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Editorial.....

It is heartening to note that our journal is able to sustain the enthusiasm and covering various facets of knowledge. It is our hope that IJMER would continue to live up to its fullest expectations savoring the thoughts of the intellectuals associated with its functioning .Our progress is steady and we are in a position now to receive evaluate and publish as many articles as we can. The response from the academicians and scholars is excellent and we are proud to acknowledge this stimulating aspect.

The writers with their rich research experience in the academic fields are contributing excellently and making IJMER march to progress as envisaged. The interdisciplinary topics bring in a spirit of immense participation enabling us to understand the relations in the growing competitive world. Our endeavour will be to keep IJMER as a perfect tool in making all its participants to work to unity with their thoughts and action.

The Editor thanks one and all for their input towards the growth of the **Knowledge Based Society**. All of us together are making continues efforts to make our predictions true in making IJMER, a Journal of Repute

Dr.K.Victor Babu
Editor-in-Chief

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PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN INDIA – A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Introduction:

Woman has been the focus of many literary works all over the world over the centuries. She has inspired literature and has been the pivotal theme from times immemorial for writers of all ages. As she remains the central part of it, her presence in literature is all pervading, more so in Indian Writing in English. Through the centuries, the Indian woman in literature has been based on the mythical models from the epics and the puranas – Sita, the never-questioning silent sufferer and an epitome of virtue; Savithri, the *pativratha*, who fights with Yama for the life of her dead husband; Sumathi, the epitome of the ever-suffering chaste woman who carries her crippled husband on her shoulders to his concubine's house. The legends associated with them consistently refer to their purity and selfless attachment to their consorts.

Almost all the writers of all Indian languages have presented this image of ever-suffering woman from the Vedic period itself. Especially the male writers have portrayed the non-significant role a woman is destined to play in the patriarchal society. In the delineation of women characters, Indian English writers are no different. They have followed the same pattern in presenting women as suffering mothers, wives, daughters and daughters-in-law. They never thought of presenting a woman of autonomous nature in their writings. In this context, one has to remember Albert Camus' observation that the Hindus are incapable of rebellion (1961: 105). In this context, one has to go through the functioning of various historical, political, social, cultural and economic factors that are responsible for the deplorable status of women in the Indian society. Women who once enjoyed considerable freedom and privileges in family and public life, as centuries passed by, slowly but steadily lost freedom and got confined more and more to the inner



sanctum of the house. In the course of time, she is relegated to the status of a doormat – her only duty being bearing and rearing of only the male child. Though her condition has changed considerably in this age of modernity, still as Indu Prakash Singh points out, “the air of ‘freedom’ which touches the women is like the kite though flying, yet, being stringed into the manipulative and manoeuvring hands of their men” (1991: 8).

Women in all societies have been relegated to the position of the ‘other’, the ‘marginalized’ and the ‘colonized’. They are forced to pursue guerilla warfare against imperial domination from positions deeply embedded in, yet fundamentally they are alienated from those imperial forces. Women remain the tools or ‘the colonies of pleasure’ in the hands of men till they muster courage to carry out a fierce collective battle against sexual oppression and exploitation. They share with colonized races and peoples an intimate experience of the politics of oppression and repression, and like them they have been forced to articulate their experiences in the language of their oppressors.

The degraded status of woman in India had its roots in the pre-Vedic period. During this age, for the communities that have not yet emerged from barbarism, there was absolutely no check on the tyranny of man over woman. When the tribes moved from one place to another, the man had to fight with the animals and enemies to protect women and children; he had to chase animals and find food to feed the family. Thus physical prowess, bodily vigour and muscular strength naturally established man’s permanent superiority over woman who lacked these qualities. It was taken for granted that women have no rights and privileges. They were inherently inferior to men and therefore must always be subordinate to them. This was the case not only in India but also in other ancient civilizations like Rome and Greece: “There was no woman question at Athens because all women were as mere vegetables, and there was no woman question at Sparta because both men and women there, were little better than animals” (Davies, 1928: 172). This statement is indicative of the fact that women were relegated to the position of a doormat all over the world.

The one work that was wholly or partially responsible for the degraded status of women in India is the *Manu Dharmasastra*, a compendium of codes a man should follow to live in this society. But as one goes deeper into the study of *Manu Dharmasastra*, one wonders at



finding contradictory statements. While one section says that a woman must be honoured and kept happy if a home is to be blessed by God, another section says that a woman has to perform all household duties without complaint, irrespective of her husband's treatment of her. The primal cause for the degradation of the status of woman in India is the joint family system that is patriarchal right from the beginning of civilization. As a daughter she is loved and protected by the father, brought up in the affection and care of her mother, but never a symbol of pride at any juncture of her life. She knows that she is always treated as an outsider of the family who leaves the parental house and goes to light the house of the family she steps into after her wedlock; she is viewed as the one who drains away the parental family of their entire resources. She is aware of the different way she is treated when compared to the treatment given to her brother. As the son of the house is brought up with such a kind of attitude towards his sister, he cannot help but feel strong and protective of his sister. He continues this attitude even after her marriage. As her mind is conditioned to believe that she is weak when compared to her male counterpart and men are born with authority, she turns to her brother for any help or in any hour of need. If she has no brother, she turns to other person who shows concern for her. Preferably this man is supposed to be her husband. As a new bride, she has no say in her home. She is never consulted; she is never taken into consideration. She is treated as an ignorant being who knows nothing other than to cook and serve. She is overawed by her husband's power and worships him. As she dared not live without her husband, her position has weakened in the ages. In the course of time she is subjected to immeasurable sufferings as a child bride, young widow, or forced to become a sati killing herself on the pyre of her dead husband.

This deteriorated status of woman has continued up to the nineteenth century. Specific activities to enhance the status of women were initiated in the nineteenth century under the Reform Movement and later Nationalist Movement. The issues that attracted the attention of the social reformers were Sati, ill-treatment of widows, ban on widow remarriage, polygamy, child marriage, denial of property rights and education to women. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's joining hands with Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor General of India, to abolish 'sati' proved to be the first step taken in the long faltering walk taken by women in achieving freedom to some extent. Raja Ram Mohan



Roy, Ishwarachandra Vidyasagar, M.G. Ranade, Mahatma Phule, Lohitwadi, Durgaram and others from all parts of the country fought against these social evils and tried to bring some change in the lives of women.

This period paved way for the women who became aware of their inferior position, to fight for their freedom which was hitherto denied to them by the androgenic society. For the first time, they learnt to raise their head and voice their opinion. They understood the magnitude of their suffering and made attempts to come out of their life of bondage.. Taking cue from it, the women, in the process of finding their identity, learnt to attack men in their own language that is, resisting their authority.

Hence one can say that the question of marginalization is related to identity and individual self. This concept is quite common in western societies whereas in India, little thought is given to it, especially when one thinks about women. Many writers have focused more on the marginalization of men in the colonial world treating him as an individual having a right to possess an identity of his own. In his quest for identity, man has learnt to raise his voice though it is marginalized. The centre can marginalize voices, suppress them, be indifferent to them but can never write them off until and unless they lack in conviction

In spite of his marginality, suppression and rejection, man is able to come into his own by protesting and fighting for his rightful place in the society. He is no longer marginalized, he is no longer a second fiddle to the colonizer, no longer a 'savage other', he is his own self; he no longer asks the question – 'Can the marginal speak?' He has no other option. He has to speak, he has to raise his voice; he should not hide his tears and fears; he has to show his anger and wrath and protest in as many forms as possible. So he has learnt to speak; he has become successful in making his voice heard. But still he does not show this attitude to the other marginalized voices in the society – his female counterparts who constitute half of the total population in the world. She is the real marginalized one who is unable to raise her voice in this andro-centric society.

The postcolonial critics, like Homi Bhabha, Gayathri Spivak and others argue for a rethinking of the concept of selfhood, culture and



identity of the suppressed classes. Spivak uses the word 'Subaltern' for the oppressed classes and argues that the Subaltern classes cannot speak. In her influential article 'Can the Subaltern speak?' Gayatri Spivak (1988) problematizes the production and retrieval of Subaltern speech by discussing an incident that happened in the case of a young Indian girl called Bhuvaneshwari Bhaduri. Spivak provocatively and productively raises the question to present a different insight into subalternity. She discusses the evil practice of Sati prevalent in India by presenting the case study of a political activist who wanted to communicate with the people of her community her personal predicament through her suicide. She puts an end to her life during her menstrual cycle to avoid wagging talk of the conservative society on her character. But her communication failed miserably due to the set rules framed by patriarchy and colonialism in which her actions are irrevocably criticized.

While discussing the subaltern's inability to speak, Spivak focuses more on Ranjit Guha's treatment of subalternity and his analysis of the social structure of postcolonial societies by dividing them as elite groups and subaltern classes. According to him the intermediate groups between the elite and the subaltern classes are the problematic ones because they can either be dominant or dominated, depending on the situations. The same class or element which was dominant in one area could be among the dominated in another area: "This could and did create many ambiguities and contradictions in attitudes and alliances, especially among the lowest strata of the rural gentry, impoverished landlords, rich peasants and upper-middle-class peasants all of whom belonged, ideally speaking, to the category of people or subaltern classes" (Coronil, 1999: 41).

The radical changes that have taken place in the twentieth century brought into light a host of writers, both men and women alike, who were profoundly touched by the women's problems and presented the development in the lives of women from the pre-historic to the present day. The portrayal of women in Indian fiction has undergone a radiant change both from the perspective of the author and the reader. She is no longer the oppressed, the uncivilized, the 'native' and the 'other'; she is the symbol of imagination, of sensibility, of nature fighting against the forces denaturing humanity. In the past, the writers projected women as retreating into personal regression and self-



pity, but now she is presented as a woman who takes life in her stride. A proper platform has been set up for her deliverance from all oppressing colonial forces and the one who is responsible for this deliverance is the woman herself. As Shantha Krishnaswamy says, "She seems to have emerged from the dark recesses of her 'haveli' and from her 'purdah' and befits a study" (1984: 4).

Hence, at present the woman is presented as the one who never worries about the fact whether she is superior or inferior to man but puts on maximum effort to grapple with the concrete aspects like her quest for identity and struggle for existence. In this context, one has to accept Simone de Beauvoir's words: "If we are to gain understanding we must get out of these ruts; we must discard the vague notions of superiority, inferiority and equality, which have hitherto corrupted every discussion of the subject and start afresh" (1949: 27).

In his book *Our Women*, Swami Vivekananda (1900) expresses his opinion that women are strong enough to solve their own problems. He questions the men about their ability to interfere in women's problems and wonders if they are capable enough to come out with correct solutions. He finds immense strength in Indian women and feels that they can deal with their problems.

The general tendency of the people is that only a woman understands the suffering of another woman; hence she alone has the right to present to the world the degraded status of women even in this age of modernization. Feminists also are of the opinion that men cannot objectify the suffering of women and their struggle for survival of it. They have been successful in projecting the women's problems and their quest for identity. A few male writers like Rabindranath Tagore, R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Bhabani Bhattacharya have taken up women's issues and have depicted them in their dual nature – not only as subdued wives and doting mothers but also as independent beings having their own desires and aspirations.

In this context, one has to take into account the most powerful women protagonists like Ibsen's Nora, Tagore's Binodini, Anand's Gauri, Narayan's Rosie, Bhattacharya's Mohini, Kajoli, Suruchi and Lekha. These female protagonists constitute a visible proof of the fact that biological differences do not stand in the way of artistic development. These characters show their mettle as women filled with



a vision – a vision of organizing a better life for themselves and others by fighting against the evils in the society as effectively as their male counterparts. In the words of Jogeschandra Ghosla, “It is time woman should assert herself and in the light of the experience of the past, arrange the manner in which she should lead her life. Women writers in India had for their themes female marginality, psychic and spiritual despair, broken marital relations, alienation, suppressed sexuality or the desire for one’s own identity. The reflection of ‘otherness’ in Indian fiction has emerged late with the post-independence emancipation and rights extended to women, but this has not remained an individual experience; it is symbolic of a larger experience of a class, race or gender. Since Bhattacharya also has dealt with more or less the same themes, it is intended to discuss the subaltern status of Indian women in this male chauvinistic society and to ponder over the sensitive issues like the raised voices of the subaltern, whether they can find voice to express their protest and find their rightful place making the society understand their calibre in building the family, thereby the nation.

Bhattacharya as a novelist of social concern, who advocates equal rights to women on par with men, shows his prowess as a postcolonial writer who deals with the women’s problems by presenting their inner turmoils and their double colonization in this andro-centric world. The worldwide demands for equality, liberty and fraternity, and the growing unrest among the Indian women to liberate themselves from the supremacy of the patriarchal power has given Bhattacharya an impetus to present their colonized state with graphic details. Through his creative impulse, he makes the women readers try various means to make themselves free from the oppressive forces that dehumanize them. He portrays each and every aspect of their personality that nothing is hidden from the readers. He presents his women as individuals, but, as they combine certain traits of the age in them, they may be called as types: “Most of the characters are partly type, partly individual. The aspects are variable in each character. On the whole, as types they become symbols of the time; and as individuals they become timeless” (Bhattacharya, 1982: 226).

CONCLUSION: The writers of today paint like true artists the victimization of women in a realistic manner, so that they resemble the real human beings. The way the author presents the exploitation of women and the way they try to resist the patriarchal authority and find



a space for themselves is the theme of almost all the writers of today. Let us hope that in this twenty first century all modern women find a space for themselves and become victorious in their struggle for successful life.

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BENEATH THE LION'S GAZE

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Of the many great traumas of 20th-century Ethiopia – invasion by Mussolini, war with Eritrea, with Sudan, with Somalia, famine after famine, two violent regime changes – arguably the greatest was the deposition of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, and the replacement of hundreds of years of imperial rule with a totalitarian Marxist state. The emperor keeps his name, but Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam becomes Major Guddu – an interesting choice for anyone who speaks Amharic. Guddu means "the extraordinary things he wrought" – and in this context it isn't a compliment. (The name also echoes that of Queen Gudit, whose monastery-burning rampages of around AD960 ushered in Ethiopia's dark ages.) In 1974, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was overthrown by a coup whose leaders espoused a Communist cure for the famine and other woes that had beset the country.

Mengiste presents a more complex issue is the level of violence she portrays, and how much there is of it. It's as if she can't help looking, wide-eyed; as if she has spent too much time with the Amnesty reports. Perhaps it's partly a function of distance. Mengiste grew up in Nigeria, Kenya and the US, and although she visited Ethiopia often, there is a difference between the distillation of a news story seen from afar or heard from relatives, and the reality of living near the subject of that news story: it's not that the violence didn't happen, but that everyday life, the banality, all of it still goes on.

The trouble with violence is that, fictionally, it gives diminishing returns. In reality, of course, it was immensely effective. Eventually, by osmosis or by force, we all learned the slogans: "Ethiopia first!" "Revolutionary motherland or death!" And for thousands of people, Guddu/Mengistu's 14-year rule ushered in only the latter.

Maaza Mengiste, whose family fled when she was four, and who lost three uncles in the revolution, can't quite bring herself to name the man who presides over the devastation charted in her first



novel. Mengiste tells her story through one family – a doctor, Hailu, his two sons Dawit and Yonas, their partners and friends and domestic staff – and, confidently, economically, makes the reader care for them. Partly this is because she has made the wise decision not to step back too much, explaining factions, ideologies, geopolitics, but instead steps in this is a book anchored to the body, vivid with smells and fears and violations. Of course, Mengiste has clear metaphorical points to make: that this revolution was a family affair, turning children against parents, and against each other; that a country steeped in authoritarianism and religious fatalism (“when you are convinced that anything that happens is the will of God, what is there to do but wait till God has mercy?”) can suffer a terrible moral passivity at times of crisis; that killing the emperor both decapitated the body politic and, in a country that believed he ruled by divine right, fundamentally altered his people's relationship to God. The government that established itself, called the “Derg”, and led by Mengistu Haile Mariam, quickly revealed itself to be a run-of-the-mill military dictatorship. Three years later the mass killings of anybody deemed a subversive began in earnest.

These events make a riveting backdrop to a story and with *Beneath the Lion's Gaze* Ethiopian-American author Maaza Mengiste dramatizes this era like an historical novel, using a large cast of conveniently well-connected characters to personify the struggles of a population struggling with revolution, persecution, faith, and rebellion during a tumultuous time. Unfortunately, this novel is also popular fiction in the vein of *The Kite Runner* where moments of insightful characterization and elucidation of a culture and history little known to an English reading audience are crushed by a propensity for broad sentimentality and shoddy uplift. This is a novel, strong on historical details, but weak in its overall storytelling.

It begins on an operating table, where Hailu is trying to patch up a young protester shot by the emperor's police; later, after the emperor has fallen, a teenager will be brought to him, so badly tortured that he risks his life to help her; a major strand of plot involves Dawit collecting the dead bodies abandoned each night on the roadsides, for the hyenas to eat. Sometimes notes were pinned to their clothes: "I am an enemy of the people. Mother, don't weep for me. I deserved to die."



Mengiste opens during the middle of a surgery where Hailu, the patriarch of the book's main clan of characters, is operating on a boy who has been shot. The details are abstract – “a thin blue vein pulsed in the collecting pool of blood” – while Hailu tries to make sense of how this could have happened to this boy, how this could happen to other boys like his son Dawit, what this means for his country, and how he is supposed to relate to it. He later finds out that the boy has been shot by the emperor's police and the scene sets the tone for widespread internecine violence that will only worsen while Hailu's questions about how best to serve his country deepen.

It's an engrossing introduction to a character and the book's broader themes, but it is soon diluted by the introduction of an overflowing cast. The reader is introduced to the characters that radiate out from Hailu: his wife, also in the hospital and close to death; his sober, devout Christian son Yonas and his wife and daughter; the spoiled revolutionary Dawit and his best friend, a soldier named Mickey; the family's friends and neighbors; and historical actors like Selassie (portrayed as a confused and uncomprehending old man) and Major Guddu, the book's fictional stand-in for Mengistu Haile Mariam. After the coup and the institution of the military dictatorship, these characters are pulled apart in a manner familiar to civil war stories, rebelling against the regime or supporting the government out of fear or greed.

The character transitions that occur in the aftermath of the coup can be clumsily portrayed and obvious. The passionate but impractical Dawit grows up to become a “man” as the mythical resistance fighter “Mekonnen killer of soldiers”, while his earnest girlfriend dutifully heads in the opposite direction as a Communist fanatic that supports the Derg. Mickey becomes Guddu's right-hand man, a murderer of important men. While Mickey's development is muddled and a little unbelievable, he is the most interesting character, deeply flawed yet torn between who he was and what he has become. The other main characters, like the Joads in *The Grapes of Wrath*, move towards moments of Christian compassion and redemption with a saintliness that is too obviously pre-ordained to be dramatic.



Mengiste is good at explaining the details of the historical setting in a way that does not seem forced or intrusive on the foregrounded story. She depicts the passage of time from the coup to the “red terror” three years with succinct breath: “He’d [Hailu] grown weary in those months of jeeps and uniforms, marches and forced assemblies; his patience worn thin from the constant pressure to mold his everyday activities around a midnight curfew. He’d had to contend with identity cards and new currency, a new anthem and even a new flag. He’d come to detest Radio Addis Ababa and Ethiopian Television and the announcements of the arrests and even executions of intellectuals and city leaders, and increasingly, students.”

However in trying to condense action, Mengiste will occasionally lurch the narrative forward with mixed results. It’s effective when she cuts from a scene showing Hailu’s family watching and being outraged by a television documentary about the famine ravaging the countryside to a chapter where the military is escorting Selassie from his compound. Without being told, the reader intuits how that first kernel of outrage at the government’s fecklessness has led to a coup. At times, though, she leaves unexplained gaps in the narration, like how Mickey goes from being a low level soldier who witnesses the arrest and murder of Selassie’s advisers to a vitally important military official. These latter moments give the impression of an epic novel on the cheap, unwilling to devote the page count required to fully flesh out the characters and events.

Likewise, there are strong individual moments of description within weaker overall story arcs. The scenes of the resistance movement in action are sharp with tension. The images of horror—Mickey’s first exposure to the assassination of the government officials and a torture scene with Hailu – are sharp and vivid with the smells and sounds of fear. She describes Hailu’s arrival at a prison with unsettling coldness, “The jail was cleaner than his hospital lobby. It held no smells; there were no noises. Soldiers were attached to chairs, hunched over documents that sat atop perfectly arranged desks, rigid as statues. Not one looked up to take in this latest prisoner, flanked by two of their stern-faced comrades.”



At other times, Mengiste overreaches for easy melodrama when it is hardly necessary given the subject matter. Children are in too much danger in this book, and they are constantly being used for cheap sympathy. Yonas's daughter Tizita is hospitalized with a twisted stomach and nearly dies in the first portion of the book, and I wondered how overcrowded Hailu's hospital would get with his family members. Another very young boy named Berhane is coldly tortured and killed by the military and, while I'm sure that such outrageous horrors occurred, the writing of it is gaudy and his death scene borders on kitsch.

The magical mysticism with which that death scene (and the other death scenes) is portrayed is emblematic of the book's weakest writing, a tendency to dip into maudlin spirituality. Earlier Berhane dreams, "The lion races Berhane over the hill, rushes so fast he feels the wind lifting both of them high above the leafy tree, and soon they are running on clouds. His father barrels across the hill on a white horse, dressed in his white jodhpurs and tunic, a spear in his hand, his hair long and billowing from his head in proud curls." The flattest character is a medicine woman, kooky and saucy and dressed in black.

It's within this realm of a uniquely Ethiopian brand of Christianity, combining mythology with the Holy Trinity, that Mengiste's thematic focus lies. It's present in the lion of the title, a recurring image that seems to represent both Christ and the good strength of the Ethiopian people. Many of the characters struggle with their religious faith passively and it is only when they are take action that they are able to overcome their fears.

She is good on the resulting lostness, and on how everyone is compromised: students who marched for change gaze in horror at the system they unintentionally helped to create; children suffer the same punishments as adults; soldiers find themselves following orders they never imagined could be given – but doing nothing is often not an option either.

Everyone learns the fragility of the moral high ground; everyone has much to forgive, in themselves and others; everyone is tested. Mengiste is good, too, on the pervading fear that anyone who lived there then remembers – the unspoken tension when someone was late home, the



watching of every movement, the firing squads each night, the house-to-house searches, the bodies.

If there is a problem it is that she tries to illustrate too much. There are few artistic attempts to describe this period in Ethiopia: those who stayed were hobbled by censorship and legions of informants; those who left, by the exigencies of exile and fear for those left behind – so it's understandable that her characters eventually become ciphers for particular factions, and a microcosm of everything that happened in the first four years of the revolution. The narrative coincidences that allow her to hit every major point in those years – the death of Haile Selassie (movingly rendered; there's little doubt where her sympathies lie); the moment that began the Red Terror – sometimes strain credulity. Then again, some of the details that seem the maddest – that a family wanting to bury their children had to pay for the bullets that killed them, for instance – are true.

Mengiste ends the book on a note of simultaneous doom and uplift, with the characters and Ethiopia perched on an uncertain ledge, many of them redeemed by their awakened strength through action, but wondering if they will succeed or survive for it to matter. This ending is vague in a pleasantly intriguing way, when everything has previously been spelled out so clearly.



BALANCE OF PAYMENT: CAUSES AND MEASURES TO CORRECT DISEQUILIBRIUM

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Abstract

This paper seeks to provide an overall idea about the Balance of payment of a country so as to equip the readers with the basic knowledge such as various components of balance of payments, equilibrium/disequilibrium of balance of payments and its causes and measures to correct them etc. Balance of payment is a summary of systematic record of all economic transactions with the rest of the world during a given period of time i.e. a financial year. Balance of payment is an important indicator to evaluate the economic position of the country. Thus, this paper attempts to explain these essential aspects of balance of payment.

Keywords- Components, Equilibrium, Disequilibrium, Causes, Correction measures.

Introduction

The Balance of payment is defined as the summary of statistical record of country's international transactions in over a certain period of time i.e. a financial year. It is the systematic record of all the transactions in goods, services and assets between the residents of a country and the residents of the foreign countries during a given period of time. Balance of payment is a flow concept as all the international transactions arise on the account of (a) flow of goods (b) flow of services and (c) flow of assets. It is based on double entry system of book keeping in which every transaction produces a debit and credit of the same amount. Any transaction that results in a receipt from foreigners will be recorded as a credit, with a positive sign



in the balance of payment, whereas any transaction that gives rise to a payment to foreigners will be recorded as a debit, with a negative sign. Balance of payment of a country reveals various important aspects of country's international economic position. Firstly, it can be used to evaluate performance of the country in international economic competition. If a country is experiencing balance of payment deficit year after year then it may trigger that the country's domestic industries is lacking international competitiveness. Secondly, it helps to provide detailed information about the demand and supply of country's currencies. For e.g. if imports of a country are more than its exports, then the supply of rupees will be more than its demand, ceteris paribus, results in depreciation of Indian rupees. Thirdly, it may also signals its potential as business partner for rest of the world. For e.g. if a company is experiencing severe BOP deficit, then it may not be able to expand import from outside thus discourage capital outflows in order to improve BOP.

