online pornography — sometimes of the most extreme kind. In some contexts online culture represents the worst form of gang violence. “Violence against women that is mediated by technology is increasingly becoming part of women's experience of violence and their online interactions. In the same way we face risks offline, in the streets and in our homes, women and girls can face specific dangers and risks on the internet such as online harassment, cyber stalking, privacy invasions with the threat of blackmail, viral 'rape videos' and for young women in particular, the distribution of 'sex videos' that force survivors to relive the trauma of sexual assault every time it is reposted online, via mobilephone or distributed in other ways.”*

Keywords- Digital Violence, Women, Sexual Assault

Digital Violence against Women- Technology related violence can escalate into physical violence, but more commonly victims/survivors experience sexual, psychological, or economic abuse. Within the category of technology related VAW, there are differences in the prevalence of violence and how it manifests due to a combination of factors. This includes but is not limited to:

- Who the perpetrators are
- The technology platform used by perpetrators
- The nature of the violence
- The type of violent act
- The harm faced by the victim/survivor
- The social and bodily characteristics of the victim/survivor

Digital categories of violence against women

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Online harassment and cyber stalking, which constitutes one of the most visible forms of technology related VAW. This ranges from harassing SMS messages and online comments to tracking women's networks, friends, movements and activities through mobile phones, social networking spaces.

Intimate partner violence, where technology is used in acts of violence and abuse in intimate or spousal relationships. For example women are afraid to leave abusive relationships due to threats of disclosure of private and intimate communications by their partners.

Culturally justified violence against women, where culture or religion is used as a reason to justify, ignore or accept acts of VAW, or when technology plays a role in creating a culture of VAW. It can be something as thoughtless as forwarding a sexist joke that supports the idea that women are less valuable than men, to starting a Facebook group that promotes different ways to rape girlfriends.

Rape and sexual assault, where technology is used to track the movement and activities of a victim/survivor, to provide location information or when an act of violence is digitally recorded and distributed. In other cases the internet is used to lure women into situations of sexual assault.

Violence targeting communities, where communities face targeted online attacks and harassment because of their gender, sexual identity or political views. For example, the websites of many women's rights organisations have been hacked because of their stance on gender equality and feminism. Women bloggers who are outspoken about discrimination have also faced overwhelming attacks and messages that aim to disrupt their ability to express themselves online.

Digital efforts in combating violence- The Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995 has been considered as a key forum in the area of the beginning of global women's movement with respect to communication and networking. Association for Progressive Communication–Women Networking Support Programme (APCWNSP) in Asia Pacific, FEMNET in Africa, the Network of East-West Women for Eastern and Central Europe, and the Asian Women's Resource Exchange (AWORC) mobilised around the conference have been the key players for promoting women's rights through strategic use of ICTs at regional levels. There are several country specific measures to combat VAW in ICT sphere viz. Femmigration runs a web based information, support and complaints service to help women migrants to the EU who may be tricked into prostitution and other sexual abuse. The White Ribbon Campaign in Canada was initiated by a group of men among other strategies uses the Internet, CD ROM and printed materials to mobilize men to condemn violence against women. Women's Net was launched in March 1998, in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. In 2009, UNIFEM employed an innovative combination of social interactive media with a “boots on the ground” approach to engage more than five million people worldwide to add their names to a signature campaign directed at the United Nations Secretary General demanding that

violence against women be a top priority for governments everywhere. The legislations of New Zealand, South Africa, Nova Scotia clearly shows the increasing need and role of the Internet and communication technologies and the associated intermediary players to be actively engaged in the tackling and preventing violence related to ICT.VAW in cyber space since challenges justice delivery system , these countries have legislative provision which requires the electronics service providers (in Nova Scotia and South Africa) to respond to request for information about the identity of the perpetrator .Thus by putting a cap on intermediaries the anonymity in ICT related VAW can be handled effectively. In India,Pakistan,Nepal and Sri Lanka Let's Talk Men 2.0 is a film series accompanied with discussion and facilitation .The motive of these film series are designed to serve and explore in finding out gender norms and men's violence. In Indian context ,particularly, the Centre for Cyber Victim Counselling develops educational cyber awareness programmes for schools, for parents and the community members etc.In the UK ,Women's Aid has created a practical guide for victims of online abuse titled as 'Digital Stalking : A Guide to Technology Risks for Victims'.In Bangladesh Cyber Nirapotta Programme has been able to aerate awareness about cyber security among the female college students by arranging seminars. The Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) formed a committee with 11 members to prevent the cyber crime. In Bangladesh, UNDP helped develop the first ever *comprehensive knowledge space* on the government's information portal dedicated to VAW, as well as youth, police and parliamentary engagement in VAW.The *National Human Trafficking Resource Centre*(Polaris Project) helped to launch BEFREE textshort code, an SMS-based hotline integrated into the National Human Trafficking Resource Centre.Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, the text allows victims to anonymously and discretely reach out for help. Call blocking apps are also growing in use. GSMA notes “one of the biggest trends in emerging market app stores – the explosion in popularity of call blocking apps. These apps allow mobile users to identify and block harassing mobile numbers and often include features that can reveal the name or location of the caller. One of the most popular call blocking apps is True caller, an app which saw 500% growth among sub-Saharan African users.UN Women and Microsoft under the UN Women Safe Cities programme developed a methodology to fill a knowledge gap around access to and use of mobile phones to address violence against women and girls, particularly in public spaces in disadvantaged areas in the city. The findings from Delhi, Marrakesh and Rio studies provide nuance and insights around these issues, as well into the challenges with online violence against women and the potential and barriers to the use of mobile technology to combat violence against women and girls in cross-regional perspective. A campaign poster from Canada's London Abused Women's Centre for its “Shine the Light on Woman Abuse” campaign urges people to “Turn London purple during the month of November.”In Vietnam, the Centre for Studies and Applied Sciences in Gender - Family - Women and Adolescents (CSAGA) held a one-week exhibition called “Hands in Hands For a World

without Violence”¹⁸ with the aim of raising awareness among organizations and the community about preventing violence against women. At the exhibit, visitors heard first-hand accounts from survivors, attended seminars to learn about domestic abuse, and observed art work that survivors created. As another example, the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign, which originated in the U.S., provides participants and activists with a Take Action Kit that guides them on how to start their own campaign to fight violence against women. UN Women and the World Association of Girl Guides and Scouts program: Voices against Violence provides girls, boys, young women, and young men with tools and expertise to understand the root causes of violence in their communities, to educate and involve their peers and communities to prevent such violence, and to learn about where to access support if they experience violence. He for She Campaign is a UN Women-initiated solidarity movement that seeks the engagement of men to work with women in achieving gender equality and to challenge traditional notions of both femininity and masculinity. Online safety apps like be safe and guardly are also worth mentioning here. HARASS map is a mobile online technology that uses interactive mapping to try to reduce the social acceptability of sexual harassment throughout Egypt by monitoring harassment.

The use of ICTs to enhance interventions by women's rights organisations to address different forms of violence against women and girls.

The application of ICTs for work focused on the healing of women victims/survivors of violence.

The provision of small grants for women victims/survivors of violence to increase visibility of their issues and enable them to participate in combating VAW.

Efforts to address new forms of violence against women and girls facilitated through the internet, mobile phones and other emerging technologies.

Advocacy towards better formulation and implementation of rights based ICT policies that impact on violence against women and girls.

Solidarity formation- Use of ICTs in School and college campuses can be initiated to make the girls and women aware of their rights which could act as the precursor to eliminate violence of basic human rights of girls and women. Thematic campaign to stop child prostitution and child pornography will help in the long run to combat VAW.

Campaigning- Gender sensitive ICT policy with the active involvement of civil society, gender rights advocacy groups, mass media, social scientists, policy makers etc. is an ideal platform to accommodate best of the practices and policies to address the need of ICT and gender empowerment. For those women who are digitally excluded must be brought to the fore front of digital inclusion.

Technology Sector- Lack of due representation of women in the technology sector – including in private and public sector - may also have an impact on priorities, culture, technologies developed and corporate policies,

regulations and infrastructures that can promote or reduce cyber VAW.

Training- Police forces should be trained, properly resourced and given the necessary powers to reach out to victims to ensure all forms of VAW in varied settings are recognised, recorded and acted on expeditiously.

Community mobilization- Strategies, laws and policies must demand a concerted effort that includes education, awareness raising, and sensitization and community mobilization. They must also contribute to tackling discriminatory stereotypes and attitudes, and they must mandate the research and knowledge-building necessary to support policy development. Campaigns that address social and cultural norms around violence against women are more prevalent today than twenty years ago. Earlier campaigns sought to raise awareness of the problem. More recent campaigns seek to engage the community – neighbours, family members and bystanders – to take an active role in preventing and stopping violence. These messages encourage community members to “break the silence” and show their support for preventing violence against women. There is also a role that the individual must play in self-regulating, not perpetuating negative gender norms and practices by sharing, watching and listening and by holding media and content providers to account.

Accessibility and affordability- In terms of accessibility and affordability the technology has to be gender- friendly. If more and more women could access and afford technology then the digital age will experience paradigm shift. Subsidising the products and gadgets are not the solution but maintenance and improvement related incentivization in the long term will able to her the Alliance for the Affordable Internet has been active in ensuring that women's organizations and gender advocates are active participants in the development of national Broadband Strategies.

Effective Use- The knowledge and resources to translate access into effective use is equally important. ICT initiatives will not be appropriated unless they also deliver information that is useful and relevant to the end users and where the end-users have the capacity to act on it. While ICTs can deliver potentially useful information, such as market prices for women in small and micro-enterprises, it is only one aspect of a longer chain of resources necessary to effect sustainable development.

Accountability- Although it is possible to hold intermediaries legally responsible for such violations, the threat of liability for intermediaries can be counterproductive in preventing tech-related VAW because it effectively leads to over-regulation of content by companies and platforms, resulting in adverse effects on freedom of expression and association. Rather intermediaries should exercise the responsibility to create conditions under which women can fully enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Internet and social media have revolutionized communications about violence against women. Technology has increased access to information, which has both positive and negative effects. Messaging has moved from creating awareness of violence against women to promoting actions and services. Changing social norms, community involvement, “breaking the silence,” and depicting men as allies are more common messages today than

two decades ago.

Future and rights- The convergence of technology with culture, institutions of family and marriage, sexuality, body, privacy and freedom of expression is the need of the hour. If society is like a base structure then technology can be the superstructure which is influenced by and simultaneously influences social structure. There is a constant dialogue between the two realm of social structures. In the digital age the dominance of the men as decision makers, users, designers and content producers for the internet is itself an indicator of the digital divide and digital inequality. This inequality can not take effective policy decision regarding the VAW in digital space. Collaboration and representation of women in each stage starting from policy formulation to content design to surveillance and broadly at every step of censorship and combating VAW in cyber space presence of female expert groups and the active involvement and deliberations and suggestions must be ensured

Internet governance can play an active role in redressing VAW in digital sphere. Multiple stake holders like women's right organizations, state, ICT users and intermediaries engagement through continuous debate and dialogue can help in evolving of best practices. Transparency and effective organizational principles must be the foundation of internet governance. It is vital that civil society hold policy-makers to account for the impact of their decisions on the lives of the marginalised, particularly women, and to ensure that the best possible outcomes are measured by the impact on people's lives, rather than on the profit margins of ICT companies – which is the way that policy in countries such as Malaysia appears to have been dictated: even when there have been positive outcomes for human rights and VAW, such as the guarantee of freedom of expression online, this has been at the request of potential investors.

Lastly in lieu of conclusion we can say women's organisations across the region are already taking advantage of new technologies to improve networking, access to information and to provide new services. The role of civil society organisations in the struggle digital violence against women and the use of all possible means to raise awareness of women's rights, including the gradual incorporation of ICTs, is well known and widely recognised. Nevertheless, it is important to understand that violence against women is a public issue, not a private one, which is why the public authorities in the countries of the region must intervene, by adopting the necessary measures and legislation to stop the suffering and death of thousands of women. This is demand of society and culture to solve the problem of digital violence against women .

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Effect of Yogasana Training Programme on Student's Well-being

● Pooja Poria

Abstract-*The concept of Well-being includes maximum health, physical fitness, his mental-intellectual competence, awareness of benign nature. Moreover, continuous efforts should be made to develop an understanding and importance of these things with balance of all. In present study researcher want to know the effect of yogasana training on Well-being of college Students. Researcher has determined research hypothesis. Researcher has determined Independent Variable as yogasana training programme and Dependent Variable as score of well-being. In present study, male college students who were studied in Rajkot district during the academic year 2016-17 were selected as a population. Shree Jasani College was selected using the purposive sampling technique from the population of Rajkot district. Total 60 students were selected using randomized sampling technique. The students were divided in the same group through randomly sampling method. 30 students were in control group and 30 students were in experimental group. The data was collected before and after six weeks of training programme. Well being inventory which is developed by Shrivastav was used as a research tool. The researcher selected experimental research method in the present study. Two group Pre-test Post-test experimental research design was selected for the study. The t-value to test the First hypothesis based on t-test was 0.95, which was not significant. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. This implies that there was no significant difference seen between the mean score of the control group and experimental group in pre test of well-being. The t-value to test the second hypothesis based on t-test was 3.78, which was significant at 0.01. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that there was significant difference seen between the mean score of the control group and experimental group in post test of well-being. The result of well-being is favour to post test of experimental group. Yogasana training programme was effective on student's well-being.*

KeyWords-Yogasana, Well-being

Introduction- All the components of well-being are interrelated and have effect on each other. For example, the physical Well-being increases the emotional Well-being by self-respect. It increases the feeling of self confidence in the social Well-being and personal Well-being by his achievements in educational institutes or other works may be in social conflicts. In present study researcher want to know the effect of yogasana training programme on student's well-being.

Statement of the Problem- The Statement of the problem is,

“Effect of Yogasana training programme on student's well-being”.

Objectives of the Study- Following are the objectives of the study.

1. To develop training programme of Yogasana.
2. To conduct pre and post test of well-being on students.
3. To assess the effect of yogsanaa training programme on well-being of students.

Hypothesis- In the present study researcher has determined the following research hypothesis.

1. There will be significant difference between the mean scores of the experimental group and control group in pre test of well-being.
2. There will be significant difference between the mean scores of the experimental group and control group in post test of well-being.

Variables- In the present study researcher has determined the following Variables.

1. Independent Variable: Yogasana Training Programme
2. Dependent Variable: score of well-being
3. Control Variable:
 - Gender (male)
 - Age (18 to 21)
 - Area (Rajkot District)
 - Standard: (College)

Scope of research- The scope of research of the present study was physical education, training methodology, sports science, human biology and health.

Type of research- The present study applied the theoretical knowledge in to practice and therefore it was an applied research. The data collected in the present research was in quantitative form. The data analysis was also done using the statistical techniques and procedure. Thus the present research was a quantitative research according to its implementation form.

Delimitations- In the present study researcher has determined the following delimitations.

1. The study was delimited to male only.
2. The study was delimited to the age group of 18 to 21 years.
3. Training period was delimited to six weeks.
4. The study was delimited to the academic year 2016-17.
5. The study was delimited to the college students only.

Limitations of the study- Following were the limitations of the study:

1. The researcher did not consider the hereditary factors of the subject in the present study.
2. The researcher did not consider the activities other than included in the training program of the present study.
3. The researcher did not consider the diet related things in the present study.
4. The researcher did not consider the past of the subject in the present study.

5. The researcher did not consider the daily life style, routine, individual hobbies and individual habits in the present study.

Population- In present study, male college students who were studied in Rajkot district during the academic year 2016-17 were selected as a population.

Sampling- Shree Jasani College was selected using the purposive sampling technique from the population of Rajkot district. Total 60 students were selected using randomized sampling technique. The students were divided in the same group through randomly sampling method. 30 students were in control group and 30 students were in experimental group.

Research Tool- Well being inventory which is developed by Dr. Srivastave was used as a research tool. There are total 100 sentences. There are two options i.e., yes or no. The responses were to indicated by tick mark (✓)

Research Method- The major aim of the present study was to construct the yogasana training programme and investigate the effect of yogasana training programme on well-being of students. The researcher selected experimental research method in the present study.

Experimental research design of the present study- The effect of independent variable was to be tested on the dependent variable. Therefore, true experimental research designs were used. Two group Pre-test Post-test experimental research design was selected for the study.

Collection of Data- The necessary data was collected by administering the tests for the chosen components. The data was collected before and after six weeks of training programme. Before and after the training above mention test was taken by researcher on subjects. After taken test whatever the data get was noted by researcher.

Implication of Training Programme- The experimental group was administered 50 minute's training programme (6 days in a week) for a period of 6 weeks. Daily attendance was taken by researcher.

Time	Section	Activity	
10 minute	Warm up	Joint Rotation Jogging, Side Running Back Running Free hand Exercise	
30 minute	Yogasana	Tadasana Hastpadasana Natrajasana Trikonasana Vajrasana Shasankasana Ushtrasana Parighasana Gaumukhasana Paschimotanasana Anjaniasana	Janishirasana Vakrasana Uttanpadasana Pavanmuktasana Dhanurasana AnatasanaSarvangasana Halasana Setubandhasana Padmasana
10 Minute	Cooling Down	Stretching, Shavasan and Meditation	

Note: The above mention programme was in practice from Monday to Saturday for six consecutive weeks.

Results and Interpretation-

1. **First Null Hypothesis-** There will not be significant difference

between the mean scores of the experimental group and control group in pre test of well-being.

Table- 01

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Significance level
Control	30	45.39	11.27	0.95	Not Significant
Experimental	30	43.82	8.77		

The t-value to test the First hypothesis based on t-test was 0.94, which was not significant. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. This implies that there was no significant difference seen between the mean score of the control group and experimental group in pre test of well-being.

- 1. Second Null Hypothesis-** There will not be significant difference between the mean scores of the experimental group and control group in post test of well-being.

Table- 02

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Significance level
Control	30	46.69	7.24	3.78	Significant at 0.01
Experimental	30	53.45	7.89		

The t-value to test the second hypothesis based on t-test was 3.78, which was significant at 0.01. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that there was significant difference seen between the mean score of the control group and experimental group in post test of well-being.

Conclusion- The result of well-being is favour to post test of experimental group. Yogasana training programme was effective on student's well-being.

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Collegian male Student's view on the Costumes of Royal male: A Survey Study

● Jigna Dave

Abstract- Indian costumes present a dazzling array of shades and designs with their very own color zymology, memorizing people from all walks of life across the world. Indian art has always been a means for explaining the philosophical essence and ethos of Indian culture. Three main sources – archeological evidence, literacy references and actual costumes – furnished crucial leads in the reconstruction of the history of Indian costumes. The researcher has been working in the field of textile, clothing and designing that is why researcher has felt to do work in this title. Purpose of the study was to know the collegian male students view on costumes of royal male. Researcher formulated research hypothesis according to objects. The scope of present research was education, research, history, textile, costume, clothing and Designing. The present study applied the theoretical knowledge in to practice and therefore it was an applied research. The present research was a quantitative research according to its implementation form. 100 collegian male students who were studied in Rajkot city during the academic year 2018-19 were selected as a sample. According to the objectives of the study researcher was selected survey research method. Research used self made questionnaire for collecting the data as a research tool. Collegian male students had negative view in reference with costumes which used by royal male.

Key Words- Costumes, Royal male

Introduction- The researcher conducted the present study to know the collegian female student's view on the ornaments of royal Female. The researcher has been working in the field of textile, clothing and designing that is why researcher has felt to do work in this title.

Statement of the Research Problem- The statement of the Research problem is given below. Collegian male Student's view on the Costumes of Royal male: A Survey Study

Objectives of the Study-

1. To construct the questionnaire.
2. To know the collegian male students view on costumes of royal male.

Research Hypothesis- There will be seen positive view of collegian male students towards costume of royal male.

Variables included in the study-

Independent variable: Collegian male students

Dependent variable: Response of the students

Scope of research- There are a number of scopes of research. The scope of present research was education, research, history, textile, costume, clothing and Designing.

Type of research- The present study applied the theoretical knowledge in to practice and therefore it was an applied research. The present research was a quantitative research according to its implementation form.

Importance of the study- Following is the importance of the study.

1. The present research will be useful to other researchers, teachers, costume designer and students for this type of work in wide area.
2. The research will be useful to the future researchers in understanding the outline of the descriptive research-survey research method. .
3. The researcher used the questionnaire developed by the researcher as a research tool in the present study. The future researchers can use it for the construction of questionnaire.

De-imitations of the study- Following is the delimitation of the study.

1. The present study was limited to Rajkot city only.
2. The study was limited to the male only.
3. The present study was limited to the age group from 18 to 21 years.
4. The present study was limited to academic year 2018-19 only.

Limitations of the study- The respondent might try to look too much positive towards the topic or the issue of the research measurement, actually he might be having negative. In sort the responsive might be biased.

Population- In present study collegian male students who were studied in Rajkot city during the academic year 2018-19 were selected as a population.

Sampling- 100 collegian male students who were studied in Rajkot city during the academic year 2018-19 were selected as a sample.

Research Method- The researcher uses Survey research method when the objective of the researcher is to know the current condition, or to identify the criterion with which the current scenario can be compared or correlations can be established between these phenomena. According to the objectives of the study researcher was selected survey research method.

Research Tool- Through research tool researcher collects the date. Research used self made questionnaire for collecting the data as a research tool. For the marking 'Yes' indicate positive view and 'no' indicate negative view,

Data collection- The data was collected from the selected subjects of the sample. The researcher contacted the students and requested to cooperate in the research. They were given assertion that their data will be kept confidential. The researcher also gave synonyms of the word that confused students and thus asked the students to fill up the questionnaire as precisely as possible.

Data analysis method- Data was analyzed through frequency on the basis of response of the each question. The data was analyzed through percentile method. First of all researcher calculated the frequency of the answers from the respondents.

Results and Question Analysis

S.N.	Question	Yes	No
1	Had you ever seen the costumes of royal male? If yes, where (You can tick more than one also)	75	25
	Movie	73	
	Royal Palace	10	
	Museum	28	
	Library	00	
	Occasion	00	
	Television Serial	64	
	Other	00	
2	Do you like the costumes of royal male?	21	79
3	Do costumes of royal male attract you?	32	68
4	Do you like the design of costumes of royal male?	27	73
5	Do you see the dream to wear costumes of royal male? If yes, when (You can tick more than one also)	22	88
	My own Marriage	18	
	Others Marriage	00	
	Festival	00	
	Other Occasions	00	
	Photo Shot	20	
6	Do you like the pattern of costumes of royal male?	42	58
7	Do you like the color combination of costumes of royal male?	29	71
8	Do you like cuts and style of costumes of royal male?	39	61
9	Do you like attire of Royals?	42	58
10	Do you believe that our Ancient costumes of royal male	34	66
11	Do you feel proud of our great heritage of costumes of royal male?	45	55
12	Do you believe that the costumes of royal male represent the tradition and customs of royal family?	53	57

Discussion and Hypothesis Testing- Results show that the collegian male students gave negative response towards the costumes which used by royal family. So the research hypothesis “There will be seen positive view of collegian male students towards costumes of royal male” was rejected.

Conclusion- It was concluded that collegian male students disliked and distracted toward the costumes which used by royal family. They had negative view in reference with costumes which used by royal male.

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The Effect of Physical Training Programme on Physiological Variables of College Going Students

● Ashutosh Bhandari

Abstract- *The purpose of the study is to find out the effect of Physical Training programme on different physiological variables. Thirty (30) male and female students who were pursuing Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts .course from B.V.R.I Bichpuri, Agra were randomly selected as subject for this study. The subject's age was ranged between 18 to 25 years. All the subjects regularly participated in all activity classes of their course and all were physically fit. In order to find out the significance effects Physical Training programming on selected physiological variables. Paired't' test was applied and the level of significant was set at 0.05 the study reveal that resting pulse rate., vital capacity, peak flow rate and blood pressure reduced and increased significantly by physical Physical Training programme.*

Keywords: Physical Training Programme, Physiological, Vital Capacity and Blood Pressure

Introduction- Physical education is a way of education through physical activities which are selected and carried on with full regard to values in human growth. Development, and behaviour, because it is a phase of the educational programme, physical education aims at the general goals. Its purpose is to provide all the learning experiences of the school the well rounded development of all children and youth as responsible citizens in our democratic society.

A sport today has emerged into a highly organized activity of human society. It is highly organized from of play and play is a general innate tendency which is very important for preservation, growth and development of organism, from time immemorial human beings have been laying stress on the importance of “physical fitness” as a strong base for “total fitness” of an individual. Physical fitness is not only of the most important key to be healthy but it is also the basis of dynamic and creative intellectual activity. The relation between soundness of the body activity and of mind is subtle and compels. To keep himself fit, a person requires somesort of physical activity. Physical exercise is very important for children 'youth'and adults of both sexes to keep themselves fit. For all these purpose even through the conditioning programme is beneficial there is a need for some for kind of programme is beneficial there is a need for some for kind of programme which would be successful in relieving the monotony of jogging and exercise every day along with the beneficial of undergoing a physical fitness

programme. In the primitive society which man had to do all the work by him , physical fitness was needed as an essential part of daily living with the onset of modern civilization and mechanization and automation, and man's physical work capacity has become limited? Physical fitness is the ability to last , to bear up, to withstand stress to preserve under difficult circumstances, where as unfit person would give up. For a health and deceases life every individual is very conscious about and this consciousness is possible only when a person is physically healthy and fit. Through a good physical fitness programme a person is not only physically fit but also mentally, socially and spiritually perfect. Not only this, a good physical fitness programme would bring about a better circulation of blood in the body and better toned muscles increasing efficiency of the various tissues and organs thereby enabling the body to perform better. Leaving apart performance, talking about a better personality is also one of the contribution of physical fitness, which ultimately makes a person more socially accepted and recognized his status in the society. Many of the diseases are also cured or prevented through physical exercise like high blood pressure, diabetes, hyper tension, depression, stress, sodalities, back pain etc.every person has some idea of physical fitness even through his concept about physical fitness may not be very clear. Not only in the present age but even the people of the ancient times were aware of the importance of physical fitness. They may not have had any systematic programme to develop physical fitness. Yet they kept themselves fit by participating in activities involving jumping, running and throwing. These activities not only kept them fit, but also enabled them to meet the requirements of their daily life.

Methodology - The purpose of the study is to find out the effect of Physical Training programme on different physiological variables. Thirty (30) male and female students who were pursuing Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Course from B.V.R.I.Bichpuri , Agra were randomly selected as subject for this study. The subjects age was ranged between 18 to 25 years. All the subjects regularly participated in all activity classes of their course and all were physically fit and thus were capable to performing all the tests efficiently.

Collection of Data- In the beginning of academic session of college of Physical Education initial data (Pre-Test) was collected at various selected variable. After collecting initial data all the selected subjects were undergone there Twelve (12) weeks of conditioning programme. Consist of various type of exercise involving all the body parts. Duration of this conditioning programme was 45 minutes daily five day a week under the supervision of the concerned faculty in charge of college. After completing the Twelve (12) week of the physical Physical Training programme Post Test final data were collected.

The Following Variables were Selected for test:

- Resting Pulse Rate
- Vital Capacity
- Peak flow Rate

- Diastolic Blood Pressure
- Systolic Blood Pressure

Statistical Techniques- In order to find out the significance effects Physical Training program on selected physiological variables. Paired 't' test was applied and the level of significant was set at 0.05.

Results and Findings- For each of the chosen group the results pertaining to significant differences, if any, between pre-test and post-test means of the two groups (experimental and control groups) were assessed by employing paired 't' test has given below-

Table 01
Comparison of Mean Values of Pre And
Post Test of Experimental Group

Variables	Test	Mean	SD	MD	SE	t-ratio
Resting Pulse Rate	Pre-test	67.2	2.48	1.6	0.56	2.86*
	Post- test	65.6	3.48			
Vital Capacity	Pre-test	3.27	0.82	0.15	0.032	4.51*
	Post- test	3.42	0.86			
Peak flow rate	Pre-test	4.33	0.55	0.42	0.099	4.28*
	Post- test	4.75	0.60			
Diastolic Blood Pressure	Pre-test	123	7.03	01	0.63	1.58
	Post- test	122	6.62			
Systolic Blood Pressure	Pre-test	84.53	3.73	1.60	1.82	0.88
	Post- test	86.13	5.97			

* Significant at 0.05 level of significance $t'_{(0.05)(14)} = 2.05$

Table explains about impact of Physical Training programme on students various physiological variables. Significant impact was found on most the variables i.e. resting pulse rate, vital capacity and peak flow rate as calculated 't' test us higher than required 't' test at 0.05 level significance i.e. 2.05 where as in case of blood pressure it not so.

Discussion of Finding- The result of the present study of 18 to 25 years of both gender physiological variables like resting pulse rate, vital capacity, peak flow rate and blood pressure got positive effect. So it can be concluded that the study reveal that resting pulse rate, vital capacity, peak flow rate and blood pressure reduced and increased significantly by physical Training programme.

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Increase in Self Employment by Government Policies

● Sudhanshu Chaturwedi

Abstract- *In India self employment could also be chosen because the only available alternative to unemployment. Indeed in many developing economies self employment could also be viewed as a sort of informal sector employment opportunity. So to realize understanding the explanations of opportunity self employment and necessity self employment with correlation with Government scheme is extremely vital, especially self employment scheme, which can drastically improve employment potential. the rural India badly lacks entrepreneurs. The liberalization policy has thrown open a huge area of the country for personal entrepreneurship. Under such circumstances the necessity for development of entrepreneurship is keenly felt. to realize this effort on the a part of governments, banks, financial institutions and other institution much needed. India may be a country of villages and 72 percent of our country's population lives in villages. Hence, through process of self employment, the method of rural development are often sped up . handling unemployment problem in our country may be a daunting task. However within the present circumstances encouraging self-employment can work like panacea. it's widely realized that creation of employment opportunity within the country depends mainly upon self employment, small business and development of unorganized sector.*

Key Words- Self Employment, Micro Enterprises, Economic Development, Entrepreneurship, Rural Employment Programme

Introduction- The Economy of India is that the eleventh largest within the world by nominal GDP and therefore the third largest by the purchasing power parity, following strong economic reforms from the post independence socialism , the country's economic process progressed at a rapid pace, despite fast economic process India continues to face massive social and economic inequality and high Unemployment, it also characterised by chronic unemployment in India .During the past five decades, population of India has grown at an alarming rate whereas employment opportunities haven't been increased .However the removal of unemployment has been a proclaimed objective of Indian Economic Plans .Employment Generation programmes are operational for quite four decades now within the country with a shifting specialise in various aspects and specific target Groups .In these Programmes issue of employment generation is dealt during a sort of ways. It begins from a short lived income assurance by providing wage employment to a permanent asset creation and skill formation. Entrepreneurship plays a really important role within the economic development. Entrepreneurs act as catalytic agents within the

process of industrialization and economic process . Schumpeter states that the speed of economic progress of a nation depends upon its rate of innovation which successively depends upon the distribution of entrepreneurial talent within the population. Technological progress alone cannot cause economic development unless technological breakthroughs are put to economic use by entrepreneurs. it's the entrepreneur who organizes and puts to use capital, labour and technology within the absolute best manner for the fixing of his enterprise. Few until recently believed that entrepreneurs might be created through educational endeavors ,or that Entrepreneurship might be a matter of teaching or training Initially educational interventions in Entrepreneurship got less importance but after a series of successful demonstration by scholars like Prof. David McClelland et al. ,it was proved that entrepreneurs might be created through teaching, training and counseling interventions also Progress since then has been swift and now Entrepreneurship has become almost a movement .The self-Employment scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEU) was introduced by the govt of India in 1983 with the most objective of Encouraging the educated unemployed youth to undertake self-employment ventures in Industry, Services and Business sectors through the supply of packaged assistance. Having Introduced New Economic Policies in 1991 ,The Prime minister's Rojgar Yojna (PMRY) scheme formulated by the govt of India for the educated unemployed youth which was launched on October 2 -1993. the target pre supposes the quality of living of the beneficiaries. The action taken are going to be successful as long as the advantages of development reach rock bottom strata of the community. the govt has recognized the very fact that much emphasis is given on grass root level planning or micro level planning where the main target may be a rural development. Under the PMRY Scheme target set was to supply opportunities to 10 Lakh persons by fixing 7 Lakh micro enterprises to accelerate employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth and after looking into the initial success, this is often now incorporated as a permanent scheme of the govt of India with framed modalities and guidelines for its successful implementation and to satisfy the aim that it's designed. Under the scheme a composite loan are going to be provided to the beneficiaries without collateral security for fixing self employed micro units. The loan amount is Rs one Lac for business activates and a couple of Lacks for service and industrial activates. The commercial banks functioning within the country are required to finance the scheme. All educated unemployed youth within the age bracket of 18 and 45 are eligible to use for financial assistance under the Scheme for fixing micro enterprises. The minimum educational qualification prescribed for getting assistance under the Scheme is merely a pass in VIII Standard. The annual family income of the beneficiaries shouldn't exceed Rs 40,000. The scheme has given due importance for the protection of girls and under privileged communities. there's no restriction on the character of activities to be started under the scheme. All economically viable activities are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Group activities also are eligible for financial

assistance but the loan amount for group activities shouldn't exceed Rs 10 Lakh. The loan amount has got to be repaid within 7 years counting on the character and profitability of the venture. The beneficiaries are eligible for a subsidy of 15 per cent of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs 7500 from the govt. the chosen applicants are going to be provided compulsory training. The implementation and co-ordination of their scheme is completed by High Power committee at Central level. State PMRY Committee at State level and District PMRY Committee at District level.

Self Employment- Self employment are often defined as —Working in one's own income and employment generating activity in any sector. This will be further expanded as all those that have their own means of income and using own labour to get income are self employed. Central also as government has developed many programmes for self employment; the strategy of self employment adopted thus far has been focused on helping the households to earn a minimum income that enable them to cross poverty level

Some of the Main Self Employment Focused Programmes :

- Rural based—self employment Programmes
- Integrated Rural development Programme (IRDP)
- Crash scheme for Rural Employment Programme (CSRE) –Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme (PIREP)
- Training for Rural Youth for self employment (TRYSEM)
- Development of Women and Children in Rural areas (DWCRA)
- Supply of Improved tool kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA)
- Swarnjayanti Gram swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)
- Wage Employment Schemes
- National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
- Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)
- Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)
- Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
- Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)
- Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)
- Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) popularly known as Gramodaya scheme and later merged with PMRY
- Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSY)
- Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), after merging REGP and PMRY.

Development of Infrastructure Facilities- Government of India and State governments develop infrastructural facilities like electricity, water, transport, roads, bank, warehouse etc., for successful implementation of Self-employment schemes. Besides this the govt on the essential of local resources and by exploring the chances for fixing of the enterprise prepares project report. Aspiring entrepreneurs are given cheap power and finance on

easy terms at low rate of interest which makes a ground for rural industrialization and rural development.

Economic Decentralization-Through Self-employment, entrepreneurs get motivated to determine their own industry or business in several parts of the country which helps the method of decentralization and even economic development. there's equitable distribution of wealth and a socialistic pattern of society are often established.

Role and Importance of self-employment- India, has given a model of Auto entrepreneurship for providing opportunity to the unemployed also as government employee to market self employment in their country, which ready the India economy, also Japans economic progress is attributed to self employed' entrepreneurship, and its entire economy is predicated on self employment .Small industries and business units are spread everywhere the country. In any country self-employment isn't only the most route for creation of wealth and economic development but is additionally the dignified way of earning ones living and human development. By encouraging self employment a developing country like India can speed up the method of economic development and make an area among well to try to to countries. India may be a griculture dominated developing country and lack of self employed rural entrepreneurs is a very big impediment in its economic development. Self employment is an efficient source for fast and speedy development of a nation. this is often a crucial measure for developing countries to form them free from poverty, unemployment and hunger. It can contribute significantly in achieving the socio economic objectives of a rustic . Self employment may be a dignified way of fulfilling ones ambition. Through this personality of individuals might be developed, which forms basis of human resource development.

Employment Policy under Eleventh Five-Year Plan:
Employment for inclusive growth- The Eleventh Five-Year plan considered expansion of employment opportunity as a crucial instrument to realize the target of inclusive growth. The Plan Document of the Eleventh Fiver-Year Plan states that “The generation of productive and gainful employment, with decent working conditions, on a sufficient scale to soak up our growing labour force must form a critical element within the strategy for achieving inclusive growth”. the design in its document also accepted that “Past record during this respect is certainly inadequate and therefore the problem is heightened by the very fact that the relatively higher rate of growth achieved during the last decade approximately isn't seen to get a sufficient volume of excellent quality employment.The approach to the Eleventh Plan had identified the subsequent specific weaknesses on the employment front which illustrate the overall failing just discussed-

1. The rate of unemployment has increased from 6.1 in 1993–94 to 7.3% in 1999–2000, and further to 8.3% in 2004–05.

2. Unemployment among agricultural labour households has risen from 9.5% in 1993–94 to 15.3% in 2004–05.
3. Under-employment appears to be on the rise, as evident from a widening of the gap between the usual status (us) and the current daily status measures of creation of incremental employment opportunities between the periods 1994 to 2000 and 2000 to 2005.
4. While non-agricultural employment expanded at a robust annual rate of 4.7% during the period 1999–2000 to 2004–05, this growth was largely in the unorganized sector.
5. Despite fairly healthy GDP growth, employment in the organized sector actually declined, leading to frustration among the educated youth who have rising expectations.
6. Although real wages of casual labour in agriculture continue to rise during 2000–2005, growth has decelerated strongly, as compared to the previous quinquennium (1994–2000), almost certainly reflecting poor performance in agriculture. However, over the longer periods 1983 to 1993–94 (period I) and 1993–94 to 2004–05 (Period II), the decline is moderate for rural male agricultural casual labour, from 2.75% to 2.18% per annum.
7. Growth of average real wage rates in non-agriculture employment in the period 1999–2000 to 2004–05 has been negligible. Seen over the longer period of two decades (Period I and Period II), the wages have steadily increased at over 2% per annum.
8. In respect of entire rural male casual labour, the growth in real wages accelerated from 2.55% (Period I) to 2.78% per annum (Period II).
9. Real wages stagnated or declined even for workers in the organized industry although managerial and technical staff did secure large increase.
10. Wage share in the organized industrial sector has halved after the 1980s and is now among the lowest in the world.

The most focus of the utilization policy of the decade to increase the share of normal employment within the country. The remedy which was suggested within the Plan Document was for a greater flexibility in labour laws. The suggestion was to review existing laws and regulations with a view to form changes which would:

1. Encourage the company sector to maneuver into more labour-intensive sectors.
2. Facilitate the expansion of employment and output of the unorganized enterprises that operate within the labour intensive sectors.

During the Plan NREGA was extended to the remaining 274 rural districts of India from April 1, 2008 in phase III clinical trial. Thus, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) now covers all rural areas of

the country. On October 2, 2009 NREGS was renamed as Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). SGRY was merged in NREGA from April 1, 2008. The SGSY was continued but field experience suggests that despite Government's efforts to lift people above poverty level by conceptualising programmes, viz. IRDP, followed by modified SGSY, the programmes met with limited success. Consequent upon this, the govt has decided to switch SGSY as NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission). Prime Minister Rural Employment Generation Programme is formulated by merging PMRY and REGP. The programme was launched on 15th August 2008 to empower the primary generation entrepreneurs to line up micro enterprises.

However, the delivery of those programmes has not been satisfactory as there are numerous 'leakages' thanks to corruption. The jobless from rural areas are entering the 'informal' sector. It absorbs 93% of the workforce and is characterised by unprotected jobs without regular salaries and engulfs a huge population of self-employed people and daily wage workers. These workers also migrate to big cities and find yourself in slums and sleep in sub-human conditions. As far because the organised sector cares, it's witnessed large-scale retrenchment in recent times. due to slowdown within the economy during 2008-2009 following global recession, an outsized number of personal sector industrialists hamper their labour force. the general public sector is doing no better. In fact, even before the worldwide financial meltdown hit the Indian shores, the Central Government owned companies had shed down 44000 employees in 2007-08.

Employment Policy under Twelfth Five-Year Plan: Employment for Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth- The theme of Twelfth Five-Year Plan was 'Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth'. The approach to the Twelfth Plan had identified the following specific challenges on the employment front:

1. Expanding employment opportunities especially in manufacturing sector
2. Expanding employment opportunities in the organised sector
3. Need to simplify labour laws both at the Centre and State level
4. Addressing the problems of specific categories like the issue of promoting women employment and promoting employment opportunities for educated people and minorities, SC/ST and disabled people
5. Skill development

Some of the major employment generation programmes in this period are as following:

1. MGNREGS,
2. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) – Aajeevika,
3. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM).

During the Plan NREGA was extended to the remaining 274 rural districts of India from April 1, 2008 in phase III clinical trial . Thus, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) now covers all rural areas of the country. On October 2, 2009 NREGS was renamed as Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). SGRY was merged in NREGA from April 1, 2008. The SGSY was continued but field experience suggests that despite Government's efforts to lift people above poverty level by conceptualising programmes, viz. IRDP, followed by modified SGSY, the programmes met with limited success. Consequent upon this, the govt has decided to switch SGSY as NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission). Prime Minister Rural Employment Generation Programme is formulated by merging PMRY and REGP. The programme Twelfth plan strived to form the manufacturing sector a real engine of growth, which could generate employment opportunity of 100 million by 2022. the utilization contribution of labour intensive manufacturing sectors viz. textile and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery, food processing industries etc. can greatly enhance provided the govt put supportive policies in situ . In Indian context, skill development and vocational training may be a critical area of concern. So, the Twelfth Plan focussed on improving the outreach of the skill development, both quantitatively and qualitatively to bridge the spatial, sectoral, regional, gender and other divides.

Conclusion- There has been a change within the structure of workforce in India. Newly emerging jobs are found mostly within the service sector. The expansion of the service sector and therefore the advent of technology now frequently permit a highly competitive existence for efficient small scale and sometimes individual enterprises or specialist workers side by side with the multinationals. Outsourcing of labor is becoming a standard practice. It means an enormous firm finds it profitable to shut down a number of its specialist departments (for example, legal or programming or customer service sections) and fork over an outsized number of small piecemeal jobs to very small enterprises or specialist individuals, sometimes situated even in other countries. the normal notion of the fashionable factory or office, as a result, has been altering in such a fashion that for several the house is becoming the workplace. All of this alteration has not gone in favour of the individual worker. the character of employment has become more informal with only limited availability of Social Security measures to the workers. within the last 20 years , there has been rapid climb within the gross domestic product, but without simultaneous increase employed opportunities. This has forced the govt to require up initiatives in generating employment opportunities particularly within the rural areas.

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Scenario of Mudra Bank

● Pankaj Kumar

Abstract- *Although the need for more equitable growth had been recognised since independence, efforts toward driving benefits of the ongoing strong growth to the underdeveloped regions rose significantly only in the past few years. Many states that have lagged in terms of development are progressively altering their growth dynamics by focusing on changing the poetics surroundings economic policy-making. Striking examples of such changes are Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan. The idea of inclusive growth seems to be taking precedence not only politically but also on the corporate front with significant emphasis being placed on the untapped potential in rural India.*

Keyword- Mudra Bank Development, Entrepreneur, Categories.

Introduction- Up to Dec. 2014, the aggregate loan portfolio of India's for profit microfinance institutions (MFIs) registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) were to the tune of Rs. 31,450 crore, disbursed to 28.7 million borrowers. In the December quarter, loan disbursements in terms of amount rose by 46% even as the number of loans grew by 33% over the year-ago period.

Importance of Mudra Bank- In this paper, we look at the role of banks at a time when the economy is at the crossroads, emerging from a deep slumber and ushering in a new phase of growth. With economic recovery on the horizon, the demand for credit is set to witness a dramatic increase once again in the coming years. In the current (current decade refers to period between FY2011-FY2020) decade, India's success story is set to enter a new era of inclusive growth. Significant progress will be visible in terms of growth percolating to a larger section of the society, an aspiration that has largely remained unaccomplished in the growth story so far. India's gross domestic savings as a percent of GDP has remained above 30 percent since 2004 and stood at 30.8 percent in FY12. Two-thirds of India's population lives in rural areas where financial services have made few inroads so far. Rural India, however, has seen steady rise in incomes creating an increasingly significant market for financial services. There are several stand-alone networks of Self Help Groups, Non-Governmental Organisations. Micro Finance Institutions in different parts of rural India. Cross-utilisation of these channels can facilitate faster penetration of a wider suite of financial services in rural India increasing use of technology to reach rural India is the paradigmshifting enabler. Internet kiosk based channels are expected to become the bridge that connects rural India to financial services.

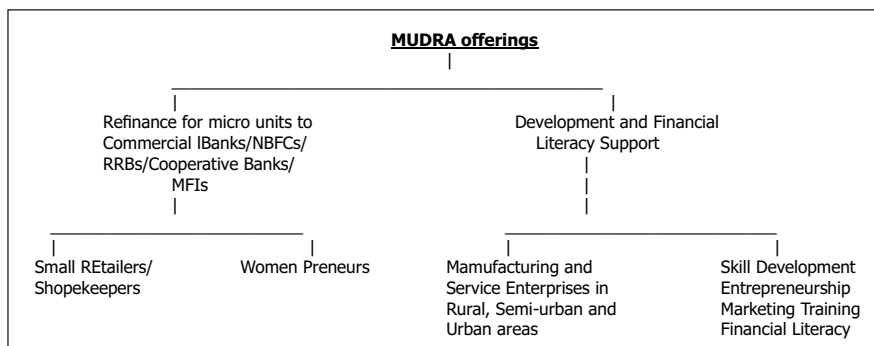
The coverage of conventional institutions despite being geographically well disbursed, with southern and eastern India accounting for 29% each of the market share, and the northern and western parts accounting for 21% each, further if we include the not-for profit MFIs, the portfolio through will be slightly bigger, but even then, their overall exposure will be about half a percent of the loan assets of India's banking system. There are 57.7 million small business units and only 4% of them are able to access institutional finance. How does one solve the funding gap? Further, MFIs do not meet the funding requirements of small entrepreneurs who want more than Rs. 50,000 and up to a few lakhs. Commercial banks, too, are reluctant to have business relationships with this segment of borrowers.

Objectives of MUDRA Bank: Funding the Unfunded- Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank (MUDRA Bank) is a new instituting setup by the Government of India essentially for development of Micro units and refinance of MFIs with encourage Entrepreneurship in India and provide the funding to the non corporate small business sector.

Mudra Bank stands for Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA). Also, Mudra, in Hindi, means currency, Mudra Bank is to cater to 5.77 crore small business units (according to the NSSO survey of 2013) that are spread all across India who find it difficult to access credit from the regular banking system. The interventions have been named 'Shishu', Kishor and 'Tarun' to signify the stage of growth/development and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit/entrepreneur and also provide a reference point for the next phase of graduation/growth to look forward to :

- * Shishu : covering loans upto 50,000/-
- * Kishor : covering loans above 50,000/- and upto 5 lakhs
- * Tarun : covering loans above 5 lakhs and upto 10 lakh.

It would be ensured that at least 60% of the credit flows to Shishu Category Units and the balance to Kishor and Tarun Categories. Micro Credit Scheme : Financial support to MFIs for on lending to individuals/groups of individuals/JLGs/SHGs for creation of qualifying



assets as per RBI guidelines towards setting up/running micro enterprises as per MSMED Act and non-farm income generating activities.

Data Sources- The sources of Information being secondary mostly, Other than the Government records on MUDRA Bank Industrial data is procured from VI MSME Census, as well as Annual Reports 2014-15 of

Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India. Tendulkar Committee report is referred for Poverty Estimates across States. Other sources incuse inter-Regional Disparities in Industrial Growth from Institute for Studies in Industrial Development.

MUDRA Bank is the Right Choice Baby towards the growth Envisaged- Frothis the first and foremost aspect was to look into average amount disbursed in the Scheme. As was envisaged, about 17 percent loan in different states were in the category of Kishore and Tarun, that are loans extending from Rs. 50,000 and plus.

Despite all apprehensions, itf and but, the total sanction in 8 months came closer to 8 millions, with average amount being Rs. 64500 per unit. Although, small, about a sixth of these sanctions were more than Rs. 50,000 and about 2.5 percent being more than Rs. 500,000/-. Kerala with more than 33 percent. Himachal Pradesh with 31 percent and Goa about 29 percent provided significant boast to MFIs with more than Rs. 50,000/- rupees sanctions under scheme. Overall, about 1.32 million MFIs could muster loan beyond Rs. 50,000/-.

In eight months (April to Nov. 2015), the Bank has lent loans to more than 79 lakhs enterprises/establishments. Almost 83.5 percent of those assisted are covered under Shishu Schemes, Kishore sanctions comes to about 14.1 and just about 2.4 percent amount to Tarun loans. So far as the inclusion of Social and backward classes are concerned as amount of Rs. 42,520.08 crore till November end was disbursed under the scheme to over 66 lakh borrowers. Of the borrowers, over 23.50 lakh are women and 32.86 lakh are new entrepreneurs. As many as 22,01,944 borrowers belong to SC/ST and OBC categories.