Components of BOP

Since the balance of payments records all the international transactions over a certain period of time, it contains a wide variety of accounts which are grouped as follows:

1. The current account
2. The capital account
3. The official reserve account

1. Current Account

Current account is that account of balance of payment that includes all the transactions which give rise to or use up national income. It includes all the international transactions having income or payment flows taking place within the current year. It thus, records the following four items which are as follows:



a) Exports and Imports of Merchandise items

All the visible goods which are exported or imported constitute items of current account. It is the oldest and most traditional form of international economic transaction. They can be verified by custom officials at custom barriers. Export of merchandise items means sale of items abroad which is a credit entry whereas import of merchandise items means purchase of items from abroad which is a debit entry. The balance of export and import of merchandise items is known as *balance of trade*. If the exports are more than imports, we have surplus on balance of trade and if imports are more than exports, we have deficit on balance of trade.

b) Exports and Imports of Invisible items

Current account also constitutes the trade on invisible items. It refers to all types of services given and received such as transportation, tourism, medical care, telecommunications, advertising, financial services, education etc. Export of invisible items means sale of services abroad which is a credit entry whereas import of invisible items means purchase of services from abroad which is a debit entry. The balance of export and import of invisible items is known as balance of invisible trade. If the exports of services are more than imports, we have surplus on balance of invisible trade and if imports are more than exports, we have deficit on balance of invisible trade.

c) Factor incomes

Factor incomes includes incomes from foreign investment and payment that have to be made to foreigners investing in a company. The income is in the form of interest, dividends and other income on foreign investments that were previously made. If India investors receive interest on their holding of foreign instruments, it will be recorded as credit in the balance of payment whereas interest



payment by India borrowers to foreign creditors will be recorded as debit.

d) Unilateral transfers

Unilateral transfers are payments and receipts that are made without any quid pro quo. In other words, there is no underlying goods or services that is provided. It is a one way transaction. It is another term of gifts and includes private remittances, government grants and disaster relief. For the purpose of preserving the double entry bookkeeping rule, unilateral transfers are regarded as an act of importing or exporting goodwill. Unilateral transfers received from abroad are credits and unilateral payments made from abroad are debits.

When all the above four balances - balance of trade, balance of invisible trade, balance of factor income and balance of unilateral transfers are added, we get **current account balance**. If sum of exports of goods and services, factor income received and unilateral receipts is greater than the sum of imports of goods and services, factor income made and unilateral payments, then the current account is in surplus and vice-a-versa.

2. Capital Account

Capital account is that account of balance of payment that records all such transactions involving sale and purchase of assets. It concerns with capital transactions-all kinds of short term and long term international capital transfers, gold and sale/purchase of assets. It also deals with the payments of debts and claims. Capital inflows are credits whereas capital outflows are debit. The capital account is divided into the following categories:

a) Foreign Direct Investment(FDI)

An investment in assets of a company for the purpose of control over overseas operations and economic activities is known as



Foreign Direct Investment. It takes place when firm attempts to take advantage of various market imperfections such as underpriced labour services and protected markets.

b) Foreign Portfolio Investment(FPO)

An investment in financial instruments such as bonds or stocks through stock exchanges and other financial markets only to earn a return on investment is known as Foreign Portfolio Investment. It does not give purchaser the control of assets. It comprises equity securities (such as corporate shares) and debt securities (such as bonds and notes, money market instruments and financial derivatives like options).

c) Other Investment

It includes various short term/long term trade credits, bank deposits, currency deposits, cross border loans from all types of financial institutions and other account receivable and payable relates to cross border trade. These investments are quite sensitive to both the changes in relative interest rates between countries and the anticipated change in the exchange rate.

Net balance of capital account = Inflow of foreign exchange on account of sale of domestic assets or borrowing from the rest of the world - Outflow of foreign exchange on account of purchase of foreign assets or loan to the rest of the world.

The capital account shows either a surplus or deficit. Surplus implies net flow of capital while deficit implies net outflows of capital.

3. Official Reserve Account

It records the level of official reserves held by national government. Official reserves represent the holdings by the government or official agencies of the means of payment that are generally accepted for the settlement of international claims. It comprises of the following:



- Gold
- Foreign currency assets
- Special Drawings Rights(SDRs)
- Reserve position at IMF(Quotas minus IMF borrowings)

These reserves are usually composed of major currency used in the international trade and financial transactions (known as hard currencies).

4. Statistical Discrepancy

As current account and capital account transactions are collected and recorded separately, errors or statistical discrepancies will occur. So, sometimes, the balancing item i.e. errors and omissions must be added to balance the BOP and removes the statistical discrepancy. It may arise because of the following reasons such as difficulties in data collection, as they come from several different sources, leads or lags (time difference) between actual transactions and their flow of funds , unrecorded illegal transactions etc.

When we add all the above items i.e. the current account, capital account and the statistical discrepancy, we obtain the *overall balance of payment account*. In this, all the transactions take place autonomously for their own sake.

Balance Of Payment: Equilibrium And Disequilibrium

In an accounting sense, BOP is always balance as for every credit, there is debit. But, in reality, it is never in equilibrium. In order to analyze, the equilibrium/disequilibrium of BOP, there are two types of items that take place which are:

- a) Autonomous transactions** refers to those international economic transactions which occur due to some economic considerations such as profit maximization, earning of interest



income etc. These transactions are independent of the country's BOP situation and are known as above the line items in the BOP. In brief, all credit /debit items of current and capital account are treated as autonomous transactions. When autonomous receipts are equal to autonomous payments, BOP is said to be in equilibrium. But ,when

Autonomous receipts > Autonomous payments = Surplus in BOP

Autonomous receipts < Autonomous payments = Deficit in BOP

b) Accommodating transactions refers to those transactions which takes place for maintaining equality on the BOP. The most commonly used measure of accommodating transactions is the *official reserve transactions*. It keeps BOP identity i.e.

$$BCA + BKA + BRA = 0$$

Where, BCA= Balance on current account; BKA= Balance on capital account; BRA= Balance on reserve account

For e.g. If there is current account deficit in BOP, this deficit is settled by capital inflow from abroad i.e. either by borrowing from abroad or by running down country's foreign exchange by the government. Similarly, a current account surplus in BOP is settled by deficit in the capital account.

Causes For Disequilibrium of BOM

(A) Economic Factors

There are number of economic factors which may cause disequilibrium in BOP such as

i) Development Disequilibrium – When a backward country starts various development schemes, these large scale development expenditure usually increase the purchasing power, aggregate demand and supply which results in



substantially large imports of raw materials, machines, etc. thus, give rise to a deficit in their BOP.

- ii) **Structural Disequilibrium** –Structural changes in the economy may also cause a BOP disequilibrium. Such structural changes include development of alternative sources of supply, development of better substitutes, capital loss, changes in the pattern of demand, institutional changes, exhaustion of productive resources, changes in long term capital flows etc.
- iii) **Inflation** – Inflation may also cause disequilibrium in BOP. When inflation occurs, export becomes expensive and import becomes cheaper which causes a rise in imports and a fall in exports. This makes balance of trade adverse resulting in creating a disequilibrium in the BOP.
- iv) **Cyclical Disequilibrium** –Cyclical fluctuations of general business activity is one of the prominent reasons for BOP disequilibrium. For e.g. if there occurs a business recession in foreign countries, it may easily cause a fall in exports and earnings of the concerned country which results in adverse effect in BOP.

(B) Political Factors

Certain political factors could also produce a BOP disequilibrium. For e.g. a country plagued with political instability may experience large capital outflows and inadequacy of domestic investment and production. Further factors like war or changes in world trade routes could also produce similar difficulties.



(C) Sociological Factors

Certain sociological factors also influence BOP. For e.g. High rate of population growth, changes in the tastes, preferences and fashions or technical innovation in the foreign countries may affect imports and exports of the country concerned. With rapid change in the structure of foreign demand, it may not be possible for the home country to shift quickly the factors of production from one line of production to another. So, this will reduce the exports which will ultimately results in adverse effect in the BOP.

(D) Natural Factors

Natural factors also cause disequilibrium in the balance of payment account. For e.g. natural calamity such as rains, earthquakes, droughts or floods etc. will affect agriculture and home production of the concerned country due to which the exports may fall and demand for imports may rise causing an adverse effect on the BOP.

Measures To Correct Disequilibrium

A country may not be bothered about a surplus in the BOP, but every country strives to remove or at least reduce a BOP deficit. There are a number of measures available for correcting the BOP disequilibrium which are as follows:

- A) Classical Approach** - The theory of automatic correction, a classical approach, states that if the market forces of demand and supply are allowed to have free play, in course of time, equilibrium will be automatically restored. Assuming fixed/flexible exchange rates, the automatic adjustments in BOP takes place through the changes in price, exchange rates, income, interest rates, and capital flows etc. For e.g. the contraction or expansion of money supply resulting from the BOP deficit or surplus leads to a rise or fall in



the interest rates. This will encourage investors in the deficit country where the interest rate has risen to withdraw their funds from abroad and invest in the home country. Because of fall in interest rate in the foreign country with BOP surplus, foreigners will be encouraged to send money to the deficit country where the interest rate has risen. These changes will also contribute to the restoration of BOP equilibrium. In this, there is no government intervention.

B) Deliberate measures- Deliberate measures refer to the correction of disequilibrium by means of measures taken deliberately by the government. These include two broad measures:

a) **Monetary measures**

The monetary methods that helps to correct equilibrium are as follows:

- i. Monetary expansion/contraction* –The level of aggregate domestic demands, domestic price level and the demand for imports and exports may be influenced by contraction or expansion of money supply so that a balance of payments disequilibrium may be corrected. For e.g. when the money supply contracts, the aggregate demand fall causing fall in the purchasing power, due to which the price fall leading to fall in imports and rise in exports causing the correction in BOP disequilibrium.
- ii. Devaluation* –Devaluation means reduction of the official rate at which the currency is exchanged for another currency. A country with fundamental disequilibrium in the BOP may devalue its currency in order to stimulate its exports and discourage imports to correct disequilibrium. Devaluation makes export goods cheaper and imports dearer and is also known as “Expenditure-Switching measure” as it encourages switching of expenditure between foreign and domestic goods.



iii. Exchange Control –It is a popular method employed to influence the BOP positions of a country. Under this, the government or central bank assumes complete control over the foreign exchange reserves and earnings of the country. The recipients of foreign exchange are required to surrender foreign exchange to government/central bank in exchange for domestic currency. With this, the government can control imports.

b) Non- Monetary measures

The non – monetary measures, which reduce imports and promote exports, are as follows:

- i. Export Promotion** –Exports may be encouraged by reducing or abolishing export duties, providing export subsidy , encouraging export production and export marketing by giving monetary , fiscal ,physical and institutional incentives and facilities.
- ii. Import Control** –Imports may be controlled by imposing or enhancing import duties, restricting imports through import quotas, licensing and even prohibiting altogether the import of certain inessential items.

C) Miscellaneous measures

Apart from the aforementioned measures, there are number of other measures that can help to make the BOP position more favorable, like obtaining foreign loans, encouraging foreign investment in the home country, development of tourism to attract foreign tourists and providing incentives to enhance inward remittances.

D) Elasticity Approach

Elasticity approach is explained by partial equilibrium analysis by Marshall and Lerner condition (M-L) which states that

devaluation will help improve the current account balance only if $E_M + E_X > 1$, where

E_M = Price elasticity of demand for imports,

E_X = Price elasticity of demand for exports

The higher the value of elasticity, the less would be the extent of devaluation required. However there is an issue associated with this i.e. "*J- curve Effect*". It is generally argued that devaluation will initially deteriorate the trade balance in short run and then will improve in long run when consumers will adjust to new price.

E) Absorption Approach

This approach is coined by Sidney Alexander in 1959. He explains absorption as the domestic consumption of the incremental income. National income identity is:

$$Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

Where, Y = National income, C = Consumption, I = Investment = Government expenditure = Exports and M = Imports.

$$\text{So, } X - M = Y - A$$

Where $A = C + I + G$ is the total domestic consumption or Absorption

There are two cases in this:

- i. –
In this case, the output cannot be expanded resulting in BOP deficit. This can be solved through decreasing absorption without equal fall in output.
- ii. – In
this case, the output can be increased or/ and absorption can be reduced in order to bring equilibrium in the trade balance.



Conclusion

Balance of payment is said to be a summary of records of all the international transactions during a given period of time. It is based on three main important accounts i.e. current account, capital account and official reserve account and if there is any residual balance errors and omission account is added to make sure BOP balance. When all these components are added, it will lead to overall BOP. The distinction between autonomous and accommodating transactions is much needed to understand equilibrium/disequilibrium in BOP. Surplus/deficit in BOP are due to various economic, political, sociological and natural factors which can be greatly reduced by various measures such as automatic correction, deliberate measures such as monetary (monetary expansion/contraction, devaluation, exchange controls) and non-monetary measures (such as export promotion and import controls), elasticity approach and absorption approach. However, in practice none of these measures are used in isolation. On the contrary, majority of them are being used together and hence can be said to be complimentary to each other.

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NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN: A CASE STUDY OF TAMIL NADU AND BIHAR

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Abstract

The objective is to measure the nutritional status of children below five year age and analyse the impact of socio-economic and demographic characteristics on nutritional status of children in Tamil Nadu and Bihar. It is observed that different socio-economic and demographic variables like caste, religion, mother's education, the standard of living of household, age of the child show a strong positive relationship with the nutritional status of children under five years of age.

Key Word: Malnutrition, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Underweight, Children.

Introduction

In India, 2.42 million children die every year due to malnutrition, 60 million children of less than five years of age suffer from underweight and as much as 50 percent suffer from anaemia and lack of full immunization (Pathak P.K. and Abhishek, 2011). Health conditions, diet, and care during pregnancy of women are few of the important determinants of nutritional status of children. Overall growth and development of children depend upon their mother's nutrition. The report of NNMB (National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau) states that nearly one out of every three infants in the country have low birth weight as a result of the poor nutritional status of the mother (Gopalan C., 1986). Thus, the problem of malnutrition among children is intricately linked to certain socio-economic factors of the mother (such as, poor income level, low level of education, marriage in early ages, low level of female autonomy, extended or long working hours of mother etc.), demographic factors like (poor maternal health and nutrition),

and improper health care system (non-availability of health care system, immunization, improper weaning, delayed initiation, duration and frequency of breastfeeding) (Arnold et al, 1998). Undernourished mothers usually give birth to low weight babies which initiate the intergenerational cycle of malnourishment. Unhygienic and unsafe environment, unsafe water and lack of access to sanitation increase the possibility of infection and risk of repeated infections (Ghosh S., 2006; Gupta A.et.al, 2004).

Objective

The objective of the study are:

- To measure the district-wise nutritional status of children below five year of children in Tamil Nadu and Bihar.
- To analysis the impact of socio-economic, demographic and health care characteristics of child nutrition.

Methodology

To analysis the nutritional status of children, the data from District Level Health Survey (DLHS)-2 conducted in 2002-04 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India is used for the study. The study includes bivariate analysis of socio-economic, demographic and health care characteristics with underweight children in the study areas.

Discussion

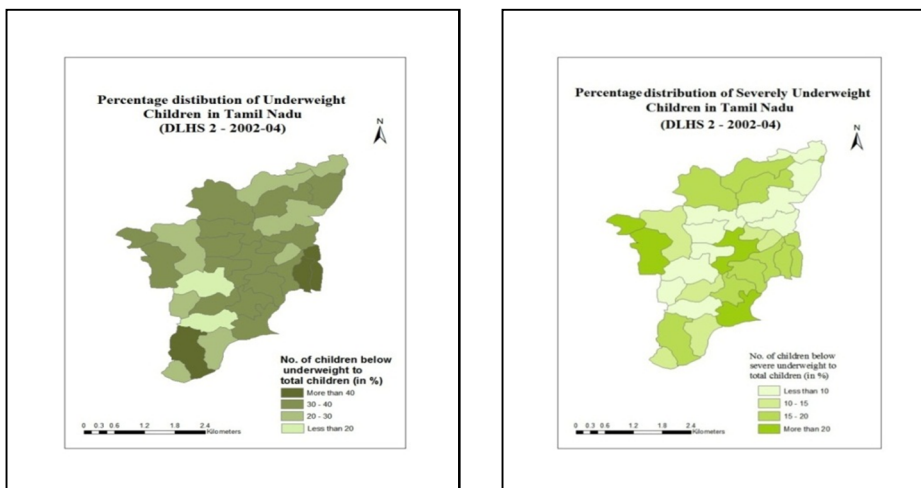
Nutritional Status of Children in Tamil Nadu and Bihar

In map 1.1, in Tamil Nadu, Nagapattinam, Truriruneveli, Tiruvarur and Tiruchirappalli are the districts where per cent of children in the underweight category is more than 40 per cent. In Nagapattinam district, 47 per cent children are underweight. Dindigul and Virudhungan have less than 20 per cent underweight as compared to

children in other districts of Tamil Nadu. According to map 1.2, in Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Tiruchirapalli, Nagapattinam and Tirunelveli districts, per cent of severely underweight children is more than 20 per cent while in Thiruvallur only 5 per cent children severely suffer from underweight. In Chennai, the capital of Tamil Nadu, 19 per cent children are severely underweight.

**Map 1.1, Underweight Children below Five Map 1.2,
Severely Underweight Children below Five**

Year of Age in Tamil Nadu (Per cent), 2002-04. Year of Age in Tamil Nadu (Per cent), 2002-04.

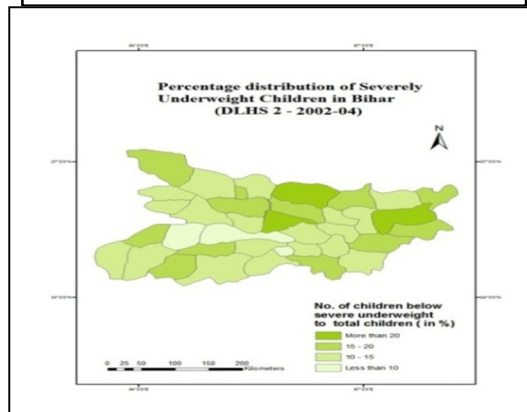
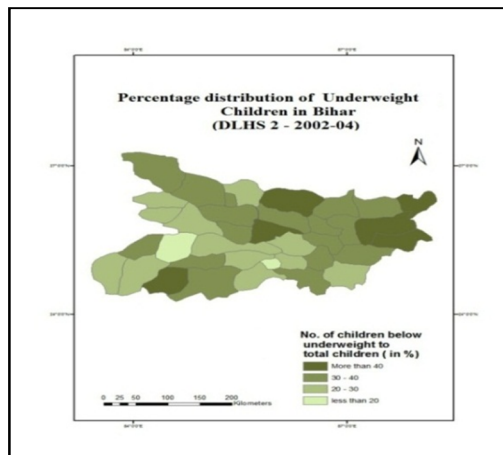


Source: Computed from DLHS-2 (2002-04)

As shown in map 1.3, in Bihar, Kaithar, Kishanganj, Aurangabad, Madhubani, Purnea, Samastipur are the districts where per cent of children in the underweight category is more than 40 per cent. In Samastipur 48 per cent children are underweight. Only in Sheikhpura and Bhojpur districts, less than 20 per cent children are underweight. As shown in map 1.4, Samastipur, Purnea, Madhubani and Aurangabad are the districts where per cent of severe underweight children are more than 20 percent In Samastipur it is

23 per cent. While in Sheikhpur, Bhojpur and Patna it is less than 10 per cent and in Sheikpura only 5 per cent children severely suffer from underweight.

Map 1.3, Underweight Children below Five Map 1.4, Severely Underweight Children below Five Year of Age in Bihar (Per cent), 2002-04
Year of Age in Bihar (Per cent), 2002-04



Source: Computed from DLHS-2 (2002-04)



Impact of Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics on Child Nutrition

Social Characteristics:

According to table 1.1, In Tamil Nadu, the per cent of underweight children below age five years are almost same for rural and urban in both underweight and severely underweight category. In both Tamil Nadu and Bihar, per cent of underweight and severely underweight children in all the group religion are same. The per cent of underweight children is higher among Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribe (ST) households as compared to Other households (General category) in both the states. The level of education and the per cent of underweight children have a negative relationship, i.e., with an increase in education level the per cent of underweight children decline. The percent of underweight children is lower among those women who can read and write as compared to those who cannot read and write. In Tamil Nadu women who can as well as cannot read or write have almost same per cent of underweight children. While in Bihar, the percent of underweight children is 31 among those women who can read and write while it is 43 percent for those who cannot read and write. The per cent of underweight children is also lower for those women whose husbands can read and write as it is advantageous to those women who are illiterate. As a result husband's education and per cent of underweight children have a negative relationship. Per cent of underweight children is higher for women with illiterate husbands as compared to women with literate husbands for both the states.

Consummation age at marriage and per cent of underweight children have a negative relationship. Those women who get married at earlier ages are more prone to having underweight children as compared to those women who get married at later ages because conceiving in early ages is harmful to both the mother and the child due to the immaturity



of the reproductive system of the mother. In Tamil Nadu per cent of underweight children is lower for below 18 years of age because most women get married at later ages in the state. Consummation age of marriage is lower in Bihar where more than 50 per cent women were married before age of 18 years as a result.

Economic Characteristics

As shown in table 1.1, the standard of living index shows a negative relation with underweight children. The per cent of underweight children declines with increasing standard of living index. In Tamil Nadu 36.2 per cent children from poor households are below underweight as compared to 31 per cent children from households with a high standard of living. In Bihar 38 per cent children from poor households are underweight as compared to 21 per cent children from households with a high standard of living.



Table 1.1: Bivariate Analysis of Socio-Economic Characteristics and Nutritional Status of Children, 2002-04

Name of the Variable	Name of the Category	Tamil Nadu		Bihar	
		Under weight	Severely Underweight	Underweight	Severely Underweight
Place of Residence	Rural	33	14	36	16
	Urban	32	14	30	13
Religion of Household Head	Hindu	32	14	34	15
	Muslim	30	15	36	17
	Christian	35	16		
Caste or Tribe of Household	Scheduled Caste	36	16	38	18
	Scheduled Tribe	35	16	37	16
	Other Backward Class	31	14	35	15
	Other	31	11	28	11
Wealth Index	Poor	37	17	38	17



	Medium	32	13	29	11
	Rich	28	13	21	7
Can Read and Write	Yes	33	14	31	11
	No	35	16	43	20
Can Read and Write (Husband)	Yes	33	15	36	15
	No	36	16	44	21
Level of Education	Non-literate	37	15	36	13
	0-9 years	33	15	34	11
	10+ years	31	13	31	8
Age at Consummation of Marriage	Below 18	35	14	41	18
	Above 21	34	15	34	15

Source: Computed from DLHS-2 (2002-04)



Demographic Characteristics

From table 1.2, sex of children and per cent of children in the underweight category does not have any association in both states. In Tamil Nadu, male children are more prone to underweight as compared to female children. In Bihar 34 per cent male children are underweight as compared to 35 per cent female children. Children up to two years of age depend completely on the mother for feeding and any inadequacy of food and nutrient may lead to underweight which obstructs proper growth and development of the child. Age of the children and per cent of underweight children have a negative relationship in both the states. Data shows that per cent of underweight children are high among the less than two years children as compared to more than three years children. Order of birth and per cent of underweight children have a positive relation. The per cent of underweight children are found higher at higher birth orders due to decline in financial and biological factors like maternal depletion. In Tamil Nadu, 1st order, 2nd order and 3rd order category birth having almost same per cent underweight children. The relation between birth order and underweight children is negative for Bihar. This is because the mother of 1st and 2nd birth orders are among those women who married before the age of 18 years and have more chances of giving birth to underweight children as compared to 3rd order children.

Immediately breastfeeding after birth is very essential for the baby because the 1st breast-milk, known as 'colostrum' will take care of the child's hunger and increases the immunology against diseases and infections. Exclusively breastfeeding reduces mortality risk of the child for the next 6 months of his/her life. In Tamil Nadu, the per cent of underweight children is lower among those children who are breastfed immediately within 2 hours of birth or same day after 2 hours of birth i.e. 33 per cent and 37 per cent, while higher among those women who breastfeed after one day or more than one day of delivery i.e. 59 per



cent. In Bihar, the per cent of underweight children is lower among those children who are breastfed immediately within 2 hours of birth or same day after 2 hours of birth, i.e. 32 per cent and 35 per cent respectively, while higher among those women who breastfeed after one day or more than one day of delivery i.e. 70 per cent.

Health Care Characteristics

Antenatal care is the care taken by the mother before the birth of the baby which enhances the nutritional status of both mother and the child. This discrimination becomes prominent when healthcare services become expensive which affects women adversely due to their subordinate positions in the society and also reduces their access to these resources. Imbalance in the sex ratio is also associated with gender-based discrimination (Griffiths P., Matthews Z. and Hinde A., 2002). As shown in table 1.3, In Tamil Nadu, due to good and efficient antenatal care services, the per cent of underweight children is lower for those who went for antenatal care as compared to those who did not. In Bihar due to poor and inefficient antenatal care the per cent of underweight children is almost similar i.e., 34 and 36 per cent for both who received antenatal care and those who did not. Place of delivery is divided into four categories including respondent home, govt. hospital and CHC/PHC, private hospital and other. Place of delivery thus indicates the type of health services used and the extent of its utilization by mothers. The selection of the delivery place is mostly determined by one's socio-economic status such as education, an income of the household etc. In Bihar, most of the births take place at home. Home births are more common among women who received no antenatal check-ups.

In the case of Tamil Nadu, the per cent of underweight children is higher for those deliveries which are conducted by untrained dai, i.e. 38 per cent, while for doctor and ANM/nurse/LHV the per cent of



underweight children is 25 and 29 respectively. In Bihar, the per cent of underweight children is lower when the delivery is conducted by the doctor and ANM i.e., 33 per cent, while it is 36 and 38 per cent in the case of untrained dai and relatives/friends. Here very less difference is found between trained and untrained due to inefficient health services in Bihar. The percent of underweight children is again higher for those deliveries which are conducted by relatives as compared to doctor and ANM.