Yet looking into the huge target of 57.65 milion tentative beneficiaries (Self employed as per NSSO Survey of 2013) unable to receive the financial support to refinance their activities spread over urban and rural tracts (mainly rural) as per NSSO and Rs. 11 lakhs crore financial nees (average being approx Rs. 17,000 per unit), the coverage of 8 millions overall, and financial support of 51,000 crore in eight months seem much below the targets.

Table- 01

Sl.No.	Amount Range	Names of StatesPercent Population in	the States
1.	45-50000	MP	6.83
2.	50-60000	Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka Odisha, T.N., W.B.	37.631
3.	60-70000	Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan UP	28.451.
4.	70,80000	Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand	11,460
5.	80-100000	Gujarat	4,080
6.	100-120000	Goa, Kerala	3.076
7.	120-150000	HP	0.502
8.	150-200000	J & K	0.431

**States in different ranges of Amount per Unit Disbursed and
Percentage Sanctions in these States**

Sources: www.indiastatcom.economic voice March- April 2016.

Another significant aspect worth noticing is the average amount being disbursed to these micro finance units. As against average amount disbursed to the tune of Rs. 17000/- per unit (Refer : NSSO, 2013) on the whole average amount ranges from about 45-50000 to about Rs. 200,000. Further one finds that almost 80 percent of the sanctions (spread over 15 major states) are in ranges of Rs. 50-80000.

It is found that almost 92.4 percent of total sanctions (7352928 out of 7952335) while are made in big states, their share in total disbursement to MFIs account just about 90.4 percent (Rs. 46356 crores out of Rs. 51265 crores).

MUDRA Bank Accommodated with different levels- Inter-regional disparity in levels of development and incomes is a major issue of economic, social and political significance in India. That there are wide disparities across the state is well known and is also recognized as a concern to be addressed through public policy. The poverty levels which is indicative of developmental levels of the states (and people thereof) with respect to MUDRA Bank sanctions is attempted a priori to establish the fact of proper targeted approach as claimed under the objectives of the Scheme.

As the bank is a sort of financial initiative, created in order to facilitate the micro units and provide them sufficient funds in order to develop, it was looked into to perceive the link across states of number of registered and unregistered units and no of sanctions (overall). It is found from the table above that MUDRA scheme is more prone to help the unregistered units. The positive correlation and greater 'r' values for unregistered sector units indicate the fact that as number of unregistered units across states is higher it's going to have higher number of sanctions. The tendency is found to persist in all types of sanctions - Shishu, Kishore and Tarun.

Which states are able to better target that is more assistance to lower order establishments, which states are mediocre and which are poor in proper targeting is attempted using the classifications of performances.

Percent Shishu Sanctions (of Total)	MSME development level percent Un-Registered Units (of Total)			
	Highest	More than average	Average	Least
Highest		Odisha	MP Punjab Rajasthan Chhatisgarh UP	
More than average	WB	AP Jharkhand Maharashtra		Karnataka
Average			Assam Bihar Haryana	Tamil Nadu Uttarakhand
Less than average			Goa HP J & K	
least				Kerala

Table : Relationship between percentage of unregistered units in the states units versus percent of Shishu Sanctions.

Source : - www.indiastat.com March - April 2016.

Better performing states means States lying in lower order percentage share of unregistered units lying in higher order levels of loans. Those in reverse order are worse performing states. Those lying in same category (that means same category both ways :Category of percentage of unregistered units and category of percent of Shishu loans) are termed as average performing states.

Odisha, Chhattisgarh, UP, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand have performed better, while states of MP, Punjab, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat one outstanding performers. Andhra, Jharkhand, Maharashtra,

States/ UTs	Shishu (Loans up to Rs. 50,000)			Kishore (50,001 to Rs. 5.00 Lakhs)			Tarun (Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 1000 lakhs)			Total		
	No. of Sancti ions	Sancti oned Amt.	Disburs ment Amt	No of Sancti ion	Sancti oned Amt.	Disburs ement Amt.	No. of Sancti ions	Sancti oned Amt.	Disburs ement Amt.	No. of Sancti ions	Sancti oned Amt.	Disbur ement Amt.
A&N Islands	1552	4.25	3.51	618	14.3	13.28	185	14.17	12.86	2355	32.72	29.65
A Pradesh	372835	770.94	703.74	97015	2026.22	1942.63	6865	541.49	505.37	476704	3338.65	3151.74
Arunachal Pradesh	2595	5.57	3.97	569	17.23	16.56	266	21.74	20.97	3430	44.54	41.5
Assam	93872	235.03	195.08	16146	337.3	315.36	2302	172.88	160.21	112320	745.21	670.65
Bihar	313503	671.12	628.37	69450	1391.03	1338.76	5231	415.98	365.61	3881.84	2478.13	2332.74
Chandigarh	8987	17.18	14.74	1806	43.32	40.68	643	49.34	45.21	1143.6	109.84	100.63
Chhattisgarh	117757	266.18	214.73	13983	266.44	228.01	2273	181.44	162.37	1340.13	714.06	605.11
Chhattisgarh	117757	266.18	214.73	13983	266.44	228.01	2273	181.44	162.37	1340.13	714.06	605.11
D&N Haveli	844	1.43	1.14	181	5.23	5.11	122	9.02	8.94	1147	15.68	15.19
Delhi	81867	152.78	123.94	19462	576.21	555.24	8621	627.36	594.19	109950	1356.35	1273.37
Goa	15340	41.17	33.14	5456	109.87	101.46	1069	80.1	72.7	21865	231.14	207.3
Gujarat	262777	547.61	485.27	48298	1089.17	1054.39	13377	988.58	948.29	324452	2625.36	2487.95
Haryana	125930	239.1	213.64	19697	449.54	419.89	6604	499.99	457.4	152231	1188.63	1090.93
H.P.	27482	57.21	49.24	10256	249.38	226.34	2171	172.98	157.69	39909	479.57	433.27
J and K	11739	38.62	33.66	19745	428.59	418.5	2757	201.97	193.78	35241	669.18	645.94
Jharkhand	152116	334.14	267.23	19534	4304	392.55	3565	271.13	245.3	175215	1035.67	905.08
Karnataka	1046473	2136.35	2051.58	149096	2802.91	2704.1	19849	1420.66	1349.99	1214518	6359.92	6105.67
Kerala	148762	365.35	343.03	66205	1281.17	1247.98	7788	605.45	568.76	222755	2251.97	2159.77
Laksha dweep	487	1.1	0.8	99	2.36	1.94	15	1.26	0.93	601	4.72	3.67
M.P.	492442	927.9	911.01	41523	915.43	788.92	9356	729	636.52	543321	2572.33	2236.45
Mahara shtra	684518	1268.25	1157.5	82065	2054.59	1908.43	22503	1709.1	1572.5	789086	5031.94	4638.43
Manipur	5186	14.36	12.03	1569	38.19	34.6	209	14.9	13.41	6964	67.45	60.04
Meghalaya	5809	17.64	13.65	2027	51.27	49.99	311	24.39	23.36	8147	93.3	87
Mizoram	3369	15.13	13.01	971	19.49	16.47	138	10.6	9.57	4478	45.22	39.05
Nagaland	2831	9.89	4.66	913	24.26	20.07	230	16.61	12.1	3974	50.76	36.83
Odisha	212787	421.2	397.92	25716	518.54	479.52	4134	316.57	287.11	24237	1256.31	1164.55
Pondicheri	1649	36.89	35.88	4412	68.09	66.82	352	27.03	25.38	2125	132.01	128.08
Punjab	174694	371.54	341.94	22137	522	488.25	7825	599.63	553.6	204656	1493.17	1383.79
Rajasthan	257673	517.31	477.7	26868	632.67	582.4	9295	715.81	635.76	293837	1865.79	1695.86
Sikkim	4140	8.65	7.26	538	13.04	11.64	112	8.8	7.91	4790	30.49	26.81
Tamilnadu	632694	1146.17	1120.76	128249	2266.68	2296.05	15238	1157	1066.63	7761.81	4669.85	4483.44
Telangana	197093	418.61	390.79	57421	1134.29	1084.31	6593	500.01	481.97	261107	2052.91	1957.07
Tripura	21651	53.49	49.07	3674	72.06	65.76	431	33.49	30.4	25756	159.04	145.23
Uttar Pradesh	585088	1142.42	1003.16	77398	1682.11	1520.64	16578	1290.08	1136.63	679064	4114.61	3660.43
Uttarakhand	63163	119.94	110.57	12222	291.22	265.73	2380	184.62	169.62	77765	595.78	545.92
West Bengal	377878	687.06	627.2	61430	1263.32	1109.77	10666	688.35	603.41	449974	2638.73	2340.38
Total	6640186	13327.76	12155.65	1120732	23454.36	22040.16	191417	14482.97	13298.82	7952335	51265.0947494.63	

Assam, Bihar and Haryana are average performers. West Benal, and Kerala are poro performing states. Extremely poor states are Goa, HP and J & K.

Sources : Economic Voices - March - April 2016 (www.indiastat.com).

Conclusion- The Scheme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas. The list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households indentifiedthroughBPL census duly approved by Gram Sabha will form the basis for identification of families for assistance under SGSY. The objective of SGSY is to bring assisted family above the povertyline within three years by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The rural poor such as those

with land. Landless labour, educated unemployed, rural artisans and disable are covered under the scheme.

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Glimpses of Kisan Credit Schemes in Bihar

● Awakash Kumar

Abstract- *The performance of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme in India has been studied by finding its share in the total amount of loan disbursed to agriculture. The flow of credit through KCCs has been investigated from three types of financial institutions, viz cooperative banks, regional rural banks and commercial banks in terms of total loan amount, enrolment of membership and amount per card. Region-wise study has revealed a wide disparity in the performance of these institutions. The case study of Bihar has depicted a similar picture with a vast disparity across different districts of the state in terms of amount, number of cards and amount per card. The gross returns and consequently net margins have been found higher for KCC. The factors influencing the adopting of KCC scheme and perceived by the farmers have been identified. Some measures have also been suggested to attract more farmers towards the scheme.*

Key words : Kisan Credit Card logic model, Garrett's ranking technique, KCC scheme.

Introduction- The performance of agricultural sector has a significant effect on the growth of Indian economy. In the sustained growth of agricultural sector, credit plays a crucial role. Considering the problems being faced by the farmers in having access to credit, the Government of India introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme in the year 1998-99 to provide timely and adequate credit support to the farmers from formal banking system in a flexible, hassle-free and cost-effective manner. This scheme has facilitated the availability of credit in time and has simplified the procedure for availing loan from banks to a large extent. The timely availability of crop loan has helped the farmers realise higher returns from farming (Singh and Sekhon, 2005). Most of the farmers are aware about the benefits of the KCC scheme irrespective of their literacy level. The factors like age, gender, household size, farm size, education level, etc. positively influence the decision of adoption of KCCs. Although KCC has gained popularity, there are growing concerns among farmers about this programme. These include (i) it should involve less paper work, (ii) interest rate should be lower, (iii) there should be flexibility in instalment payment or some rebate in time of hardship/crop failure, and (iv) should have higher credit limits than the existing ones. The simplification of procedure is also required (NABARD, 2009). Also, there is a gap between the amount required and sanctioned for crop production and other activities. A number of farmers have diverted loan amount towards purposes other than for which it was taken (Rao and Sahu, 2005). The present paper has studied the

performance of KCC scheme with the specific objectives of (i) assessing the progress and impact of KCC scheme on farm economy : (ii) analysing the constraints being faced by KCC beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers, and (iii) identifying the factors that influence the adoption of KCC scheme.

Data and Methodology- Both secondary and primary data on KCC were used in the study. The secondary data on the number of KCC issued, amount of loan sanctioned by institutions and by regions were collected from various publications of NABARD, RBI, GoB (2008-09), and GoI (2010-11). The primary data were collected from 60 KCC beneficiary farmers in the Samastipur district of Bihar in the year 2009-10. To make a comparison, data were also collected from 60 non-beneficiary farmers of the district. The primary data were collected using pre-structured schedule on such aspects as farm business, perception of farmers about the KCC scheme, etc. The Cobb Douglas production function was fitted to assess the resource-use efficiency among the KCC beneficiary as well as non-beneficiary farmers. Factors affecting adoption of KCC scheme were identified by using logic model and constraints faced by the farmers were ranked using Gerrett's ranking technique.

Results and Discussion

Performance of KCC scheme in India- The flow of credit to the farmers through KCCs was studied from three types of financial institutions, viz. cooperative banks, regional rural banks (RRBs) and commercial banks. The share of KCC in the total amount of loan disbursed to agriculture and allied sector showed a steady increase during the initial few years of its launch. It increased from 31.1 percent in the year 2000-01 to 41.7 percent in 2001-02, but after 2001-02, the total share and respective shares of each agency of financial institutions declined. Only two institutional agencies have recorded a positive growth rate for the amount sanctioned under KCC and it was highest for RRBs (22.4%) following by commercial banks (23.5%) BIRD (2000) has also reported that amount sanctioned under KCC to the total production credit increased during 1998-99 to 2000-01.

Region-wise Coverage of Operational Holdings under KCC Scheme- The number of KCCs issued vis-a-vis the number of operational holdings in various regions of the country was studied. The Southern and Northern regions together accounted for 55 percent of the total number of KCCs issued in the country. These two regions also accounted for a higher number of cards issued as a proportion of operational holdings. Sangwan (2005) has reported that among states. Punjab ranked the highest with more than 100 percent coverage of operational holdings, followed by Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. The Eastern and North-Eastern regions had the lowest number of KCCs issued and their proportion was lower than the number of operational holdings, which depicts a poor performance of the scheme in these regions.

Agency-wise Growth Rate of Number of KCCs Issued, Amount Sanctioned and Amount per Card- The number of cards issued in India has recorded the growth rate of 3.3 percent during the period 2001-02 to 2010-11. The North-East region recorded the highest growth rate (16.0%) in number

of cards issued and in amount advanced (34.4%) during this period. The amount per account advanced under KCC was Rs. 36800 in India during 2010-11. Only two regions, namely Northern (Rs. 104200) and Western (Rs. 84500) had a higher amount per account than all India average. The Northern region recorded a higher growth rate (17.5%) of amount per account advanced under KCC, while it was lowest for Western region (6.9%).

The institution-wise analysis of the performance of KCC revealed that at all-India level RRBs showed the highest growth rate for the number of cards issued. In the case of cooperative bank, North-Eastern region showed the highest growth rate for the number of cards issued (9.7%) and amount sanctioned (19.7%) which was higher than all-India level as well. In the case of RRBs, the growth rate for number of cards issued and amount sanctioned were highest for the Eastern region, followed by North-Eastern region. However, for the amount per account, growth rate was highest for the Western region (18.4%), followed by Eastern Region (16.4%). The commercial banks also showed the highest growth rate for the number of cards issued, amount sanctioned and amount per account for the North-Eastern region, followed by Western region for the number of cards issued, and Eastern region for the amount advanced.

Table- 01
Number of KCC issued as percentage of the number of
Operational holdings.

Region	No. of operational holdings (2005-06)	No. of KCCs issued (2010-11)	Percentage of No. of cards to the number of operational holdings
East	29465844 (22.8)	2014000 (19.8)	6.8
West	32546033 (25.2)	2441000 (2.0)	7.5
North	28324503 (21.9)	1861000 (18.3)	6.6
South	34775550 (26.9)	3687000 (36.2)	10.6
North-East	4110307 (3.2)	165000 (1.6)	4.0
India	129222237	10169000	7.9

Note : Figure within the parentheses indicate percentage in the respective columns.
Source : GoI (2011), RBI (various issues).

Thus, the performance of KCC scheme varies widely across regions of the country and across financial institutions. The Eastern and North-Eastern regions continue to be under performers with respect to Kisan Credit Card program. Therefore, the performance of KCC scheme was analysed in Bihar, which is an important state in the Eastern region.

Performance of KCC Scheme in Bihar- The performance of KCC scheme in Bihar has been good as in revealed from the growth rate for number of cards issued (11.4%), amount advanced (31.7%) and amount per KCC account advanced (18.2%). The amount per KCC account has increased by more than four-time from Rs. 12917 in 2001-02 to Rs. 58060 in

2010-11.

Only two financial institutions have shown a positive growth rate for the number of cards issued and amount advanced in Bihar. During 2001-02 to 2010-11, increase in the amount per account was observed to be highest in the case of RRBs (17.2%), followed by commercial banks (12.2%). The amount per account purveyed under KCC scheme was highest by the commercial banks (Rs. 61148), following by RRBs (Rs. 54466). The poor performance of cooperative banks could be due to their poor resource position.

The number of cards issued varied across districts of the state of Bihar (GoB, 2009), East Champaran, Begusarai and Samastipur districts have recorded more than 5 percent of the total cards issued in the state. Among the three agro-ecological zones of Bihar, Zone-I alone shared 47.0 percent of the total cards issued in the State. Compound annual growth rate for the number of cards issued in Bihar was 22.4 percent. All the districts showed a positive growth rate for the number of cards issued, and 25 districts showed growth rate higher than that of the state (22.4%).

The cooperative institutions need to be population better because of their rural reach and wide presence. On the other hand, there is also a need to understand the problems affecting the performance of KCC scheme so that strategies could be developed to overcome the observed regional disparities in Bihar.

Impact of KCC scheme on Farm Economy of Bihar

Transaction Cost- For taking loan from formal sources of finance, farmers have to bear transaction cost on legal documentation, commission agents, travel cost on visits to the bank. etc. The average transaction cost on taking loan was found to be much lower to KCC beneficiary farmers (Rs. 1055) than non-beneficiaries (Rs. 2745). Since a card is valid for three years, the cost on legal documentation and commission is incurred only once at the time of issue of KCC, while the non-beneficiary farmers have to incur these costs watch time they take a loan. Further, after the issue of cards, farmers have to visit banks on an average twice in a year for borrowing and repayment of the loan, but the non-beneficiary farmers have to visit the banks four times on the average, resulting in a higher travel cost. The transaction cost of borrowing was found to be more than double for non-beneficiary farmer than beneficiary farmers. The transaction cost should be brought down to attract more farmers by minimizing the documentation procedure, increasing direct access of farmers to banks without involvement.

Cost and Return Analysis of KCC Beneficiary and Non-Beneficiary Farmers of Bihar- The cost and return analysis of beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers has revealed that the cost of cultivation per hectare for all the four major crops (paddy maize wheat and potato) was higher for beneficiary than non-beneficiary.

The gross return per hectare for all the crops was also higher for beneficiary than non-beneficiary farmers. The net return per has was higher for all the crops and it was the highest in potato. The KCC beneficiary

farmers realized higher return due to higher use of inputs (Singh and Sekhon, 2005) using Cobb-Douglas production functions and the results are presented. In the case of paddy of beneficiary farmers of the coefficients have been found positive and significant for all inputs, except tractors found positive for all inputs except seed. Also, the coefficients for irrigation and plant protection have been observed non-significant. Tractor has depicted highest impact on return from paddy for non-beneficiary.

Table- 02
Returns over costs for KCC beneficiary and
Non-beneficiary farmers in Bihar - 2009-10.

Particulars	Paddy		Maize		Wheat		Potato	
	Benefi- ciary	Non- Benefi ficiary	Benefi- ficiary	Non- Benefi- ciary	Benefi- ciary	Non- Bene- ficiary	Benefi- ciary	Non- Benefi- ciary
Gross returns	24013	21241	21899	20130	22313	20378	57057	45644
Farm business income	10173	8827	8596	9196	9301	8225	29883	18738
Return over cost B1	9957	8438	8381	7807	9086	7836	29667	18349
Family labour income	7919	6401	6343	5770	7048	5799	27629	16311
Net return over cost C1	8354	7108	6766	6192	6996	6126	27387	16449
Net return over cost C2	6371	5071	4728	4155	4958	4089	25349	14411
Net return over cost C1	4547	3454	3011	2557	3223	2460	22237	15912

Table- 03
Estimates of factors influencing adoption of
KCC scheme: 2009-10

Parameter	Estiamte	Standard error	t-value	Approx Pr>(t)	Odds ratio	Marginal effect
Intercept	0.567	1.23	0.46	0.645	-	-
Education	0.209	0.27	0.76	0.147	1.23	0.040
Age	-0.035	0.02	-1.42	0.142	0.96	-0.007
Farming experience	0.087	0.03	2.61	0.009	1.09	0.016
Land size	0.163	0.08	1.95	0.050	1.17	0.031
Membership to cooperatives	-1448	0.72	-2.00	0.045	0.23	-0.276

Factors Influencing the Adoption of KCC Scheme- The logit analysis has revealed that the variables like land size, educational level and farming experience have positive influence on the decision of farmers regarding the adoption of KCC scheme, while the factors like age and membership of a cooperative society have a negative relationship. To find the magnitude of change in dependent variable due to the unit change in explanatory variable, marginal effect of the associated variables was calculated which in presented in table. The maximum marginal effect on adoption of KCC has been depicted by education, followed by land size. It was observed that one percent increase in educational level would increase the probability of adoption by 0.04 percent. Similarly, with one percentage increase in land size, the probability of adopting the scheme would increase by 0.03 per cent. For the farming experience, this increment would be 0.016 percent. However, it was noted that the age and membership of cooperative societies

had a negative relationship with the adoption of the scheme.

Conclusion- The performance of the KCC scheme has been found to vary across different regions of the country and across financial institutions. The Eastern and North-Eastern regions continue to be under performers with respect to KCC scheme. The flow of credit through KCC in the State of Bihar has not been impressive. The growth rate in the amount per account advanced under KCC has been positive for regional rural banks (RRBs) and commercial banks, and negative for cooperative banks. The amount per account advanced in Bihar is much lower which probably discourages the farmers to adopt the KCC scheme.

The KCC scheme has played a significant role in farm operating and income of farmers in Bihar. The availability of crop loan has helped in realizing higher per hectare gross return for the KCC beneficiaries for all the crops studied. To bring more farmers under the scheme, the process of opening bank accounts should be simplified. This can be done by organizing village campaign for issuance of KCCs. Similarly, farmers have the fear of being a defaulter. For this awareness generation and regular motivation from the bank officials about the scheme and its benefits should be done to develop confidence among the farmers. Similarly, expanding educational opportunities and organising training about improved techniques of farming could be helpful in encouraging the farmers to adopt KCC scheme.

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A Study on Land Development Banks (LDB) - Banking in Bihar

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Abstract- *This paper deals with land development bank limited time exercise, and additionally unmistakably demonstrate the utilitarian project, limbs advance requisition methodology and generally speaking exercises about the area advancement bank. LDB have many branches in India, the mail functioning of this bank is to develop the agriculture and tried to avoid the land corruption. Because, land corruption is the real issue of Indian Agriculture.*

Key Words- Land Development, Agriculture Importance, Land Importance - Co-operative, Credit.

Introduction- The long-term finance required by the agriculturists for the purchase of agricultural machinery and for effecting permanent improvements on land cannot be provided by commercial banks and co-operative banks for the reason that these institutions obtain most of their funds in the shape of short-term deposits.

The necessity therefore has arisen for the establishment of the institutions with the object of providing long-term credit to agriculturists at moderate rates of interest and providing for the repayment of loans in easy annual or semiannual instalments spread over a number of years. These institutions are the Land Development Banks.

Land Development Banks have developed a special technique for conducting their business. They obtain their funds, not in the shape of short-term deposits like commercial banks but by the issue of long dated debentures sometimes carrying State Government guarantee with regard to payment of interest and repayment of principal.

Thus, they are able to lend their money for long periods to agriculturists. On account of their importance to the nation they enjoyed special powers for the recovery of defaulted loans, exemption from taxes and in some cases state guarantee for these bond.

Land Development Banks differ from one another in their functions and their constitution. Some Land Development Banks specialize in providing fund against agricultural properties; some continue their business to advancing loans against urban properties, some advance loans to public bodies and municipalities.

Some have combined all these different kinds of functions. Land Development Banks also differ from one another in their constitutions. Some are organized on co-operative basis, some on joint stock basis and

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some on quasi co-operative basis, incorporating the co-operative and joint stock principles.

The special banks providing Land Development Banks are called Land Development Banks (LDB). The history of LDB's is quite old. The first LDB was started at Jhang in Punjab in 1920. But the real impetus to these banks was received after passing the Land Mortgage Banks Act in 1930's (LDB's were originally called Land Mortgage Banks). After passing this Act LDB's were started in different states of India.

A major problem of the LDBs is, however, the mounting over-due. Another problem is of the inadequacy of trained personnel. A third difficulty is regarding land as a form of security. Its valuation, titles, ownership etc. are to be checked. As a result, the LDBs cannot avoid some usual delays in sanctioning loans to their borrowers.

The Reserve Bank of India had appointed a Committee on Co-operative Land Development Banks, under the chairmanship of Shri K.M. Das in 1973 to examine the working of land development banks.

The Committee submitted its Report in December 1974 and made a number of recommendations, such as : (1) there should be an integration of the short-term and long-term structures. (2) concrete efforts should be made to recover overdues. (3) lending operations of LDBs should be diversified by linking them with specific and other rural development programmes, (4) there should be strengthening of the technical and managerial staff.

No adequate steps have been taken by the state government to implement these recommendations.

Progress of LDBs-A remarkable progress has been made by the LDBs in providing long-term finance to the agriculturists. The total number of LDBs (Central and Primary) increased from 481 in 1960-61 to 920 in 1984-85. In 1984-85 their number of membership had gone up to 10.6 lakhs. In 1984-85, their loans outstanding were to the tune of Rs. 3,643 crore and loan overdues amounted to Rs. 409 crores.

Problems of Land Development Banks - October 2nd, 2010

Problems of LDBs-Land development banking is yet to take strong roots in India barring few States. However, LDBs have contributed in large measure to agricultural development by lending specially for minor irrigation. All their loans are for productive purposes benefiting mostly the small farm holders. Though land development banking has made considerable progress in recent years, it has not really contributed much to the improvement of the financial position of the farmers. A large number of factors are responsible for the relative ineffectiveness of LDBs.

Overdues Problems-Mounting overdues in most of the LDBs have crippled the structure badly, in recent years. Overdues at the level of primary land development banks have been put between 42 to 44 percent. Overdues have caused innumerable financial, problems besides limiting the capacity of LDBs to lend and operate as viable units.

The financial discipline imposed on the banks in the matter of eligibility to undertake fresh lending based on recovery performance has been the main limiting factor quantitative growth of credit operations.

To some extent, the banks themselves are to be blamed for this predicament due to faulty loaning policies, inadequate supervision, over-utilization of loans, ineffective measures for recovery etc. Which have contributed to the deterioration in recovering the loans?

Unfortunately, agricultural credit, safe and cheap, though it should be, is the dearest. The money-lenders influence the rural areas and create scarcity of loan able capital. Here, the State or financing institutions have to come to the rescue, so that cheap, safe and productive credit could be made available. The mutually helpful associations could stimulate, strengthen and raise the farmers. The institutions of organized credit promote thrift, utilize petty and idle hoards in productive industry, grant long-term loans, exercise no undue influence, etc. These can be found in agencies called co-operative. Co-operative banks exercise moral and material effects on their borrower-members. Apart from other co-operative financing agencies, land development banks have been established for providing investment credit, for promoting agricultural and rural development. Hence, we have undertaken this study in order to assess the role of the Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank in agricultural and rural development of the State in general and West Champaran district in particular.

We Champaran occupies an important place in the history of Bihar. It has a good number of places of religious, historical and archaeological importance. The soil, of the district is rich in mineral elements. Due to the introduction of new technology, there has been substantial increase in agricultural production. Since this district is mainly an agricultural one, its main industries and trade are agro-based. The development of industries in the small sector has been receiving attention of the Government for quite some time. Besides, rural artisans are being encouraged to pursue their traditional vocation, increase production and attain self-sufficiency.

But the provision of adequate credit for the socio-economic development of the rural population is of great importance. Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, are operating in the different Blocks of the district to provide easy credit to the rural masses for the betterment of their lot. If the financial requirements of the farmers are met in time, the district has ample scope for agricultural and rural development.

With the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in 1904, it was felt that primary agricultural credit societies would be in a position to provide both the long-term and the short-term credit needs of the cultivators. Later on it was realized that they were not in a position to undertake long-term financing. Hence the need for a separate institution for providing long term credit was felt. This resulted in the establishment of land development banks, formerly known as land mortgage banks in Bihar these banks were organized during the Second Five-years Plan. The Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank is the sole agency for giving long-term credit to the farmers for various productive purposes. It is expected that it would help reconstruct rural economy of the State.

The Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank Limited has been established to grant loans to individual agriculturist member, float

debentures, raise deposits and loans etc. To ensure effective management of the Bank, a General Body of elected/nominated members has been constituted. Matters relating to administration of the Bank are vested in the General Body. This is the highest policy making body vested with powers like election of members of the Board of Directors, amendment of bye-laws, approval of programmes and policies of the Bank.

The Bank meets the long-term credit needs of the farmers by raising funds as deposits from the public its main source of funds is through floatation of debentures. Interim finance for initial lending operations is secured by the Bank from the State Co-operative Bank, Commercial Banks and NABARD in the form of cash credit and overdrafts. Apart from debentures, the other sources of the fund are share capital and reserves.

The proposals for floating debentures are approved by the NABARD and allocated amongst the financial institutions, such as, nationalized banks, Life Insurance Cooperative of India, Central and State Governments. It has created a Sinking Fund for the redemption of debentures on their maturity. This Fund is not utilized for re-lending. It is invested in Government securities and debentures of other land development banks. Thus, the main sources of funds of the Bank are share capital, deposits, debentures and borrowings.

Initially, the land development banks used to advance loans for repayment of old debts. The objective was to save the cultivators from the clutches of the money-lenders. And after switching over from loans for redemption of debts to productive loans, these banks made rapid progress and contributed significantly to the development of agriculture. In recent years, they have considerably diversified their lending activities. Apart from advancing loans for minor irrigation, farm mechanization, plantation, and land development, they are making advances for dairy, poultry, piggy, sheep rearing, sericulture, fishery, etc. They are providing financial assistance to small farmers and other weaker section of the rural community, at a lower rate of interest. But a shift from security oriented to production-oriented lending is necessary if these banks are to involve themselves effectively in the programmes of rural development. And this requires suitable amendment in co-operative laws, only then they can be effective in agricultural and rural development.

The Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank Limited has been making strenuous efforts for advancing loans to the members of scheduled castes, small and marginal farmers on priority basis. Under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, it has also been making efforts for alleviation of the poorest above poverty line. It disburses loans among the small and marginal farmers and weaker sections of the rural areas as per plan prepared Block-wise. It has been following a prudent investment policy.

Since West Champaran district is mainly an agricultural one, its trade and industries are agro-based. The district has a tremendous potential to feed not only the people of the district but the North Bihar as a whole. As such, adequate provision of rural credit for the socio-economic development of the rural population is of great importance.

The Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank Limited has been working for the cause of the rural people of the district through its seven branches. Apart from advancing loans, the Bank has been implementing various schemes of development of the region. The schemes for which the Bank advances loan are classed into Minor Irrigation, Works, Horticulture, Fishery, Dairies, Cane Crusher and Tyre Bullock Cart. It has also launched schemes for the improvement of fallow land, construction of godowns, sericulture, nursery development, etc. In spite of the above, the Bank should have a conductive and dynamic management that can strengthen and streamline its organization in fulfilling its objectives. The overall performance of the Bank in the district has been satisfactory in achieving schemes of rural enlistment.

The Co-operative Land Development Banks are service organizations providing financing facility to the agriculture sector. Though the Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank has been enjoying Governmental assistance and concessions, it has still to face a number of problems such as lack of specialized staff, dilatory process of title and land valuation, mounting overdoes, lack of co-ordination between different agencies, inefficient management, meager resources, lack of professionally trained staff, wilful defaults, etc. It requires scientific dovetailing of developmental programmes.

Financing of long-term and development schemes comes essentially within the scope of land development banks. But the Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank Limited a long-term apex financial institution of the co-operative sector has been facing certain constraints due to which it has not been able to achieve its pre-determined objectives to the desired extent. Hence, our suggestions which are put forth hereunder could enable the Bank to meet the challenges. They are incentive relief, credit delivery system, borrowers' education, legislative support, farmers' services centers, financial discipline, unified co-operative structure, post-sanction measures, co-ordination, management training, financial canopy etc. These suggestions would increase efficiency and help smoothening and streamlining the functioning of the Bank.

Conclusion- Despite the fact that farming is the primary occupation in India, yet it is retrogressive. Agrarian benefit in India is still low. On the eve of autonomy the agrarian social order was legislated by semi-feudal standards. There was treacherous arrangement of area residency which denies a substantial number of cultivators, the proprietorship right. There was Zamindari System in India. The farmers own small pieces of land.

The primary goal of the area advancement bank is to push the improvement of agri-business and expansion the rural creation. The CLDBs furnish long haul account to PLDBs associated to them or back specifically through their extensions.

It might be said that if area change measures are successfully and entire heartedly actualized it might be great in reducing the issues of country individuals. With the Green Revolution area changes have been additionally helped in expanding rural preparation and sort of enhancing the state of the

country individuals.

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Planning Commission: Development Driver or Just a Political Tool

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Abstract- *Planning Commission was set up in Indian Polity with an objective to augment the development of the nation by planning the use of resources after careful assessment of the prevailing situation of the nation taking into consideration of expected future situation. The Planning Commission over the period kept on experimenting different theories and strategies, but it seems they got fixated at the initially started Five Year Plan. Going by the way the Five Year Plans were conceived, it appears that repercussions of the then ongoing plan were not envisaged beyond 5 years. Consequently, there was an obvious non-synchronisation in terms of objective priorities and expected outcome between consecutive Five Year Plans. Moreover the Planning Commission from its inception towed to the line of Government in Power. It kept on mending the Plans as per Ruling Political Party's requirements. Even to the extent that many proposed plans got postponed and Annual Plans were made to take care of immediate needs. Ruling Political parties many a time discarded the full plan itself and started a new Five Year Plan. Also many a time they chose easier way of not scrapping the full Five Year Plan but silently ignoring the existing Five Year Plan. Even the staffing of advisers at Commission was done by the Prime Minister on the strength of his personal knowledge and comfort and without any standard selection criteria. The Advisers were changed to officials from Indian Administrative Services and Indian Economic Services. On account of all the above features and developments the Planning Commission was reduced to a mere Political Tool than being the development driver for which it was established.*

Keywords: Planning Commission, Five Year Plans, Political tool, Economic development, Social development

After independence, though India got freedom from foreign rule, we had numerous problems at hand looking for immediate solution and attention. We adopted the principle of catering to most important need of the hour. Most Important work was building a nation from hundreds of Princely states and maintaining a sense of nationhood which was induced in whole India due to hatred and atrocities of British rule in India. After independence, British were not around so the reason of one nation was diminishing and idea of independent states was dominant. But, with the will and expertise of stalwarts like “Sardar Vallabhai Patel” and “V.P Menon”, we managed to evolve 'The Union of India' from 565 Princely states. The formation and

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adoption of the 'Constitution of India' instigated a great sense of nationality among all of Indians, as the 'Constitution of India' gave equal right to all as well as equal opportunities to all. People got a sense of self rule by virtue of the 'Constitution of India'.

With Constitution in place, country's focus shifted towards planned growth and development. And the Planning Commission was set up by [a Resolution of the Government of India in March 1950](#) in pursuance of declared objectives of the Government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community¹.

The Government of India while setting up the Planning Commission in its Resolution stated that, having regard to Fundamental rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and declared objectives (as above), the Planning Commission will make assessment of resources, investigate the possibility of augmenting deficient resources, formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of country's resources, determine priorities, define the stages in which plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stages².

While formulating the first plan, Planning Commission chose 'Five Year Plan' in tune with the tenure of the Elected Government of India. This showed the alignment of Planning Commission with the Government of India. The initial option of formulating a Five Year Plan was started with a thinking of one step at a time when the country's social and economic condition was fragile and needed careful and directed approach.

It started the era Nehruvian Planning which continued for first 3 Five Year Plans. The planning was predominantly socialistic in nature and was in line with Soviet Union planning³. Till Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was alive he was the driving force of the planning process. Planning Commission kept on experimenting with different strategy and theories in First, Second and Third Five Year Plans. Economically First and Second Five year plans achieved the targeted GDP growth rate. But Third Five Year Plan started on the pretext of BOP crisis and Food crisis due to neglect of agriculture during 2nd Five Year Plan. As well as resources were diverted for funding 1962 war with China and 1965 war with Pakistan. These led to failure in achieving the targeted GDP growth rate by the 3rd Five Year Plan.

The Failure of 3rd Five Year Plan and death of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru led to declaration of 'Plan Holiday' by Lal Bahadur Shastri and later continued by Indira Gandhi from 1966 to 1969. During this period 3 Annual Plans were formulated and implemented.

The Planning Commission started with Five Year Plan and continued with the same duration for all the plans to follow. The Fourth Five Year Plan was deferred and Plan Holiday was declared as per the perception of Government. This was rather a regressive step which set the precedent for future abandonment of planning as per need. The Planning must have a vision and long term goal which should be achieved by way of short term goals⁴. But rather than having a vision and long term goal, Planning

Commission abandoned the Planning itself and made annual plans during 'Plan Holiday'.

Till Fourth Five Year Plan, the whole planning process was done under the umbrella of one party only i.e Congress Party. Clearly, the plans were designed to meet out the economic growth and development of the country and ensure social inclusiveness of the masses but the design was never fully implemented. It appears polity took centre stage over economic goals or it can be said that the planning commission became a political tool whereas it was envisaged to become a development driver.

Fifth Five year plan came just before imposition of 'Emergency' in 1975, which stayed till March 1977. After 'Emergency', first time in the history of Indian Polity a Non-Congress Party, the 'Janata Party', came in power and scrapped 5th Five Year Plan in 1978 itself, even when the Fifth Five Year Plan period was 1974 - 79. Obviously, the Janta Party government had some different thoughts on planning and they were not satisfied with the existing planning methodology of Planning Commission.

Consequently, the Janata Party unveiled Rolling Plan from 1978 to 1980. The meaning of the Rolling Plan was that then onwards, every year the performance of the plan will be assessed and a new plan will be made next year based upon this assessment⁵. Rolling Plan consisted of three kinds of plans. First was the plan for the current year which consisted of annual budget (Short term goals and resource allocation). Second Plan was for a fixed number of years (may be 3, 4, or 5 years) and kept changing as per the requirements of economy and politics (Mid-term goals). And the Third Plan was a perspective plan which was for 10, 15, or 20 years (Long-term goals and Vision document). This seems to be a better way of planning, however it lacked the fixed date of commencement and end of plan, which might have led to complacent attitude towards developmental process. Again, planning became a political tool as the Janata Party believed that the planning has to align with the current political as well as economic scenario. Since the political situation remains volatile, the planning should include this variable component and hence the rolling plan also appears to be giving polity priority above economic development.

After the fall of Janata Party Government in 1980, again Indira Gandhi came to power with absolute majority. Upon assuming the responsibilities of government, Indira Gandhi immediately scrapped the 'Rolling Plan'. And Sixth Five Year Plan was adopted. Though Indira Gandhi scrapped the 'Rolling Plan', she could not reject the plans of Janata Dal Government outrightly. That's why the Sixth Five Year Plan is also referred to as Janata Government Plan. Though Nehruji died in 1964, but still till Fifth Five Year Plan Nehruvian planning was being used.

The Sixth Five Year plan was revolutionary in nature and ended Nehruvian approach to Five Year Plans. The Sixth Five Year Plan and onwards focussed on massive investment in social services (Education, Health, Family Planning, Housing and Urban development and other services). The role & scope of Planning Commission also increased and special attention was required on poverty alleviation through rural

development schemes⁶. But the planning period was still fixated with 5 years only.

The Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan again worked under the umbrella of Congress Party and worked on development goals as per plan. The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985–90) was formulated under Rajiv Ghandi government. Focus on social welfare schemes and social services should have resulted in improvement on the poverty situation and upliftment and emancipation of the masses which were socially as well as financially excluded. However, if we go by the statistics, much improvement on these fronts can't be observed. Notwithstanding, these plans started the involvement of social capital and welfare schemes as a key tool towards achievement of political objectives, although indirectly. This statement is derived from the fact that there was no concrete focus on ways of capital formation or skilling of labour during these two plans which were central to planning of other developed and highly developing countries at that time. But investment on social capital and welfare schemes meant burden on public finances and increase in fiscal deficit and this reached a climax in 1991-92.

In 1989, the Janata Dal made 'National Front Government', a Non-Congress party government. This time around even though the Five Year Plan was not scrapped the Plan was not followed as prepared and the V.P Singh Government worked on its own priorities. This started a new way of planning in India, where the new government, who did not formulate the Five Year Plan in use, started to ignore the existing Five Year Plan in progress up to their interest.

The unsustainable fiscal deficit of the 1980s along with the excessive external borrowing accumulated and culminated in the crisis of 1991. After completion of Seventh Five Year Plan due to grave crisis in Indian economy Eighth Five Year Plan was postponed. Government again rolled out 2 Annual Plans. Obviously, politics rather than core economic principles at the heart of planning, resulted in such a situation. During this period, the developmental role of planning commission took a back seat and it acted more like a political tool.

Post LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) reform Eighth Five Year Plan was rolled out. After this one after other Five Year Plans were rolled out till the very last plan i.e Twelfth Five Year Plan. Ninth Five Year Plan was approved by NDC after two years of its scheduled start date. This happened due to series of Political crisis in country, but the completion date still remained the same⁷. Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plan saw two governments – one government who made it and other who came later. The later government overlooked many of planned works of ongoing Five Year Plan. Again this showcased that the Planning Commission merely acted as a political tool rather than serving its intended developmental goal.

To summarize, we can say that the Planning Commission was inducted in Indian Polity for aiding and advising the planned development of our country. It indeed augmented the development of our nation, but the planning was short sighted and always towed to the line of Government in

power. It may be inferred that the grants/finances for developmental works were awarded to states that followed the language and approach of centre. During earlier years of Planning Commission, advisers in the Commission were Domain experts chosen through stringent selection process while members were expected to provide a holistic view. But gradually it changed to be appointed by the Prime Minister on the strength of his personal knowledge and comfort and most importantly without any selection criteria. Mostly adviser used to be officials from Indian Administrative Services or Indian Economic Services, but not necessarily domain experts⁸. The presence of Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Commission and the selection of advisers to Commission on whims and fancy of politicians politicized the Planning Commission greatly. The Planning Commission fell way short on the expectation. The Planning Commission could not envisage planning beyond 5 years and continuation of planning. The Planning Commission could have been better equipped, better handled to be a Development Driver, but in reality it was reduced to being only a Political tool.

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A Study of Financial Statement of Madhya Pradesh Krishi Upaj Mandis

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●● Govind Gupta

Abstract- *The Krishi Upaj Mandis contributes considerable amount in the national income of Indian economy and also provide large number of employment opportunity in the country. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry, logging, and fishing accounted for 14.0% of the GDP in 2011-12, employed 58.0% of the total workforce. Now krishi has become commercial in character. Marketing of krishi produce is considered as an integral part of krishi. Now the farmers are aware that only production is not enough now, hence marketing of krishi produce has become necessary in recent days. In current scenario farmers are marketing extra efforts to earn more income to have better and higher standards of living. Poor farmer is not able to understand the complicated marketing system, thus they are forced to sell his produce at an unfavorable place, time and price. "Slow krishi growth is a concern for policymakers as some two-thirds of India's people depend on rural employment for a living". For solving the problems of farmers, to support them and to safeguard the interest of the farmers, APMC (Agricultural produce marketing committees) were constituted. Agricultural produce marketing committees constituted as per APMC Act manages the markets with a view to regulate the marketing of agricultural produce in regulated and infrastructure is developed under Krishi Upaj Mandi Adhiniyam 1972 (Act No. 24 of 1973). Amendments were made on notification no./krishi/mandi/d/1979 dated on 16-12-2000. Since year 2000 APMCs are working in Madhya Pradesh. This paper talks about the important crops produced in Madhya Pradesh, income and expenditure of APMCs of Madhya Pradesh from 2001-02 to 2015-16.*

Keywords- APMC(Agriculture produce marketing committee), MANDIS, GDP (Gross Domestic Product), Agriculture marketing, Agricultural produce of Madhya Pradesh, income and expenditure of APMCs.

Introduction- India is an agricultural country and one third population depend on the agricultural sector directly or indirectly. Agriculture remains as the main stay of the Indian economy since times immemorial. Indian agriculture contribution to national gross domestic product (GDP) is about 14 percent. India is today consistently producing 250 million tones (MT) of food grain, 100 MT of rice, 90 MT of wheat, 35 million bales of cotton, and more than 18 MT of pulses. The growth is

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facilities mainly by Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) system which is spread across the country. The Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (PMEAC) has estimated farm sector growth for current fiscal at 4.8 percent, more than double from last year's 1.9 percent. India has emerged as a major player in the global agriculture market. In the last five years, the country's agriculture export have tripled from around Rs 90000 crore (US\$ 18.32 billion) to Rs 8.47 trillion (US\$ 47.99 billion), said Mr Radha Mohan Singh Union Minister for Agriculture, Government of India. Total export of Indian agri and processed food products from April to August 2017 stood at US\$ 99.94 million as compared to US\$ 8907.43 during the same period last year, according to the data released by the Agricultural and processed Food products Export Development Authority (APEDA).¹ With food being the crowning need of mankind, much emphasis has been on commercializing agricultural production. For this reason, adequate production and even distribution of food has of late become a high priority global concern. This work is done through Agricultural marketing. Agriculture marketing is mainly the buying and selling of agricultural products. In earlier days when the village economy was more or less self-sufficient the marketing of agriculture products presented no difficulty as the farmer sold his produce to the consumer on a cash or barter basis. Today's agricultural marketing has to undergo a series of exchanges or transfers from one person to another before it reaches the consumer. There are three marketing function involved in this, assembling, preparation for consumption and distribution. The importance of marketing in agriculture is very well expressed by saying "that a good Farmer has one eye on the plough and the other on the market". Agriculture produce means all produce (whether processed or not) of agriculture, horticulture and pisciculture and forest. The APMCs were established by the state government for regulating the marketing of different kinds of agriculture and pisciculture produce for the same marketing area or any part thereof². Agricultural Markets in most part of the Country are established and regulated under the State APMC Acts. The whole geographical area in the State is divided and declared as a market area where in the markets are managed by the Market Committees constituted by the State Governments. Once a particular area is declared a market area and falls under the jurisdiction of a market Committee, no person or agency is allowed freely to carry on wholesale marketing activities. The monopoly of Government regulated wholesale markets has prevented development of a competitive marketing system in the country, providing no help to farmers in direct marketing, organizing retailing, a smooth raw material supply to agro-processing industries and adoption of innovative marketing system and technologies. It is the duty of the market Committee to implement the provisions of the Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act. The provides for establishment of Market Committees are engaged in development of market yards for the benefit of agriculturists and buyers. There are in all 7500 Regulated Markets in the country (as on 30.03.2018) and 30000 Rural Periodic Markets, 20 percents of which, function under the ambit of regulation.³

Madhya Pradesh APMC (Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee)- Madhya Pradesh, the 20th state of Indian Union came into existence on November 1, 1956. The total geographical area is around 307.56 lakh hectare of which cultivable land area is 40 lakh hectare & forest land area is 97 lakh hectare with more than 7.27 Crore population. About 80 percent of the population in the state is engaged in agriculture and 42 percent of the entire land is under cultivation. Soyabin is the main crop.⁴ The Madhya Pradesh of soul of India. Other major crops are coarse grain, wheat, pulses and oilseeds etc. The region is also suitable for growing mango, banana, guava & other fruits and variety of vegetables with 45 percent of its area under forests it has one of the richest bio-diversity areas in the country. It has abundant minor forest produce like tendu leaves, Sal seed, etc. In the mid 1990s, most of Madhya Pradesh was still a monocrop belt. Only one-fourth to one-fifth of the sown area was double-cropped. In Madhya Pradesh APMCs are responsible for the marketing of the agricultural produce. There are three levels of administration which operates in Madhya Pradesh and takes care of the marketing of agricultural produce. The upper level of administration is Madhya Pradesh government's agricultural department, Middle level is Mandi board (which works under the jurisdiction of agricultural department) and the lower level is Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (which works under the jurisdiction of Mandi board and board report to agricultural department Madhya Pradesh). The agricultural minister of Madhya Pradesh is the head (Chairperson) of Mandi board. After him there are other members as Managing director, upper director, joint director, assistant director, accountant officer, assistant accountant officer, executive engineer, assistant engineer, Inspectors and assistants. In Mandi secretary is the higher authority, then we have Mandi inspectors, Accountant, Computer operator, Bidders, authority for keeping record of weight, hammals, drivers, peon and other hands for maintenance of work there. In Agricultural produce marketing committee there are 12 members. Among them 11 members represent farmers and 1 members represent the businessmen. This committee works under Mandi board. According to the rules of APMC Act, the purchasers should get registered and should get license from APMC. On the basis of delivery, the produce is taken in the Market-Yard on the place of action by standard weights. Then real weight is given after taking the delivery of the produce. A cash memo is prepared by the general commission agent or purchaser and one copy of memo is given to the seller with cash payment, another to market committee and one copy is kept for his own record.