Table 1.2: Bivariate Analysis of Demographic Characteristics and Underweight Children in the Study Area, 2002-04

Name of the variable	Name of the category	Tamil Nadu		Bihar	
		Below - 2 SD	Below - 3 SD	Below - 2 SD	Below - 3 SD
Sex of Child	Male	35	15	34	14
	Female	31	13	35	16
Age of the Children (in years)	1	42	26	41	22
	2	43	20	42	22
	3	31	12	39	16
	4	26	7	35	12
	5	26	6	33	11
Order of Birth	1	32	15	36	14
	2	34	14	38	16
	3 and above	32	14	33	15
Time of Breastfeeding	Immediately, within 2 hours of birth	33	15	32	16
	Same day after 2 hours of birth	37	7	35	15
	After 1 day or 1+ day of delivery of delivery	59	16	70	30

Source: Computed from DLHS-2 (2002-04)

Table 1.3: Bivariate Analysis of Health Care Characteristics and Nutritional Status of Children, 2002-04

	Name of the Category	Tamil Nadu		Bihar	
		Below - 2 SD	Below - 3 SD	Below - 2 SD	Below - 3 SD
Went for Antenatal Care	Yes	30	13	34	14
	No	57	14	36	16
Delivery Care by ANM	Yes	31	12	35	15
	No	31	18	35	15
Place of Delivery	Government Hospital	31	8	36	16
	Private Hospital/Clinic	36	16	33	14
	Home	37	26	36	16
	Other	14	14	41	21
Delivery Conducted by	Doctor	25	25	33	14
	ANM/Nurse/LHV	29	14	33	15
	Trained dai	20	20	34	14
	Untrained dai	38	38	36	16
	Relatives/friends	-	-	38	19
Main Reason did not go to Health Facility for Delivery	Not necessary	14	13	55	55
	Not customary	6	5	3	2
	Cost too much	4	5	18	19
	Too far/no transport	6	8	3	3
	Poor quality service	2	1	1	1



No time to go	48	47	3	3
Family did not allow	-	-	3	4
Better care at home	9	10	13	13
Lack of knowledge	2	2	1	0
Other reason	9	10	0	0

Source: Computed from DLHS-2 (2002-04)

Conclusion

Tamil Nadu is one of the economically and socially developed states of India. In Tamil Nadu prevalence of underweight children are equally distributed among the districts. Bihar is one of the economically and socially poor performing states of India. In Bihar, the higher level of intra state disparity among underweight children prevails where North Bihar has a higher percent of underweight children and poor antenatal care. This is because north is less developed as compared to South Bihar. Though in comparison to Bihar the problem of malnutrition exists in Tamil Nadu at a lower rate, it is still pronounced among the poor sections of the society. The problem with Bihar is the lack of grassroot implementation of existing policies and programs as well as awareness among people. Thus, the focus should be on a targeted approach to bring the affected under the umbrella of children welfare programs in Tamil Nadu while sensitizing the masses on the importance of child's nutrition issues along with effective and efficient implementation in Bihar. It is understood that Tamil Nadu and Bihar are not on similar plains with regards to human development. Even so, this analysis revealed that child nutritional status was much higher in Tamil Nadu than in Bihar.



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SARANGADEVA'S PHILOSOPHY OF MUSIC: AN AESTHETIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

This paper aims at an analytical explanation of the distinctive nature of music, as it has been formulated in perhaps one of the world's very first works on the subject, namely the 'Sangita Ratnakara' of Pandit Sarangadeva, a 12th century musicologist of India. He, in the first chapter of the work defines music ('sangeet' in Sanskrit and Hindi) as a composite of singing or 'Gita', instrumental music or 'vadan' and dancing or 'nrittam'. In addition, he also holds singing to be the most important component of music. These two ideas are not only unquestionably acceptable, as the analysis in the paper will show, but give to Indian music, in its difference from western music, its distinctively spiritual character, making it a path to liberation or Moksha (Muktidayakam na tu ranjakam). Sarangadeva's reason, here, is not rational but empirico-inductive. It is that mainly by virtue of its 'gitam' (singing component), which, like the Yoga system of exercise, needing only one's body as its instrument, music too needing only one's voice is as self-sufficient and autonomous as the ultimate Reality itself (Swayamev Rajate).

In the hierarchy (a distinctively ancient Indian insistence) of arts, singing is the highest and unique because in spite of being heard by the auditory sense, it affects our 'reflective sensibility' and transports us to the virtual world of melodic and rhythmic forms. Forms, as against their particular illustrations, are abstract universals. Ultimate Reality is also a Form-all comprehensive and internally harmonious. However, pure Form, whether melodic or religious or even rational like that of triangularity, is almost impossible to concentrate on. Realizing this practical difficulty, Indian scriptures and the world's first Grammarian-linguist, Acharya Panini, framed a composite sound as the manifestation of the ultimate musical Form. This purely formal (because devoid of all meaning) sound is that of 'om', spelt, in Sanskrit as a conjunction (sandhi) of 'a'+ 'u'+ 'm'. For Indian musicologists and



musicians, 'om' is the perfect manifestation of the Sound-God or 'Nada-Brahman' because,

1. Its composite nature resembles God, as a harmony of 'sat', 'chit', and 'ananda'; and
2. The composite sound is self-existent as its all three components-two vowels, i.e. 'a', 'u', and one consonant i.e. 'm', can be and are pronounced just as they originally are, -un-elongated and un-vitiated and therefore pure. This is the reason why every recital of Indian classical vocal music is begun with an elaborate rendering of 'om' as an invocation to Sound-God or 'Nada-Brahman'.

Scholarly and authentic, this ancient Indian approach to music is undoubtedly the earliest and original. My observation is that its main contentions like Sarangadeva's insistence that of the three components of music, 'gitam' or singing is the highest, have only been translated and never argued for. In this presentation my good intention is to provide much needed rational support for making these key statements in this unparalleled Indian text, indubitable and unquestionable.

Keywords: Philosophy of Music, Nada-Brahman, Sarangadeva, Rasa, Aesthetics, Liberation

Introduction

In the title of this paper, there are two keywords, needing elaboration and explanation. These are 1. Philosophy, and 2. Music. We, therefore, right in the beginning have to understand what is meant by Philosophy and then what is meant by Music? And finally, the question arising when the two concepts are conjoined, which is 'What is Philosophy of Music'? We can begin by taking into consideration, very general, commonly held answers to all these questions. To the first question, i.e. 'what is philosophy' we can accept the traditional view of it that it is an insight into general, common, but basic concepts of all that is held to be real in the sense of being intelligible, as also into the relations of things. This view of philosophy also getting the name 'Conceptualisation' because of its emphasis on the reality or intelligibility of concepts alone,



is still different, is consistent with the fact that the entire world of variety has some features unifying it, that these features are not physical and temporal but abstract and intelligible, therefore definable. To illustrate, philosophers of the traditional variety believe that all things or beings of one kind, like human beings are so or owe their distinctive identity as human beings to their participation in the concept of 'humanity'. This concept is unchanging, and necessarily participated in by any being desirous of being called a human being. However, what is humanity is a different question altogether. We need not go into this here. But as some Indian philosophers have rightly maintained the entire physical world of varied things or reality has the following, necessary factors common to them:

1. Substance – understood as the owner and locus of some properties or qualities, every object and being is a substance – object having physical, natural qualities, like colour, shape, extension etc, and being having psycho-physical qualities like consciousness and brain, or limbs and sensations in them.
2. Qualities – all real objects physical and unconscious and psychological and conscious have qualities only distinguishable and not separable from them.
3. Generality and Particularity – some of the qualities are common to all things of one variety like all objects must have extension in space, a feature common to all of them. Similarly every object has a distinct feature which distinguishes it from the other objects. For example – though one table like other tables has extension and may be similar in shape to other, but still it is distinct or different from other tables. Thus, all objects actually are illustrations of unity in variety. The unifying factors are known as concepts as they are common and essential to all objects of one kind.



Philosophy, in its distinction from Science, studies what is common to all things of one variety and again, unlike Science, it does not take anything for granted. Botanist never doubts the reality of plants, but a philosopher does and asks questions like 'Is the plant, in reality, as it appears to be, i.e. green or brown coloured? Is it real in the sense of being intelligible or otherwise or both?' So, while doing the philosophy of music, we will have to consider, in addition to how it appears to be, as what, it, in itself is. Also going the typically philosophical way, we will have to see whether or not it has any common concepts and if it has, what are they like so now to come to music it is seen that we hold a sweet, pleasing sound or voice to be like music or musical. Sweetness and are thus the two universally necessary features of all music. But, then, not any sweet or pleasing sound is same as music. The main distinction between the two is that, whereas the former is always unintentional, untrained, and unplanned, and therefore, unsystematic, music is an art form involving intentional, planned and systematic training resulting in musical skills, like singing, dancing, or playing some instrument – string or percussion. So, as Plato has also said, like every other art form music too is a skill or '*techne*' requiring long, vigorous, training, and practice to be proficient in it. Understood this, music, all over the world, has been accepted as a collective noun for singing and playing of instruments, string instruments like the violin or the sitar and percussion like the drums of the various types. In ancient India, scriptures, therefore, music or *sangeet* has been held to include even dance mainly because dance is always done to the accompaniment of some or other kind of music, vocal or instrumental. The early 13th century writer on music Pandit Sarangadeva, in his work '*SangitaRatnakara*' defines music as follows:

The main idea in the first above definition of music are:



- a) Music is a composite art consisting of 'Gita' (singing or vocal music) or melodic forms, instrumental music and dance or nritya, literally meaning movement of the limbs.
- b) Of these three components of music, 'Gita' or singing is the highest.

*'Geetam, Vaadyam, nrityam, cha prayam Sangeet muchyate,
Nrityam, vaadyanugam proktam Vaadyam geetanuvarti cha,
Ato geetam pradhanatvaad praadaavbhidhiyate'*¹

Now in the above two, the first idea does not need any explanation but the second idea naturally raises the question, 'Why is singing held to be the highest component of music?'

Answer to this question has not been provided in any of the scriptures, but a little deliberation will help us in finding an answer to this. 'Higher' and 'Lower' here on our part also actually mean qualitatively superior or inferior respectively. So, the highest here is the supreme. Music or singing is the highest in the sense of being supreme. Now singing is 'supreme' amongst all art forms because it alone as, at least my observation tells me is totally self-sufficient and self-dependent. Unlike other art forms, 'singing' is not dependent on the playing of any instruments or dance or even drama. Like the ancient Indian philosophical discipline of Yoga, where only one's body is required to practice it, vocal music also requires only one (vocal) organ in human body, i.e. the speech organ. This kind of self-sufficiency is not found in any other art form, neither in instrumental music nor in dance nor in drama. The first needs an instrument other than the human body, the second, definitely a musical accompaniment and the third, requires, not only the body but music, literature in the form of dialogues, and even other external objects like the stage setting and other props.

¹ Sarangadeva, *Sangita Ratnakara*.1.24. The Adyar Library, 1943, p. 15



Self-sufficiency and self-dependence in the Vedas is the essential character of the highest reality, which in the scriptures has been called 'Brahman' or 'Ishwara'. Vocal music has been given the name 'Naada' (sound as it shares in common with the ultimate Reality, its self-sufficiency or self-completeness). In India it has been called 'NaadaBrahman' or God as sound and training in music as 'Naada Sadhana' which can lead to the realisation of 'NaadaBrahman'. Sound God is believed, can manifest itself only as the syllable 'OM', a combination of all three sounds i.e., aa, uu, and maa, 'OM' is manifestation of God again for two reasons: one, that to rightly pronounce the sound one must use the entire passage in the body to chest and then to the throat and then mouth. Emerging from these three vital points, Naval point or the belly button, chest, throat and then mouth of the body. The sound can be seen to be almost all encompassing if only symbolically. Essential nature of the supreme or the highest reality also is to be all encompassing. So 'OM' is expressive as 'Brahman'.

Second reason for holding the 'OM' sound to be the supreme is definitely much more rational and it is as follows: we observe that of the three components of these composite sounds, first and the second, i.e., aa and uu are vowels or swaras. Now in every and mainly Sanskrit grammar, swaras or vowels have been held to be self-sufficient as against consonants (vyanjan), which to be pronounced are always be conjoined with one or the other vowel. like a,e,i,o,u or aa,ee,uu,oo, aye; thus we have the consonant ka which is the combination of k+a and kaa a combination of k+aa, therefore is a sound which is self-dependent but which helps every consonant to be pronounced in correct manner. Now this is generally and rightly held to be the chief quality of the ultimate reality too, being self-sufficient, self-caused and self-dependent and being kind or benevolent enough to help others in whatever they are supposed to do. So for precisely the same reason the Vedas hold



'OM' to be the primal sound or the only manifestation of 'NaadaBrahman' or sound God. In this 'OM' sound, two of the three components are a+u – both vowels or swaras, therefore self-sufficient like Brahman, third sound of M is to be pronounced as closing point (bindu) and not to be expanded at all. Hence all the three sound components of 'OM' are self-sufficient and pronounced in their original un-vitiated form. Thus due to its un-vitiated purity 'OM' is the primal manifestation of 'NaadaBrahman'.

It is due to this extremely significant, self-sufficient character of the 'OM' sound, that it in India, at least is always sung in the beginning of a vocal recital. Rendition of 'OM' in various melodic patterns is technically called 'aalapa'. It is considered proper and auspicious to do 'aalapa' where in the 'aa' sound of the vowel 'a' is sung in various ways, as if to set up a ground solid, consistent and steady, for the musical composition, entirely in variety to follow. Sarangadeva, who for the first time gave the definition of music or 'sangita' implying the above ideas in it goes on to distinguish its two major kinds too. These are Marga Sangita which is important as accompaniment to dance and drama and Desi Sangita, which is the music of the classical tradition and is only sung as independent and never as accompaniment and can be vocal or instrumental. Of the Desi Sangita there are again two varieties- both classical. One is the Hindustani classical pursued in north India and the Carnatic style of the southern parts of the country. These classical varieties of Indian music are in addition to being important art forms in themselves also are the basis of all light and folk music of the country, or some or the other as well as every light classical like Thumri, Ghazal etc. is based on or composed in some or the other classical melodic form or Raga. However light music of course based on a Raga as opposed to singing or the Raga itself can even be sung as a group song or played in a choir orchestra.



Each Indian classical raga or the melody type is thus the matrix of creation in Indian classical as well as light music. It is also the very first appearance of form - one central concept in music. It appears as form because no raga as projected in music has a rigidly identical look for every musician or listener. This is so because in both the cases, people's capacities differ. So, where as a (khayal) singer may look upon a raga as a chartered region of freedom for the creation of ever newer compositions and melodic variations called 'Tana', the dhrupad (an older, more authentic and original style of music), singer may think of it as an immense compass for evoking effects of depth and grandeur. Now, such varied interpretations are possible only of something formal. 'Raga' is a form on this criterion. Again since, in whichever way or style (dhrupad or khayal) a 'raga' is to be sung or manifest, it is the potentiality for creating a 'form' which is significant. One 'Raga' in itself cannot produce any 'rasa'. But when it's essential notes (swaras) are woven into beautiful sonorous pattern, known as 'Bandish' (composition), it can and does give rise to a rasa. So, a good 'bandish' (compositions like songs or piece of orchestral music) in any raga is of great value – it is a significant form – significant because it can make the listener experience some or the rasa and 'form' because it is the manner of organisation of notes of a rasa in a song, that makes this organisation significant in the sense of being enjoyable and 'relishable'.

So, the excellence of music, at least, of the Indian music depends on not what 'raga' is chosen to be sung but on how its constituent notes are treated, organised and sung. What has come to be known as aesthetic (philosophy or arts) formalism is predominant in our philosophising about music too. Technically speaking, it is the view that in our concern with music as an art it is the form of singing and not its content that really matters.

Form, as it has been understood by western thinkers like Plato, Kant and Clive Bell, actually means design and harmony. In his



dialogue 'Philebus' Plato speaks of the intrinsic appeal to geometric designs which has ever been, in modern times, adopted as Cubism – a geometric type of art, as practised by Gris, Bragne, Ozenfart, Picasso and Kandinsky. Clive Bell also seems to support the Indian view that music is significant form of sound because it arouses 'rasa' or a specific mode of emotion in the following:

Like music Art transports us from the world of man's activity to a world of aesthetic exaltation. For a moment we are shut off from human interests; our anticipations and memories are arrested, we are lifted above the stream of life. The contemplation of pure form leads to a state of extraordinary exaltation and complete detachment from the concerns of life.²

A natural question arising from this is: why are we, at all, moved by a specific combination of notes (musical) or lines or colours? Clive Bell's simple answer here is that like the 'combination' in question is, no doubt, the artist's way of looking at things, but it is natural to the listener or the onlooker as well, though of course he is not able to project it in singing or on the canvass. The essence music, thus, Bell also believes is significant form. Significant, because it is emotionally and aesthetically moving and 'form' because its being emotionally and aesthetically moving depends upon how (and not what) notes intrinsic to a raga are woven together to create a composition to be sung.

From this viewpoint, literature is held by Bell to be basically informative and cognitive in its content, the embodiment of ordinary emotions. Here excellence of form or formal excellence is not an essential quality. Even Shakespeare's sonnets, Bell alleges, are, impure, because here the form is burdened with an intellectual content, and that content is a mood that mingles with and reposes all the emotions

²Clive Bell, *Art*, New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company Publishers, 1914. pp. 36 and 71.



of life. Regarding music, Bell is finding support in Fry's view that it is in essence pure form. That is, a significant combination (form) of sounds that moves us in an aesthetically unique way. It has form (the way it is sung) and content (what is sung) in an ideal relation, where the two are inextricable and yet dynamic in the sense that both are together moving towards the goal of arousing some or the other emotive disposition or 'rasa'.³

Some thought now to the conceptual Rasa or Relish which has been rightly held to be the norm of all good music. Any music is good, enjoyable if it moves the listener experience of feel even a shade at a 'Rasa'. Folk music is popular because it is an expression of joy felt on festivals like Holi, Diwali or on the onset of a particular season like the rainy season, summer, autumn and winter, each with their natural almost divine gifts like rains for water, to irrigate the drop, summer to ripen, autumn to harvest it in and so on, and spring for all vegetation to crop up a new. Again music sung on joyous occasions like marriage, the birth of a child, as also on thanksgiving, creates a particular mood, broadly called Rasa, and so is good and popular Rasa, therefore, is another concept central to all Indian Music and in India, at least, even to sculpture and literature. Here, we have Ajanta-Ellora Caves depicting sringara (erotica) in its two shades through the sculptures carved on their walls. In literature like many others, like Kalidasa's 'Abhigyan Shakuntalam' succeeds in arousing both samyoga and viyoga sringara. Then we have devotional songs and bhajans creating the mood of devotion of Bhakti and then the martial songs, played by various military bands, to arouse 'veer rasa'. That Rasa nisapata evoking rasa is the ideal of not only music but all art including drama is the conclusion of the most important Indian aesthetical work, 'Natya Shastra' of Bharata Muni. In addition to distinguishing nine Rasas (navarasa), Bharata Muni, in the same work, also mentions that

³ Ibid.



different colours are also associated with different Rasas. The colour of Sringara is 'Shyama' or black and so, in India the erotic music or raga compositions are sung at night time when it is dark. Similarly the colour of laughter (hasya) is white, of pathos- a concept central to all Indian occurant arts like music and dance, because it is held to be the ultimate of all artistic endeavours in India – even to art forms like sculpture and architecture. India is the only country boasting of a place like the Ajanta-Ellora caves with 'samyoga sringara' sculptures carved on their walls. These carvings do arouse the Sringara Rasa of the erotic kind in the spectator. This is the verdict of the majority of the people visiting the caves. Then of course, more than often, the music and dance recitals of the thematic type are aimed at facilitating the emergence of some or the other Rasa, more commonly the Sringara and the Veer Rasa. If in literature, we have Kalidasa's 'Abhigyan Shakuntalam' in samyoga as well as viyoga rasas, in painting the Kangra style also depicts Sringara Rasa of the two characters, Lord Krishna and his beloved Radha. In music all devotional songs, i.e. bhajans are aimed at arousing 'Bhakti Rasa' just like the music played the army bands aims at the experience of 'Veer Rasa' in the soldiers. All this shows that in India, art is held to be purposive and purpose is the arousal of some or the other Rasa or karuna, brown of 'Raudra' (anger) it is red of Veer (valour). It is white of 'Bhayanaka' is black of Vibhatsa (repulsion), deep blue and of Adbhut (wonderous) is yellow.⁴

Finally, coming to the basic question, what is 'Rasa', as most aestheticians believe that it is the same as happiness or ananda and quote 'raso vai sa' from the Upanisadas in support. But the author of Natya Shastra, Bharatamuni in the sixth chapter says that the Atharva veda, much older than the Upanisadas use the word in the sense of 'juice' or essence. Now, obviously unlike an orange, music cannot be held to be 'juicy' in the same sense. But, still if it is held to be the

⁴ Bharatamuni, *Natyashastra*, Calcutta: The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1959,p:43-44



essential quality of good music, it can only be taken to mean enjoyable or aesthetically pleasurable. But then aesthetics pleasure is different from sense pleasure like the pleasure of taste buds that we enjoy while tasting an orange. This pleasure is non-sensuous or, as Kant in the 'Analytic of the Beautiful' would say, pleasure of the reflective as distinguished from the sensuous taste in us.⁵ Distinction between the two is clear. Orange juice can be tasted and enjoyed by only one man at a time, 'Rasa' in a musical presentation by all. In fact, the greater the number of people enjoying music, greater the rasa one listener is getting. So Rasa in music is universal, of food is particular. Its un-hindering individuals relish universality has been described as disinterested delight. Good music gives us disinterested delight like all good art and this 'delight' in India aesthetics is called Rasa.

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⁵ Immanuel Kant, *Critique of Judgement*, Hackett Publishing Company, 1987, pp. 45-7.



EFFECT OF AN HOUR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND KOGA ON MUSCULAR ENDURANCE AND FLEXIBILITY AMONG CHILDREN

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Abstract

Physical activity is a vital thing of human life. It helps people, to attain physical fitness and healthy body. The aim of this study was to discover the effect of an hour Physical activity and Koga on Muscular Endurance and Flexibility among students. To accomplish the objective of the study, forty-five children had been chosen randomly from Chennai. The subjects' age ranged from 14 to 17 years. They divided as three equal groups consist of 15 participants each. Group-I had Given an hour of selected physical exercise training, Group-II had given Koga Training, and Group-III was control which had not received any special pieces of exercise apart from the regular activities. The physical training and Koga training are selected as independent variables. Muscular Endurance and Flexibility have chosen as dependent variables, and all dependent variables measured by standardized test item as push-up test and sit and reach test. Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) would be applied to find out the significant mean differences. In all the cases, the 0.05 level of confidence has fixed to test the hypothesis. Scheffe's post hoc test used to find out the mean difference on selected dependent variable among the groups. The results of the study exposed that the experimental groups had finished a significant difference in all the selected variables such as Muscular Endurance and Flexibility to compare the control group. Hence it was concluded that an hour Physical activity and Koga Enhanced Muscular Endurance and Flexibility among children.



Keywords: Physical Activity, Koga, Flexibility, Muscular Endurance

1. INTRODUCTION

“Physical activity is the movement that is carried out by the skeletal muscles that require energy. In other words, any movement one does is physical activity. Exercise, however, is planned, a structured, repetitive and intentional movement intended to improve or maintain physical fitness. Exercise is a subcategory of physical activity” (ACE).

Koga is a blend of kickboxing and yoga. It is a combination workout with kickboxing movements, isometric movements, punches, and meditation. Koga established in 2001 by Jon Koga (A fitness expert in New York). Koga focuses on core, bodyweight strength training, and meditation.

2. DEFINITION OF THE TERMS

2.1 Muscular Endurance

It is the ability of a muscle or muscle group to exert a force against a resistance repeatedly. For instance, running or swimming.

2.2 Flexibility

According to **ACE** (American Council on Exercise), “flexibility is the range of motion of a given joint or group of joints or the level of tissue extensibility that a muscle group possesses”. It means not all the joints are having the same range of motion (ROM). The flexibility training includes stretching exercises like Koga and yoga.



3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Subjects

For the current study, the investigator selected a total number of forty-five (N=45) school boys had been chosen randomly from Chennai schools. The subjects' age ranged from 14 to 17 years. The subjects were voluntarily participated to conduct the study.

3.2 Selection of variables and Tests

Physical activity and Koga training highly influenced by physical aspects. It had found from the literature that these variables might have a significant effect on Physical activity and Koga training. Hence, the investigator seriously got interested to know whether there was any significant enhancement or not in the following variables:

Table I: Selection of Tests

Variables	Test
Flexibility	Sit & Reach Test
Muscular Endurance	Push-Up Test

3.3 Experimental design

The pre-test and post-test random group design used in the present study. The selected subjects randomly assigned to experimental and control groups of 15 each. Group-I had Given an hour of selected physical exercise training, Group-II had given Koga Training, and, and Group-III was control which had not received any special pieces of exercise apart from the regular activities. The groups tested on selected criterion variables Flexibility and Muscular Endurance before and after the training programme.

3.4 Treatment

Throughout the training period, the experimental group-I underwent selected physical exercise training for three days per week



(alternative days) for eight weeks. The workout lasted to 60 minutes/daily including warming up and warming down periods. The experimental group-II underwent Koga for three days per week (alternative days) for eight weeks. The workout lasted to 60 minutes/daily including warming up and warming down periods. Control group-III were instructed not to participate in any strenuous physical exercise and specific training throughout the training programme. However, they performed regular activities as per the curriculum.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The pre-test and post-test random group design used in the present study. The data collected from groups before and after completion of the training period on selected criterion variables. The selected variables were statistically examined for significant differences if any, by applying the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). To find the significance .05 level of confidence fixed. Since three groups were involved, Scheffe's post hoc test used to determine the mean difference.