Thus all the work is finished on the same day of arrivals. The commission agents prepares a sale slip in triplicate, one copy given to purchaser, one given to Market Committee with market fees and one for his own record and recovers the value of sale from the purchaser next day with Market fee. APMC gets 2% of the amount as there market fees. The purchaser pays this to APMC. Madhya Pradesh state is having total 257 Mandis and 282 upmandis. Mandis are of grade A=39 Mandis are of grade B, 37 Mandis are having grade C, 60 Mandis are of grade D, 121⁵

Table -01
Report on Mandis in Madhya Pradesh

S.No	Grade	No. of Mandis
1	A	39
2	B	37
3	C	60
4	D	121
5	Total	257
Source : MP office agriculture marketing board Bhopal		

Objective of the Study-

- To understand what is the role of agricultural marketing and agriculture produce marketing committee in agriculture marketing.
- To study the details of agricultural produce reached to the APMCs of Madhya Pradesh of the time period 2001-2002 to 2015-2016.
- To study the details of total income and expenses of APMCs of Madhya Pradesh of the time period 2001-2002 to 2015-2016.

Methodology- The study is based on secondary data taken from published annual reports of APMCs. The published annual reports of APMCs of Madhya Pradesh region are collected from the offices of APMCs-APMC(Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee). Various publications of the APMCs act as the primary source for the collection of relevant considered for study has been for fifteen years say from 2001-2002 to 2015-2016. Various reports and publication so issued by relevant authorities are used for this purpose. Other information related to the APMCs has been collected from Economic times, financial express, periodicals and journals and from various relevant concerned Websites.

Details of agricultural produce of Madhya Pradesh- Madhya Pradesh state is rich in the area of agricultural crops. Soyabin is the main crop in Madhya Pradesh. Other major crops are coarse grains, wheat, maize, groundnut, pulses and oilseeds. Apart from paddy, cereals like maize, kodo-kutki and other small millets, pulses like tur and kulthi and oilseeds like groundnut, soyabin, niger and sunflower are also grown. Madhya Pradesh used to produce to nearly half of all food grains, and one third of all major crops grown in the undivided C.J. during the Kharif season. The main rabi crops of Madhya Pradesh are jowar, gram, urad and mong. Madhya Pradesh produces very little wheat. Most of Madhya Pradesh is still a mono-crop belt. Only one fourth to one fifth of the sown area was double cropped. When a very substantial portion of the population is dependent on agriculture, a situation where nearly 80 percent of a states area is covered only by mono cropping needs immediate attention to turn them into double crops grown in Madhya Pradesh, and there is a need to diversify the agriculture produce towards oilseeds and other cash crops.⁶

Sources of income- Revenue Income is considered to be as the major factor for judging the activity of an APMC (Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee) _ It is true that total resource available in business is

to a large extent is affected by the subject matter i.e. Income Profit or loss of APMS depends upon the revenue earn by the APMC, that is depends on arrival of agricultural produce in market yard. APMC has various sources of revenue income such as market fees, license fees, rent income, interest received etc. The quality, quantity and regularity of flow of revenue income govern are physical existence and internal condition of the organization Indeed with higher value of revenue income, the APMC operate with great profits and effectiveness and operation are speeded up.⁷

Sources of Expenses- APMC has various sources of expenses also. The main sources of expenses of APMC are salaries and allowances of the employees, contribution in provident fund., stationary expenses, weighing machine expenses, repairing expenses, expenses in safety of agricultural produce, legal expenses advertisement expenses, canteen expenses, cleaning expenses, electricity expenses, water and telephone expenses etc.

Table – 02

Detail of Total Incoming produce

Total income and total expenses of Madhya Pradesh Mandis

Year	Incoming Agricultural Produce, (Million)	Total Income (In crores rupees)	Total Expenses (In crores rupees)
2001- 02	104795	236	188
2002- 03	109596	251	213
2003- 04	138367	307	245
2004- 05	138977	311	264
2005- 06	163698	365	273
2006- 07	185117	411	320
2007- 08	233179	515	422
2008- 09	239117	535	449
2009- 10	285579	627	507
2010- 11	371391	791	656
2011- 12	381749	842	724
2012- 13	476202	1023	859
2013- 14	515191	1128	913
2014- 15	499191	1106	917
2015- 16	537164	1235	1049

Chart 01

Details of total agricultural produce (in million) came to APMCs from 2001-02 to 2015-16

Agricultural Produce 

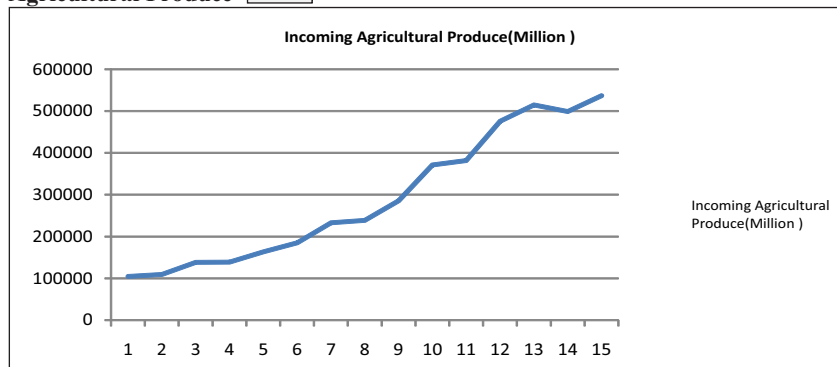
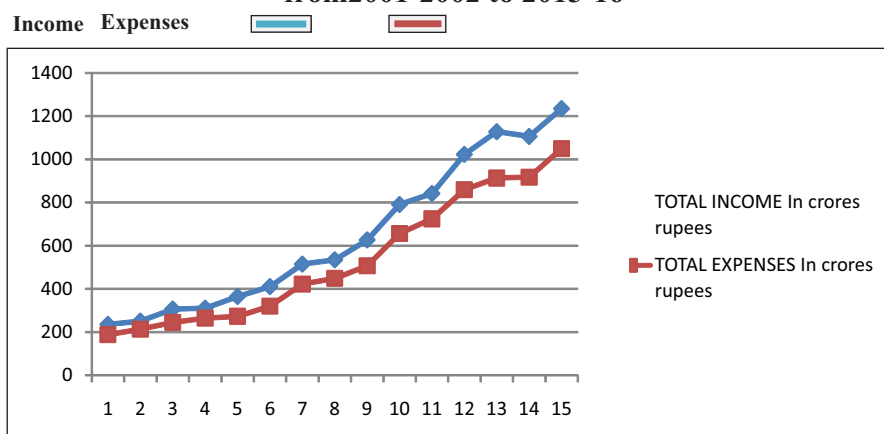


Chart 02
Details of total income and expenditure of APMCs
from 2001-2002 to 2015-16



Data analysis- Through chart 1 and incoming agricultural produce column of the table 2 we can see that in the year the quantity of incoming produce in APMCs has increased in the year 2001-02 and in 2013-14 in the regular increment of incoming in the mandi. Just next year 2013-2014 decreased the incoming produce APMCs in Madhya Pradesh. APMCs and they understand the importance and benefits of APMCs. By looking at chart 2. If we talk about total income it is increasing gradually except the years 2013-14. We can easily see that there is a gradual increase in the amount of the income of the APMCs. We can see that there is a huge difference in the amount of income of the year 2001-02 and 2015-16. In expenses it decreased in the years 2001-02 and 2003-04, 2005-06 and 2006-07. From the last column of this table we can see that in 2014-15, income is lesser than expenses of APMCs. In rest of the years income is more than expense. It is clear that from the last years APMCs of Madhya Pradesh are maintaining the excess of income over expenses and it is a strong positive sign.

Conclusion- India is a developing country, facing number of problems, such as population explosion, low per capital income, low productivity, low living standards and so on. India consists of above 16.9% of world population and sustains on 2.4% land resources. Agricultural sector is only livelihood to above 2/3 of work force. It is an important source of raw materials to large no. of industries. One of the objectives of new economic policy are to impart a new element of dynamism to agriculture which seems to be possible only when there is proper co-ordination between farmers, customers and management of APMCs. Madhya Pradesh APMCs are doing well but they are far more behind with the APMCs of some other states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh Punjab and Haryana. Uttar Pradesh APMCs improper co-ordination and improper implementation of the government schemes are the root causes of the average performance of the APMCs. Proper awareness about the importance and benefits of APMCs among the farmers is also necessary.

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An Analytical study of Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy

• Rekha Kumari

Abstract- *Globalization has changed Indian economy policy changes in early 1990s. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG model) aimed at making the Indian economy as fastest growing economy and globally competitive. The series of reforms undertaken with respect to industrial sector, trade as well as financial sector aimed at making the economy more efficient. With the onset of reforms to liberalize the Indian economy in July of 1991, a new chapter has dawned for India and her billion plus population. This period of economic transition has had a tremendous impact on the overall economic development of almost all major sectors of the economy, and its effects over the last decade can hardly be overlooked. Besides, it also marks the advent of the real integration of the Indian economy into the global economy. In the present article the author showcases the impact of Globalization on Indian Economy.*

Keywords- Globalization, Indian Economy

Introduction- This era of reforms has also ushered in a remarkable change in the Indian mindset, as it deviates From the traditional values held since Independence in 1947, such as self reliance and socialistic policies of economic development, which mainly due to the inward looking restrictive form of governance, resulted in the isolation, overall backwardness and inefficiency of the economy, amongst a host of other problems.

Now that India is in the process of restructuring her economy, with aspirations of elevating herself from her present desolate position in the world, the need to speed up her economic development is even more imperative. And having witnessed the positive role that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has played in the rapid economic growth of most of the Southeast Asian countries and most notably China India has embarked on an ambitious plan to emulate the successes of her neighbors to the east and trying to sell herself as a safe profitable destination for FDI.

Globalization has many meanings depending on the context and on the person who is talking about. Though the precise definition of globalization is still unavailable a few definitions are worth viewing, Guy Brainbant: says that the process of globalization not only includes opening up of world trade, development of advanced means of communication, internationalization of financial markets, growing importance of MNCs, population migrations and more generally increased mobility of persons, goods, capital, data and ideas but also infections, diseases and pollution The

term globalization refers to the integration of economies of the world through uninhibited trade and financial flows, as also through mutual exchange of technology and knowledge. Ideally, it also contains free inter-country movement of labor. In context to India, this implies opening up the economy to foreign direct investment by providing facilities to foreign companies to invest in different fields of economic activity in India, removing constraints and obstacles to the entry of MNCs in India, allowing Indian companies to enter into foreign collaborations and also encouraging them to set up joint ventures abroad; carrying out massive import liberalization programs by switching over from quantitative restrictions to tariffs and import duties, therefore globalization have been identified with the policy reforms of 1991 in India.

The Important Reform Measures (Step Towards liberalization privatization and Globalization). Indian economy was in deep crisis in July 1991, when foreign currency reserves had plummeted to almost \$1 billion; Inflation had roared to an annual rate of 17 percent; fiscal deficit was very high and had become unsustainable; foreign investors and NRIs had lost confidence in Indian Economy. Capital was flying out of the country and we were close to defaulting on loans. Along with these bottlenecks at home, many unforeseeable changes swept the economies of nations in western and Eastern Europe, South East Asia, Latin America and elsewhere, around the same time. These were the economic compulsions at home and abroad that called for a complete overhauling of our economic policies and programs. Major measures initiated as a part of the liberalization and globalization strategy in the early nineties included the following:

The first step towards globalization was taken with the announcement of the devaluation of Indian currency by 18-19 percent against major currencies in the international foreign exchange market. In fact, this measure was taken in order to resolve the BOP crisis. Disinvestment-In order to make the process of globalization smooth, privatization and liberalization policies are moving along as well. Under the privatization scheme, most of the public sector undertakings have been/being sold to private sector.

Dismantling of the Industrial Licensing Regime- At present, only six industries are under compulsory licensing mainly on accounting of environmental safety and strategic considerations. A significantly amended locational policy in tune with the liberalized licensing policy is in place. No industrial approval is required from the government for locations not falling within 25 km of the periphery of cities having a population of more than one million.

Allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)- The department has put in place a liberal and transparent foreign investment regime where most activities are opened to foreign investment on automatic route without any limit on the extent of foreign ownership. Some of the recent initiatives taken to further liberalize the FDI regime, inter alia, include opening up of sectors such as Insurance (upto 26%); development of integrated townships (upto 100%); defense industry (up to 26%); tea plantation (upto

100% subject to divestment of 26% within five years to FDI); enhancement of FDI limits in private sector banking, allowing FDI up to 100% under the automatic route for most manufacturing activities in SEZs; opening up B2B e-commerce; Internet service providers (ISP) without gateways; electronic mail and voice mail to 100% foreign investment subject to 26% divestment condition; etc. the department has also strengthened investment facilitation measures through foreign investment implementation authority (FIIA).

Non Resident Indian Scheme- The general policy and facilities for foreign direct investment as available to foreign investors/companies are fully applicable to NRIs as well. In addition, Government has extended some concessions especially for NRIs and overseas corporate bodies having more than 60% stake by NRIs.

Impact of Globalization of Indian Economy- The novel Tale of Two Cities of Charles Dickens begins with a piquant description of the contradiction of the times. It was the best of times, it was the worst of times; it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness; it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity; we had everything before us, we had nothing before us.

At the present, we can also say about the tale of two Indias: we have the best of times; we have the worst of times. There is sparkling prosperity, there is stinking poverty. We have dazzling five star hotels side by side with darkened ill-starred hovels. We have everything by globalization, we have nothing by globalization.

Though some economic reforms were introduced by the Rajiv Gandhi government (1985-89), it was the Narasimha Rao Government that gave a definite shape and start to the new economic reforms of globalization in India. Presenting the 1991-92 Budget, Finance minister Manmohan Singh said: After four decades of planning for industrialization, we have now reached a stage where we should welcome, rather fear, foreign investment. Direct foreign investment would provide access to capital, technology and market.

In the Memorandum of Economics policies dated August 27, 1991 to the IMF, finance minister submitted in the concluding paragraph: The Government of India Believes that the policies set forth in the Memorandum are adequate to achieve the objectives of the program, but will take any additional measures appropriate for this purpose. In addition, the Government will consult with the Fund on the adoption of any measures that may be appropriate in accordance with the policies of the Fund on such consultations.

The Government of India affirmed to implement the economic reform in consultation with the international bank and in accordance of its policies. Successive coalition governments from 1996 to 2004, led by the Janata Dal and BJP, adopted faithfully the economic policy of power as the Prime Minister in 2004; the economic policy initiated by him has become the lodestar of the fiscal outlook of the government.

The Bright Side of Globalization- The rate of growth of the Gross

Domestic Product of India has been on the increase from 5.6 percent during 1980-90 to seven percent in the 1993-2001 periods. In the last four years, the annual growth rate of the GDP was impressive at 7.5 percent (2003-04), 8.5 percent (2004-05) nine percent (2005-06) and 9.2 percent (2006-07). Prime Minister Manmohan Singh is confident of having a 10 percent growth in the GDP in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. The foreign exchange reserves (as at the end of the financial year) were \$39 billion (2000-01), \$ 107 billion (2003-04), \$145 billion (2005-06) and 4 180 billion (in February 2007). It is expected that India will cross the \$200 billion mark soon.

The cumulative FDI inflows from 1991 to September 2006 were Rs.1, 86, 566 crores (US \$43.29 billion). The sectors attracting highest FDI inflows are electrical equipments including computer software and electronics (18 per cent), service sector (13 per cent), telecommunications (10 per cent), transportation industry (nine per cent), etc. In the inflow of FDI, India has surpassed South Korea to become the fourth largest recipient. India controls at the presents 45 per cent of the global outsourcing market with as estimated income of \$50 billion.

In respect of market capitalization (which takes into account the market value of a quoted company by multiplying its current share price by the number of shares in issue), India is in the fourth position with \$849 billion after the US (\$ 17,000 billion), Japan (\$4800 billion) and China (\$1000). India is expected to soon cross the trillion dollar mark.

As per the Forbes list for 2007, the number of billionaires of India has risen to 40 (from 36 last year) more than those of Japan (24), China (17), France (14) and Italy (14) this year. A press report was jubilant: This is the richest year for India. The combined wealth of the Indian billionaires marked an increase of 60 per cent from \$106 billion in 2006 to \$170 billion in 2007. The 40 Indian billionaires have assets worth about Rs. 7.50 lakh crores whereas the cumulative investment in the 91 Public Sector Undertakings by the Central Government of India is Rs. 3.93 lakh crores only.

The Dark Side of Globalization- On the other side of the medal, there is a long list of the worst of the times, the foremost casualty being the agriculture sector. Agriculture has been and still remains the backbone of the Indian economy. It plays a vital role not only in providing food and nutrition to the people, but also in the supply of raw materials to industries and to export trade. In 1951, agriculture provided employment to 72 per cent of the population and contributed 59 per cent of the gross domestic product. However, by 2001 the population depending upon agriculture came to 58 percent whereas the share of agriculture in the GDP went down drastically to 24 percent and further to 22 percent in 2006-07. This has resulted in a lowering the per capita income of the farmers and increasing the rural indebtedness.

The agricultural growth of 3.2 percent observed from 1980 to 1997 decelerated to two percent subsequently. The Approach to the Eleventh Five Year Plan released in December 2006 stated that the growth rate of agricultural GDP including forestry and fishing is likely to be below two percent in the Tenth Plan period.

The reasons for the deceleration of the growth of agriculture are given in the Economic Survey 2006-07: investment, imbalance in fertilizer use, low seeds replacement rate, a distorted incentive system and low post-harvest value addition continued to be a drag on the sector's performance. With more than half the population directly depending on this sector, low agricultural growth has serious implications for the inclusiveness of growth.

The number of rural landless families increased from 35 percent in 1987 to 45 percent in 1999, further to 55 percent in 2005. The farmers are destined to die of starvation or suicide. Replying to the Short Duration Discussion on Import of Wheat and Agrarian Distress on May 18, 2006, Agriculture Minister Sharad Pawar informed the Rajya Sabha that roughly 1,00,000 farmers committed suicide during the period 1993-2003 mainly due to indebtedness. During the post-reform period, India has been shining brilliantly with a growing number of billionaires. Nobody has taken note of the sufferings of the family members of those unfortunate hundred thousand farmers.

Further, the proportion of people depending in India on agriculture is about 60% whereas the same for the UK is 2% and Japan 3%. The developed countries, having a low proportion of population in agriculture, have readily adopted globalization which favors more the growth of the manufacturing and service sectors.

About the plight of agriculture in developing countries, Noble Prize-Winning economist Joseph Stiglitz said: Trade agreements now forbid most subsidies excepted for agricultural goods. This depresses incomes of those farmers in the developing countries who do not get subsidies. And since 70 per cent of those in the developing countries depend directly or indirectly on agriculture, this means that the incomes of the developing countries are depressed. But by whatever standard one used, today's international trading regime is unfair to developing countries.

Demoting Agriculture- The Economic Survey reports released till 1991 contained the Chapters in the following order: (1) Introduction, (2) Agricultural production, (3) Industrial Performance and Policies, (4) Infrastructure, (5) Human Resources, (6) Prices, Prices Policy and Public Distribution System, (7) Fiscal Policy and Government Budget, (8) Monetary and Credit Developments, (9) The External Sector and (10) Problems and Prospects.

In the Economic Survey 1991-92, Finance Minister Manmohan Singh recast the Chapters in the following order: (1) Introduction, (2) Public finance, (3) Money and Credit, (4) Prices and Distribution, (5) Balance of Payments, (6) Industry, (7) Agriculture, (8) Infrastructure and (9) Social Sectors.

It is not known as to why the Finance Minister Demoted the importance of agriculture that has about 90 per cent population from the second place to the seventh in the annual Economic Survey of the country. In the way does it symbolize the low importance deliberately given to the growth of the agriculture sector in the scheme of globalization?

Strategy of Globalization- In the Report (2006) East Asian

Renaissance, World Bank Advisor Dr **Indermit** Gill stated: Cities are the core of a development strategy based on international integration, investment and innovation. East Asia is witnessing the largest rural-to-urban shift of population in history. Two million new urban dwellers are expected in East Asian cities every month for the next 20 years. This will mean planning for and building dynamic, connected cities that are linked both domestically and to the outside world so that economic growth continues and social cohesion is strengthened.

The market economy seems to be more concerned with the growth of consumerism to attract the high income groups who are mostly in the cities in the developing countries. Rural economy and the agricultural sector were out of focus in the strategy of globalization.

Growth of Unemployment Poverty- The proportion of the unemployed to the total labor force has been increasing from 2.62 per cent (1993-94) to 2.78 per cent (1999-2000) and 3.06 per cent (2004-05). In absolute figures, the number of unemployed had been in those years 9.02 million, 10.51 million and 13.10 million respectively. (Economic Survey 2006-07, Table 10.4)

About the impact of globalization, in particular on the development of India, the ILO Report (2004) stated: In India, there had been winners and losers. The lives of the educated and the rich had been enriched by globalization. The information technology (IT) sector was a particular beneficiary. But the benefits had not yet reached the majority, and new risks had cropped up for the losers the socially deprived and the rural poor. Significant numbers of non-perennial poor. Who had worked hard to escape poverty, were finding their grains reserved. Power was shifting from elected local institutions to unaccountable trans-national bodies. Western perceptions, which dominated the globe media, were not aligned with local perspectives; they encouraged consumerism in the midst of extreme poverty and posed a threat to cultural and linguistic diversity.

Social Services- About the quality of education given to children, the Approach to the Eleventh Five Year Plan stated: A recent study has found that 38 percent of the children who have completed four years of schooling cannot read a small paragraph with short sentences meant to be read by a student of Class II. About 55 percent of such children cannot divide a three digit number by a one digit number. These are indicators of serious learning problems which must be addressed.

The approached paper added further: Universalisation of education will not suffice in the knowledge economy. A person with a mere eight year of schooling will be as disadvantaged in a knowledge economy by ICT as an illiterate person in modern industry and services. The less said about the achievements in the health the better. The approach to the Eleventh Plan concedes that progress implementing the objectives of health have been slow. The report gave the particulars of the rates of infant mortality (per 1000 live births) for Indian as 60 against Sri Lanka (13), China (30) and Vietnam (19). The rate of maternal mortality (per 1, 00, 000 deliveries) of India is 407 against Sri Lanka (92), China (56) and Vietnam (130).

Growth of Slum Capitals- Finance Minister Chidambaram (2007-08) put

forth a proposal to promote Mumbai as a world class financial centre and to make financial services the next growth engine of India. Of its 13 million populations, Mumbai city has 54 per cent in slums. It is estimated that 100 to 300 new families come to Mumbai every day and most land up in a slum colony. Prof R.N. Sharma of the Tata Institute of Social Science says that Mumbai is disintegrating into slums. From being Known as the slum capital of India and the biggest slum of Asia, Mumbai is all set to become the slum capital of the world.

The population of Delhi is about 14 million of which nearly 45 percent population lives in slums, unauthorized colonies, JJ clusters and undeveloped rural parts. During dry weather these slums dwellers use open areas around their units for defecation and the entire human waste generated from the slums along with the additional wastewater from their households is discharged untreated into the river Yamuna.

The cumulative FDI inflows (until September 2006) to the New Delhi region were of Rs. 27, 369 crores and to Mumbai Rs. 24, 545 crores. The two spots of New Delhi and Mumbai received 46 percent of the total FDI inflows into India. The FDI inflows have in no way assisted in improving the health and environment conditions of the people. On the other hand, the financial capital of India and the political capital of India are set to become the topmost slum cities of the world.

Victims of Globalization- In his Making Globalization Work, Nobel Laureate Stiglitz wrote: Trade liberalization opening up markets to the free flow of goods and services was supposed to lead to growth. The evidence is at best mixed. Part of the reason that international trade agreements have been so unsuccessful in promoting growth in poor countries is that they were often unbalanced. The advanced industrial countries were allowed to levy tariff on goods produced by developing countries that were, on average, four times higher than those on goods produced by other advanced industrial countries.

In his foreword to the Dynamics and Impact of Globalization by Dr. M.V. Louis Anthuvan, Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer pointed out pithily: The New World order is the product of what is now familiarly described as globalization, liberalization and privatization. The weaker sectors like the Asian and Africa countries are victims, whose economic welfare is slavery, at the disposal of the white world. When World War II came to a close, commercial conquest and triumph became the major goal of the United States and the other giant trade powers. Indeed, these mighty countries and companies even made world hunger as Big Business. The poorer countries with natural resources have been made banana republic and cucumber vassals.

The Human Development Report 2006 recorded: Globalization has given rise to a protracted debate over the precise direction of trends in global income distribution. What is sometimes lost sight of is the sheer depth of inequality and the associated potential for greater equity to accelerate poverty reduction. Measured in the 2000 purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, the gap between the incomes of the poorest 20 percent of the world's

population and the \$ 1 a day poverty line amounts to about \$ 300 billion. That figure appears large, but it is less than two percent of the income of the world's wealthiest 10 percent.

To make Globalization Work- Under the phenomenal growth of information technology which has shrunk space and time and reduce the cost of moving the cost of moving information, goods and capital across the globe, the globalization has brought unprecedented opportunities for the globalization has brought unprecedented opportunities for human development for all, in human development for all, in developing as well as developed countries. Under the commercial marketing forces, globalization has been used more to promote economic growth to yield profits to some countries and to some groups within a country.

India should pay immediate attention to ensure rapid development in education, health, water and sanitation, labor and employment so that under time-bound Programmes the targets are completed without delay. A strong foundation of human development of all people is essential for the social, political and economic development of the country.

Though at present India appears to be dominant in some fields of development as in IT-ITES, this prosperity may be challenged by other completing countries which are equipping themselves with better standards of higher education. As detailed earlier, our progress in education has been slow and superficial, without depth and quality, to complete the international standard. The government should take immediate steps to increase agricultural production and create additional employment opportunities in the rural parts, to reduce the growing inequality between urban and rural areas and to decentralize powers and resources to the Panchayati raj institutions for implementing all works of rural development. Steps should be taken for early linking of the rivers, especially in the south-bound ones, for supply of the much-needed water for irrigation. It should be remembered that without a sustainable and productive growth of the agriculture sector, the any types of development in any sphere will be unstable and illusory. Despite the concerted development in manufacturing and service sectors, despite the remarkable inflow and overflow of foreign reserves, agriculture is still the largest industry providing employment to about 60 percent of the workforce in the country.

Mere growth of the GDP and others at the macro level in billions does not solve the chronic poverty and backward level of living of living norms of the people at the micro level. The growth should be sustainable with human development and decent employment potential. The welfare of a country does not percolate from the top, but should be built upon development from the bottom.

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Collegian Female Student's view on the Ornaments of Royal Female: a Survey Study

● Jigna Dave

Abstract- *We all know that female always likes the ornaments. The researcher has been working in the field of textile, clothing and designing that is why researcher has felt to do work in this title. The statement of the Research problem was Collegian Female Student's view on the Ornaments of Royal Female: A Survey. The object of the study was to know the significant difference in collegian female student's view on ornaments of royal female. Researcher formulated hypotheses for the study. The scope of present research was education, research, history, ornaments, Jewelry and Designing. The present study applied the theoretical knowledge in to practice and therefore it was an applied research. The present research was a quantitative research according to its implementation form. In the present study 100 collegian female students who were studied in Rajkot city during the academic year 2018-19 were selected as a sample. According to the objectives of the study researcher was selected survey research method. The researcher also gave synonyms of the word that confused students and thus asked the students to fill up the questionnaire as precisely as possible. The data was analyzed through percentile method. Collegian female students had positive view in reference with ornaments which used by royal female.*

Key Words- Ornaments, Royal Female

Introduction- The royal ornaments are always matter for the discussion and attraction. We all know that female very much like the ornaments. The researcher conducted the present study to know the collegian female student's view on the ornaments of royal Female. The researcher has been working in the field of textile, clothing and designing that is why researcher has felt to do work in this title.

Statement of the Research Problem- The statement of the Research problem is given below. Collegian Female Student's view on the Ornaments of Royal Female: A Survey Study

Objectives of the Study-

1. To construct the questionnaire.
2. To know the collegian female students view on ornaments of royal female.

Research Hypothesis- There will be seen positive view of collegian female students towards ornaments of royal female.

Variables included in the study-

Independent variable: Collegian female students

Dependent variable: Response of the students

Scope of research- There are a number of scopes of research. The scope of present research was education, research, history, ornaments, Jewelry and Designing.

Type of research- The present study applied the theoretical knowledge in to practice and therefore it was an applied research. The present research was a quantitative research according to its implementation form.

Importance of the study- Following is the importance of the study.

1. The present research will be useful to other researchers, ornaments designers teachers and students for this type of work in wide area.
2. The research will be useful to the future researchers in understanding the outline of the descriptive research-survey research method. .
3. The researcher used the questionnaire developed by the researcher as a research tool in the present study. The future researchers can use it for the construction of questionnaire.

De-imitations of the study- Following is the delimitation of the study.

1. The present study was limited to Rajkot city only.
2. The study was limited to the female only.
3. The present study was limited to the age group from 18 to 21 years.
4. The present study was limited to academic year 2018-19 only.

Limitations of the study- The respondent might try to look too much positive towards the topic or the issue of the research measurement, actually he might be having negative. In sort the responsive might be biased.

Population- In present study collegian female students who were studied in Rajkot city during the academic year 2018-19 were selected as a population.

Sampling- 100 collegian female students who were studied in Rajkot city during the academic year 2018-19 were selected as a sample.

Research Method- The researcher uses Survey research method when the objective of the researcher is to know the current condition, or to identify the criterion with which the current scenario can be compared or correlations can be established between these phenomena. According to the objectives of the study researcher was selected survey research method.

Research Tool- Research used self made questionnaire for collecting the data as a research tool. For the marking 'Yes' indicate positive view and 'no' indicate negative view,

Data collection- The data was collected from the selected subjects of the sample. The researcher contacted the students and requested to cooperate in the research. They were given assertion that their data will be kept confidential. The researcher also gave synonyms of the word that confused students and thus asked the students to fill up the questionnaire as precisely as possible.

Data analysis method- Data was analyzed through frequency on the basis of response of the each question. The data was analyzed through percentile method.

Results: Question Analysis through percentile method

S.N.	Question	Yes	No
1	Have you ever seen the ornaments of royal female? If yes, where (You can tick more than one also)	89	11
	Movie	81	
	Royal Palace	18	
	Museum	22	
	Library	05	
	Occasion	03	
	Television Serial	73	
	Other	02	
2	Do you like the ornaments of royal female?	83	17
3	Do ornaments of royal female attract you?	74	26
4	Do you like the design of ornaments of royal female?	71	29
5	Do you see the dream to wear ornaments of royal female? If yes, when (You can tick more than one also)	75	25
	My own Marriage	70	
	Others Marriage	00	
	Festival	00	
	Other Occasions	00	
	Photo Shot	63	
6	Do you like the different style of ornaments of royal female?	73	27
7	Do you like the color combination of Ornaments of royal female?	68	32
8	Do you believe that our Ancient ornaments of royal female are	76	24
9	Do you feel proud of our great heritage of ornaments of royal female?	92	08
10	Do you believe that the ornaments of royal female represent the tradition and customs of royal family?	87	03

Discussion and Hypothesis Testing- Results show that the collegian female students gave positive response towards the ornaments which used by royal family. So the research hypothesis “There will be seen positive view of collegian female students towards ornaments of royal female” was accepted.

Conclusion- It was concluded that collegian female students liked and attracted toward the ornaments which used by royal family. They all had positive view in reference with ornaments which used by royal female.

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Agencies of Agricultural Marketing in Bihar with Special Reference to Co-Operative Society

● Hari Om Ray

Abstract- Bihar is a agricultural based economy. Most of the people live on agriculture. There is no proper way of agricultural marketing in Bihar. A co-operative sales association is a voluntary business organization established by its member patrons to market farm products collectively for their direct benefit. It is governed by democratic principles, and savings are apportioned to the members on the basis of their patronage. The members are the owners, operators and contributors of the commodities and are the direct beneficiaries of the savings that accrue to the society. No intermediary stands to profit or loss at the expenses of the other members. Co-operative processing is also making good progress in addition to co-operative marketing. The structure of processing units established in the co-operative sector is of two distinct patterns, i.e. those which are set up by independent processing societies, such as co-operative sugar factories and Bihar Marketing Board and those which are established as adjuncts of co-operative marketing societies e.g. small and medium co-operative processing units, such as rice mills, jute baling mills and cotton spinning and processing units.

Keywords- Bihar, Agricultural, Product, Marketing - Co-operative Society.

Introduction- Consumption is the ultimate aim of all economic activities and hence reaching the consumers is the primary objective of every producer. Primarily on this account, in any planned economic development programme, exchange of goods assumes a role of paramount importance in maintaining an equilibrium between production and consumption.

Marketing of agricultural produce is of no mean significance, in any country, in general and in a predominantly agricultural country, in particular. The prevalent role that agricultural marketing is destined to play in a country like India or where roughly 68% of population draws its livelihood from agricultural activity and some 40% of national income accrues from agriculture sector can hardly be over emphasised. Hence, it is in the fitness of things that while outlining the overall marketing environment in the country adequate light is thrown on various facts of agricultural marketing as well.

The present article purposes to study the different agencies engaged a agricultural marketing. These agencies are the main channel of distribution. Channel of distribution are considered to be the most important element among all the element of marketing. The main function of these element is to find out appropriate ways through which goods are to be made

available to markets. In this study I shall study the different agencies engaged in agricultural marketing. The agencies are the main channels of distribution.

Agricultural commodities are produced by various agriculturist but the produce is consumed by the people throughout the country. The marketable surplus of agricultural commodities move on a certain track till they reach to the final consumers. At each point the ownership is changed, e.g. from producer to 'Vyapari', 'Vyapari' to wholesaler, wholesaler to retailer and retailer to consumer. This change of ownership from man to another man is called channel of distribution and different men engaged in the process of distribution are the agents of middle men.

The selection of a channel of distribution depends upon many factors like perishable nature, bulk or weight, financial position, storage facilities, marketing cost, mode of payment and the number of buyers. There are different types of agricultural commodities like fruits, vegetables, rice, wheat, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, oil seeds etc. The channel of distribution will be different for different types of commodities. Generally, the following channels of distribution are followed :-

1. Producer - Consumer
2. Producer - Retailer - Consumer
3. Producer - Wholesaler - Retailer - Consumer
4. Producer - Agent - Retailer - Consumer
5. Producer - Agent - Wholesaler - Retailer - Consumer

In India, selling is performed under different systems. The farmers generally sell goods to the consumers directly either at the farm or in the local 'hats' or in the nearby towns. Perishable commodities like fruits and vegetables are sold in the 'hats' or to the shopkeepers at the important trade centres of the village. Sugarcane is generally sold directly to the mills. Rice, wheat, oil seeds and pulses are sold in the village 'hats' and important centres of agricultural markets. Big farmers rarely move to such markets. They wait for the commission agents to come and purchase their commodities from their house.

Role of Co-operative Society:

1. **Co-operative Societies**-The Co-operative sector has been expanding in number and its coverage in the field of agricultural marketing. When farmers from a society with an object of carrying out marketing activities for their produce such societies are formed by passing by laws and the society is registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. The need for such co-operative marketing is realised to eliminate various malpractices prevailing in the system of agricultural marketing. It eliminates a large number of middleman or wholesalers and retailers who take part in agricultural marketing. These societies also provide credit facilities to the farmers and if efficiently organised, can help in reducing the market cost. They are expected to ensure better service to the consumer and at the same time better return to the farmers.

The Co-operative Marketing Society takes the responsibility of marketing marketable surplus of the member cultivators. The area of

operation of marketing society is usually fixed with reference to local conditions and by laws. The members of the society agree to sell their marketable surplus to the society. As soon as they supply that produce to the society, they get an advance to carry on their agricultural activities. The society collects the produce of all the members and those of the non-members of the village, who are willing to sell their produce. It often processes the produce and then disposes it off in the 'mandi'. If the prices are not favourable, the society may decide to stock the commodity. Unlike individual farmers, the society has more power to hold the commodities. As soon as the produce is sold the society pays the farmers the balance of the amount due to them.

Such co-operative societies have helped in the development of agricultural activities in the country. In U.S.A. California and Denmark Co-operative Societies have played a very remarkable role in the development of agriculture and enhancing the income of the farmers. The success of co-operative society mainly depends upon the will of the members of the society. Co-operative is possible only where the growers control the policy of the society. The California "Prune and Apricot Growers Association is a purely centralised association with the growers only as members who are under direct control of it. In India, there is great scope for the development of co-operative marketing societies. The co-operative Act of 1904, restricted the development only to the organisation of Credit Societies. However, in 1912 the scope was extended to enable the society to take up the business of co-operative marketing. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee emphasized the need for organised marketing society. The report says that "to supply credit requirements of the ryot is important but it is not so much so as it is to cure the disease from which the indebtedness arises.

The all India Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended the creation of National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board and the Central Warehousing Corporation. The Board was envisaged to act as the counterpart of the Reserve Bank of India. The Government of India established the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board in 1956 under a central legislation. "One of the first marketing societies to be started in India was Kumbakonam Agricultural Society in 1913. It undertook to supply to members seed, manure and implements as well as to market their produce. Since then co-operative sale societies have been started at various places mainly for marketing of cash crops. In the Maharashtra State the Co-operative marketing of cotton has made great progress. The DakshinGujrat Co-operative Marketing Union at Surat. The Loan and Sale Society of Madras, The Sugarcane Marketing Co-operatives of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, The Co-operative Marketing of Jute in West Bengal etc. are some examples of the oldest co-operative societies of India which have made their place of importance in the states.

After Independence co-operative marketing societies have made remarkable progress in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat.

We have a pyradimal structure of co-operative marketing societies

in India. At the base there are Primary Agricultural Purchase And Sale Societies. Their area of operation is limited to 2 or 3 Panchayats or a Taluka. They buy and sell agricultural commodities and various other goods for the benefits of their members. There are many specialised societies dealing in a single commodity e.g. in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, there are co-operative societies dealing in sugarcane, in Gujrat dealing in cotton and fruits, in Karnataka dealing in coffee, paddy, spices and cotton, in Punjab dealing in wheat, in West Bengal dealing in paddy and jute, in Kerala dealing in Honey, Orange and Cardamon, in Tamil Nadu dealing in groundnuts etc. These societies collect goods, standardise and make arrangement for the sale of produce and also advance loan to the members against goods purchased. Above these primary societies, there are Central Marketing Unions or Federations. Central Marketing Unions generally operate over a part of a district or the entire district. Such societies do business for the primary societies and extend credit and other help to the primary societies. Co-operative societies and individuals may constitute the membership of the society.

At the top of these Central Marketing Union and Federation are the State Marketing Societies or Federation. These societies are intended to serve as Apex institutions for all co-operative marketing societies operating in a State. They give facilities to the district and primary societies. The apex marketing societies are mainly engaged in wholesale or monopoly distribution of certain goods, e.g. chemical fertilizers, seeds, sugar, wheat, kerosene oil, coffee, milk, agricultural implements etc. At the National level we have National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC). This corporation was set up in March 1963 under an Act of Parliament with the object of Planning and promoting programmes for the production, processing, storage and marketing of agricultural produce and notified commodities through co-operative societies. This corporation has played an active role in the development of co-operative marketing, processing and financial assistance. It has extended its activities to the development of co-operative dairy, poultry, fisheries and forest produce.

At the State level, there were 20 Apex marketing societies and 3 marketing Federations and 73 Central Marketing Societies including 15 Special commodities societies at the district level in the country and 3,000 primary marketing societies including 500 special commodities marketing societies at the primary level.

In Bihar the Co-operative scheme made very little progress before the beginning of the Second five-year plan. Before the commencement of the Second Five Years Plan there were 220 primary marketing societies working at the Block level. By the end of co-operating year 1965 Bihar had 272 primary marketing societies popularly known as 'VyaparMandal'.

The following table shows the present position of primary marketing societies organised in Bihar.

Districtwise No. of VyaparMandals

S.No.	District	No. of Primary Marketing Societies
1.	Patna	14
2.	Nalanda	5
3.	Gaya	14
4.	Nawada	7
5.	Aurangabad	6
6.	Bhojpur	15
7.	Rohtas	20
8.	Saran	6
9.	Siwan	6
10.	Gopalganj	7
11.	East Champaran	11
12.	West Champaran	8
13.	Muzaffarpur	9
14.	Sitamarhi	5
15.	Vaishali	7
16.	Darbhanga	7
17.	Samastipur	8
18.	Madhubani	8
19.	Begusarai	6
20.	Bhagalpur	13
21.	Munger	12
22.	Khagaria	5
23.	Saharsa	19
24.	Purnea	19
Total -		300

Source- Records of the Co-operative Training College, Patna.

The above table shows the poor progress of co-operative Marketing in Bihar. In Bihar Co-operative Marketing Societies have not made progress like those in Maharashtra, Madras, Kerala, U.P. and Punjab.

Conclusion-There are many agencies engaged in agricultural marketing. Distribution or selling functionaries are very important. The selection of a channel of distribution depends upon many factors. There are certain commodities which go to the market through the producer directly. In this case producer-consumer relations are established. This is the best channel. The consumers get first hand goods and the producers get remunerative price directly. But this relation is very rare and the general common relationship is producer-wholesaler-retailer-consumer. In between the producer and the consumer, wholesaler and retailer comes into picture. The consumer has to pay a very high amount but the producer will get even less than half.

There are not only the wholesaler and retailer but there are a number of middlemen like Commission Agent or 'Arhatiya', Processor, Mill Agents, Brokers, Dalals, Weighmen and Poldar. The main point of discussion is that these middlemen eat into the price paid to the producers only. If the producer goes to the wholesale market, he has to pay a number of market charges like Commission, Brokerage, Weighment, Poldari, Namoon, Pasang, Dhalta,

Munimi, Dharmada, Goshala etc. Owing to these charges producers hardly ever dare to go to the wholesale market place.

To do away with the market charges and to attract the producers to the market the regulated markets were established and a large number of market yards have been constructed.

But in our personal contract with the market yards it has been found that malpractices are still prevailing in the regulated markets and within the pucca walls of the market yards. The farmers do not want to go to these markets. The market authorities are also afraid of the traders. Fake receipts are issued to the purchasers. Therefore, we feel that market operations should be liberalised to that a large number of producers and businessman come to the market.

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Herbal Immunity Booster Tea and Pandemic COVID -19

● Sugam Kumar

Abstract- *The pandemic COVID-19 created a panic situation in the year 2020 for the entire world because no any specific medicines were discovered to protect people health from the effect of CORONA Virus(COVID-19). But the high percentage rate of recovery and low percentage rate of death in India in comparison to America attracted the author to know about the immunization developing techniques utilized by the Indian Medical Association and Ministry of Health in India. The medical science based on theories of Ayurveda highlights the use of herbal immunity booster tea to fight against COVID -19. Ocimum(sacred basil), Giloy(TinosporacordifoliaL.) Clove(Syzygiumaromaticum L.), Ginger(Zingiberofficinale), Black pepper(Piper nigrum) the most important among medicinal plants due to its properties which have been used recommended as a potential solution for human health welfare and many diseases since thousand a year back.(Girija et al.,2020).The medicinal properties of such plants are because of the presence of several phytochemicals in their different parts such as roots, stem, leaves, inflorescence, flowers, seeds etc..However the presence of aromatic phytoconstituents such as Steroids, Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Tannins, Saponins, Eugenol b-carophyllene, Phenolic compounds Terpenes, Piperine, Carbohydrates, Starch, Proteins etc. develops immunization booster with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.*

Key Words : Immunization, Phytochemicals, Antioxidant, Aromatic compounds.

Introduction- Pandemic COVID-19 has created a great challenge for the Scientist and researcher to save the life of people by developing a vaccine to fight against this viral infection. However the use of natural immunization techniques based on herbal plants having various phytochemicals are popular to save the life of Indian people(Bhatla et al.,1984). In this context in India it has been recommended the regular use of KARHA made of extract(Decoction and Infusion) of Ocimum, Giloy, Clove, Ginger, Black pepper,and salt boiled in hot water. These plants belong to different plant families and have achieved high rank in traditional as well as modern Ayurvedic system of treatment (Girija et al.,2020, Khosa et al.,1971).India is a country of many religion and among all religion the holy basil plants Tulsi has got a super position due to its aromatic fragrance,immunizing booster developingcapacity and ecofriendly herbal behavior(Doderlein 1981). The antioxidant behavior of this plant is due to the presence of Flavonoids, Saponins, Terpenes, Phenols, Alkaloids,

Steroids etc. Similarly the other plants extract mixed up with Tulsi have also such a phytochemicals that strong the immune system (Gupta et al., 1971, Gulkin I. 2005).

The three tier protective systems are found in our body to immunize against disease. First tier includes our external body part i.e. skin and inner layer of mucous membrane that prevents the germs to enter in the body. The second tier of defence is non-specific or Innate Immunity. It includes different types of WBCs and some chemicals like histamine, bradykinin, interferons, pyrogens etc. The third tier of defence is Acquired, Adaptive and Specific Immunity that works when a pathogen enters into the body after breaking and invading the 1st and 2nd tier of protection. The third tier of protection is concerned to specific Immunity because body develops specific proteins after recognizing the germs or antigens. In this step all Lymphoid organs such as Thymus gland, Spleen, Lymph glands, Lymph tissues, Leucocytes, Lymphocytes and Plasma cells in the whole develop an acquired immune system (Gupta et al., 2009). The immunization booster tea helps in the development of immune power of the body by making all the body cells healthy so that all cells and tissues could easily identify the entrance and presence of external germs and the proteins developed by them. It also helps in developing a memory among Lymphocytes in which the configuration is developed with infections.

Methods- Indian government imposed Janta curfew on 22nd March 2020 followed by 1st lockdown period to protect Indian people from the effect of pandemic COVID-19 by maintaining social distance. From the beginning the data regarding people suffering from Corona Virus all over the world was collected from various sources such as Ministry of Health Bulletin, Internet, Times group, BBC etc. The changes occur in the life style of suffering people and working men including Corona warriors were recorded. The Corona patients were quarantined and have given special care with a systematic routine with life care chart. The weekly visit was made to collect their report. The treatment given to that patient was reported. The medication and diet chart given to them was observed. The no. of death and the no. of recovered patient were recorded from India and abroad. This year in many states of North India, there was a drastic change recorded in the climatic as well as environmental factors such as changes in temperature and rainfall.

Table-01

Ingredients	Quantity
Ocimum sanctum L. (Tulsi)	25 gram
Tinosporacordifolia L. (Giloy)	20 gram
Syzygium aromaticum L. (Clove)	8-10 piece
Zingiber officinale (Ginger)	5 gram
Piper nigrum (Black pepper)	8-10 piece
Common salt	1/2 teaspoon

List of ingredients required for Immunization Booster Tea

The quarantined persons were given herbal Karha made up of Tulsi and other ingredients as immunity booster tea. The very common preparation of herbal Karha prescribed by AyushMantralya was taken in consideration. The ingredients and its quantity are given in Table(1). To prepare a useful Karha $\frac{1}{2}$ litre water was taken in a container. 25 gram leaves of Ocimum and 20 gram of small piece of stem of Tinospora were added to water. 5 gram Ginger crushed in mortar and pestle added in water. 8 piece Black pepper and 10 piece Clove crushed in mortar and pestle added in water. $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon common salt is added. The mixture is boiled for 10 minutes on moderate heat. All the herbal materials boiled and left its extract. The colour of solution changed into reddish brown. The hot solution is filtered into cup and used up as immunity booster tea.

Observation- The data regarding rainfall in mm, flood effect in different states and maximum and minimum temperature in degree Celsius were collected from Meteorological department and variations recorded in 3 successive months i.e. April, May and June 2020 and expected for July & August 2020 were compared. Similarly the data regarding total active case of COVID-19 patients from the entire world, America and India were collected and compared. The data regarding death and recovery from America, India and entire world were also tabulated. The table and graph could easily be analyzed for the observation.