TABLE-I

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE ON MUSCULAR ENDURANCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY KOGA AND CONTROL GROUP

	Physical Training Group	Koga Training Group	Control Group	Source of Variance	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	'F' ratio
Pre-test Mean	12.06	12.13	12.53	Between	1.911	2	0.956	0.19
S.D.	2.15	2.29	2.26	Within	210.400	42	5.010	
Post-test Mean	14.53	15.13	12.93	Between	38.800	2	19.400	2.23*
S.D.	2.38	3.06	3.30	Within	364.400	42	8.676	
Adjusted Post-test Mean	14.72	15.25	12.62	Between	57.647	2	28.824	9.84*
				Within	120.065	41	2.928	

* Significant .05 level of confidence



(The table values required for significance at .05 level of confidence with df 2 and 42 and 2 and 41 were 3.22 and 3.33 respectively).

Table-I showed that the pre-test means values of muscular endurance for combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group was 12.06 ± 2.15 , 12.13 ± 2.29 and 12.53 ± 2.26 respectively. The obtained 'F' ratio value of 0.19 for pre-test scores of physical training, Koga training group, and the control group on muscular endurance less than the required table value of 3.22 for significance with df 2 and 42 at .05 level of confidence.

The post-test means values for muscular endurance for combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group was 14.53 ± 2.38 , 15.13 ± 3.06 and 12.93 ± 3.30 respectively. The obtained 'F' ratio value of 2.23 for post-test scores of combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group was less than the required table value of 3.22 for the significance with df 2 and 42 at .05 level confidence.

The adjusted post-test means values of muscular endurance for combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group was 14.72, 15.25 and 12.62 respectively. The obtained 'F' ratio value of 9.84 for adjusted post-test scores of combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group were greater than the required table value of 3.33 for the significance with df 2 and 41 at .05 level of confidence. Hence, it was significant, and scheffe's post-hoc test used.

Table-II shows that the adjusted post-test mean difference in muscular endurance between physical training and control groups and Koga group were 2.10, 2.63, respectively which are higher than the confidence interval value of 1.59 at 0.05 level of confidence. The adjusted post-test mean difference between physical training and Koga groups was 0.53 which was less than the confidence interval value of 1.59 at 0.05 level of confidence. It showed that there was no significant



difference between physical training and Koga groups at 0.05 level of confidence.

The outcomes of the study indicate that, both the experimental groups significantly changed when compared to control group. But the experimental groups were compared with each other and there been no significant difference. It has revealed that the experimental group namely, Koga training group-II improved muscular endurance when compared to control group and Physical training group-I.

The mean values of combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group on muscular endurance were graphically represented in Figure-I.

Table-II
SCHEFFE’S POST HOC TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN THE ADJUSTED POST PAIRED MEAN OF
MUSCULAR ENDURANCE

Adjusted post - test mean

Physical Training Group	Koga Training	Control Group	Mean Deviation	Confidential Interval
14.72	15.25	-	0.53	1.59
14.72	-	12.62	2.10	
-	15.25	12.62	2.63	

* Significant at 0.05 level



FIGURE - I
BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING THE MEAN VALUES OF
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY KOGA AND CONTROL GROUP ON
MUSCULAR ENDURANCE

	Physical Training Group	Koga Training Group	Control Group	Source of Variance	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	'F' ratio
Pre-test Mean	24.53	24.93	25.26	Between	4.044	2	2.022	0.90
S.D.	1.72	1.03	1.62	Within	93.600	42	2.229	
Post-test Mean	28.13	29.20	25.46	Between	110.933	2	55.467	11.54*
S.D.	1.68	2.56	2.23	Within	201.867	42	4.806	
Adjusted Post-test Mean	28.35	29.18	25.26	Between	125.680	2	62.840	15.12*
				Within	170.404	41	4.156	

* Significant .05 level of confidence

(The table values required for significance at .05 level of confidence with df 2 and 42 and 2 and 41 were 3.22 and 3.33 respectively).

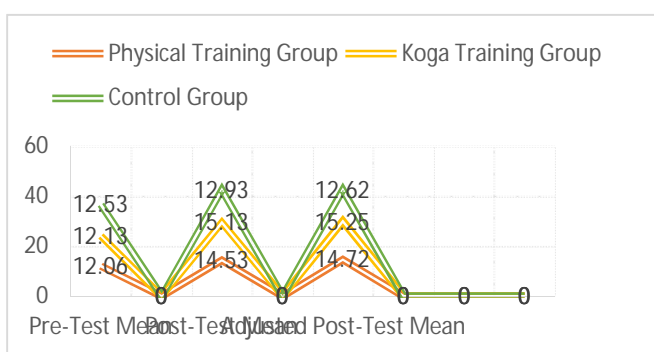


Table-III showed that the pre-test means values of Flexibility for combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group was 24.53 ± 1.72 , 24.93 ± 1.03 and 25.26 ± 1.62 respectively.



The obtained 'F' ratio value of 0.90 for pre-test scores of combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group on Flexibility less than the required table value of 3.22 for significance with df 2 and 42 at .05 level of confidence.

The post-test means values for Flexibility for combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group was 28.13 ± 1.68 , 29.20 ± 2.56 and 25.46 ± 2.23 respectively. The obtained 'F' ratio value of 11.54 for post-test scores of combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group was greater than the required table value of 3.22 for the significance with df 2 and 42 at .05 level confidence.

The adjusted post-test means values of Flexibility for combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group was 28.35, 29.18 and 25.26 respectively. The obtained 'F' ratio value of 15.12 for adjusted post-test scores of combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group were greater than the required table value of 3.33 for the significance with df 2 and 41 at .05 level of confidence. Hence, it was significant, and scheffe's post-hoc test used.

Table-IV shows that the adjusted post-test mean difference in Flexibility between combined physical training and control groups and Koga group were 3.09, 3.93, respectively which are higher than the confidence interval value of 1.89 at 0.05 level of confidence. The adjusted post-test mean difference between physical training and Koga groups was 0.83 which was less than the confidence interval value of 1.89 at 0.05 level of confidence. It showed that there was no significant difference between physical training and Koga groups at 0.05 level of confidence.

The outcomes of the study indicate that, both the experimental groups significantly changed when compared to control group. But the experimental groups were compared with each other and there been no



significant difference. It has revealed that the experimental group namely, Koga training group-II improved Flexibility when compared to control group and Physical training group-I.

The mean values of combined physical training, Koga training group, and the control group on Flexibility were graphically represented in Figure-II.

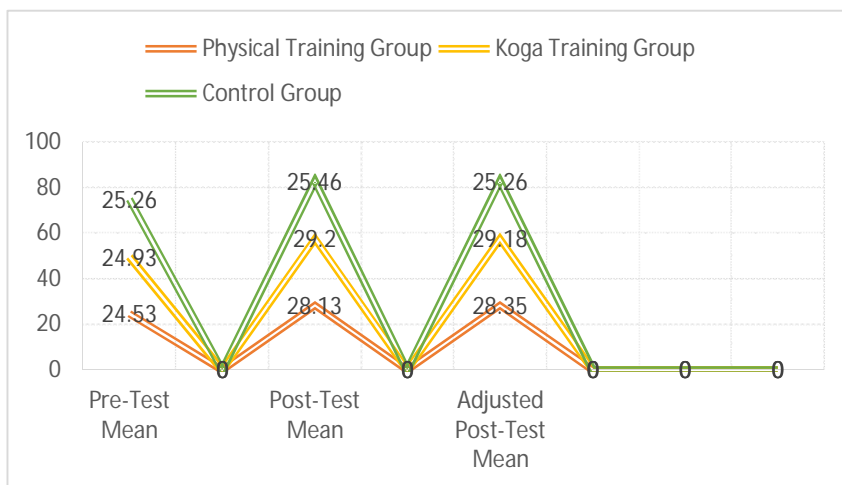
Table-II
SCHEFFE’S POST HOC TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN THE ADJUSTED POST PAIRED MEAN OF
FLEXIBILITY

Adjusted post - test mean

Physical Training Group	Koga Training	Control Group	Mean Deviation	Confidential Interval
28.35	29.19	-	0.83	1.89
28.35	-	25.26	3.09	
-	29.19	25.26	3.93	

* Significant at 0.05 level

FIGURE - II
BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING THE MEAN VALUES OF
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY KOGA AND CONTROL GROUP ON
FLEXIBILITY



CONCLUSION

By results and findings, it has concluded that eight weeks Physical activity, and Koga training improved flexibility and muscular endurance among students. The results of the study concluded that the Koga training had significant improvement when compared to physical training and control groups.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLICE: AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The democratic countries are provided with many institutions which protect the rights of human being in the society and India is also one of them. The Police agency of Criminal Justice System is one of the important institutions regarding the protection of human rights in Indian society. Violation of human rights by the Police results in antipathy attitude from the public which ultimately results in the bad impression of the Police and that is not good for the democratic framework of country like India where Police is a public agency. Police is the main law enforcing agency which deals with public at a visible point and also provided with many powers related to investigation which are defined by law and procedure. During effectively dealing with the public, it is necessary that Police should maintain such kind of relationship which maintains trust and it is only possible when Police serve the community with a humane approach. Effectively policing is based on lawful and humane approach in the society. In policing, there are many human rights standards which should follow by every Police Personnel of India and throughout the world.

The purpose of the present research paper is to present Indian policing from a theoretical perspective of human rights approach in the background of legal framework of India. The paper will reflect the



human rights violations by the Police and the preventive measures or code of conducts which are provided by Indian constitution.

Keywords: Human Rights, Police, Criminal Justice System, I.P.C. (Indian Penal Code), Cr.P.C. (Criminal Procedure Code)

Introduction:

Human rights are norms or principles based on morality that indicates some standards of human behavior. The rights of human being are protected or guaranteed by the law of a country. Human rights are the rights which are available for all human beings. The nationality, sex, colour, religion, place of residence does not matter in case of human rights. The rights cannot take away except in case of some particular situation in a country like in case of national emergency in a country. Human rights are equal, non discriminatory, indivisible and inalienable in nature. The rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the constitution and enforceable by courts of India respectively formed PREAMBLE of the constitution of India. The establishment of National Human rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions and Human Rights Courts as a result of "THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, 1993" was a significant landmark in the history of protection of human rights in India.

Literature review:

Ghosh,S.k(1972) discussed the offences committed by Indian police which mainly covers illegal arrest and wrongful detention, neglect of duty, manipulation of records, violence for extorting confession and corruption. Misra, Shailendra (1986) threw the light on the role performance of police in India in the colonial era and after the independence which found many instance of the violation of human rights by police agency and also discussed about the causes of police brutality in which the author cover tradition, subculture, pressure and stress and the lust for money which are the main reason behind the



police brutality in India. Jaswal S. and jaswal (1996) touched the issue of human rights at international level and in the context of constitution of India. The authors explained the rights of prisoners and beautifully talks about the protection of human rights under the procedure established by the law of India. Srivastav, V.P.(1997)discussed the issue of human rights and police and explained the code of ethics for Indian police personnel which is to be followed by every policemen to protect the rights of a human being. Upadhyay, Chandra (1999) explained the issue of human rights with an evaluative and analytical approach at international and national level in India. The author is focused on the standards relating to pre trial detention and also the issue of torture by police and custodial death by Indian police with a review of protection for accused under Indian penal code, criminal procedure code, evidence act, Indian constitution and the directions of Supreme Court of India. Singh, K.P. (2008) talks about rights based policing and focus on important issue in Indian policing like handcuffing, juvenile justice, capital punishment in India and many other legal aspects of women protection under Indian acts.

Methodology:

The prime objective of the research paper is to touch the issue of human rights and its violation by police in Indian background and aims to aware the Indian citizens regarding their rights so that they can use the preventive measures against the violation of their rights by law enforcing agency. The research is based on secondary data which is collected from books, journals and utilizes the reports of the state agency, used to build up the theoretical framework of the paper. A thoroughly examination of data and content has been done to conclude the research work.



Findings:

From the era of colonial ruling in India it is evident that human rights had been violated by police in one or other form which is reflected in true picture by different governmental reports. Although pattern of violence had been changed but torture is still practices by Indian police .India had been gone through various legal reforms and in many ways Indian constitution provided Indian citizens with many legal rights but despite of all reforms there have been many instances of violation of human rights. Indian penal code and criminal procedure code present a true picture of legal scenario of legal rights which can be used by a person in pre detention or post detention custody.

Human Rights and Police:

Human rights and police force agency of Criminal Justice system are directly or indirectly interconnected with each other. The atrocities of police are a major area of human rights violation which falls under the category of state violence which can be existed anywhere in the stages of investigation at pre trial detention, administrative detention, post trial conviction and imprisonment. The police agency plays very important and most pivotal role in protecting the human rights of citizen and by so maintaining law and order of the country. In a democratic country, it is very essential that police force should take care of all the rights of public which are provided by the constitution. It is the legal duty of police agency to abide the law of the country and to protect the human rights of public and by keeping in mind that during the exercise of powers which are given by law in maintaining law and order of the country they should always abide the legal provisions of our country. The police are more nearer to the public at visible point so it is the necessary that to secure healthy environments of the society they should be able in protecting the human rights in a efficient way. In the case of violation of law it is the duty of the police agency to



apprehend the criminals and to produce them in the court to be dealt with the procedure of law. It is the demand of the time that police should be accountable to public while observing the respect for Human rights in the police functioning.

Earlier History of Human rights violation by Police:

History of country reveals that since the ancient time the police functionary while it was in an organized form or organized form, violates the human rights of the human being to suppress the public voice and use of force was quite common in trials to subserve their colonial interests. Trials by ordeals of many kinds were also practiced in ancient India, which is also reflected in the history of Dharamasastra. In Rig-Veda also, it is mentioned fire and water method of ordeals. In Artharvaveda also, Vatsa was accused of being the son of a low caste woman, Sudra infects. To prove that he was a Brahmin, he asserted entered fire and come out unsigned. Chandogya Upanishad also talks about an accused holding the heated head of an axe to prove his innocence. Kadambari also discussed the ordeals by water, fire and poison. During the Muslim period the cruelty was at its peak which totally annoyed the rights of the human being at that time. The kotwal practiced their powers by using the force in maintaining law and order at that time which was beautifully described by the French traveler Bernier. During company rule also torture method was the common way to collect the revenue and in investigation of crime. There were numerous complaints against police personnel which were eye opener for British rule and resulted in appointment of a commission on September 9, 1854 by governor in council of Fort st. George for the investigation of cases of torture at Madras.

The report of the Torture Commissions revealed many methods of torture at that time by the police force which was as follows:



- Twisting a rope tightly round the entire arm or leg to impede the circulation.
- Lifting up by the moustache
- Suspending by arms while tied behind the back
- Searing with hot irons
- Placing scratching insects such as carpenter beetle on the navel, scrotum and other sensitive parts
- Dipping in wells and rivers till the party is half suffocated
- Squeezing the testicles beating with sticks
- Prevention of sleep
- Nipping the flesh with pincers
- Putting pepper or red chillies in the eyes or in private parts of men or women.

Further it was reported by a report of 1970 that after independence also there is not significant change in the method of torture which were in vogue:

- Beating with canes on the bare soles of feet
- Rolling a heavy stick on the shins with a policemen sitting on it
- Stamping on the bare body with heeled boots.
- Making the victim crunch for hours in z position.
- Beating on the spine
- Slapping with the cupped hands on both ears
- Beating with rifle butt
- Inserting live electric wires into body crevices.
- Forcibly lying nude on ice slabs.
- Burning with lighted cigarettes and flame.
- Striping the victim, blackening the face and bring him in public.
- Denying food, water and sleep to the offenders and to force him to drink his own urine.



- Suspending the victim by his wrists.

Indian police commission of 1902-1903 was also appointed by Indian government as result of incidences of police brutality and inefficiency and after independence also there were many state commissions like Assam(1971), Bihar(1961), Delhi(1966-68),M.P.(1965-66), Punjab(1961-62), U.P.(1970-71) etc. All of them narrated the evidence on the use of third degree methods.

Present Situation:

At present day also the situation is not remarkably different .Violation of human rights still in practices although we are modernizing rapidly and entered in 21st century. Human rights watch in its 118 page report "Dysfunction, abuse and impunity in the Indian Police," reveals a range of human rights violations committed by Police which include arbitrary arrest and detention, torture and extrajudicial killings. The report was based on interviews with more than 80 police officers of varying ranks, 60 victims of police abuses and other activists in the society. The reports states that police forces are totally failings which lack ethical standards and to able to cope up with public expectations. Brad Adams, Asia Director of Human Watch said that it is time for the Indian Government to stop talking about police reform and fix the system. Modern police also practicing human rights violation by many ways as it was in colonial era Handcuffing is prima facie inhuman and therefore unreasonable is over harsh and arbitrary. Handcuffing is also a human rights violation practices by the police in routine. Torture is a serious crime committed by the police agency in their custody to extract the confession from the suspected offenders, which is a routine affair in India. There are many method of torture which is in existence like severe beating, to hung upside down and by giving electric shock. The cases of crushing of suspected offenders, chili forcing, stabbing with sharp instruments also has been reported. Rape is also a common form of torture practices by Police.



The Asian Human Rights Commission states that it is more important for India to introspect on whether a law, however strong it may appear on paper, will be of any use in the context of Prevention of Torture Act, 2010. According to the published report from the National Human Rights Commission (N.H.R.C.), total 14,231 i.e. 4.33 persons died in police and judicial custody in India. The total of 1504 death was reported in police custody and 12,727 deaths in Judicial custody from the time period of 2001 to 2010. A large majority of the deaths were direct consequences of torture in custody.

Rights of public can be violated by police personnel in the following way:

- 1) **Illegal arrest and wrongful detention:** Under sections 341 and 342 of Indian penal code if a person is arrested and detained for more than twenty four hours in the custody of police then the concerned police officials can be charged under this section.
- 2) **Neglect of duty:** It is given in the section 29 of police act, 1861 that if police person found guilty of any violation of duty or neglect of any rule or regulation or who shall withdraw from duty of his office without any permission or any notice, that official can be charged and the offence is not cognizable, bail able and tri-able by magistrate.
- 3) **Manipulation of records and perjury:** In section 218 of the Indian Penal Code there is a provision of punishment for intentionally preparation of a false record by public servant with the object of saving or injuring any person or property.
- 4) **Violence:** Sometimes rule of law is violated by some reckless enforcement powers and police force practice force in handling their tasks which jeopardize the public respect and violates the human rights.
- 5) **Corruption:** Corruption is integral part of policing also. A study which was conducted by Transparency International India reports that about 87 percent of the citizens alleged that they have paid bribes to police to get the service. Corruption is the main reason



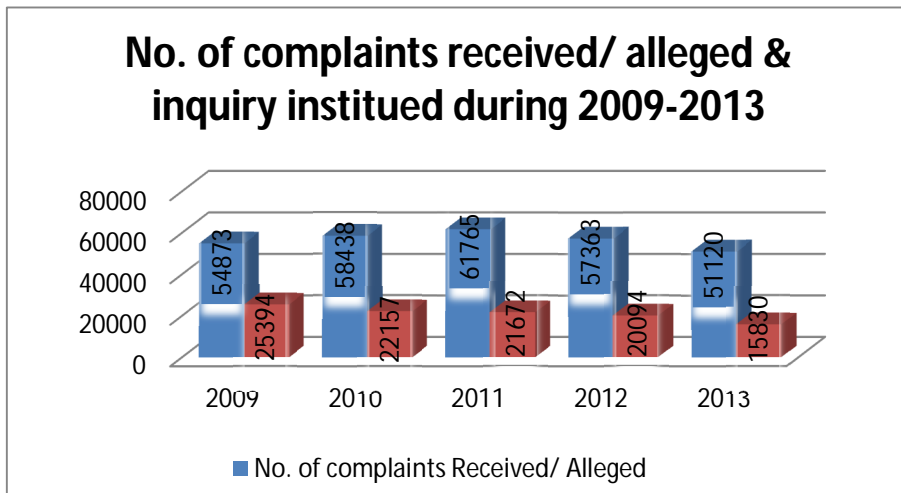
that public losing faith in police which undermines the rule of law and it leads to violation of human rights.

Other than above said human rights violation extortion, indignity to women, fake encounter killings, atrocities on SC/ST, false implication also falls under the category of human rights violation by the police. According to a report of Asian centre for human rights it was estimated that from the year of 2002 to 2008 over four people died per day in police custody in which hundreds of death were because of torture by the police. According to a report given by institute of correctional administration in Punjab up to fifty percent of police officers in the country have used mental or physical abuse on the prisoners. The instances of torture through lack of sanitation, space or water have been documented in W.B. as well.

National crime record bureau report on human rights violation by police:

National crime record bureau of India is gathering information on the incidences of human right violation by the police since 1999 which include fake encounters, illegal detention and torture etc. In the year of 2013 a total of 178 cases of human rights violation was reported in which only 18 policemen were charge sheeted but no police personnel was convicted for the violations. 79.2 percent of such cases were reported in Delhi followed by Orissa, Assam, Gujarat, U.P., Punjab in which 13,8,7,6,1 cases were reported respectively. In Delhi most of the cases reported were of indignity to women (23) and extortion (9 cases). Highest cases of human right violations were registered under indignity to women (26 out of 178) followed by "Atrocities on SC/ST (15), extortion (12), torture (7), illegal detention/arrest and fake encounter killing (2 cases each), and false implication (1 case). It is to be noted that 113 out of 178 cases could not classified in any specific category of human rights violation reported against police in the year of 2013.

Figure showing the number of complaints received/alleged and inquiry instituted during 2009-2013:



***Includes Departmental Magisterial and Judicial Inquiry**

Remedies against the violation of human rights by police:

In a democratic country the objective of the police agency are to respect the rule of law of the country and for dignity of human being's freedom, liberty and other rights and in the prevention and detection of crime they should exercise the powers in constitutional limits of our country. To prevent the police functionary from violation of human rights and excessive misuse of their powers, our constitution provides us with many legal rights and some code of conducts for policemen.

1) Ethical standards set by Ministry of Home Affair: On the recommendations of the conference of I.G.Ps the code of conduct for policemen were adopted to promote the ethics in police profession. This code of conduct for police personnel is very essential in their service which must be known by everyone and they are as follows:

- a. The police must respect and uphold the rights of citizen which are guaranteed by our constitution.



- b. Police force should enforce the law firmly and without ant partiality and without any favors or fear.
- c. The police should exercise their powers in the limitations and should not usurp the function of judiciary.
- d. The methods of persuasion, advice and warning should be use by police in securing the law.
- e. Primary duty is to prevent crime and disorder and they should recognize that the test of their efficiency is that absence of both and not the visible evidence of police action.
- f. They are the members of the public and they are employed to give full attention to duties on the behalf of public.
- g. The efficiency of their performance depends on their ability to secure public approval of their conduct.
- h. The police should be sympathetic and considerate to all people.
- i. The police should remain calm and good humored whatever be the situation.
- j. The police should always be courteous and well mannered by following dignity and courage.
- k. The prestige of the police depends on the integrity of the highest order and their honesty.
- l. Discipline, obedience to the superiors and loyalty to the force should be recognized by police to enhance their utility.

2) Human rights, including the rights of accused find frequent expression in our constitution and laws as following:

- a. Protection against arbitrary or unlawful arrest (article 22 of the constitution).
- b. Protection against arbitrary or unlawful searches (sec. 93, 94, 97,100(4 to 8), and 165 of Cr.P.C.)
- c. Protection against arbitrary or illegal detention in custody (art.22 of constitutions and sections 56, 57, 58 and 76 Cr.P.C.)



- d. Right to be informed of the grounds of his arrest immediately after arrest (art.22 (1) and sec 50, 55, 75 Cr.P.C.)
- e. Right to have himself medically examined (sec 54 Cr.P.C.)
- f. Right to legal aid at the expense of state (sec. 304 Cr.P.C.)
- g. Right to be heard about the sentence upon conviction
- h. Right to appeal in case of conviction (Sec. 351,374,379,380 Cr.P.C.)
- i. Right to consult a lawyer of his own choice (art.22 (1) and Section 303 Cr.P.C.)
- j. Right to release on bail, if arrested (section 436,437 and 439 of Cr.P.C.)
- k. Right of the arrested person not to be subjected to unnecessary restrains (sec.49 Cr.P.C.)
- l. Right to refrain police from intrusion on his privacy (art.31 of constitution)

And most important of all sections 330 and 331 of Indian penal code which make third degree by policemen punishable. Judicial review is the most effective means to challenge the fact of detention which is the writ of Habeas Corpus in which the pre trial detainee or any detainee has the right to challenge his detention before a judicial authority which is empowered to release. So it is also a safeguard against human rights violation. The Indian constitution under Article 32(2) gives the full fledged jurisdiction to the Supreme Court to issue habeas corpus. Right to habeas is our guaranteed right which is not liable to be suspended except under Article 359 read with clause 4 of Art. 32.

Rights of prisoners: in Indian Prison acts and jail manual the prison are entitled to the following right:

- Right to human dignity
- Right to minimum needs
- Right to communication
- Right to access to law



- Right against arbitrary prison punishment
- Right of meaningful and gainful employment
- Right to be released on due date

3) Special rights of women:

- a. Under section 51 of criminal procedure code females can be searched by female only by keeping in mind the privacy and decency of the suspected women.
- b. According to the Supreme Court judgment Sheela Barse v. state of Maharashtra the female must be kept in separate lock up and not with male suspect.
- c. Section 437 of criminal procedure code states that when a female is arrested for a non bailable offence no matter the seriousness of crime, the court can release her on bail.
- d. Under section 164 of the criminal procedure code, a woman who has been raped can record her statement before the district magistrate when the cause is under trial, and no one else needs to be present.
- e. The police cannot refuse to register the FIR since the incident of rape or molestation took place.
- f. Under the zero F.I.R. ruling by Supreme Court a rape victim can register her police complaint from any police station.
- g. After sunset and before sunrise women cannot arrest according to Supreme Court ruling.
- h. The police cannot call upon women to the police station for interrogation under section 160 of criminal procedure code.
- i. A case of rape cannot dismiss even if doctor says rape had not taken place.



Other remedies:

- 1) Every coin has two sides. In human right violation only police is not responsible; on the other hand public is also responsible. Public should also cooperate with police and should cope up with the police in every adverse situation and should try to understand their problem also. There is enormous pressure on police due to rise of terrorism, organized crime, insurgency and extremism, towards which police is not able to bear all such pressure and quite obviously they lose their balance and equilibrium.
- 2) The single comprehensive custody record system was introduced by England/Wales. There should be all details of arrest of the detained person, mental and physical condition etc.
- 3) In custody there should be humane behavior for detained persons like their clothing, proper ventilation, food etc. and special concern for women and juveniles.
- 4) In the training of police personnel there should be proper orientation of police towards the behavioral part so that they can better understand the public and can deal with professional manner and by so will be able to preserve the human rights. There should be some measures taken by police organization to improve professional skills and to bring out the changes in the attitude of the police personnel.
- 5) Criminal laws, criminal procedure code and the law of evidence should also revise to match with the latest human rights issues of the era.
- 6) Law police is the need of the time instead of order police which work under pressure or any other political influence which leads to the violation of human rights.

Conclusion:

Police is an important functionary of the criminal justice system which is there to maintain the law and order and to provide us a peaceful environment in which the rights of every human being should not violate. At all the stages of investigation, criminal justice system should work in the humane manner. Police as public service agency is



in direct link with the public so it is the first important agency which has to deal with the public and to protect their rights. The government has constituted many national and state human right institutions to look after the incidences of human rights violation and also redressal courts to specially deal with the human rights cases. Police and human rights are directly and inter dependent with each other and police is one the means by which state seeks to meet its obligation to protect the fundamental rights of human. The police is vested with so many powers against law breakers and offenders and in exercising these powers police indulge in excessive use of force. On the other hand public have also many legal rights provided by our constitution by which the rights of public are protected. Public should aware of these rights so that nobody can violate their rights. The police have also many problems which should be solved by police organization so that they can relieve some pressure and can give better service to the community. India should take seriously the issue of human rights violations and only seminar and reports are not enough, it has to tackle with seriousness and by so to improve the image of Indian police at the international level as well for the development of the personality of human being in the society.

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FILM INDUSTRY: A DEVELOPING INDUSTRY OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Indian Cinema is very famous Industry in India. It running very fastly in the world race of film industry. There are two many films showing different problems and scenes of Indian problems and structure of society. It is also a earning industry and helpful of economic development as well as social, cultural etc. Indian film stands a best feature before world and trying to get best place in world competition. This industry should be promoted with better ways in view of social development civilization and culture.

INTRODUCTION:-

Film industry is very famous industry of India. It begins from 1931 with Alam Ara The speakness film and now this industry develop at top like other industries our film industry competites with foreign films and got many records on national level and international level. This industry is very important for Indian society required it promotes to best human relation, sweet behaviors between several communities and create better relation for foreign countries. A lot number on Indian film lovers in the world. The emotional sings and songs effect a beautiful feature in the heart. To the familiar lover with are proud to this industry.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

The information about film industry have been collected by several sources as secondary data level direct interviews, has also been made with genius persons, of indian cinema. The data his publish time to time in several news papers and magazines are used. Random

sampling method is also adopted for better research work. Tabulation and analysis of data are made and find out conclusion for better result.

HYPOTHESIS:-

Indian film industry not too much important for economic and social development. Theatre cinema is very costly and beyond of common people. Film industry does not create better employment for common persons. Film industry promotes fashion and disorder of society culture. Indian cinema is the symbol of Indian youth and decrease their moral quality.

OBJECTIVES:-

- **To know the Indian film industry position in Indian economic structure.**
- **To know the actual Position of the Indian cinema effect on society and indian economy.**
- **To promote film industry as profitable business and participation of common citizen in industry.**
- **To suggest to make more useful films for the society.**
- **To remove the side effects of Indian cinemas to suggest to meet attractive and civilized figure of Indian films.**

DISCRIPTION SUBJECT ANALYSIS:-

Indian industry is an oldest industry. It asteroids since 1931 by making speak less film. Alam Ara then, spoken film Raja Harish Chandra in 21 April 1913. The first films were made black & white their scenes were not clear but by developing process, now color films and their scenes attract to any person to go to cinema hall. The special feature of the Indian films are to show emotional scenes and music which effect on human heart to change in better thought the films also the true figures of the society where poor person as explored by the quarrel person. Mother India is the best film to show this real position of the society.



मुगले आजम film source the love of Saleem & Anarkali being a position of in Akbar. It shows that when got knows all them why should be hidden by the people. It song (परदा नहीं जब कोई खुदा से बन्दों से परदा करना क्या) पकिजा, वकत, causes are the best social films are Indian cinema.

There are to many National loving films which create to scarify all for the nation. New, Indain Industry is being more popular in not only India by in foreign as well. 1952-1975 period was golden period on Indian cinema. Great musicians & singers provided many famous songs to people.

Table No. 1

Foreign best films in overall collection (in crores)

S. No.	Name of Film	Name of Country	Collection Amount
01.	Crouching tiger (Hidden Dragon)	Taiwan	1337 crore
02.	Life is Beautiful	Italy	672 crore
03.	Hero	China	505 crore
04.	Law case oaks false	France	479 crore
05.	Emily	France	340 crore
06.	Monsoon Wedding	India	140 crore

Sources:- Box Office Mozo

As above table Crouching tiger hidden dragon is the best earning film it earned Rs. 1337 crore, while Indian film Monsoon wedding is to set lowest earning film it earned only 140 crore. Other film of Italy, china and France are also high earning films.

Table No. 2
Bumper Opening weekend (10 may-17 may 2017)

S. No.	Name of Country	No. of films
01.	India	73
02.	Mexico	12
03.	China	04
04.	Hongkong	03
05.	Canada	02
06.	Sweden	02
07.	Thailand	02
08.	Other Foreign Films	02

Sources:- Box Office Mozo

As per above table India is the top film releases in the world it released 73 films in weekend and Canada, Sweden, Thailand and other foreign films only released two films in each country. Mexico 12, China 4, Hongkong 3 films released respectively.

Table No. 3

Most earning foreign films of weekend(10 may- 17 may 2017)

S. No.	Name of Film	Name of Country	Earning Amount
01.	Hero	China	170.3 crore
02.	Fearless	China	95.13 crore
03.	Bahubali-2	India	69.18 crore

Sources:- Box Office Mozo

As above table more earning foreign films belonging China. Hero film Rs 170.3 crore and secondly Fearless film earned Rs.95.13 crore in the world race. Indian films Bahubali-2 is also scored Rs.69.18 crore in score 3rd position in the world. The Indian Cinema is progressing industry day by day though some Indian films could not may place in the world race. But very famous film like Lagan his



presented the reality British Government and their quarrel behaviors on Indian farmers having know human sympathy. And there are too more films his shows political, social, cultural and other position of Indian middle india and presenting india.

PROBLEMS:-

- There are no risk taking scenes in Indian films.
- Some Indian films are the duplicate films of fun films even north Indian films are duplicate of southern films.
- The Music are more given in Indian films, so the emotional continuity break due to music.
- Indian films are very costly normal businessman can not make films.
- Some films shows open sex scenes which are against the Indian culture and can not be scenes with all family.
- T.V. and other media hurt the Indian cinemas.

SUGGESTIONS:-

Films should be make as per Indian culture in social behavior so that they can create a healthy behavior of human beings. Film should remained looking in view of Indian aggregate. The show rate should be least show that poor person can also enjoy the film. Neat and clean scene should be presented and show the Indian civilization showing to the world his will be helpful to make great and proud culture in the world.



TO SOME UP:-

Indian cinema is one of the best industry of india and not it is going to take first place in the world. Indian films or liked while foreign citizens specially Arab countries. European countries are also like Indian cinemas and films. The thoughts and music of cinema influence to heart even of the quarrel person. Indian films also helpful to make sweet relation between several countries. Government and society should have more focus on Indian cinema because it the mirror of Indian civilization and culture.

SOURCE:-

- Box Office Mozo, Patrika News Paper Rewa 18/05/2017, Indian film industry information broadcasting requirement of India.



LAW OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND POLITICAL PARTIES

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ABSTRACT

The stand of political parties regarding continued non-compliance with the order of Central Information Commission (CIC) to bring them under the purview of Right to Information law as public authority raises serious questions as to threat to democracy and rule of law. Various aspects of the issue have been critically analysed in this paper.

INCIDENT

In response to petitions filed by several RTI activists, the CIC ruled in its order in early June 2013 that the national political parties have to share details with RTI petitioners on issues related to their funding and the criteria on which they have selected candidates for contesting elections.¹ In its ruling, the CIC further declared that six major political parties (the Congress, the BJP, the NCP, the CPI, the CPM and the BSP) are substantially funded by the government and, hence, fall under the ambit of public authority under Section 2 (h) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI Act). Consequently, it directed them to appoint Public Information Officer by July 15, 2013 for getting ready to respond to RTI queries.² The political parties neither followed the order nor approached the court for a stay of the order, but united to nullify it by way of amendment to the RTI Act and the Union Government approved draft amendments.³

When the political parties neither complied with the order of the CIC nor sought a revision of it nor approached any competent court against it for eighteen months, a full bench of the CIC met in

¹ *The Hindu* August 2, 2013 at front page.

² *The Hindu* July 25, 2013 at 11.

³ *Supra* note 1.



November 2014 to hear the issue of non-compliance of the political parties with its order. But, no political party sent a representative. Following their no-show, the Bench passed an interim order giving them one more opportunity to appear before it on the 7th January 2015.⁴

Yet again, not a single party attended the hearing. The petitioner Subhsah Agrawal, one of the India's pre-eminent RTI campaigners, and Jagdeep Chhokar, co-founder of the Association for Democratic Reforms, reviewed the evidence on record before the CIC and discussed the course of action to be taken.⁵

Mr. Chhokar asked for compensation to tune of 44 crore – 5 percent of the income declared by the parties in the last five years – to donate to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Mr. Agrawal called for all subsidies, extended to the political parties, to be discontinued immediately and to derecognise them. Faced with complete and continued defiance of its order for the first time, the CIC took final decision and reserved its order.⁶

Over two months after reserving the order, the CIC posted it on the 16th March 2015. In its order, the CIC concluded that its June 2013 order stands, but, it is not geared to handling situations such as the present instance. The unusual case of willful non-compliance highlights the need to identify the legal gaps and lacuna in the implementation mechanism. It is bereft of the tools to get its order complied with. Regarding penalties as suggested by the petitioners, the CIC said that the provisions of the RTI Act do not allow for such penalty and compensation to be awarded.⁷

Thereafter, the petitioners approached the Supreme Court and a Bench headed by Chief Justice H.L. Dattu was constituted to hear the matter.⁸ The matter was pending in the court till writing of this paper.

LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

⁴ *The Hindu* January 7, 2015 at 9.

⁵ *The Hindu* January 8, 2015 at 9.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *The Hindu* March 18, 2015 at 9.

⁸ *The Hindu* July 8, 2015 at 11.



The RTI Act is framed with an objective to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, as democracy requires an informed citizenry and transparency of information which are vital to its functioning and to contain corruption and to hold governments accountable to the governed. In order to fulfill the objective, the Act provides for right to information and obligation of public authorities; the constitution of Central and State Information Commission; their power's and functions and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The phrase "public authority" is defined under Section 2(h) of the RTI Act according to which "Public authority means any authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted-by or under the Constitution; by any other law made by Parliament or State Legislature; by notification or order of the appropriate government and includes any body owned, controlled or substantially financed; non government organization substantially financed directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate government". A political party comes into being after registration with the Election Commission as any association or body of individual citizens of India under Section 29 A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951(RP Act 1951) which has been enacted by Parliament. Clearly, the political parties under consideration are public authority as a body established by the law made by Parliament.

Funding of the political parties and criteria for selection of candidates to contest elections are not of such a nature as to be exempted from disclosure of information under Section 8 of the RTI Act. Political parties are bound to declare their assets and liabilities within ninety days from the date of making oath under Section 75 A of the RP Act, 1951 after being elected. In view of this liability, what is wrong in disclosing the funding if asked so. Disclosure of criteria for selection of candidates to contest elections is needed in view of free and fair elections as democracy comprising free and fare elections is one of the basic features of the Constitution of India.⁹

⁹ *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain* AIR 1975 SC 2299.



CRITICAL ANALYSIS

A legislation is enacted for a specific purpose and an amendment of the legislation is expedient only when it fails to meet the objectives enshrined in it or requirements of the time being.

In view of the aforesaid discussion, the expediency of amendment to the RTI Act can be argued. Evidently, the political parties brazenly flouted the directions of the CIC – a statutory order. If they considered Section 2 (h) impugned attracting them to fall under the ambit of public authority, they should have approached the appropriate court, for, it is the judiciary that is authorized to entertain the matters regarding to interpretation of a law. In this way, they also disregarded the judiciary.

The lack of expediency of amendment to the RTI Act and the stand of the political parties bring their motive under the shadow of suspicion and leads to an inference that they, by not disclosing their funding, want to benefit the sources of funding unfairly. Similarly, by not disclosing the criteria for selection of candidates to contest elections, they want to ensure the entry of charge-sheeted persons and persons with criminal record easy into legislature which has already been criminalized to a great extent.

Undoubtedly, the proposed amendment was an attempt to nullify the order of CIC and to cover up the acts of corruption and the arbitrary use of power. It is further reinforced by the fact that there had been no public consultation on the amendment.

TREND OF POLITICAL PARTIES

It is remarkable to mention here that the similar stand has been taken by the political parties to nullify the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered in *Lily Thomas v. Union of India*¹⁰ and *The Chief Election Commissioner v. Jan Chaukidar*¹¹. In *Lily Thomas* case, Section 8(4) of the RP Act, 1951, that provides exemption to the members of Parliament or State Legislature from being disqualified on conviction under Section 8(1), (2) and (3) for the period of three months or till the disposal of appeal if appeal is filed within the period of three months, has been declared *ultra-vires* the

¹⁰ Supreme Court July 10, 2013.

¹¹ Supreme Court July 10, 2013.



Constitution on the ground that it is contrary to the provisions of Articles 102(a)(e) and 191(1)(e)¹². These constitutional provisions empower Parliament to make law laying down same disqualifications for a person to be elected as, and for a person being, Member of Parliament or State Legislature, while Parliament has made different laws for a person to be elected as a member and for a elected member under Section 8(4). In *Jan Chaukidar* case, the Court held that a person, who has no right to vote by virtue of Section 62(5) of the R P Act, 1951, is not an elector and is, therefore, not qualified under sections 4 and 5 to contest elections to the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of a State.¹³ Under Section 62(5), a person is barred to vote at any election if he/she is confined in a prison, whether under a sentence of imprisonment or transportation or otherwise, or is in the lawful custody of the police.

The judgement of the *Jan Chaukidar* case was criticised on the ground that there is scope for misuse of the provision of Section 65(2), as the powerful political party can prevent his or her rival from contesting election by getting the rival sent to jail and consequently, a proviso to Section 62(5) was inserted by the Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2013 to nullify it's effect.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATION

The stand of the political parties reveal that they consider themselves supreme as law makers (being members of Parliament) and they think that, in that capacity, they can amend any law which has come against there interests or which does not fulfill their interests, and they do not need to respect other constitutional or statutory functionaries.

It is well known that the Constitution of a country is supreme, as it sets out the powers and functions of various organs of government and provides law to secure the objectives enshrined in it. The function of legislature, one organ of government, is to make law. The second organ executive, practically known as government, implements law, maintains law and order and makes policy. The judiciary, third organ, settles disputes according to law and

¹² *Supra* note 10 para 20.

¹³ *Supra* note 11 para 6.



interprets the law. No organ of government can exercise power not assigned to it by the Constitution. It implies that all are - whether they are highest authorities of organs of government or ordinary citizens-under the law and none is beyond the law. It may be possible that a person is exempted from implementation of a law, but only in specified situations mentioned in that law. Clearly, in the democratic system of government, the rule of law prevails.

Post-independence administrative history of India can be divided into two eras-one, pre-RTI Act and the other, post-RTI Act. This law has given a second freedom where a citizen is now much more empowered in getting information from the government. In this way, it can be regarded as a landmark legislation in which citizens have been given a framework under which they can ask questions from public authorities to keep them accountable. Earlier, almost all such questions permissible under this Act, met with reprimand from public authorities. It has been seen as the key towards strengthening participatory democracy. Any amendment that dilutes the citizens' right to information would weaken this important avenue of reform and undermine the democracy which has already been weakened due to corruption, criminalization of politics and non-performing attitude of the government.

Evidently, the stand of the political parties is contrary to their oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution, to faithfully discharge their duties and to do right to all kinds of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

The rule of law cannot prevail and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution cannot be secured unless and until each and every person-whether he or she is an ordinary citizen or a member of any organ of the government-abides by the law and performs duties and functions faithfully.



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eksyd vf/kdkj inku dj fn; k x; k gA okLro ea f'k{k{kk dk ekSyd vf/kdkj
nsk ds iR; d cPps ds fy; s rHkh l kfkZd gkoxk tc l Hkh cPps dks vks pkfjd
f'k{k{kk dk ekStk feys vls muds l h[kus dk vutko] cks> rFkk ruko l s eDr]
vkune; gA f'k{k{kk jk"Va ds pfj= fuekZk dh rkdr cuuh pkfg; s vls ; g
rkdr f'k{k{kd ds f'k{k{kk nsk dks thou /keZ ekuus l s cuxh u fd dkbz is'kk ; k
uksdjh ekuus l A ekuuh; l okPp U; k; ky; }kjk xBr tflVI oekZ l febr
1/2012 1/2 us viuh fjiKvZ es dgk gS fd f'k{k{kd f'k{k{kk ds orZku ea pyus okys
iZdk dkd kA ea ikjEifjd <x l s Kku dk dN vak gh 'kkfey fd; k tkrk gS
tks u rks f'k{k{kk ds cMs y{; ka o fo"k; ksd dks Kku l s tkM/s gS vls u gh
d{k{k&d{k dh okLrfod l Fkfr l A tflVI oekZ l febr 2012 dh fl Qkfj'kks ds
vk/kkj ij mPp ikkfed , oa ek/; fed LRkj ds f'k{k{kd rS kj djua ds fy; s
jk"Vh; v/; ki d f'k{k{kk ifj"kn 1/NCTE 1/2 ds vf/kfu; e 2014 ds vk/kkj ij
f}o"khz, ch0, MO dk; Dje] l Ei wZ nsk ds f'k{k{kd&f'k{k{kk l l Fkku] ea ykxw gks x; k
gA Hkkoh v/; ki dks dks rS kj djua dh l ; Dr ftEenjh jk"Vh; v/; ki d f'k{k{kk
ifj"kn 1/NCTE 1/2 jkT; ds f'k{k{kk foHkkx] LFkkuh; fo | ky;] f'k{k{kd&f'k{k{kk foHkkx
, oa l EcfU/kr fo'ofu | ky; dh gA



jk"Vh; v/; ki d f'k{k ikf"kn NCTE ua nks o"khz; ch0, MO ikB; Øe ds vLurxir fjokbTM fo|ky; h bUVuif"ki Ýeodz tuojh&2016 r\$ kj fd; k gA bl ds vuq kj bUVjuif"ki] fdl h {ks=h; fo|ky;] ftl s ^iz; ks kkyk fo|ky; ^ ds : i ea nq'kk tkrk g\$ ea fØ; kflor gkrk gA bUVuif"ki dk; Øe ea if'k{k.k.kjr fo|kfkz; ka dks vi ua LFkkuh; fo|ky; ea %80 ifr'kr le; ljdkjh fo|ky; ka ea ,oa 20 ifr'kr le; x\$ ljdkjh fo|ky; ka eaz d{k f'k{k.k ds l kfk & l kfk ikB; l gxkeh fØ; kvka ea is'koj : i l s okLrfod ifjLFkfr; ka ea puksr; ka dk l keuk djuk gkrk g\$ ftl s buds vlnj 0; ol kf; d dksky] l kekt d ifji Dork , oa vkrfo'okkl mRilu gskl dA

, u0l kvfobd fjokbTM Ldy bUVuif"ki Ýeodz , .M xkbMykbul tuojh 2016 ds vuq kj vof/k , oavaldk forj .k

S.No.		ifke o"z	f}rh; o"z	dy
1	bUVuif"ki dh vof/k	2 l lrg ¼}rh; l etVj½	18 l lrg ¼}rh; l etVj½	20 l lrg
2	bUVuif"ki ØfMV	4	16¼4\$2½*	20
3	vf/kdre vad	1000	1000	2000
4	bUVuif"ki ds vad	100	400	500

*nks l lrg dk {ks=h; l kenkf; d dk; l

bUVuif"ki dk; Øe ds nks ku if'k{k.k.kjr fo|kfkz; ka dks fu; fer f'k{k.d ds : i ea fo|ky; ds fu; kst u] f'k{k.k , oa eY; kda l fgr l Hkh xrfok/k; ka ea Hkx yrs gq obfYid f'k{k.d ds : i ea dk; l dj jgk gA bUVuif"ki dk; Øe ea if'k{k.k.kfkz; ka dk eY; kda l a Ør : lk l s LFkkuh; fo|ky; ds iz'kkukpk; l , oa f'k{k.d&f'k{k.l adk; ds v/; ki d dj jgs gA if'k{k.k.kfkz; ka dks fo|ky; ds v/; ki d ds : lk ea l ghkxh gkdj Lo; a dks okLrfod ifjLFkfr; ka ea yMua , oa puksr; ka dk l keuk djrs gq s r\$ kj fd; k tk jgk gA

nks o"khz; ch0, MO if'k{k.k.kfkz; ka dk bUVuif"ki ds ifr D; k vfhkofr g\$ or'eku v/; ; u ea bl h fcnq dks l Eefyr fd; k x; k gA

mnas;

- 1- ljdkjh , oa x\$ ljdkjh f'k{k.d&f'k{k.l LFkkuks ds if'k{k.k.kfkz; ks dk bUVuif"ki l s i dz 'k{k.d vfhkofr dk v/; ; u djuka



- 2- I jdkjh , oa xş I jdkjh f'k{k&d&f'k{k I hFkku ds if'k{k.kkfFkz ks dk bUVuI"ki I s ds i'pkr 'ks{k&d vfhkofr dk v/; ; u djuka
- 3- I jdkjh f'k{k&d&f'k{k I hFkku ds if'k{k.kkfFkz ks dk bUVuI"ki I s i dZ , oa bUVuI"ki ds i'pkr 'ks{k&d vfhkofr dk v/; ; u djuka
- 4- xş I jdkjh f'k{k&d&f'k{k I hFkku ds if'k{k.kkfFkz ks dk bUVuI"ki I s i dZ , oa bUVuI"ki ds i'pkr 'ks{k&d vfhkofr dk v/; ; u djuka

fof/k & iLrç v/; ; u dk ik: i l oãk.k fof/k ij vk/kfjr gA

ifrn'kz & ifrn'kz ds : i ea f}o"khz ch0, MO ¼ = 2015&17½ ds if'k{k.k iklr djua okys 140 if'k{k.kkfFkz ka dks I Eefyr fd;k x;k gA ftl ea nks I jdkjh f"k{k&d &f"k{k I hFkku , oa nks xş I jdkjh f"k{k&d&f"k{k I hFkku dks fy;k x;k gS ftudh I Ec)rk geolrh ulnu cgqkqk x<oky] dñnh; fo'ofok |ky;] Jhuxj] mRrjk[k.M I s gA

v/; ; u **dsmidj.k & iLrç** v/; ; u grqLofufeñ Nk=k/; ki d bUVuI"ki vfhkofr eki uh dk iz l x fd;k x;k gA

midj.k dh fo'oluh;rk , oa oãrk &mi; DZ- midj.k dh fo'oluh;rk ifj{k.k&i% f'k{k.k fof/k }kjk Kkr dh xbZ gA Nk=k/; ki d bUVuI"ki vfhkofr eki uh dh fo'oluh;rk dk eku 0-71 Kkr gqk gA midj.k dh : i oãrk I Ecfl/kr fo"k; fo'kskKs ds ijke'kz , oa I ekykpuk ds }kjk fu/kfjr dh xbZ gA

vkDMk dk I dÿu & vkDMk ds I dÿu grq l = 2015 &17 ea if'k{k.k iklr dj jgs geolrh ulnu cgqkqk x<oky] dñnh; fo'ofok |ky;] Jhuxj] mRrjk[k.M ds ch0, MO ds 140 fo |kfFkz ka dks I Eefyr fd;k x;k gA ftudk forj.k fuEu idkj I s gA

Nk=k/; ki d I ã; k	I jdkjh f'k{k&d&f'k{k I hFku		xş I jdkjh f'k{k&d&f'k{k I hFku		dy
	fcjyk dSi I] Jhuxj	, I 0vkj0Vh0] dSi I]fVgjh	vl0 , e0vkbDVh0] _f"kdsk	nu bfLUVV;W] _f"kdsk	
	35	35	35	35	
					140



I k[; dh fo'yk.k & vkdMka ds fo'yk.k grq o.kkZkRed I k[; dh dk iz kx fd;k x;k gS ftlea ek/; Mean rFkk ekud fopyu Standard deviation Kkr fd;k x;k gA bl ds vfrfjDr nks pjks ds e/; varj dk fo'yk.k djua grq VhO ijh{k.k T-Test dk mi; kx fd;k x;k gA pjks ds e/; varj dh I kFkZrk dks 0-01 fo'oluh; rk Lrj ij ijhfkr dh xbZ gA

mnas; 1- Ijdkjh ,oa xj Ijdkjh f'k{kd f'k{k I hFkkuks ds if'k{k.kkFkz; ks dk buVuI'ki lsimZ'k{k{kd vfHkoR dk v/; ; u djuka