Table - 02
Average Rainfall recorded

Month	Rainfall (in mm)
April	80
May	110
June	150
July	210 (expected)
August	140 (expected)

Table - 03
Average maximum and minimum temperature

Month	Maximum Temp. IN $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Minimum Temp. IN $^{\circ}\text{C}$
April	22.0	19.3
May	32.4	27.5
June	34.3	28.5
July	32.3 (expected)	27.5 (expected)
August	34.3 (expected)	27.5 (expected)

Table – 04
COVID-19 cases recorded in April 2020

Patient (in lakh)	World	America	India
Total active case	31.62	10.36	0.32
Death	2.19	0.59	0.01
Recovery	9.74	1.43	0.07
Patient (in lakh)	World	America	India
Total active case	52.32	16.23	1.22
Death	3.35	0.96	0.03
Recovery	21.04	3.82	0.07

Table – 05
COVID-19 cases recorded in May 2020

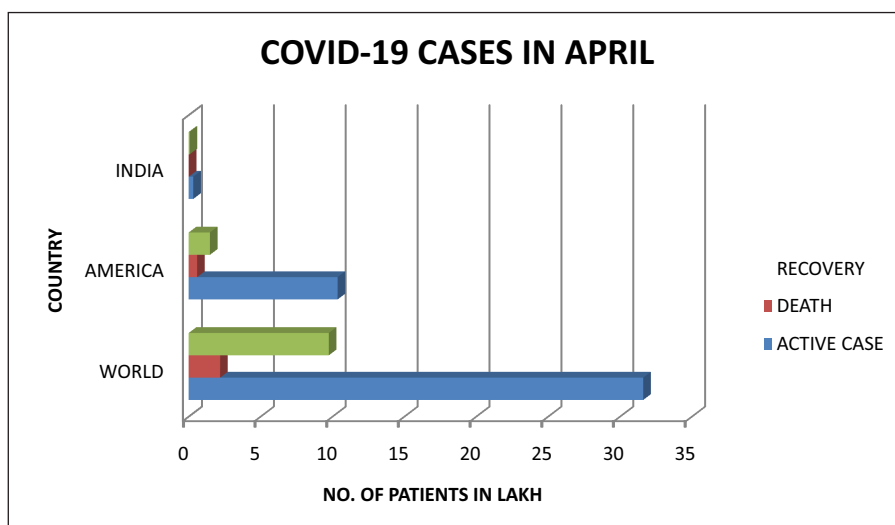
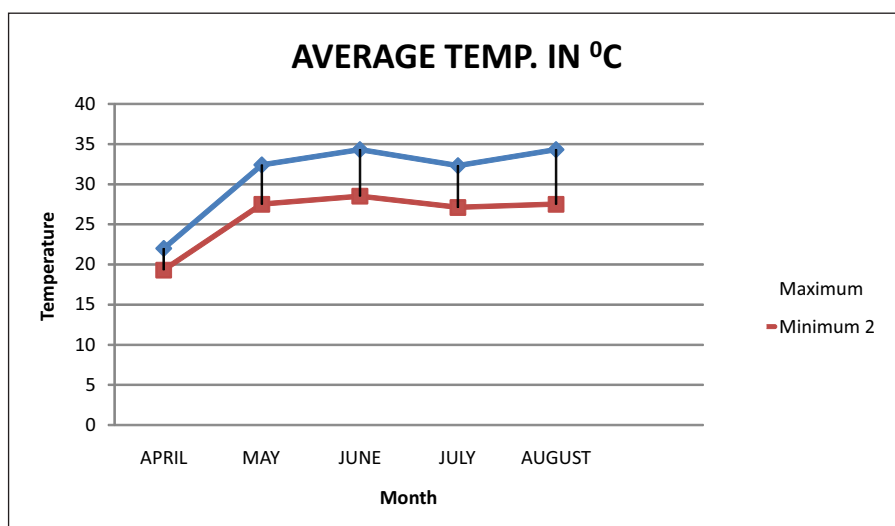
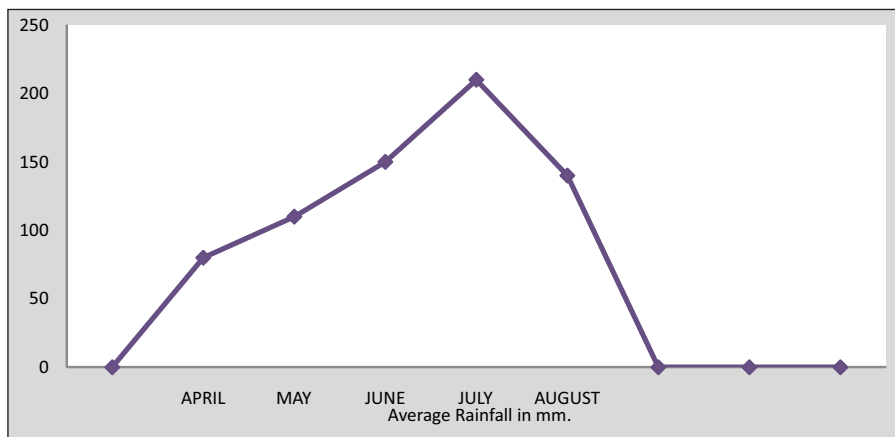
Patient(inlakh)	World	America	India
Total active case	61.95	18.18	1.83
Death	3.71	1.05	0.05
Recovery	27.59	5.35	0.88

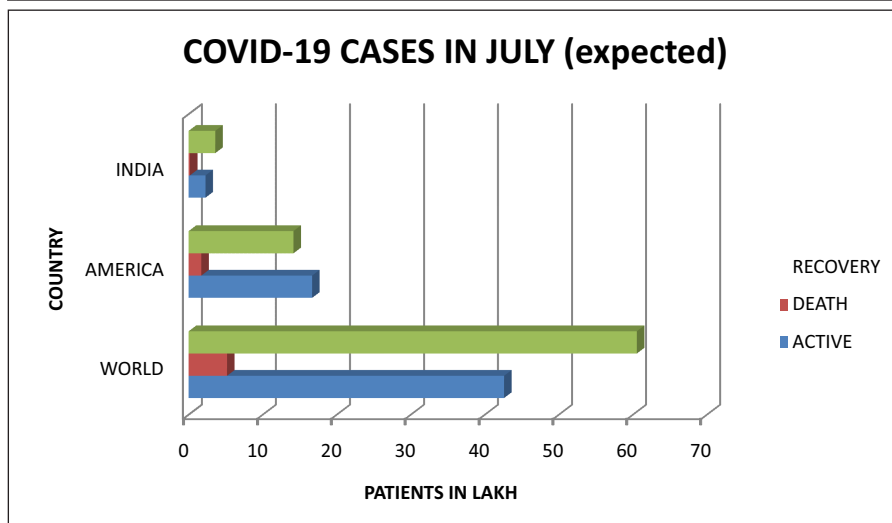
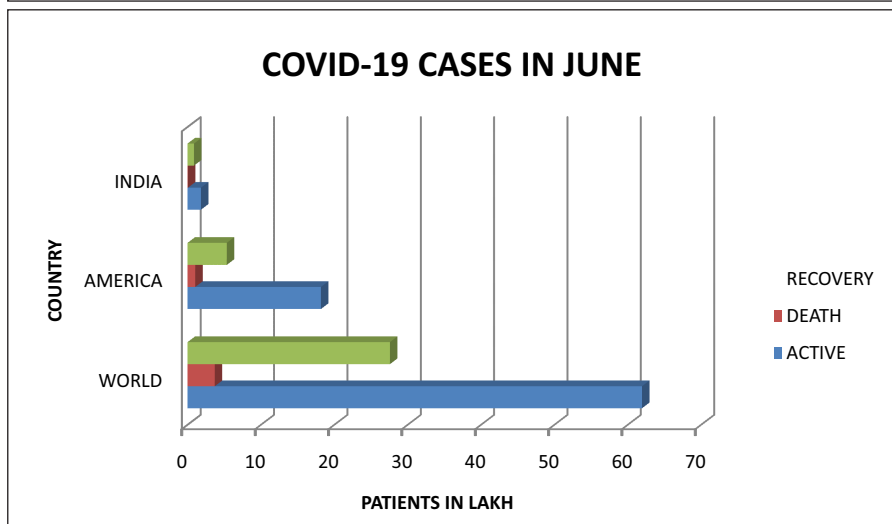
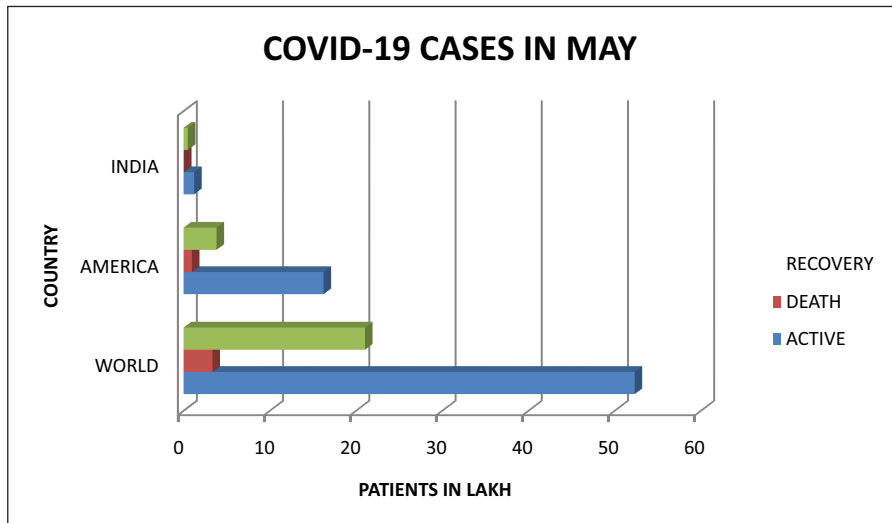
Table – 06
COVID-19 cases recorded in June 2020

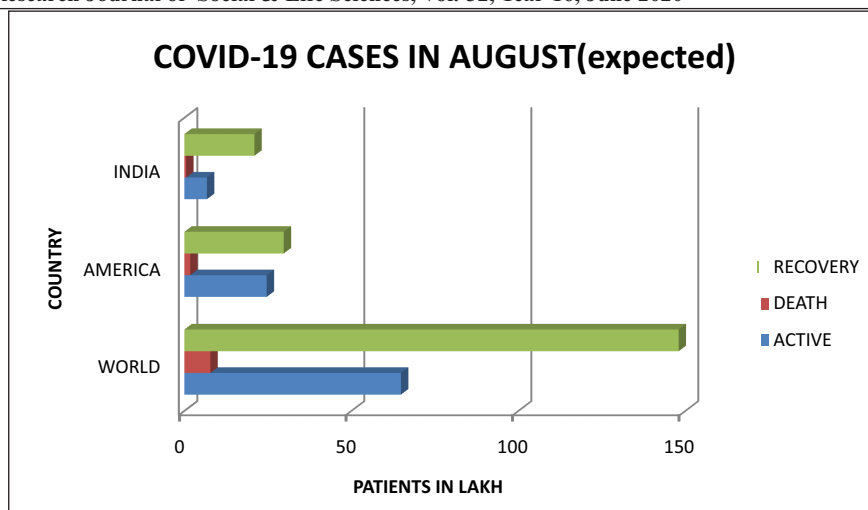
Patient (in lakh)	World	America	India
Total active case	42.61	16.68	2.28
Death	5.19	1.71	0.17
Recovery	60.54	14.16	3.60

Table – 07
COVID-19 cases recorded in July 2020(expected)

Patient (in lakh)	World	America	India
Total active case	64.84	24.64	6.74
Death	7.78	1.73	0.52
Recovery	148	29.74	20.97







Result and Discussion- The observation of data given in Tables(1-8) and corresponding Graphs(1-7) highlight the observed and expected situation of climatic changes and effect of COVID-19 over population of India, America and the whole world. The year 2020 was not so hot during April to June in many states of India and will be expected the same during July and August. Average maximum temperature in the month of April recorded only 22°C whereas minimum temperature was 19.3°C . Similarly the average maximum temperature in the month of May & June were 32.4°C , 34.3°C , and the months July and August will be expected 32.3°C and 34.3°C respectively. The temperature was recorded below 35°C and expected would be the same, that was not so hot. Like South India the people of North India felt pleasant in these months. The average minimum temperature from May & June was recorded 27.5°C & 28.5°C respectively, and 26.5°C and 27.3°C will be expected in July and August respectively (table-2). The observation of rainfall presented in table and graph shows that in the month of April it was recorded 80mm whereas 110mm and 150mm during May & June and it is expected 210mm, and 140mm during July and August 2020 respectively. In every month from April to May this year India received rainfall. As per the condition of Monsoon heavy rainfall will be expected during July and August. It affects the living style of people and turned into a reason to control the hot weather that people could not feel so hot (Deshmukh I. 1986).

The no. of active cases, death and recovered cases recorded during May to June and expected for July and August from World, America and India are given in Table (4-8). In the month of April (table-4) shows that in India only 32402 total case of COVID-19 was recorded whereas 10.34 lakh case in America and total 31.62 lakh cases in the world were recorded. The recovery rate in India was good. It was 0.07 lakh whereas in America the recovery from COVID case was 1.43 lakh and in the entire world it was 9.75 lakh. The whole world recorded 2.19 lakh death from COVID in which 0.59 lakh from America and only 0.01 lakh was observed in India in the month of April 2020. The active case of COVID patient in the month of

May2020 (table-5) was 52.32lakh in whole world including 16.23lakh in America and 1.22lakh in India. The death of 3.35lakh in the world including 0.96lakh in America and only 0.03lakh in India was recorded. The recovery of 21.04lakh in the world with 3.82lakh in America and 0.49lakh in India was traced in the month of May2020. Similarly in the month of June2020(table-6) the active case of COVID patient was 1.83lakh in India, 18.18lakh in America and 61.95lakh in the entire world. The death of 3.71lakh in the entire world including 1.05lakh in America and only 0.05lakh patients were recorded. The European countries controlled the case. The recovery of 27.59lakh in whole world with 5.35lakh in America and 0.88lakh in India was observed. Expected active cases of July2020(table-7) will be 42.61lakh in the world including 16.68lakh in America and 2.28lakh in India. As per expected active cases, expected death will be 5.19lakh in whole world with 1.71lakh in America and 0.17lakh in India respectively and expected recovery will be 60.54lakh patients in world including 14.16lakh in America and 3.60lakh in India during the month of July2020. In the month of August2020(table-8 expected) total active case will be 64.84lakh in the whole world including 24.64lakh in America and 6.74lakh in India. Expected loss of lives will be 7.78lakh all over the world including 1.73lakh in America and 0.52lakh in India. The expected recovery will be 148lakh including 29.74lakh in America and 20.97lakh in India respectively.

The programme of #stake i.e. stay at home, maintaining social distancing, regular use of mask and use of above mentioned immunity booster tea declined the death graph in India with high recovery percentage. Such programme was not seriously imposed by the American government. The situation created due to flood disturbed the daily life style of India. It also disturbed the regular use of immunity booster tea as people were facing a problem of shelter. They did not provide proper diet. The lack of proper medicine and vaccine of COVID-19 insisted the government of India to start a campaign of using immunity booster tea in hot state. The rate of infection increased in India along with America and altogether world but the death rate was very low in India. The recovery rate of COVID patients was expected 88% in India (Medical bulletin). The Union Health Ministry of India said India has been reporting one of the lowest COVID-19 fatality rates in the world with the figure further declining to 1.76% against a global average of 3.3%.

The phytochemicals produce antioxidants that fight against free radicals. It provides phytonutrients that are useful for developing a healthy immune system to fight against microbial infections including COVID-19. The Phytoconstituents become a part of specific immunity system where the specific organelles of our body are active and fight against the microbes (Mackay et al. 2006). International clinical trials published in the last week of August this year confirmed the hope that cheap, widely available Steroid drugs can help seriously ill patients survive COVID-19.

Conclusion- The pandemic COVID-19 and its control was a severe disaster for the entire world. In this context the use of hot water Karha prepared by

the above mentioned technique could be useful as an immunity booster tea. It can save the life by developing healthy immunization in the body. In India including hot water Karha many non traditional dishes have become a part of food tradition and daily diets of people (Pant 2010). In Ladakh region Thupka (hot noodle soup) is used up by the people (Angchok et al., 2009). In rural areas the leafy vegetables are most significant (Pandae et al., 2015). The WHO is expected to release guidelines encouraging the use of Steroid drugs in critically ill patients. An analysis that pooled data from seven randomized clinical trials evaluating three Steroids in over 1700 patients concluded that each of three drugs reduced the risk of death (WHO Q&A).

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Re-interpreting Myth and Identity in the plays of Girish Karnad and Badal Sirkar

• Priyamvada Yaduvanshi

Abstract- *Myths are like 'Gemstones' knitted into the cloth called 'culture'. They impart a deeper meaning to various existing norms, and are relevant since ages. The playwrights of modern India have worked on these literary devices and proved their relevance in the present scenario. The discussed works are of playwrights Girish Karnad's 'Hayavadana' and 'Yayati' and Badal Sircars's 'Evam Indrajit'. The myth of interposed heads is present in classical texts since ancient times. The Greek Mythology talked about 'Centaur' who were supposed to have half horse body with an upper human part. The character 'Hayavadana' might have taken an inspiration from those. The myth of 'Intermixing' of heads is studied with the birth of 'Lord Ganesha'. In the play Hayavadana, the heads of Kapila and Devdutta are intermixed imposing questions over the superiority of either head or body. Play 'Yayati' revolves around King Yayati and his son Pooru, who gave away his youth to his father in exchange of atrocities of old age, for the pleasure of his father, king Yayati. In both the plays the main focus is on the quest of identities. Whereas Badal Sircar's 'Evam Indrajit' holds the myth of rebellious 'Indrajit' comparing it with the modern man. Who rebels against the will of society, putting a question over his identity. The play raises questions on existence, and the sacrifices of the common man. The focus of this research paper is to study the mythology in the selected plays of Girish Karnad notably Yayati and Hayavadana; and Badal Sircar's 'Evam Indrajit'. Both the writers have incorporated myths in their works to explain certain established symbols in our society. The research paper also brings a connection with the relevance of myths in the present scenario, by putting an insight into the dramatic techniques practiced.*

Keywords- Myths, Yayati, Hayavadana, Indrajit, Existentialism, Intermixed Heads, Masks, Experimental Theatre, Monotonous life, Change in Roles,, Reality, Dreams and Desires.

Review of Literature- Girish Karnad is one of the favourite choice of literary critics and scholars worldwide. He has written a huge number of plays, and is also known as a polished actor and director. Various journals time to time keep publishing articles on him, motivating the young readers. Pratima Chaitanya a scholar has written on Girish Karnad's Yayati and Bali: The Sacrifice: A Study in Female Sexuality in the Journal-The Criterion. The research Paper explores the female characters in modern context in Karnad's works. Chaitanya has commented on Karnad's portrayal of the conditions faced by typical Indian women in a patriarchal society. Oxford

University Press has published all the plays of Girish Karnad. In their book "Collected Plays-Girish Karnad, Vol.I, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.2005". Marathi theatre critic Aparna Bhargava Dharwadker's introduction in Oxford's Collected Plays Volume 1: Tughlaq, Hayavadana, Bali: The Sacrifice, Naga-Mandala, analyses the beauty of Karnad's literary work of art in the light of modern Indian drama. According to her, the projection of myth and modern predicament of man in Hayavadana, has marked a major change in direction.

Tuntun Mukherjee's book, "Girish Karnad's Plays: Performance and Critical Perspectives" by Pencraft International, Delhi, Published in 2008, provides a brief introduction of texts and their performance. It bridges the gap between literature and performance, by not viewing them as separate domain.

Author Anita Myles in her book "Contemporary Indian English Drama: An Overview" by Sarup Book Publishers, published in 2010, has evaluated playwrights like Mahesh Dattani, Girish Karnad and Vijay Tendulkar. Myles has validated their efforts in keeping dramatic tradition alive and providing nuances to the art. So, the work proves to be a comprehensive study of the evolution of Indian English drama; from both historical and critical perspectives.

Author, Critic L.S. Gill in his book "Girish Karnad's Hayavadana: A Critical Study" (2005) has provided a detailed textual analysis of the play Hayavadana. More importantly the author has discussed Vetala-panchavimsati, which is a constituent of Somdev's Kathasaritsagara, thus discussing the source myth in Hayavadana. The book also includes a few other critical perspectives in the form of research papers.

Badal Sircar is considered as the 'Modern Architect of the Indian Drama In English'. He was greatly influenced by Grotowsky's 'Poor Theatre'. While working as a dramatist his main focus was to move away from proscenium stage and to bring it amid the common man. His group 'Shatabdi' used to perform on streets, parks and public places. The amalgamation between Folklore and professional performances has been done by him in the form of 'nukkad natak' and 'nature plays'.

Badal Sircar has himself written a book 'On theatre' to provide a better insight into his works in 1992, later the book is revised many a times with few additions.

Sudhakar Pandey and Freya Barua has written "New Directions in Indian drama" (1994) with special reference to the plays of Vijay Tendulkar, Badal Sircar and Girish Karnad.

On his 85th Birthday in 2011, a five day long festival titled 'Badal Utsava' as a tribute was organized by several theatre directors. He was offered 'Padma Bhushan' in 2010, which he declined stating that he is already a Sahitya Akademi fellow.

Anjum Katyal a theatre critic has analysed Sircar's eye opening themes in the book "Badal Sircar: Towards a Theatre of Conscience" (2015)

Writer Manujendra Kundu studies his Third Theatre in his book "So Near, Yet So Far: Badal Sircar's Third Theatre" (2016)

Kirti Jain, famous author entitled "Badal Sircar: Search for a language of Theatre"(2016)

Beena Agarwal has contributed with her book "Badal Sircar: A study of his Mind and Art"(2017)

The above mentioned research has facilitated in the construction of this research paper to a great extend.

Myth an Overview- Myths are legendary stories which are re-told from generations to generations orally or through manuscripts. Myths hold an intricate part in our culture, as children are usually brought up listening these as their bed time stories. According to M.H. Abrams:

" In its central modern significance... a myth is one story in a mythology - a system of hereditary stories which were once believed to be true by a particular cultural group and which served to explain why the world is as it is and things happen as they do to provide a rationale for social customs observances..." (Glossary of literary Terms 120-121) And in the words of Richard Elemann and Charles Feidelson in their book 'Myth in Modern Tradition' "the idea of myth points towards the realms of nature, of cultural history, and of unconscious thought. The modern return to mythical forms is in part an attempt to reconstitute the value-laden natural environment that physical science has tended to discredit." (617)

Therefore people naturally respond to these myths even when they have no faith in their supernatural existence.

Mythology holds a complex, metaphorical and symbolic significance by returning back to the archetypal human conditions.

Modern playwrights like Girish Karnad and Badal Sircar have borrowed these myths from ancient sources and reconstructed them in the modern context. They have tried to embrace past and present together by linking the predicament of modern man with similar experiences lived in previous ages. They have successfully established the notion that crisis identify is perennial problem of man. Many critics have judged that myth is not unreal rather it is a lived reality.

Introduction to authors- Girish Karnad is famous as a playwright, translator, actor, film; television and theatre director. He has given his incredible services to the theatrical art. Karnad was born in a Konkani speaking region Bombay Presidency. His early education was in Marathi. But most of his works are written in Kannad, neither his mother tongue nor Marathi. Since childhood, he was exposed to many natak companies and Yakshagana performances, which brought a remarkable impression on his mind, towards mythology and its close connection with the society.

His complex framework of myths with folklore and history wields a perfection of eastern and western dramaturgy. His best known plays are Yayati, Hayavvadana, Tuglaq and Nagamandala. This research paper will study the implications of myth in the plays Yayati and Hayavadana.

Another discussed author is Bengali playwright Badal Sircar, the doyen of Indian theatre is known for his influential work in Proscenium plays and of the Third Theatre. He introduced a 'new' performative trend in India. Sircar has spread the wave of social change through his 'Third

Theatre', he was a stern believer of egalitarianism like his western counterparts. His notable works are *Evam Indrajit*, *Baaki Itihaash*, *Pagla Ghoda*, *Shesh Naai*. All his works were written in Bengali which later were translated.

The proposed study highlights the implications of myth in *Evam Indrajit*, which is a translation by Girish Karnad.