I kj.kh 1

Ijdkjh ,oa xj Ijdkjh f'k{kd&f'k{k I hFku ds buVuI'ki lsimZ'k{k{kd vfHkoR dse/; VhO ijh{k.k dk I kjk

if'k{k.kkFkz	N	Mean	Standard deviation	T Value
Ijdkjh f'k{kd&f'k{k I hFku	70	85-37	30-32	3.67 *
xj Ijdkjh f'k{kd&f'k{k I hFku	70	71-47	8-92	

*0.01Lrj ij I kFkZ

I kj.kh 1- lsimZ'k{k{kd gS fd Ijdkjh ,oa xj Ijdkjh f'k{kd&f'k{k I hFkuks ds chO, MO if'k{k.kkFkz; ks ea buVuI'ki lsimZ'k{k{kd vfHkoR dse/; 0-01 Lrj ij I kFkZl varj gA e/; ekuka ds vk/kkj ij Ijdkjh f'k{kd&f'k{k I hFkuka ds if'k{k.kkFkz; ks 85-37½ dh vi\$kk xj Ijdkjh f'k{kd&f'k{k I hFkuka ds if'k{k.kkFkz; ks 71-47½ dk dk e/; eku de gA

vr-%; g dgk tk I drk gS fd Ijdkjh f'k{kd&f'k{k I hFkuks ds chO, MO ds if'k{k.kkFkz; buVuI'ki dk; De lsimZ xj Ijdkjh f'k{kd&f'k{k I hFkuks ds if'k{k.kkFkz; ks lsvf/kd tkx: d FkA

mnas; 2- Ijdkjh ,oa xj Ijdkjh f'k{kd&f'k{k I hFkuks ds if'k{k.kkFkz; ks dk buVuI'ki ds i'pkr 'k{k{kd vfHkoR dk v/; ; u djuka



I kj.kh 2

I jdkjh , oax§ I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I hFku ds i'k{k.k.kkFkz ka ea bUVuI"ki ds i'pkr 'k{k}kd vfhkofr ds e/; VhO ijh{k.k dk I kjlk

i'k{k.k.kkFkz	N	Mean	Standard deviation	T Value
I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I hFku	70	96-00	6-53	16-29*
x§ I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I hFku	70	75-29	8-38	

*0.01Lrj ij I kFkz

I kj.kh 2- I s Li"V gSfd I jdkjh , oax§ I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I hFkuka ds i'k{k.k.kkFkz ka ea bUVuI"ki ds i'pkr 'k{k}kd vfhkofr ds e/; 0-01 Lrj ij I kFkz varj gD e/; eku ds vk/kkj ij I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I hFkuka ds i'k{k.k.kkFkz ks 96-00½ dh vi\$kk x§ I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I hFkuka ds i'k{k.k.kkFkz ks 75-29½ dk e/; eku de gD

vr-% ; g dgk tk I drk gSfd I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I hFku ds i'k{k.k.kkFkz ka ua bUVuI"ki ds i'pkr x§ I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I hFkuks ds i'k{k.k.kkFkz ks I s vf/kd : ph yhA

mnas ; 3- I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I hFku ds i'k{k.k.kkFkz ks dk bUVuI"ki I s iWZ , oabUVuI"ki ds i'pkr 'k{k}kd vfhkofr dk v/ ; ; u djuka



I kj .lh 3

I jdkjh f'k{k d&f'k{k I hFkku ds i f'k{k. k{f{kz ks ea bUVuI'ki ds i mZ , oabUVuI'ki ds i'pkr 'k{k d vfhkofr dse/; Vh ij h{k.k dk I kj ldk

i f'k{k. k{f{kz	N	Mean	Standard deviation	T Value
bUVuI'ki ds i mZ	70	85-37	30-32	3.05*
bUVuI'ki ds i'pkr	70	96-00	6-53	

*0.01Lrj ij I k{f{kz

I kj .lh 3- I s Li "V gS fd I jdkjh f'k{k d&f'k{k I hFkku ds i f'k{k. k{f{kz ks ea bUVuI'ki ds i mZ , oabUVuI'ki ds i'pkr 'k{k d vfhkofr dse/; 0-01 Lrj ij I k{f{kz vLrj gA e/; eku ds vk/kkj ij I jdkjh f'k{k d&f'k{k I hFkku ds i f'k{k. k{f{kz ks dk bUVuI'ki ds i mZ 185-37½ dh vi \$kk bUVuI'ki ds i'pkr 196-00½ dk e/; eku vf/kd gA

vr% ; g dgk tk I drk gS fd I jdkjh f'k{k d&f'k{k I hFkku ds i f'k{k. k{f{kz ks ea bUVuI'ki ds i'pkr f'k{k ds i fr mudsnf"Vdksk ea 0; ki d i fjo ru vk; kA mns ; 4- xj I jdkjh f'k{k d&f'k{k I hFkku ds i f'k{k. k{f{kz ks dk bUVuI'ki I s i mZ , oabUVuI'ki ds i'pkr 'k{k d vfhkofr dk v/ ; ; u djuka



I kj.lh 4

xj I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I lFku ds if'k.k.kfFkz, ka ds bUVuI"ki I siwZ, oa bUVuI"ki ds i'pkr 'k{k kd vfhkfr dse/; VHO ij h{k.k dk I kjlak

if'k.k.kfFkz	N.	Mean	Standard deviation	T Value
bUVuI"ki dk; Øe ds i wZ	70	71-47	8-92	2-60*
bUVuI"ki dk; Øe ds i'pkr	70	75-29	8-38	

*0.01Lrj ij I kFkd

I kj.lh 4- I sLi"V gsf d xj I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I lFku ds if'k.k.kfFkz, ks ea bUVuI"ki ds i wZ, oa bUVuI"ki ds i'pkr 'k{k kd vfhkfr dse/; 0-01 Lrj ij I kFkd vlrj gA e/; eku ds vk/kj ij xj I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I lFku ds if'k.k.kfFkz, ks dk bUVuI"ki I siwZ 71-47½ dh vi\$kk xj I jdkjh bUVuI"ki ds i'pkr 75-29½ dk e/; eku vf/kd gA

vr% ;g dgk tk I drk gsf d Lo%ORrik"kr f"kd&f"kk I lFkka ds if'k.k.kfFkz, ks ea bUVuI"ki ds i'pkr f'k{k ds ifr muds nf"Vdksk ea 0; ki d ifjozu vk; kA

ifj.kk & v/; ; u ds ifj.kk ea ik; k x; k gsf d I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I lFku ds if'k.k.kfFkz, ka dh bUVuI"ki ds ifr 'k{k kd vfhkfr dk e/; eku xj I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I lFku ds if'k.k.kfFkz, ka vf/kd gA I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I lFku ds if'k.k.kfFkz, ks ua bUVuI"ki dk; Øe ds i'pkr Hkh xj I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I lFkka ds if'k.k.kfFkz, ks I s vPNk in'ku fd; k, oa 'k{k kd vfhkfr dse/; 0-01 rFkk 0-05 Lrj ij I kFkd vrj Hkh ik; k x; k gSA

fu"d"i iLrj v/; ; u ds ifj.kk I sLi"V gsf d I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I lFku ds if'k.k.kfFkz dh 'k{k kd vfhkfr xj I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I lFku ds if'k.k.kfFkz I s vPNh gsf d nkska v/; ki d cuusgrqgh if'k.k.k iLrj dj jgs gA vkj dy ;gh nsk ds Hkfo"; fuekz ea ;ksnku nsk xj I jdkjh f"kd&f"kk I lFku ds f}o'khz; chO, MO if'k.k.kfFkz, ks }kj k "k{k kd vfhkfr ds



ifr ypj in'kz l kpuh; gSD; kfd ; g foMEcuk gh dgh tk l drh gS fd
l Ei wkz Hkkjr ea f'k{kfd&f'k{k dk; Øe dks fØ; kflor djua okys yxHkx 97
ifr"kr l ÆFku xj ljdkjh gh gS tks Lo%oRriks'kr ek/; e l s l pkyr gks jgs
gA

fu%kyd , oa vfuok; Z f'k{k vf/kfu; e& 2009 ds vuq kj bl fo"kkky n'sk ea
fo | kfkz; ka dks f'k{k inku djua grqcgark; r ek=k ea f'k{k dks dh vko"; drk gS
vksj , d s l ÆFku de gS tks l fo/kk l EiUu gks jk"Vh; v/; ki d f'k{k ifj"kn
NCTE vf/kfu; e 2014 ds vuq kj ml h f'k{k f'k{k l ÆFku dks ekU; rk nh
tk; sh ftl ds ikl viuk Lo; a dk iz kx"kkky : ih fo | ky; gksk] tgka
if'k{k. kfkz viuk buVuZ"ki dk; Øe okLrfod ifjLFkr; ka ea ijk djsA ftu
if'k{k. kfkz; ks ua vPNk in"ku fd; k os ljdkjh f'k{k. k l ÆFkuka ea if'k{k. k ikr
djua okys gS tgka mfr "k{k d okrkoj.k , oa l Hkh fo'k; ds v/; ki d o fo'k;
fo"ksk miYc/k gS Nk=k/; ki dks dks cBus dh l epr 0; oLFk] vPNh ykbc;jh
l e; & l e; ij fo"kv 0; fDr; ka dk 0; k[; ku , oa f'k{k. krj fØ; kdyki l EiUu
gks jgs gA ogh xj ljdkjh f'k{k f'k{k l ÆFkuka ea bu l Hkh dk vk"kd
vFkok iwz; k vHko ik; k tkrk gA xj ljdkjh f'k{k f'k{k l ÆFkuka ea
f'k{k f'k{k l s Hkh l fU/kr l eL; k, a gS tS s Lo%oRriks'kr l ÆFkuka ea
if'k{k dks ds oru] vodk"r rFk vU; l fo/kk vka dks ydj Vdjko gks jgs gS
ukbjh dh vfuf"prk Hkh if'k{k dks dks iwz eus kx l s dk; Z djus ea ck/kk
mRkiUu djrh gA ijUrj jk"Vh; v/; ki d f'k{k ifj"kn NCTE ds jkj l Ei wkz
Hkkjr ds f'k{k f'k{k l ÆFkuka dks Hkkrd , oa ekuoh; l ÆFkuka dh miYc/krk
dk gYkQuek nsk Fkk vksj ; g cktkjhdj.k dk gh ifj.kke gS l Ei wkz Hkkjr ds
yxHkx 60 ifr"kr 1/7163½ f'k{k. k l ÆFkuka us gh gyQuek ndj l ÆFkuka ea
l ÆFkuka dh miYc/krk n"kkz h gS fdUrq vHkh Hkh budk Hkkrd l R; ki u gksk
'ksk gA

"k{k fgrk; Z & lRq v/; ; u l s li'V gS fd ; fn xj ljdkjh
f'k{k f'k{k l ÆFkuka ea Hkh ljdkjh f'k{k f'k{k l ÆFku tS h l fo/kk; a , oa
volj miYc/k dj; a tk, a rks xj ljdkjh@ Lo%oRriks'kr f'k{k f'k{k
l ÆFkuka ds Nk=k/; ki dks ea "k{k vfkofr ds ifr ldkjRed ifjoZu yk; k
tk l drk gA

I mHkZ

, u0l h0bDvkj0Vh0] 2006] jk"Vh; i kB; p; kz dh : ijLk&2005- ubZ fnYyh



fj i k w vk Q t f l V l o e k z d e h ' k u] , u 0 l h 0 b D v k j 0 V h 0] VOL 1, VOL 2, VOL 3,
AUG 2012.

, u 0 l h 0 b D v k j 0 V h 0] j k " V h ; i k B ; p ; k z d h : i j [k k & 2009- u b z f n Y y h

, u 0 l h 0 , Q 0 V h 0 b D] 2009

, u 0 l h 0 V h 0 b D] j x y s ' k u & 2014

f u % k y d , o a v f u o k ; z f ' k { k k d k v f / k d k j v f / k f u ; e & 2009

, p 0 , u 0 c h 0 t h 0 ; 0] f j o k b T M d s j d y e Q k y V w b z j B . E d . 2015

, u 0 l h 0 V h 0 b D] L d w b l V u z ' k i Y e o d z , . M x k b M y k b u l] t u o j h 2016

x t r k] , l 0 i h 0 2007] 0 ; o g k j i j d f o K k u k a e a l k f [; d h f o f / k ; k a ' k k j n k i q r d
H k o u] b y k g k c k n

d j f y x j] , Q 0 , u 0 2000 Q k m M s ' k u v k Q f c g s o ; j y f j l p z l j t h r i f c y d s ' k u]
u b z f n Y y h

f l g] , 0 d 0 2005] e u k s o K k u] l e k t ' k k l = r F k k f ' k { k k e a ' k k s ' k f o f / k ; k a H k k j r h
H k o u] i f c y ' k l z , o a f M L V h c ; w l z i V u k A



INDIA AND AUSTRALIA GROUP: PROSPECTS AND IMPLICATIONS

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The paper engages with the prospects and implications of India's membership with the Australia Group. The Australia Group is one of the four top multilateral export controls regimes. The other important regimes besides the Australia Group are the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The paper examines the possibility of India joining the Australia Group and the implications it carries for the national, regional (South Asian) and international security.

Established in 1985, the primary focus of the Australia Group has been on the issue of proliferation of Biological and Chemical Weapons (BCW henceforth). The Australia Group has forty-two members and India stands as a potential forty-third member of this regime owing to its visible commitment to contain WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction) proliferation. Joint statement issued in November 2010, when Barack Obama's visited India, clarified United States' intention to 'support India's full membership in the four multilateral export control regimes... and to consult with members to encourage the evolution of regime membership criteria' (MEA, 2010).

Mexico is the most recent addition to the Australia Group and it joined the regime in 2013. The criteria for membership to the Australia



Group¹ are not very stringent and India is adhering to most of those conditions already. The regime draws its mandate mainly from the Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention (BTWC) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). The former is a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction and it entered into force in 1975. The latter is a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction and it entered into force in 1997. These conventions provide for control on export of biological agents and chemicals. India is a party to both of these conventions. India has also completed the task of destroying chemical weapons within the stipulated time limit.

Furthermore, India has an elaborate legal and regulatory framework in place. The prominent mechanisms in place are the Indian Environmental (Protection) Act of 1986, The Foreign Trade Act and the SCOMET List (Nayan, 2010). The legal frameworks combined with the international conventions clearly provide for a strict control over potential BCW proliferation. The Directorate-General of Foreign Trade of the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry regularly updates the Control List, which lists the dual-use items under Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET). For the fulfillment of Australia Group's membership criteria, the list will have to be further updated.

Membership to the Australia Group does not create a legally binding control lists. But it is expected by the members to create national licensing regimes in order to enforce the obligations. The lack of a legally binding nature of the regime is not a weakness in itself, but the

¹ Australia Group Membership, retrieved from: <http://www.australiagroup.net/en/membership.html>.



lack of will on part of the participating states is. In case of India, the prior existence of such national licensing regimes would make the process of abiding and adhering less troublesome. The pressure from the chemical industry and big business houses, however, can create certain hurdles. Some interest groups will have to suffer for larger consensus on issues specially related to dual-use material. Some groups might have to forego previous commitments with other parties. However, these resistances do not pose any national security threat.

India's economic security would depend on selective free trade – trade that offers the maximum benefits. The idea of having export-import barriers run counter to the general forces of development based on globalization which relies on free trade, less control and decreased licensing regimes. The requirement on part of national governments to have national licensing regimes in place to oversee exports would reduce the potential increase in foreign exchange reserves. Several biological agents can have potential for dual-use and thus fall under strict control and surveillance by multilateral regimes. The needs of a developing nation cannot be equated with those of the already highly industrialized, developed nations. Still, the expected integration of India with global trade patterns would allow growth at a desirable pace, in a desirable direction. India would also become able to manage export of global commerce in chemical and biotechnology, which would further enhance her stature as a big and responsible power.

The other aspect of security – emanating mainly from the threat posed by terrorism – would require stringent control regime. The potential misuse of dual-use chemical and biological weapons by irresponsible actors – state and non-state – cannot be ignored. The threat is large and serious enough to outweigh the costs involved in maintenance of such a control regime. The possibility of terrorist getting access to WMD is not far-fetched and therefore, the control would stand to enhance national and international security. The threat, which the



proliferation of such materials and technology pose, is of a high magnitude even when biological weapons are seen by most of the countries as the least viable weaponry option.

Though India is a signatory to both BTWC and CWC, the bulk of dual-use item export constitute of chemicals. India has incrementally improved control on such items by amending the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act of 1992. In general terms, the expansion of control list appears desirable. This in turn would cause unnecessary hassle in export clearance. Extra control might dissuade the innovative strategies of chemical businesses. Still, the potential misuse of certain chemicals and biological agents requires such stringent measures. As Colin Gray puts it, "biological, toxin, and chemical weapons... pose a growing array of threats... Compared with nuclear weapons, biological and toxin weapons are relatively cheap to produce, conceal, and deliver." (Gray,1999).

The absence of any conditioned requirement, like first being a member of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and also the prior adherence to most of the requirements of being a member allows India to pursue the goal without much hindrance. The only aspect that troubles India before pushing for the membership of the Australia Group relates to the demand that the membership of the other tworegimes – Wassenaar Arrangement and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)– should also be made open for her. The demand relates to the aspiration to join an expanded permanent-member club of the United Nations Security Council. The aspiration for a big power status implied within them is what makes the export control regimes a lucrative focus. The cooperation at high-level multilateral regimes would allow technological cooperation and assistance, much needed by India.

The Australia Group held its 30th anniversary plenary in June 2015 at Perth, Australia. The audience included India as a dialogue partner



participant. The issue of terrorism was emphasized and the role the group could play in its mitigation was iterated by Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Hon Julie Bishop during the plenary address (Bishop, 2015). The recent visit of Australian Prime Minister Turnbull to India in April 2017 again saw the focus on the issue of terrorism and Australia “expressed its support” for the possibility that India would become a member the Australia Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement. The underlined aspect remains that the non-proliferation regimes need to be strengthened to deal with increased threat from non-state actors. India’s commitment in this direction overwhelms its objection to the NPT as well.

India has joined the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) in June 2016 and became the thirty-fifth member of the elite grouping. It is pertinent to note that all other thirty-four states that are MTCR members are also a member of the NSG. Furthermore, only four other states besides India who are part of the MTCR do not feature in the Australia Group. These four states are Brazil, Russian Federation, South Africa, and Turkey (Australia Group, n.d.; MTCR, n.d.; NSG, n.d.)

Specific to the South Asian context, by joining the Australia Group, India would be enabled ‘to participate in framing rules’ that would ‘prevent the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons’ (Kasturi, 2016). Given the volatility of South Asia, such an engagement would promote her strategic interest in the region. Also, it seems that the major powers are acknowledging the role that India could possibly play in mitigating terrorism emanating from the continent.

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RELEVANCE OF GANDHI'S EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE PRESENT SCENARIO

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Abstract

M.K Gandhi was not only a politician and freedom fighter but also an eminent educational thinker and practitioner. His educational philosophy, an amalgamation of naturalism, idealism and pragmatism certainly catered to the needs of the then India. The present educational system which lacks the human aspect seems to be more concerned with imparting knowledge than education. Hence it fails to create an all round development in the child, making him an ideal human being. It is more prone to produce technocrat than ideal character. Given the moral, social and educational crisis we are passing through at present, Gandhi's concept of education and strategies can be very appropriate towards producing complete human being with strong personality and character. Founded on the bases of truth and non-violence, morality and righteousness, belief in God and service to humanity; self-discipline and self-purification, it can lift men out of selfishness, immorality, spiritual vacuum, cultural barrenness, corruption and crime. The present paper tries to delve deep into Gandhi's educational philosophy, its implication and relevance in present day life.

Key words: Basic education, non-violence, craft-centered education, vocational education, education for self-sufficiency, character development.

Introduction

M.K Gandhi, the father of nation, was an eminent educationist. His educational philosophy was a resultant of his lifelong



educational experiments and general and social philosophy. He believed that educational reconstruction was necessary for social and national reconstruction and proposed a national scheme of education which came to be known as Basic education. Gandhi's educational philosophy was naturalistic in setting, idealistic in aim, and pragmatic in method and program of work. Moreover, it was non-violent and practical. The new education of Gandhi, 'Nai Talim' was aimed at social progress, national development, economic growth with assurance of employment for all, national integration and correlation of education with the universal brotherhood of human race.

Philosophy of Life

Mahatma Gandhi was a great thinker, educationist and philosopher. He had a unique way of thinking and looking at things. He was greatly impressed with the ancient concept of humanistic idealism in India. Some of his philosophical thoughts are as mentioned under.

1. Truth: The ultimate aim of life and education for Gandhi emanates from his belief of ultimate reality; ultimately reality for Gandhi is truth. Truth according to Gandhi is universal, the supreme power and Brahma. Gandhi believed that we should not only speak truth but practice in our thought and actions.

2. Non-violence: To Gandhi if truth is the goal, non-violence is the means to achieve it. Truth and non-violence are two sides of a coin. Non-violence derives from humility, generosity, love, patience, purity of heart, meditation and non-emotion in actions. Hence it is not a negative concept. It is more of a positive concept



because it teaches love for humanity. One needs to be brave alongside being non-violent. It is not the weapon of the coward and weak. According to Gandhi, Non-violence does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil doer but the soul force or truth force.

3. Faith in God and Religion: Gandhi had profound faith in God which he believed to be the ultimate truth and supreme power. God is love, truth, moral and life. God to him is “indefinable, mysterious power that pervades everything.” Gandhi emphasized the moral basis of religion. He said, “True religion and true morality are inseparably bound.” He believed in the universal religion advocated by Swami Vivekananda.

4. Satyagraha: Satyagraha implies holding the truth through love and purity. According to Gandhi, Satyagraha means non-violent resistance to political authority, non co-operation with evil. The purpose of Satyagraha is to fight against injustice and tyranny. A satyagrahi cannot injure others; rather he makes them understand by means of reason. Satyagrahi is driven by moral force.

5. Service of humanity: Service to humanity forms the core of Gandhi’s philosophy. The ultimate aim of man is the realization of God. This can be achieved by service for the humanity because the only way to find God is through His creation. Man becomes great exactly in the degree to which he works for the welfare of his fellow men.

6. Self-discipline and self-purification: Gandhi believed that self-discipline and self-purification are very essential to become



ideal human being. He inculcated in the people of India the importance of organized action for overcoming social, economic and political maladies. He introduced religious principles into politics and set about the task of spiritualizing politics with some success. He uplifted the downtrodden people and helped India transform itself into a self-respecting nation.

7. Creation of a classless society: Gandhi wanted to create a classless society free from the distinction between high and low, rich and poor. He fought against untouchability and did a lot for the upliftment of the Harijans. He wanted to set up “Ram Rajya” where the administration would be based on moral values.

8. Love: Gandhi had great faith in human love. Love is morality. Without love there cannot be any morality. Love leads man closer to God. All our duties and responsibilities become pleasurable due to love. It is love that inspires us to shed selfish existence and participate in social and political movements.

Educational Philosophy

Gandhi’s educational philosophy was largely determined by his philosophy of life and his life-long experiments in the field of education. It was also greatly influenced by his dissatisfaction with the prevailing system of the British education. He published his philosophy of education in 1937 in the “Harijan” magazine.

Concept of Education: Gandhi’s concept of education is best reflected in his saying “By education I mean an all round drawing out of the best in child and man- body, mind and spirit”. Education is therefore not a pouring process but a drawing process. The phrase ‘all round’ implies the harmonious



development of all the three faculties- body, mind and soul. Drawing out also indicates his belief in the innate potentiality of the child. Gandhi believed, "Literacy in itself is no education. It is not the end of education nor even the beginning." The aim of education should be to develop to the full potentialities of energy of the children. Education is simply the process of bringing out what is latent in man.

Aim of Education: according to Gandhi, the chief aim of education is spiritual freedom. But it is hindered by various economic dependency, political subjugation and social alienation. So he formulated the following aims to get rid of the 'dependency syndrome'

1. **All round development:** Gandhi believed that the true goal of education should be all round development-physical, mental, intellectual, aesthetic, moral and spiritual and not merely literary.
2. **Character building:** Gandhi stressed on character building because the individual is essentially moral in nature. "Knowledge is the means and character building is the aim" The means to character building is not restraint from outside but discipline from within. 'It is discipline that separates us from brute'. So true education should raise man to a higher moral and spiritual order through full development of his character.
3. **Self-sufficiency:** Gandhi was painfully conscious to the problem of educated unemployment. He wanted to make individual economically independent and self-sufficient. So



he made the basic education craft-centered. This craft bias to education would bring about economic prosperity and enable them to choose independent career.

4. **Cultural Development:** Gandhi believed that the materialistic culture of the British had alienated the Indian children from the indigenous culture. So he advocated the preservation and transmission of Indian culture as an important aim of education.
5. **Spiritual Development:** According to Gandhi, the ultimate aim of life should be satisfaction, self-realization, self-knowledge and self-respect. Development at various spheres lead to spiritual realization which gives knowledge of God and self.
6. **Amalgamation of Individual and Social Aim:** The development of individual cannot take place unless there is social development. And individual development leads to social development. If the character of a man is built, the social character will automatically improve.

Role of Teacher: To realize the concept of Basic education a teacher should train himself very well. He should not be an artisan only but an artist. An ideal teacher should possess love, commitment, sympathy, enthusiasm, sacrifice, patriotism, truth and non-violence. Right attitude and love for profession is also required. A teacher should himself believe and follow what he proposes to teach. He said, "Woe to the teacher who teaches one thing with the lips and carries another in the heart"



Methods of Teaching: Gandhi advocated an activity centered teaching method, very much similar to that of project method. Here learning goes on scientifically, spontaneously, playfully with self-endeavor, self-discovery, right planning and purpose. He also wanted man to come close to nature through craft. Further he wanted to correlate school knowledge with life. He wished to establish an inter relationship between various subjects and subject knowledge with life by the principle of correlation.

Freedom and Discipline: According to Gandhi the students must be given the freedom to think and act for themselves and yet be thoroughly obedient and disciplined. The highest form of freedom carries with it the greatest measures of discipline and humility. Gandhi believed in self-discipline to be built through self-control. For this education should inculcate such qualities as physical and mental power, courage, righteousness, self-confidence, self-dependence and self-dignity.

Basic Education

Gandhi forwarded the concept of Basic Education as an alternative to the materialistic British education. He published his concept of Basic education in 1937 in the journal 'Harijan'. He considered it as a powerful means of 'silent social revolution' to set up a non-violent social order formed of self-reliant free individuals. Basic education fully reflected the chief characteristics of Gandhi's educational philosophy. The chief principles of Basic education are as follows.

1. **Free and Compulsory primary education:** According to Gandhi, within the age of 7 to 14 there should be free,



compulsory universal education. At the end of the seven year long education the school should be able to produce intelligent citizens.

2. **Education to centre on some craft:** Gandhi believed that highest development of mind and soul was possible only through handicraft. It also made one self-supportive. He did not want to teach the handicraft side by side with liberal education. It was his wish that the whole process should be imparted through some handicraft or industry. Thus craft should be made the axis of teaching-learning process. Education acquired through craft is educative, remunerative, self-supportive and liberative in its existential and essential dimensions.
3. **Self-supporting education:** To actualize the end of 'free education' Gandhi wanted to make learners and institutions self-supportive. This does not mean that he wanted to make craft the be all and end all of instruction sacrificing the educative and cultural objectives of education. Students should be taught dignity of labour and craft should be made means of intellectual growth.
4. **Vernacular medium:** Gandhi held the over- dependence on the foreign language responsible for cultural degeneration and moral erosion, making children unfit for original creative endeavour. Therefore, he advocated the use of vernacular in school education.



5. **The cult of non-violence:** Non-violence was the basis of Basic education, which aimed at non-violent social transformation.
6. **The Ideal of Citizenship:** The Ideal of Citizenship is an important feature of basic education. The spirit of citizenship should be incorporated in the child from the very beginning.
7. **Relationship with Life:** Education should be closely related to life. Wardha Scheme unifies knowledge and does not allow division of knowledge into watertight compartments. Everything is to be taught through the principle of correlation revolving round craft, physical environment and social environment.

Relevance in the present day

Mahatma Gandhi devised his concept of Basic education to cater to the requirements of the contemporary Indian society. But given the universal appeal of his educational philosophy and incorporation of certain fundamental principles i.e. equity, social justice, non-violence, human dignity, economic well being and cultural self-respect, it is very much relevant in the present scenario as well. At present we experience an education that has a dehumanizing and alienating influence upon the children. An educated youth these days has to encounter different types of tensions- between tradition and modernity, between materialism and spirituality, between science and religion and between long term development and short term requirements. So, we need to build up a consensus on the way education is imparted. Here the Gandhian concept of education becomes relevant. He said,



“Education for life, education through life and education throughout life”. This act of instilling life in education is the solution to any kind of educational problem. Moreover, the various crisis Indian society is facing at present can be solved through Gandhian philosophy of education.

Universalization of elementary education: Gandhi in his Basic education advocated that there should be provision of 7 year of free and compulsory elementary education for the children between the age group of 7 to 14. Some sixty years down the independence we are still chasing the elusive goal. The state has adopted various projects but is far from reaching the goal. Over forty million people have no access to any kind of proper education whatsoever. Funds are running short. Here Gandhian concept of self-supporting education which requires least amount of capital outlay may work wonders. Gandhi’s system has the maximum possible capacity of self-support from people’s work experience, which is both an instrument of education and a source of income.

Inculcation of moral values: The youth is at present characterized by a moral vacuum. The ideals of honesty, truth, fellow feeling, and respect for the elders are hardly seen in them. Consequently, they are growing unsocial, selfish, perverted. The mechanical bookish knowledge is producing heartless humans. The crime rate is increasing at an alarming rate. Here Gandhian concept of character building may be useful. Gandhi said education is not concerned with only literacy but building of character which includes purity of soul, ideas, activities and non-violence. By inculcation of these ideals one can be transformed



into an ideal individual, being elevated to raised moral and spiritual level.

Establishing peace: We are at present living in an age of unprecedented violence and aggression in social, national and international levels. Human existence is fraught with hatred, prejudice, conflict, doubt and misunderstanding. Nations are engaging in wars. Youth in particular is growing violent and destructive. Violence in educational institutions is a common phenomenon. Gandhi's educational philosophy founded on the principles of non-violence and Satyagraha can help in the establishment of peace. If the child is trained from the very beginning in non-violence and truth, he will be able to sublimate the aggressive intent in him and be a composed human being. The Gandhian philosophy can even help in international understanding.

Ensuring employment: The problem of educated unemployment is a major crisis. This economic crisis leads the educated but jobless youth to spiritual dependency. A feeling of dissatisfaction and depression is growing in the youth. The problem is serious issue with the mediocre students. Gandhi believed that literacy is no education. According to him education should be a kind of insurance against unemployment. Gandhi's concept of 'earn while you learn' that is the craft-centered education can solve the problem to a great extent by making the students economically self-dependent. But to adapt to the changing scenario the traditional crafts should be replaced by some modern vocations. So, we may think of popularizing the vocational education.



Cultural orientation: People in India particularly the youth have hardly any cultural outlook. They are not acquainted at all with rich cultural heritage of India. The education system hardly focuses on the cultural aspect. With the focus on materialistic pursuits the students hardly develop any feeling and emotion for the indigenous culture. But Gandhi advocated the preservation and transmission of Indian culture as an aim of education. So, education should be employed to make people aware of their cultural tradition, preserve and transfer them to the next generation. This would certainly create in them a sense of patriotism and pride.

Preventing wastage of human resources: India is hugely populated country. But majority of the population cannot be called resource. Gandhi believed that adult education should be given importance to make people realize and use the potential they have in them for his own and nation's development.

Social development: According to Gandhi education should not only be concerned with imparting knowledge but social development. Gandhi conceived his basic education in the backdrop of hunger, exploitation, deprivation, discrimination, poverty etc. and aimed at developing a 'sarvodaya samaj'. The scenario has not changed much. Even today we are far from reaching the concept of an ideal society. Gandhi's educational concept considers that life is not individualistic but whole. It is through social development that we can effect individual development. Education should inculcate discipline and responsibility from within inspiring them to live the community life happily.



Women education: Gandhi strongly advocated women education. He felt that for India to develop truly the women of India should be educated with equal emphasis. The condition of women and women education is not in good shape in India. Discrimination is still made on the basis of gender. The situation is grave in the rural areas. A lot needs to be done in this regard. Women empowerment and equality in all sphere is essential for peace and progress of a nation like India.

Citizenship training: Gandhi in his basic education advocated the need of developing the students as ideal citizens through proper training. The need is very much pertinent even today. The present youth of India do not even know the rights and responsibilities, duties and qualities of an ideal citizen. Engrossed very much in the personal affairs and social media, they are ignorant of the affairs of the country. Again the corruption in the politicians also has also made them disinterested in it. Many of the young people do not even exercise their voting rights. So the children should be filled with the spirit of citizenship from the very beginning so that when they grow up they become ideal citizens upholding the dignity and prestige of the nation.

The educational philosophy of M.K Gandhi is based on certain universal principles which accounts for its perennial relevance. While chalking out strategies for making elementary education free and compulsory, it should be made self-supporting. The state sponsored schemes have failed to provide free and compulsory education to all. The book based and lecture oriented education should be replaced by education based on action, problem solving and practical activity. Education should not be merely knowledge



providing but integral, effecting all round development and character building. But the basic education concept was designed for a static society with stable traditional occupation. So, question may arise about the craft-centered aspect of the basic education. But Gandhi himself observed, "Craft is taught not for craft's sake but for opening up avenues of creative self-expression, practical work and learning by doing. Neither does it stand in the way of industrial progress, for the training in practical skill, observation and creative work will certainly be a better preparation for industrial training or engineering colleges" So with the change that has come in society, the philosophy needs to be altered and edited keeping the fundamental spirit intact.

Conclusion

Gandhi's scheme of National Education is suited to our needs, requirements, genius and aspirations for future. It is our responsibility to perfect it and broaden its scope to cover the entire field of education. The process may involve adjustment and adaptation, additions and alteration to suit the present day requirements. Gandhi himself realized with experience, "It has become clear that scope of basic education has to be extended. It should include the education of everybody at every stage of life. Education has to be as broad as life itself. It has to be adjusted and reoriented with the needs of time and the temper of a new society." But the basic spirit of the philosophy of Gandhi must be maintained. Notwithstanding the merits or demerits, we should not forget that by education Gandhi meant inspiring children with new ideology based upon personal purity and unselfish service, resulting in the creation of a society based upon truth



and love. We may conclude with the observation of Dr. Zakir Hossain Committee in this regard, "The new scheme ...will aim at giving the citizens of the future a keen sense of personal worth, dignity and efficiency and will strengthen in them the desire for self-improvement and social service in a co-operative community."

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గుర్రం జాషువా “నా కథ” - సమాజ చిత్రణ

డా|| ఏటూరు జ్యోతి

అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, తెలుగు
యూనివర్సిటీ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కాలేజ్,
హనుమకొండ

“జీవితం నాకు ఎన్నో పాఠాలు నేర్పింది. నాకు గురువులు ఇద్దరు - పేదరికం, కులమత భేదం. అంటూ నవ్వుతూ చలోక్తులు వినురుతూ ఎంతో ఆనందించే వారు. జాషువా అభ్యుదయ కవి. సమాజం అవమానపరిచే వారిపట్ల సానుభూతితో సాహిత్యాన్ని సృజించేవాడు. సంఘ సంస్కరణ, దోపిడీ వర్గాలపై తిరుగుబాటు, అతని కావ్యాలలో కనిపిస్తాయి. మత విద్వేషాలను, నిరసిస్తాడు. ప్రశ్నిస్తాడు, నిలదీస్తాడు, ఒక మానవతావాదిగా, అభ్యుదయ వాదిగా, తిరుగుబాటు దారుడిగా, మనకు కనిపిస్తాడు. విశ్వసరుడిగా చెప్పుకున్న జాషువా, ఈ విశ్వంలో అనేక సమస్యలు ఎదుర్కొని సంఘాన్ని ఎంతో కొంత బాగుపరచాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో ఉన్నవాడు.

అట్టడుగు కులం నుంచి వచ్చిన జాషువా సమాజంలోని సాంఘిక దురాచారాలను రూపుమాపడానికి కలం పట్టి, గళమెత్తి ధ్వనించారు. సమాజాన్ని మేల్కొలిపి, చైతన్యవంతుల్ని చేసి ప్రజలను అభ్యుదయ పథంలో నడిపే ప్రయత్నం చేసారు. పుట్టిన దగ్గర్నించి తక్కువ కులం వాడని చేసి అవమానాలు భరించలేక పోయాడు. సమాజాన్ని తన పదునైన అక్షరాలతో చైతన్యపరుస్తూ దాదాపు 30 కావ్యాలు రాసారు. భీష్మారాలు చేసిన చోటే సత్కారాలు పొందాడు. “వడగాల్పు నా జీవితమైతే, వెన్నెల నా కవిత్వం” అని చెప్పారు. వ్యక్తిగత జీవితం, సాహితీ జీవితంలో ఎదురైన కష్టాలకు కుంగిపోకుండా ఎదురుతిరిగాడు. జాషువాను అర్థం చేసుకోవాలంటే ఆశపడడం, ఆరాటపడడం, అవమానాలు పొందడం, గౌరవాలు పొందడం, పోరాటం చేయడం, ఏటికి ఎదురీడడం, ఉన్నత శిఖరాలు అధిరోహించడమే.

అవహేళనలు, వివక్ష అవమానాలు హృదయాన్ని కలిచివేస్తుంటే, హరిజనుల అందరి పక్షాన, అందరి వేదనలను ఆకలింపు చేసుకుని ఆవేదనలను అక్షరీకరించారు. వివక్షకు గురవుతూ ఆలయ ప్రవేశానికి నోచుకోక నరకయాతన అనుభవించే హరిజనుల జీవిత సంఘర్షణే “గబ్బిలం”, అహంకార పూరిత రాజరికపు కబందహస్తాల్లో నలిగిపోయిన ఓ కవి జీవితం “ఫిరదౌసి” కావ్యం. మహాత్ముని హత్యతో చలించిన జాషువా “బాపూజీ” కావ్యం రాశారు. అనంతమైన ప్రతిభాపాటవాలతో సమసమాజ సిద్ధాంతాన్ని చాటాడు. గతాన్ని జీర్ణించుకుని, వర్తమానంలో జీవించి, భవిష్యత్తుకు మార్గం వేసిన కవి సాహిత్యం ఒక సమగ్రం అవలోకనంగా కనిపిస్తుంది. గుర్రం జాషువా జీవితం మొత్తం సాహితీ ఉద్యమం కనిపిస్తుంది. ఛందోబద్ధమైన రచనలతో కవితా సామ్రాజ్యాన్ని ఎదిరించాడు. నిజాయితీ, ఆర్థి, ఆవేదన, ఆలోచన, ప్రతిఘటన, పరిష్కారం, సామాజిక పరివర్తన జాషువా కవిత్వంలో కనిపిస్తాయి. వేదనతో నిండిన జీవిత అనుభవంతో మానవ జీవితాన్ని వ్యాఖ్యానించి జీవిత ఇలువలు అందించిన కవి జాషువా. వీరి కవిత్వంలో ప్రవక్తలు, వీరులు, దేశ భక్తుల జీవితాలను స్ఫురించాడు. కర్తవ్య బోధ చేశాడు.

పక్షులు, గబ్బిలం, గిజిగాడు, వంటి వాటికి సాహిత్యంలో స్థానం కల్పించాడు. వాటి చేష్టల ద్వారా సందేశాలను జనానికి అందించే ప్రయత్నం చేసాడు.

“ముసలివాడైన బ్రహ్మకు పుట్టినారు
నలుగురు కుమారులనుట విన్నాము కాని
పసరమున కన్న హీనుడ భాగ్యుండైన
యైదవ కులస్థుడెవరమ్మా సవిత్ర” అంటూ

కులవ్యవస్థలోని అసంబద్ధతను నిలదీశాడు. జాషువా సాహిత్యం సమకాలీన సమస్యలకు పరిష్కారాన్ని ఇస్తుంది. జీవితం పట్ల ఒక దృక్పథాన్ని, స్ఫూర్తిని అందించి విశాల విశ్వంలోకి ప్రవేశించి విశ్వనరుడయ్యాడు.

సమాజాన్ని విమర్శించడంలో కవి వెనుతిరిగి చూడలేదు. సామాజిక అసమానతల మీద నిరంతరం పోరాడిన కవి.

జాషువా అన్ని రచనల్లోకి “స్వీయ చరిత్ర” మరియు “జీవిత చరిత్ర” లోని పలు అంశాలను చర్చించడమే ఈ పత్ర ఉద్దేశ్యం.

స్వీయ చరిత్రలో వాస్తవిక జీవితం కనిపిస్తుంది. ఒక వ్యక్తి జీవితంలోని అన్ని అంశాలను వ్యక్తిగత కోణం నుండి చూసే విషయాలుంటాయి. తద్వారా కవి అంతరిక జీవితం, బహిర్ జీవితాలని అంచనా వేయవచ్చు.

జాషువా స్వీయచరిత్రలో మొదటి, రెండు భాగాల్లో తన జీవిత కథనీ, మిగతా రెండు భాగాల్లో తనకు జరిగిన సన్మానాలు, సత్కారాలను చెప్పుకొన్నాడు. నా కథ మొదటి భాగం 1952లో, రెండవ భాగం 1962లో, మూడవ భాగం 1966లో ప్రచురించాడు. జాషువా తన జీవితాన్ని మూడు భాగాలుగా విభజించుకున్నాడు. కవిగా ప్రారంభదశ, మధ్య దశ, ఉజ్వల దశ. ఈ మూడు దశలను స్వీయ చరిత్రగా రచించడానికి దాదాపు 16 సంవత్సరాలు పట్టింది. తనకథలో తనే కథానాయకుడు కాబట్టి ఈ కావ్యానికి “నా కథ” అని పేరు పెట్టారు.

స్వీయ చరిత్రలు సహజంగా గద్యంలో ఉంటాయి. కాని జాషువా పద్యంలో రాసారు. “ఛందో నియమాది కులములు భ్రష్టంబయ్యే నీయందు వేసవి యందింకునో, సంగమించునో, రసస్వర్గీయ పాథో నిదిన్” అని వాపోయాడు. స్వీయ చరిత్రకు కావ్య గౌరవ స్థాయిని కల్పించాడు. జాషువా “నా కథ”లో జీవిత సంఘటనల్ని కవిత్వీకరించాడు. యధార్థ విషయాలకి కవితాగుణం ఆపాదించబడింది.

మొదటి భాగంలో: కులక ప్రశ్నలు, బాల్యస్మృతులు, కొంటెపనులు, భాషాపరిశ్రమ, వృధాఘట్టములు.

రెంగవ భాగంలో:

భూతపీడ, నోట్లకేసు, కుప్పుస్వామి పరిచయము, రెడ్డిగారి పరిచయము, ఇంటి గెలుపు, దండయ పరిచయం, స్వాతంత్రోద్యమము వంటి శీర్షికలతో సంఘటనలుగా వర్ణించబడ్డాయి. నా కథలో వినుకొండను అమ్మగా సంబోధిస్తూ ఆత్మీయత చూపించాడు.

“నను గాంచి పెంచి నాలో
నొనబుం గవనమును, పాదుకొల్పిన తల్లీ!
నను మరచిన నిను మరువను
వినుకొండా నీకు నా పవిత్ర ప్రణతులో”

జాషువా ‘నా కథ’ లో అప్పటి కాలపు ప్రజల ఆచార వ్యవహారాలు, సాంప్రదాయాలు, వివిధ వృత్తికారుల జీవితాలను వర్ణించాడు. అయితే బిచ్చగాళ్ళకి ‘నా కథ’లో చోటు కల్పించాడు.

“భిక్షము వృత్తిగా వికృత వేషములన్ ధరియించు సోమరుల్ అంటాడు.

జాషువా చిన్న వయసులోనే భరింపరాని అవమానాలు ఎదుర్కొన్నాడు. అగ్రకులాల వారి సభలకు జాషువాని ఆహ్వానించేవారు కాదు. అయినప్పటికీ సాహిత్య సభలోకి వెళితే ఆ అవమానంతో బాధపడ్డాడు.

సభలోని కెట్టు జొరబడె
సభాగ్యు డీనిమ్మజుం దటంచుం తమలో
గుభ గుభలాడి తటాలున
సభికులు పది మంది లేచి చని రుద్దురులై

జాషువా జీవితం ఒక సముద్రం లాంటిది. ఎన్నో మహానదులు కలిసి సముద్రంలో చేరినట్లు అతని జీవితం పోరాటాలతో కూడినది. అటు బాహ్య ప్రపంచం, ఇటు మేధావులైన సాహితీ సమాజం. ఇద్దరు జాషువా గొప్పతనాన్ని, జ్ఞానాన్ని, సాహిత్య జీవితాన్ని చూసి జీర్ణించుకోలేక పోయారు. జాషువా గారి జీవిత ప్రస్థానంలో సుఖ, దుఃఖపు పాళ్ళు ఎక్కువ. సుఖం కన్న దుఃఖాన్ని, జీవితపు తీపి, చేదులను మదిలో మెదిలిన గత స్మృతులను ఆత్మకథగా రాయడం అంత సులువైన విషయం కాదు. అయినప్పటికీ తనలోని బలాలను, బలహీనతలను “ఆత్మకథ”గా చెప్పాడు.

కళలు, మేదస్సు కొన్ని వర్ణాలవారికి పరిమితం అనుకునే సమాజంలో, వాతావరణంలో మేధావి వర్గానికే సవాలుగా నిలిచాడు. మహా వ్యక్తంగా ఎదిగి విశ్వనరుడయ్యాడు.

ఆత్మకథ రాసుకుంటూ జాషువా “ఒకానొక రాత్రి నా జీర్ణ జీవిత గ్రంథాన్ని సింహావలోకనం చేసుకున్నాను. జన్మస్థలాన్ని, జననీ, జనకుల్ని, నాటి, నేటి, రాజకీయ, సాంఘిక వ్యవస్థల్ని పరిశీలించి

చూచుకున్నాను. మనశ్శాంతికై కలము పట్టుకున్నాను. అందలి ప్రథమ నిశ్వాసమే “నా కథ” అంటారు. ఈ ఆత్మకథ తరువాత తరానికి స్ఫూర్తిని, ప్రేరణను నింపాలని ఆశించాడు. సమాజం నుండి వచ్చిన బహిష్కరణలు, బాధలు, అవమానాలు, అసహ్యలకు బెదిరిపోలేదు. అట్టడుగు వర్గాల ప్రజల భాదలను కావ్య వస్తువులుగా గ్రహించాడు. దోపిడీ వర్గాలపై తిరుగుబాటు చేసిన అభ్యుదయవాది.

జాషువా బాల్య స్మృతులన్ని హృదయాన్ని కదిలించేవిగా ఉంటాయి. సంఘర్షణ, సంవేదనలతో నిండి ఉంటుంది.

జాషువా పుట్టి పెరిగిన వాతావరణ పరిస్థితులు (1895) మూఢాచారాలతో దుర్బరంగా ఉండేది. బడిలో, గుడిలో, సాహిత్య సమావేశాల్లో, ఇతర సందర్భాలు ఏవైనా కావచ్చు. అంటరాని ప్రజలను చూసి అసహ్యించుకునే కాలం అది. ఆనాటి పరిస్థితిని అంచనా వేసుకోవడానికి ఒక ఉదాహరణ చూస్తే ఆ రోజుల్లో ఏదైనా నాటకం ప్రదర్శిస్తున్నారంటే, “అంటరానివారికి ప్రవేశం లేదహా” అంటూ డప్పు కొట్టి హెచ్చరించేవారు. దీనిని బట్టి కులమతాల సమస్య ఎంతగా ప్రజల్లో నాలుకుపోయిందో అంచనా వేయవచ్చు.

సమాజంలోని అవరోధాల్ని స్వయంగా ఆత్మకథలో చెప్పుకున్నాడు.

“నల్లత్రాచుంబలె వర్ణ భేదములు నాల్గల్ సాచుకాలంబునన్ వలచెన్ నన్ను కవిత్వ వాణి పసరం ప్రాయంబునన్ వెట్టి బాగులదై బన్నము లందుకొన్నది” నిరాదరణకు, నిందలకు గురవుతూ రాసుకున్నాడు. జాషువా రైలు ప్రయాణం అతని హదయాన్ని కలిచి వేసింది. పక్కనే కూర్చున్న పండితుడు జాషువా కవిత్వాన్ని విని భేష్! భేష్! అన్న అతను జాషువా కులాన్ని అడిగి చివుక్కున లేచిపోయి మరోచోట కూర్చున్నాడు ఆ పండితుడు. ఆ సందర్భంలో జాషువా క్రింది పద్యం రాశారు.

“నా కవితా వధూటి వదనంబు నెగాదిగజూచి, రూపురే
ఖా కమనీయ వైఖరులు గాంచి “భళీ ! భళి” యన్నవాడె మీ
దేకులమన్న ప్రశ్న వెలయించి, “చివాలున లేచి పోవుచో
బాకున గ్రుమ్మినట్లుగును పార్థివచంద్ర! వచింపసిగ్గున్”

ఈ విధంగా జాషువాలోని పోరాట యోధుణ్ణి తయారు చేసింది ఈ సమాజం. సామాజిక చైతన్యం గల కవి. సామాజిక అసమానతల పై నిరసన వ్యక్తి చేస్తాడు.

స్వీయ చరిత్రలు ఏ విధంగా ఉండాలో జాషువా గారు ‘నా కథ’లో తెలిపారు.

“మహా పురుషులు నిత్యజీవితంలో వారు అనుభవించిన కష్టసుఖాలు, పొందిన గౌరవాగౌరవాలు, వయ: పరిపాకంలో ఎదుర్కొన్న క్షిప్తసమస్యలు యధాతథంగా చిత్రించి తాము నడచిన త్రోవ సర్వజన సులభసాధ్యమని వారాజించిన కీర్తి ప్రతిష్ఠలనన్య సాధ్యాలు గావని నిరూపిస్తూ ఒక ఆశాకిరణాన్ని వెలిగిస్తూ

ఉంటారు. ప్రపంచ మహాపురుషుల జీవిత చరిత్రలను పరిశీలిస్తే ఈ సత్యం రుజువువుతుంది. గాంధీ, నెహ్రూ, బోసుల ఆత్మకథలీ కోవలోని, వారి బాల్య యౌవన కౌమార ఘట్టాలు ఆదర్శాల వలె స్వచ్ఛమై ఆయాకాలాలలో వారి మూర్తులను కన్నులగట్టుతూ హృదయంగమంగా ఉంటాయి” అంటారు.

స్వీయ చరిత్ర మూడోభాగంలో వర్ణాంతర వివాహాన్ని ప్రశంసించి కట్నాలను, కానుకలను పెళ్ళిళ్ళలో వృధా ఖర్చులను జాషువా నిరసించారు. సంఘసంస్కరణ కవిత్వానికి ముఖ్య ప్రయోజనం.