Analysis - *Hayavadana* is a play that deals with the idea of completeness and quest for identity. The idea of the play is taken from a collection of tales called the *Kathasaritsagara* and the further development of his story by Thomas Mann in 'The Transposed Heads' (Girish Karnad Introduction to *Three Plays* 12)

The plot moves around three characters; Kapil Devadatta and Padmini. The young woman is travelling with her insecure and jealous husband; Kapil, and his attractive friend; Devadatta. The husband, doubtful towards the loyalty of his wife, beheads himself in the temple of Goddess Kali. The friend on finding his corpse, beheaded himself too; for the fear of accusation that he killed the man for the sake of his wife. On discovering both the dead, out of fear, Padmini too prepares herself for beheading, but the Goddess Kali comes to her aid. Instructions given by the goddess but in a hurry she intermixed the heads. The story ends with the question: who is now the real husband; the one with the husband's head or the one with his body? (*Three Plays* 13)

Kathasaritsagara answers the questions by giving superiority to the 'Head', thus concluding with the husband's head is the husband. But Thomas Mann adapted the myth with the logic that the body should change to fit the head. Which is evidently accepted by the playwright also. The myth of transposed heads is as ancient as 'gods'. The birth of 'Gan-pati' that is Lord Ganesha, the twice born son of Lord Shiva is tied to this myth. According to mythology, Ganesha was beheaded by his father who failed to recognize his own son. The damage was cured by substituting an elephant's head in place of the original head.

All traditional theatrical performances in India begin with the worshipping of Ganesha, which is represented by a young boy wearing the elephant mask. The plays also open with the narrator Bhagavata's invoking verses for him

" O Elephant - headed Herambha
Whose flag is victory
And shines like thousand suns
O Husband of Riddhi and Siddhi
Seated on a mouse and
Decorated with snake
O single tusked destroyer of
Incompleteness we pay

Homage to you and start our play".(Girish Karnad *Hayavadana* 1)

The worshipping of lords is a prominent character of Yakshagana plays, as they speak about imbued Indian culture. Bhagavata here has an omniscient presence, he is binding all the tales together like 'Theresius' in

T.S. Eliot's *The Wasteland*. Though the Ganesha mask cannot be questioned, it is unholy to challenge the godly ethics. Karnad created the character Hayavadana a man with the horse head. To experiment with the dramatic technique of using 'masks' for differentiating characters rather inner and outer self.

Karnad on the use of masks says, " Western theatre has developed a contrast between the face and the mask- the real inner person and the exterior one presents... to the world outside. But in traditional Indian theatre, the mask is only the face 'writ large'. (Girish Karnad *Three Plays* 13)

The use of mask does not reduce a character to a sign but becomes a means of transmitting the information of character to the performer. Masks also helps the actors to establish the connection between the established meaning and interpreted meaning. The mask is a tool by which the actor engages with the physical and vocal characteristics necessary to produce the character, which has a psychology that is "absolutely watertight and organically consistent". (Fara, XI)

As masks are self explanatory, they challenge the perception of language. Thus with this dramatic technique, Karnad has laid emphasis on the lost identity.

Yayati, the first play written by Girish Karnad on his way to Oxford, holds its relevance that older generation demands sacrifices from the younger generations. The myth of Yayati is borrowed from the 'Adiparva' of the great Indian epic Mahabharata. Yayati is an episode of the mythological king who had an unquenchable thirst for eternal youth as much as that he took away the youth and vitality of his son.

The dramatic technique of Yayati and Hayavadana are similar in structure. As Yayati is also based on complex relationships. King Yayati was married to Devyani; the daughter of the Guru of Asurs- Shukracharya; but formed an extramarital affair with Sharmishtha,

Yayati: Because I feel bewitched by her. Even now, at this moment, I want her. I have never felt so entranced by a woman. What is it? Is it some spell she has cast? Some secret sorcery? I can feel youth bursting out within me again. Her beauty, her intelligence, her wit, her abandon in love. Not to marry her is to lose her, don't you see? I must have her (Girish Karnad *Yayati* 30).

Who was the daughter of the King of Demons and friend of Devyani. The illicit relationship between Yayati and Sharmishtha leads to the birth of their son Puru. On the discovery of this liaison, Shukracharya cursed Yayati that he will lose his youth and will become an old man immediately. Puru; a good son was unable to see his heartbroken father, so he offered his youth in exchange of his father's old age.

Through the myth of Yayati, Karnad has highlighted the reverse Oedipus complex based in Indian society. Unlike from the greek mythology where many stories can be found in which a son is responsible for the death of his father.

In his article 'Myth Theory', Devdutt Pattanaik says; " In Hindu narratives the hero is one who submits to the will of the father, society and

tradition. Obedience is the highest virtue. He is the good son. He who obeys surrenders. Submits. Because the father knows best. Father must win in the Indian tradition. His indiscretions must be forgiven." (Web)

There are many incidences in Indian mythology and tradition, where the sons take difficult vows to keep the promises of their fathers. The great sacrifice of Bhishma, the forest exile of Ram can be named as famous few examples. Even in every Indian household the father burdensome their son with wishes they did not achieve, making it a relevant myth in modern context.

Badal Sircar's *Evam Indrajit* used the myth of Indrajit, the son of Ravana, a great warrior to show the hidden sacrifices imposed by the society. This play is a translation by the playwright Girish Karnad.

The work '*Evam Indrajit*', literally, '*And Indrajit*' put the question of existentialism to the urban youth namely kamal, Amal, Vimal, and Indrajit, the 'odd one out'.

Writer: No.... it can't be! Amal, Vimal, Kamal and Nirmal? No, it can't be. You must have another name. You have to have. Tell me truly, what's your name? what's your name?

Fourth: Indrajit Ray.

Writer: Then why did you call yourself Nirmal?

Indrajit: I was scared

Writer: Scared? Of what?

Indrajit: Scared of unrest. One invites unrest by breaking the norm. (Sircar *Evam Indrajit* 5)

These characters are the archetypal figures of society, the youngsters who go to college, spend time at café's, run in the race of job culture, contend themselves with issues of marriage and children. Visualize themselves making more profits. But Indrajit who is the 'black sheep', rebellious, not conforming to the established norms. He did not want to become a part of what his peers are doing for a happier life. His definition of happiness does not match with them. He rather wants to live his dream by becoming a writer, who seems to be thriving for an unusual subject

Manasi: Finished?

Writer: No.

Manasi: Won't you read out what you have written so far?

Writer: Haven't written a thing.

(Tears up the papers)

Manasi: Why did you do that?

Writer: It's no good. I have nothing to write about.

Manasi: Nothing?

Writer: What shall I write? Who shall I write about? How many people do I know? And what do I know about them? (Badal sircar *Evam indrajit* 3)

There is a rapid interchange in the characters, as writer and Indrajit are same. Indrajit the mythical rebel, is the inner subconscious of the former. He is a figure of disillusioned common man, who does not understand the purpose behind any action. For ex, Indrajit has a longing for Manasi, who is his cousin. Indrajit does not understand the implication behind his illicit relationship. Here, the playwright raises the question over existence, asking

what is more important, 'essence', or 'existence'. 'Actions' or 'Fate'.

If we look at the other side of the coin, Modern Man has no thirst for an identity they are happy to be lost in a crowd.

The playwright through his dramatic techniques shows the frustration, exhaustion, and feeling of subversion, which is evident from the reply of Indrajit to Manasi over the question of Marriage:

“Indrajit: I don't know, Manasi, I don't know anything. I've thought a lot. Argued a lot. But I can't find an answer. I'm tired now. Now arguments don't mean a thing. Nor can I do anything. I just feel tired-Exhausted. I just do what I feel like doing at the moment.”(Evam Indrajit 45)

Badal Sircar has used monotonous songs like-

One-two-Three

One-Two-Three-Two-One-Two-three

To show the anguished thought process. The continuous clinging of interview bell, the frequent references to time, the reversal of roles, as Manasi, Indrajit's lover is also wife of Amal, Kamal, Vimal etc are the dramatic devices used to show 'Absurdity' in life.

Conclusion- The dramatic techniques of both the plays have re-filled the genre with new waves of meaning and learning. The plays of Girish Karnad and Badal Sircar are successful on stage, because of their re-interpreted actions. As Devdutt Pattanaik writer and astrologer writes, 'Myths are a safety valve of culture, expressing unacceptable ideas in an acceptable manner'

The playwrights have incorporated innovative techniques like use of masks, reversal of roles, use of speaking puppets to fill the gap between audience and actors, Narrators, elements of absurd drama etc to express difficult issues based in our society.

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Analysis of Communication Complexity in an Interconnection Network

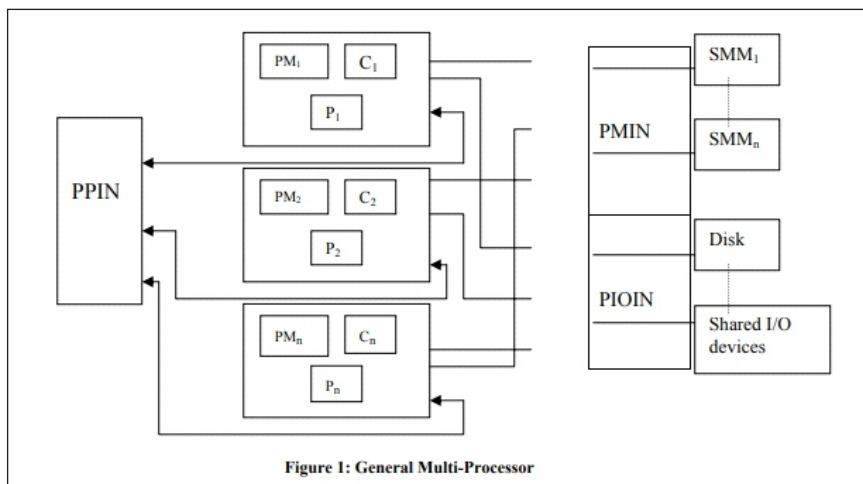
● Sandeep Kumar Bharti

Abstract- *In this paper we will study about communication complexity between processors. We will study various methods used to deal with communication complexity among processors in an interconnection network. We will compare all these methods with each other. We will also analyse these methods with respect to various interconnection network.*

Keyword- Interconnection Network, Communication Complexity, Algorithm, Messages, Topology, Routing, PDN.

Introduction: Interconnection Network- In multiprocessor systems, there are multiple processing elements, multiple I/O modules, and multiple memory modules. Each processor can access any of the memory modules and any of the I/O units. The connectivity between these is performed by interconnection networks. Thus, an interconnection network is used for exchanging data between two processors in a multistage network. Memory bottleneck is a basic shortcoming of Von Newman architecture. In case of multiprocessor systems, the performance will be severely affected in case the data exchange between processors is delayed. The multiprocessor system has one global shared memory and each processor has a small local memory. The processors can access data from memory associated with another processor or from shared memory using an interconnection network. Thus, interconnection networks play a central role in determining the overall performance of the multiprocessor systems. The interconnection networks are like customary network systems consisting of nodes and edges. The nodes are switches having few input and few output (say n input and m output) lines. Depending upon the switch connection, the data is forwarded from input lines to output lines. The interconnection network is placed between various devices in the multiprocessor network.³ Module communicates with other modules shared memory and peripheral

PMIN = Processor to Memory Interconnection Network
 PIOIN= Processor to I/O Interconnection Network
 PPIN = Processor to Processor Interconnection Network
 PM = Processor Module



devices using interconnection networks.

In many applications there are constraints on the location of data and/or resources across the Internet. An example of such an application is mining of large commercial datasets distributed over a relatively low bandwidth network. In such applications, even if the computing power is available to accomplish the required task without resorting to parallel computing, it is infeasible to collect the data at a central location. In these cases, the motivation for parallelism comes not just from the need for computing resources but also from the infeasibility or undesirability of alternate (centralized) approaches.⁴

Without improved interconnection networks, progress in all spheres of distributed systems is likely to come to a halt. It is important to adapt the emerging trends like Perfect Difference Network.⁵ Many distance or similarity measures are not metrics but having metric distances makes the interpretation of brain networks easier due to the triangle inequality. Many network distances are in fact metric or ultrametric. Let us start with the review of metric space and formulate networks as metric spaces.⁶

Mapping is the process of assigning tasks to processors. If we are executing our program on a centralized multiprocessor, the operating system automatically maps processes to processors. Hence our discussion assumes the target system is a distributed-memory parallel computer. The goals of mapping are to maximize processor utilization and minimize interprocessor communication. Processor utilization is the average percentage of time the system's processors are actively executing tasks necessary for the solution of the problem. Processor utilization is maximized when the computation is balanced evenly, allowing all processors to begin and end execution at the same time. (Conversely, processor utilization drops when one or more processors are idle while the remainder of the processors are still busy.) Interprocessor communication increases when two tasks connected by a channel are mapped to different processors. Interprocessor communication decreases when two tasks connected by a channel are mapped to the same processor⁸. An interconnection network by three measures: cost, latency, and throughput. Both latency and throughput are performance metrics: latency is the time it takes a packet to traverse the network and throughput is the number of bits per second the network can transport from input to output. For our example network⁹.

```
// simple four-input four output router with dropping flow control
module simple_router(clk,i0,i1,i2,i3,o0,o1,o2,o3) ;
input clk ; // chip clock
input [17:0] i0,i1,i2,i3 ; // input phits
output [17:0] o0,o1,o2,o3 ; // output phits
reg [17:0] r0,r1,r2,r3 ; // outputs of input registers
reg [17:0] o0,o1,o2,o3 ; // output registers
wire [17:0] s0,s1,s2,s3 ; // output of shifters
wire [17:0] m0,m1,m2,m3 ; // output of multiplexers
wire [3:0] sel0, sel1, sel2, sel3 ; // multiplexer control
wire shift0, shift1, shift2, shift3 ; // shifter control
// the four allocators
alloc a0(clk, 2'b00, r0[17:14], r1[17:14], r2[17:14], r3[17:14], sel0, shift0) ;
alloc a1(clk, 2'b01, r0[17:14], r1[17:14], r2[17:14], r3[17:14], sel1, shift1) ;
alloc a2(clk, 2'b10, r0[17:14], r1[17:14], r2[17:14], r3[17:14], sel2, shift2) ;
alloc a3(clk, 2'b11, r0[17:14], r1[17:14], r2[17:14], r3[17:14], sel3, shift3) ;
// multiplexers
mux4_18 mx0(sel0, r0, r1, r2, r3, m0) ;
mux4_18 mx1(sel1, r0, r1, r2, r3, m1) ;
mux4_18 mx2(sel2, r0, r1, r2, r3, m2) ;
mux4_18 mx3(sel3, r0, r1, r2, r3, m3) ;
// shifters
shiftp sh0(shift0, m0, s0) ;
shiftp sh1(shift1, m1, s1) ;
shiftp sh2(shift2, m2, s2) ;
shiftp sh3(shift3, m3, s3) ;
// flip flops
always @(posedge clk)
begin
r0=i0 ; r1=i1 ; r2=i2 ; r3=i3 ;
o0=s0 ; o1=s1 ; o2=s2 ; o3=s3 ;
end
```

with dropping flow control, these performance metrics are heavily influenced by the

Probability that a packet will be dropped.

Communication Complexity-Communication complexity is an asymptotic measure of the number of messages sent in the network during the span of the algorithm. For example, if I have a complete network (i.e., a complete graph), and my algorithm sends to all my neighbors, then the algorithm terminates on each processor, the number of messages sent is $n(n-1)$ which is in $O(n^2)$.

Another example, say the network is a set of processors that form a chain. Say the algorithm has a way of determining one end of the chain then sends a message to its neighbor until it reaches the other end of the chain. Since each neighbor except the last vertex in the chain sends one message and there are n processors in the chain, the number of messages is $n-1$ which is in $O(n)$.

Count up all the messages sent in the algorithm by all the processors,

or find a good bound on this number, then determines its asymptotes.

This should help understand communication complexity. Its main purpose is to see how many messages are sent during the span of the algorithm. Since sending between processors can be a time-consuming task, it's a good idea to keep the communication complexity as small as you can. Basically, it's no different than doing time-complexity analysis (you could even consider a worst-case instance, and do worst-case analysis), the only difference is you're counting up all the messages sent in the network, not just one processor (though it is valid to analyze how many messages a single processor sends too depending on the type of network)². We analyze the connectivity matrix of vertex-vertex, vertex-edge, edge-edge. The bit matrix shows some unique relation between vertex-edge. Observation of these matrix pattern shows equivalence relation, tautology, inverse relation, diagonal relation in the connectivity matrix⁷.

Communication techniques related to interconnection network are:

a. Routing Algorithms- The routing algorithms determine the route of data communication from the sending processor to the processor, which should receive the message: – the optimal ones, which always determine the shortest path for data communication, and non-optimal routing algorithms, – deterministic and adaptive methods of choosing routes (the adaptive algorithms determine the route of data communication depending on the available load of communication channels)

b. Communication Methods- The time necessary for transmitting data between the processors defines the communication. The basic set of parameters, which describe the data communication time, consists of the following values: –

1. Startup cost (t_s) characterizes the duration of preparing the message for transmission, the search of the route in the network, etc. This time is usually referred as the latency of communication operations.
2. Per-header transfer time (t_h) gives the time to transmit control data between two neighboring processors (i.e. the processors, connected by a physical data communication channel); the data header can enclose system information, the error detection data block, etc.
3. Per-byte transfer time (t_b) is the time to transmit one byte along a data communication channel; the duration of this transmission is defined by the communication channel bandwidth.

Following are two main communication methods:

1. Store-and-forward routing (SFR) method: in this method, messages are transmitted as indivisible information blocks. Here, the processor, which stores a message for transmission, gets all the amount of data ready for transmission, determines the processor, which should receive the data, and initializes the operation of data communication, and the processor, to which the message has been sent, first receives all the transmitted data and only then begins to send the received message further along the route.
- a. Cut-through routing (CTR) method: It is based on presenting the transmitted messages as information blocks (packets) of smaller sizes. The receiving processor may send the data further along the route immediately after receiving the next packet without waiting for the termination of the whole message data communication.

Analysis of complexity of communication methods:

1. The time of data communication t for the message of m bytes along the route of l length is defined by the expression:

For Store- and- Forward routing

Table- 01
Communication Complexity of various
Interconnection Network

Note - p represents number of processor/nodes. Maximum Path or

Topology	Diameter(l)	Store-and-forward routing	Cut-through routing
		$t_c = t_s + mt_b l$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b + t_h l$
Ring	$\lfloor p/2 \rfloor$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b (\frac{p}{2})$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b + t_h (\frac{p}{2})$
Grid torus	$2 \lfloor \sqrt{p}/2 \rfloor$	$t_c = t_s + 2 mt_b (\sqrt{p}/2)$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b + t_h (\sqrt{p})$
Hypercube	$\log \log p$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b \log \log p$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b + t_h \log \log p$
Complete binary tree	$2 \log_2((p+1)/2)$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b (p+1)/2$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b + 2t_h \log_2((p+1)/2)$
Mesh	$2(\sqrt{p})$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b l$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b + t_h l$
Butterfly (8 node)	3	$t_c = t_s + mt_b l$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b + t_h l$
PDN (Perfect Difference Network)	2	$t_c = t_s + 2mt_b$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b + 2t_h$
Linear array	$p - 1$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b l$	$t_c = t_s + mt_b + t_h l$

Diameter of a network is the maximum distance between any two processing nodes in the network. The distance between two processing nodes is defined as the shortest path (in terms of number of links) between them.

Conclusion- The time in cut-through routing is an improvement over store-and-forward routing since terms corresponding to number of hops and number of words are additive as opposed to multiplicative in the former. Note that if the communication is between nearest neighbors (that is, $l = 1$), or if the message size is small, then the communication time is similar for store-and-forward and cut-through routing schemes.

Most current parallel computers and many local area networks support cut-through routing. The size of a flit (In cut-through routing, a message is broken into fixed size units called flow control digits or flits.) is determined by a variety of network parameters. The control circuitry must operate at the flit rate. Therefore, if we select a very small flit size, for a given

link bandwidth, the required flit rate becomes large. This poses considerable challenges for designing routers as it requires the control circuitry to operate at a very high speed.

On the other hand, as flit sizes become large, internal buffer sizes increase, so does the latency of message transfer. Both of these are undesirable. Flit sizes in recent cut-through interconnection networks range from four bits to 32 bytes.

PDN networks have lower diameter than other topologies like a linear array, ring and 2-D mesh. This implies that in PDN, a message sent from one processor would reach its destination in a lower number of network hops. Thus reduces communication complexity.

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Book review
***Beloved*, by Toni Morrison**
Vintage Publishing, 1999
ISBN: 9780099273936, Pp.352.Rs.284.

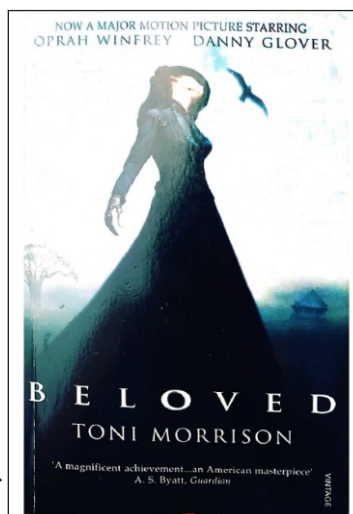
● Kavita Singh

With the kaleidoscopic vision, Toni Morrison embarked on the most appealing and gruesome work, *Beloved*. Toni Morrison after getting inspired from the heart wrenching story of Margaret intended to recall her imagination and gave an incredible emotional, ironic and social sweep with the writing of *Beloved*. A Gripping and the most astounding of story of a woman named Sethe a mother in the 30s exhibits indescribable courage who kills her own baby, rather than succumb her to slavery.

For the spectators it might be an act of 'self-sabotaging' but for Morrison it is an act profused by motherhood and genesis of maternity. Toni Morrison rightly said, "It was absolutely the right thing to do." She further added, "But she had no right to do it. I think if I had seen what she had seen and knew what was in store and I felt that there was an afterlife or even if I felt that there wasn't. I think I would have done the same thing. But it's also the thing you have no right to do."

Beloved an award winning novel has been set in the era of reconstruction in 1873. *Beloved* bears the consciousness of American history and nationality. This is one of the most powerful work of Toni Morrison which speaks of real petrifying torture upon African minority.

The novel traces the life of a woman, Sethe, who keeps a terrible memory beneath her soul. The former life of Sethe as a slave of sweet home farms and her escape from the farm with her children speaks volume of implications of slavery, undermining the life of victim like Sethe. The Plot of the story hinges on the death of Sethe's infant daughter 'Beloved'. The true essence of the novel lies in the sudden appearance of Sethe's daughter Beloved's spirit. It was forcibly brought into the limelight by fantasy and supernatural elements. This baby whose throat had been cut down 18 year ago gives various instances of appalling and heart wrenching



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circumstances. The mystic appearance of the ghost understood by Denver, another daughter of Sethe. The juxtaposition phase appears when Sethe resists this comprehension.

The multidimensional facet of the novel made this piece of work immensely popular and widely acclaimed. This story of 'Beloved' goes beyond the corpus of ghostly zone. It has been studied extensively through various theoretical perspectives like narrative technique, issues of culture and ethnicity, feminism, motherhood, theory of trauma, new historicism and postmodern realism.

The novel is not only cornered by the trauma of slavery. It is all incorporated with other complex issues that grabs the real essence of the novel. As the author of the novel, Toni Morrison rightly asserts: "Slavery is very predictable", she added "there it is, and there is some stuff about how it is, and then you get out of it or you don't. It can't be driven by slavery. It has to be the interior life of some people, a small group of people, and everything that they do is impact on by the horror of slavery, but they are also people."

The impressionistic images employed in the text determines the languages structure of the text. *Beloved* is shaped in antiminimalistic prose style which gradually turns into more stable and self-appeasing. All the characters in the novel had an affirmation and familiarity with the ghosts. Therefore, the author employs the supernatural elements with practical wisdom. In the end, the ghost of 'Beloved' becomes the source of self-revelation and exploration for both the ghost as well as Sethe. Sethe, in the final phase, found her own self-satisfying peace of mind.

The lyrical quality in the writing of Toni Morrison offers a wide length of imageries enriched with peace and tranquility.

This novel paved the way of the indescribable and everlasting love of a mother for her children. The terrible choice made by Sethe, is due to her innate concern for the future of her daughter. A distinctive and incomparable love is moving in the novel. Toni Morrison while defending the act of Sethe as a mother said, "One of the nice things that women do is nurture and love something other than themselves they do that rather nicely. Instinctively, perhaps, but they are certainly taught to do it. Socialized to do it or genetically predisposed to do it. Whatever it is, it's something that I think the majority of women feel strongly about. But mother love is also a killer.

The novel speaks the love of a mother where love displaces the self. A lot of subtlety and multi-dimensional structure of the novel, enhances the wide recognition of the novel. This novel is intense which projects violence, sacrifice, pain and revelation in the trust manner.



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