పప్పన్నాలని లాంఛనంబులనుచున్ బంధుల్ కులస్వాములున్
తిప్పల్ పెట్టి ఋణాలు పై బులిమి ఆస్తింబాస్తులమ్మించుచున్
జిప్పల్ చేతి కొనంగి పోయెదరు పేచీలెన్నియో పెట్టి ఈ
ముప్పుం గూర్చెడు పెండ్లి పేరటపు డాబుల్ వోవుటే నాటికో

(నా కథ పు.129, ప.3)

అలాగే జాషువా తనను అవమానించిన వారికి సంపూర్ణమైన ఆత్మవిశ్వాసంతో, వాళ్ళనోళ్ళు మూయించాడు.

గవ్వకు సాటిరాని పలుగాకుల మాకలనూయ చేతన
న్నెవ్విధి దూరినన్ నను వరించిన శారద లేచిపోవునే
యివ్వ సుధాస్థలింబొడమరే రసలుబ్బలు ఘంటమూనెదన్
రవ్వలు రాల్చెధన్ గరగరల్ సవరించెద నాంధ్ర వాణికిన్”

జాషువా క్రైస్తవమతం, హిందూ మతం మధ్య నలిగిపోయాడు. ఇరు మతాల వారితో సఖ్యంగా ఉన్నప్పటికీ వారు తమ తమ మతంలోంచి జాషువాను బహిష్కరించారు. సంకుచితమైన బంధాలలో ఉండడం కన్నా వీటికి అతీతంగా విశ్వనరుడిగా జీవించాడు. అందుకే - “నుకవి జీవించె ప్రజల నాలుకల యందు”.



A CASE STUDY : EVALUATION OF DOMESTIC WATER SAMPLES, COLLECTED FROM SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH INDIA INDUSTRIAL AREAS

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ABSTRACT:

The physico-chemical parameters of ground water of Etcherla, Ponduru and Ranastalam Industrial areas of Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh was carried out seasonally to study the quality of water and suitability for domestic and agricultural purpose. The bore wells are water resources of the study area. Thirty samples from different sources at different locations were collected in different seasons during the Years 2008-12. The parameters: pH, EC, CO₃, HCO₃, TDS, Total hardness and content of Fluoride, Sulphate, and Chloride were studied and compared with the standard values prescribed by ICMR, WHO and APHA. The present investigation revealed that the quality of water collected at various sources in the season to season and some of the water samples are not recommended for drinking and utility purpose.

Keywords: Groundwater, Hydro geochemistry, Contamination, Industrialization, Etcherla, Ponduru and Ranastalam industrial areas, Srikakulam.

Introduction

Water is basic to life and health, over 1 billion people worldwide have no access to safe drinking water (peeler *et al.*, 2006). Water resources have played a vital role throughout history in the growth and development of human civilization. Groundwater forms a major source of drinking water. In the last few decades, there has been a tremendous increase in the demand for fresh water due to rapid growth of population and industrialization. Human health is threatened by most of the agricultural development activities particularly in relation to excessive application of fertilizers and unsanitary conditions. Most of the industries discharge their effluents without proper treatment into nearby open pits or pass them through unlined channels, which move towards the low lying depressions on land, resulting in the contamination of groundwater (Purandara and Varadarajan, 2003).



The industrial effluents if not treated and properly controlled, can pollute and cause serious damage to the groundwater resources (Olayinka, 2004). Ranastalam industrial area is one of the fastest developed Pharmaceutical industrial sector. Rapid urbanization especially in developing countries like India, has affected the availability and quality of ground water due to its overexploitation and improper waste disposal, especially in urban areas (Ramakrishnaiah *et al.*, 2009). According to WHO (2004) about 80% of all the diseases in human beings are caused by water. Hence, the present study aims at assessing the extent of pollution in the area and an attempt has been made here therefore to evaluate the quality of groundwater by collecting 30 samples from dug well and Bore well in and around the Etcherla, Ponduru and Ranastalam industrial areas of Srikakulam and to assess the suitability and causes for decline of water quality in this region.

Details of the study area

Srikakulam District, which is located in the north-eastern part of Andhra Pradesh, is one of the backward districts of the state, despite its natural resources and other potential, which are yet to be exploited. It is bound on the North by Orissa State, on the west and south by Vizianagaram District and on the east by Bay of Bengal. Srikakulam district occupies an area of 5,837 square kilometres and 193Kms of seashore. Etcherla mandal is located at latitude of 18° 16' 57"N, longitude of 83° 49'34" E and an altitude of 28 meters. Ponduru mandal is located at latitude of 15° 25' 0"N, longitude of 79° 56'0" E and an altitude of 11 meters (39 feet). Ranastalam mandal is located at latitude of 18° 12' 10"N, longitude of 83° 41'20" E and an altitude of 95 meters (59 feet). In these mandals the majority of the people depend on underground water as a source for their day to day life. The climate of the Srikakulam is characterized by humidity. Though the summer is oppressive, the seasonal rainfall is generally good. The South west monsoon which follows the summer lasts up to the second week of October. The North-west monsoon starts from mid-October to the end of November.

The district comprises hilly terrain with hills of Khondalite and Charnockite groups of rocks and the coastal plain composed dominantly of khondalites. The district is having 193Km length of coastal line the narrow coastal plain and the river valleys are occupied by the



Quaternary sediments. The coastal plain is narrow and rocky in this part and therefore considered to be erosional in nature. The straight nature of the coastline in this part indicates that it may be controlled by structure. Vamsadhara and Nagavali rivers have built up their flood plains which are mainly composed of brown silty clay. The active channels are made of coarse sand and rock fragments. Along the eastern bank of Nagavali north of Srikakulam riverine dunes are also seen. The depth to bedrock is charnockites, granites and khondalites is shallow (3-12m) and the ground water is controlled by the fracture system. Bore wells are drilled up to depths varying from 30 to 75 m to exploit the fracture controlled groundwater.

The flood plain of Nagavalli and Vmasadhara are good zones for exploitation of groundwater where the water table is quite shallow. Small diameter open wells and filter points are quite common. The palaeochannel of Vamsadhara west of Narsannapeta forms a very good zone for groundwater exploitation. A number of filter points are located in this zone. The water of the major river Vamsadhara is used for irrigation purposes. The soils of the district are classified into laterite, deltaic, red sandy and coastal alluvial soils. A number of archaeological sites are reported from this district along Nagavali and Vamsadhara rivers. A number of Paleolithic implements were recovered. The old bricks recovered were said to be from Satavahana period (2nd BC). An exhibition of these is set up at Salehundam on a hillock on the banks of Vamsadhara River.

Material and Methods

Source of samples

The water samples were collected for physico-chemical analysis from three stations i.e. Etcherla, Ponduru and Ranastalam. Ground water samples were collected for physico-chemical analysis from 3 sites during the pre-monsoonal period (May 2008-2012) and post monsoonal period (2008-2012) seasons. Ground water, samples were collected in sterilized plastic containers (PVC 1000ml) after flushing out the tube wells (minimum 10 minutes) to get the fresh ground water and grab sampling method was followed in case wells. The containers were sealed and the samples were protected from direct sunlight during transportation. The water P^H meter standardized with buffer tablets. Electrical conductivity (E.C) was determined using Elico digital



conductometer standardized with KCl solution. Total dissolved solids (TDS) were determined by using digital TDS meter standardized with NaCl. Turbidity (TUR0 of the samples were determined by using systronics Nepheloturbiditymeter-20 standardized with the mixture of solutions of Hydrazine sulphate and hexamethylenetetramine. Fluoride (F) chloride (Cl) sulphate (SO_4) were estimated with standard methods as prescribed by Goltman *et al.*, (1978) Trivedi and Geol, (1984) and APHA (1998).

Hydro-geochemistry

Understanding the quality of groundwater is important as its quality because it is the main factor determining its suitability for domestic, drinking, agricultural and industrial purposes. The results of the physicochemical analysis are presented in table 1 and shows the critical parameters exceeding the BIS (1991) permissible limits along with the permissible limits for these parameters.

RESULT AND DISSCUSSIONS

The wastewater was collected from different industrial areas were analysed and characterized whether the water was reusable or not. The results of monthly analysis of pH, colour, COD, BOD, TDS, SS are analysed and compared with the standard values (Table.1).

pH:

pH is the measurement of intensity of acidity and alkalinity and measures the concentration of hydrogen ion in water. The pH determination is important objective to detect the quality of the water. pH is the measure of acidity or alkalinity of water. The analytical results for the various parameters have been shown in the result (Table No: 2). The pH range was recorded in the Echerla Mandal, Ponduru and Ranastalam of Srikakulam district, range 7.9 to 8.6, 7.8 to 8.8 and 7.6 to 8.6 the average value recorded as 8.32, 8.40 and 8.06 pH. All the three Mandal ground water samples collected (2008-2012) in the month of May (mid-summer season) was shown comparatively with the November water samples more or less range was recorded as 7.9-8.3 pH. In general, the mean pH values of all the three mandals were shown more or less within the permissible limits of WHO (7.0–8.6) Table-1. Slight changes are seen in the values of ponduru Mandal samples has shown slightly more than (8.8 in May sample and 8.7 in



the November sample) WHO standards in the year 2009. This may be attributed to different types of buffers normally present in the ground water. The same is observed by Weber and Stun (1963, p.1553). This observations is in good agreement with those of Saha and Bose (1987, p. 39). The mild alkalinity indicates the presence of weak basic salts in the soil (Jameel, 2002). The variations in pH are relatively small. However, the values reveal the slight alkaline nature of the ground water. Variation in pH values of water can affect the rate of biological reactions and survival of various microorganisms. However these values are in permissible limit. The result also shows that the alkaline pH is particularly due to bicarbonate and not due to carbonate alkalinity. The mild alkaline nature suggests that approximately 95% of CO₂ in water is present as bicarbonate. This is favoured by the findings of Azeez *et al.*, (2000). High or low pH values in water have been reported to affect aquatic life and alter toxicity of other pollutant in one form or the other (DWAF, 1996).

Electrical Conductivity (EC)

The importance of Electrical Conductivity (EC) is its measure of salinity which greatly affects the taste and thus has a significant impact on the user acceptance of the water as potable (Pradeep, 1998). Electrical conductivity talks about the conducting capacity of water which in turn is determined by the presence of dissolved ions and solids. Higher the ionisable solids, greater will be the EC. The WHO permissible limit for EC in water is 600micromho cm⁻¹. When this exceeds 3000micromho cm⁻¹, the germination of all the crops could be affected and it may result in crop yielding (Srinivas *et al.*, 2000). The present study shows conductivity values were observed in the Echerla, Ponduru and Ranasthalam mandals water samples ranging from 550 to 1530, 890 to 1350 and 500-1120 µmhos/cm found in the echerla ground water. Maximum limit of EC in drinking water is prescribed as 1500 µmhos/cm as per WHO (1993) standard. This observation is in good agreement with the report of Senthil Kumar *et al.*, (2001p.93) who found that total solids in sugar mill effluent was very high in the range of 1520 to 4485ppm.

Total Dissolves solids (TDS)

The total dissolves solids (TDS) indicate the general nature of salinity of water (Ranjit Singh *et al.*, 2004). According to the BIS



standards 500mg/L and a maximum permissible limit of 2,000mg/L for total dissolved solids. Higher the total dissolved solids has shown poor acceptability and may be encourages the unfavourable physiological response (gastrointestinal irritation) reported by Shanker *et al.*, (2008). The Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) values in all the three mandals includes echerla, ponduru and ranasthalam results had shown permissible limit of WHO (500ppm). The same is reported by Subbarao *et al.*, (1997 p. 406). It is in conformity with the report of Tiwari (1999 p. 323). Ward (1994, p. 109) had already concluded that the high TDS in ground water was particularly due to irrigated lands. High levels of TDS may appealingly be unsatisfactory for bathing and washing. The solid contained in the filtrate that passes through a filter with a normal pore size of 2 micro meter or less are classified as dissolved solids. Waste water contains high fraction of dissolved solids. The size of colloidal particles in waste water is typically in the range from 0.01 to 1.0 micro meter.

Suspended solids:

Suspended solids measured from inlet of ETP ranges from 1160-1380mg/L after treatment the concentration of suspended solids measured from effluent ranges from 322-505 mg/L respectively. Suspended solids from the effluent reduces slightly due to the presence of fires in the wastewater. The average value of TDS was 10775 mg/L which is beyond the permissible values. Hosetti *et al.* (1994) reported that total dissolved solids in range 488 ppm in the waste water. Rao, *et al.*, (1993) studied textile industrial effluent and recorded total dissolved solid value ranges from 8500 mg/L to 10,000 mg/L.

Total Hardness:

The Total Hardness (TH) is an important parameter of water quality whether it is to be used for domestic, industrial or agricultural purposes. It is due to the presence of excess of Ca, Mg and Fe salts. As per Durfur and Backers classification, 180ppm hardness may be categorized as very hard. The carbonate and bicarbonate concentrations are useful to determine the temporary hardness and alkalinity. Since the analysis of carbonate in this study has given negative results for most of the samples, the alkalinity is mainly due to bicarbonates. In general, high hardness is mainly due to the contamination by the effluent containing high concentrations of Ca,



SO₄, Cl and heavy metals. The same is inferred by Fokmare and Musaddiq (2001 p. 651). This observation is supported by Bhanja and Ajoy (2000 p. 377). A total hardness value varies from 108 to 4440 mg/L with a mean values 1078.8 mg/L. The desirable limit of total hardness (TH) for drinking water is specified by BIS (1991) as 300 mg/L and a maximum permissible limit of 600 mg/L. It is observed that in three mandals of Srikakulam districts has shown maximum permissible limit but the echerla Mandal in the year 2010 sample has shown more than permissible limit. Similarly (57.77 %) of samples were exceeding maximum permissible limit. The high degree of hardness in the study are can be attributed to the disposal of improperly treated sewage and industrial wastes. (Shanker et al., 2008).

Calcium (Ca) and Magnesium (Mg)

Calcium and magnesium are from natural sources like granitic terrain which contain large concentration of these elements. Deshpande reported in the year 2002 regarding the presence of calcium in drinking water is natural geological source, industrial waste, mining by-products and agricultural wastes and the principal sources of magnesium in the natural waters are various kinds of rocks, sewage and industrial wastes are also important contributors of magnesium. However, low values do not mean that it is not influenced by the pollutants but it might be due to the reverse cationic exchange with sodium. (i.e.) sodium ions replace Ca and Mg ions thereby reducing their concentration in ground water after percolation. In the study, higher values of sodium are recorded, wherever there is low calcium and magnesium concentrations.

In the present study Calcium (Ca) values at Echerla, Ponduru and Ranasthalam Mandals has shown ranged from 24 to 72, 24 to 120 and 24 to 46 mg/L with an average value of 45.3, 51.4 and 45.2 mg/L. the desirable limit of Calcium (Ca) for drinking water is specified by BIS (1991) as 75 mg/L and a maximum permissible limit of 200 mg/L. Magnesium (Mg) concentration varies from 9 to 44, 6 to 102 and 4.86 to 68 mg/L with mean values of 25.6, 47.87 and 25.45 mg/L according to BIS (1991) the desirable values of Mg is 30 mg/L and a maximum permissible limit of 100 mg/L. Excess of calcium and magnesium shows the hardness in water and is not good for potable. (Tank et al., 2010). (Table.1). Calcium and magnesium are ions of total hardness and hence they are interrelated. High values in profile C may be due to the



seepage of effluent and domestic wastes or due to cationic exchange with sodium (Jacob et al., 1999).

Chloride (Cl)

Chloride occurs naturally in all types of water. Chloride in natural water results from agricultural activities, industries and chloride rich rocks. Such high concentration of chloride is due to the invasion of domestic wastes and disposals by human activities in these areas. This observation is appropriate, as many sewage canals and unprotected drainages are located here. Increased rate of percolation of industrial, agricultural and domestic wastes increases the chloride level (Mariappan et al., 2000). Our observation has shown permissible limit of the all three named as echerla, ponduru and ranasthalam mandals and is supported by the report of Jha and Verma (2000 p. 75). Excessive chlorides impart bitter taste to water, corrode steel and may cause cardiovascular problems. (Anandha Parameshwari and Kalpanadevi, 2006). The high concentration of chlorides can be attributed to the industrial activities in the vicinity, as these locations are close to a cluster of several industries, indicating definite groundwater contamination due to chlorides. (Shanker et al., 2008).

Bicarbonate Alkalinity (HCO_3)

Alkalinity is the measure of the capacity of the water to neutralize a strong acid. The Alkalinity in the water is generally imparted by the salts of carbonates, silicates, etc. together with the hydroxyl ions in Free State (Trivedi and Goyal, 1986). The bicarbonate alkalinity was observed in the areas of Echerla, Ponduru and Ranasthalam mandals ranging from 99 to 300, 70 to 380 and 70 to 207mg/L.

The carbonate (CO_3) alkalinity was absent in most of the stations in the Ranasthalam Mandal but in Echerla, Ponduru was observed as 36 highest in the one sample of May 2009 sample in the echerla mandal and 60 was detected in the some of the samples of ponduru mandal throughout the study and it is detectable only above pH 8.3. This is approved by the findings of Narain and Chauhan (2000 p. 351). Therefore the total alkalinity is mostly due to the presence of bicarbonate. The prevailing carbonate alkalinity in some stations may be due to the dissolution of rock minerals as was observed by Pawar (1993 p. 119). This may be due to the exchange of atmospheric CO_2



with water. The carbon-dioxide entering the system changes to H_2CO_3 . The latter subsequently reacts with primary minerals and increases the bicarbonate concentration (Som and Battacharya, 1992).

Sodium (Na) and Potassium (K)

Sodium and potassium are the most important minerals occurring naturally. The major source of both the cations may be weathering of rocks (Singh et al., 1999) besides the sewage and industrial effluents. Sodium is found in association with high concentration of chloride resulting in salinity. The concentration of sodium is important in classifying irrigation waters because it reacts with soil permeability (Adak and Purohit, 2001). Sodium and potassium concentrations are also influenced by the cation exchange mechanism. The decomposition of granitic terrain containing feldspar may be another reason for increased concentration of both the ions.

High values of sodium and potassium at certain stations are attributed to the possible contamination by domestic sewages and effluents. Sodium and Potassium are present in a number of minerals. The increasing pollution of groundwater has resulted in a substantial increase in the sodium content of drinking water. Sodium (Na) and Potassium (K) values in the three mandals of Srikakulam district of echerla, ponduru and ranasthalam ranged from 68 to 232.2, 80 to 253 and 43.2 to 105 and Potassium (K) 2 to 50.13, 1 to 73.1 and 1 to 18 ppm with an average value of 10.91, 11.38 and 5.98 ppm respectively (Table.1). Similar studies conducted by Trivedy and Goel, (1986) in Trimbak and Kopergaon revealed that the Na was found 11.5 to 22.5 at Trimbak & 22 to 28.5 at Kopergaon. Potassium was found 0.85 to 2.75 & at Trimbak 2.2 to 3.2 at Kopergaon.

Sulphate (SO_4)

Sulphate is found in small quantities in ground water. Sulphate may come into ground water by industrial or anthropogenic additions in the form of sulphate fertilizers. The effluent on percolation pollutes the ground water by increasing the sulphate level. This effluent during its flow may also carry the agricultural runoff containing sulphate fertilizers, which in turn increases the sulphate concentration in ground water (Pawar and Shaikh, 1995). In the present study at Echerla Mandal, Ponduru and ranasthalam has shown 26 to 132, 29 to 86 and 18 to 130 ppm. Sulphate content in groundwater is made possible through oxidation, precipitation,



solution and concentration, as the water traverses through rocks (Karanth, 1987) The Sulphate (SO₄) values of groundwater ranged from 23 to 255 ppm.

Conclusions

The groundwater samples from the various places of Etcherla, Ponduru and Ranastalam areas of Srikakulam were analysed and the analysis reports shows that the water quality parameters like pH, EC, TDS, Total Hardness, Calcium, Magnesium maximum permissible limit prescribed by BIS (1991). The findings clearly indicate that the groundwater is getting contaminated alarmingly due to rapid industrialization. Based on these studies recommendation can be made to the local authorities to take suitable control measures to reduce pollution level of groundwater sources before it becomes unmanageable Water treatment facility shall be designed for providing potable water to the residents of the area. To meet the ever increasing need of Potable groundwater, the best way is to control the groundwater by protecting it from contamination and increase the groundwater resources by recharging it through rainwater harvesting.

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Table.1: standard values of the water (WHO, ISO and BSI)

Substances and characteristics	Acceptable concentration	Maximum Permissible unit
Colour	5 units	25 units
Odour	Unobjectionable	Unobjectionable
Taste	Unobjectionable	Unobjectionable
Turbidity	5 units	5 units
Dissolved solids	500 mg/L	1500 mg/L
Alkalinity	200	600
pH range	7.0 – 8.5	6.5 – 9.2
Total Hardness	300 mg/L	600 mg/L
Calcium	75 mg/L	200 mg/L
Magnesium	50 mg/L	100 mg/L
Iron	0.1 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
Chloride	250 mg/L	1000 mg/L
Sulphate	200 mg/L	400 mg/L
Nitrate	20 mg/L	45 mg/L
Fluoride	1.0 mg/L	1.5 mg/L
M.P.N (in 100ml)	1	10
Temperature		



Table No: 2 physicochemical parameter analysis of Echerla, Ponduru and Ranastalam ground water sample analysis.

		Echerla													
Month/Year		pH	EC	TDS	TH	CO ₃	HCO ₃	Cl	F	NO ₃	SO ₄	Na	K	Ca	Mg
May	2008	8.1	1130	724	360	0	300	99	1.0	19.0	46	93	4	72	44
Nov		7.9	550	352	120	0	100	63	0.7	10.00	43	68	8	24	15
May	2009	8.5	700	448	180	36	99	108	0.68	13.00	40	88	4	32	24
Nov		8.2	870	557	260	0	180	94	0.7	19.00	51	80	2	64	24
May	2010	8.4	836	535	160	10	200	90	0.9	2.24	52	84.7	7.8	52	19
Nov		8.6	728	465	170	15	109	142	1.10	12.20	26	85	4.68	52	9
May	2011	8.6	990	633	200	15	207	159	0.89	0.89	45.6	128	5.47	48	19
Nov		8.3	970	620	380	10	110	230	0.95	0.95	29	110	50.13	36	24
May	2012	8.5	1130	723	280	30	110	180	1.0	1.00	132	150	12.8	56	34
Nov		8.1	1530	979	340	0	160	340	0.74	0.74	68	232.2	10.9	64	44
		Ponduru													
May	2008	8.33	1350	864	480	20	380	117	1	13.5	61	95	1	24	102
Nov		7.8	1210	774	420	0	330	117	1.3	12	58	85	1	48	73
May	2009	8.8	930	595	300	54	180	99	1	10	56	80	1	24	58
Nov		8.7	1140	730	400	60	255	111	0.95	10	58	80	1	24	83
May	2010	8.2	954	610	320	0	129	130	0.9	13	86	53.8	24	64	38.9
Nov		8.5	1203	736	325	21	183	244	1.0	31	29	127	1.56	120	6
May	2011	8.3	1680	1075	250	6	378	298	0.93	10	60	253	5.47	70	18.2
Nov		8.4	1250	800	800	20	230	230	1.2	12.8	37	125.3	73.1	36	41.3
May	2012	8.6	990	633	300	0	70	210	0.99	13	71	97.6	1.46	56	38.9
Nov		8.4	890	569	200	60	100	160	1.25	17	33	138.3	4.3	48	19.4
		Ranastalam													
May	2008	7.6	940	601	320	0	170	135	0.2	15.5	36	70	1	56	44
Nov		8.0	710	454	200	0	70	126	0.3	14	44	71	1	40	24
May	2009	8.2	1120	717	340	0	207	180	0.78	3	82	105	2	24	68
Nov		8.2	730	467	220	0	135	111	0.29	12	26.8	69	1	56	19
May	2010	8.1	993	635	340	0	120	130	0.2	7	130	157	18	40	14.5
Nov		7.8	497	318	150	0	122	67.4	0.37	10.54	32	43.2	3.5	52	4.86
May	2011	8.6	990	633	230	6	170	209.2	0.51	11.5	37.9	115	2.1	56	21.9
Nov		8.0	970	620	560	0	230	140	0.29	14	28	88.4	24	48	34.0
May	2012	8.5	610	390	220	0	110	70	0.38	10.24	92	52.7	1.3	56	19.4
Nov		7.6	500	320	80	0	110	60	0.49	12	18	95.2	5.9	24	4.86



PROCESS OF SEWAGE TREATMENT COLLECTED BY UGD IN VISAKHAPATNAM

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Abstract

Sewage is the mainly liquid waste containing some solids produced by humans which typically consists of washing water, feces, urine, laundry waste and other material which goes down drains and toilets from households and industry. It is one type of wastewater and is a major actual or potential source of pollution, especially in urban areas. It is estimated that pollution of drinking water due to feces is by far the biggest cause of death worldwide. In general the sewage is discharged in natural water bodies such as rivers, lakes, streams and oceans.

Introduction

The sewage treatment plant is located on the beach as is evident from the photo above. We have been informed by Dr SR Krishna that he was one of the persons who opposed the construction of an STP by the beach due to its environmental impacts. This would be discussed subsequently in the observations. The sewage treatment plant is constructed on a turnkey basis by M/S Richardson & Cruddas of Chennai city and has a treatment capacity of 25MLD.

TYPES OF WASTE WATER

Industrial wastewater

Most industries produce some wet waste although recent trends in the developed world have been to minimise such production or recycle such waste within the production process. However, many industries remain dependent on processes that produce wastewaters. Industrial wastewater treatment covers the mechanisms involving removal of solids, oil, grease, bio-degradable organics, other organics and treatment of toxic material.



Black water

Black water is a relatively recent term used to describe water containing fecal matter and urine. It is also known as brown water, foul water, or sewage. Black water contains pathogens which need to decompose before they can be released safely into the environment.

Grey water

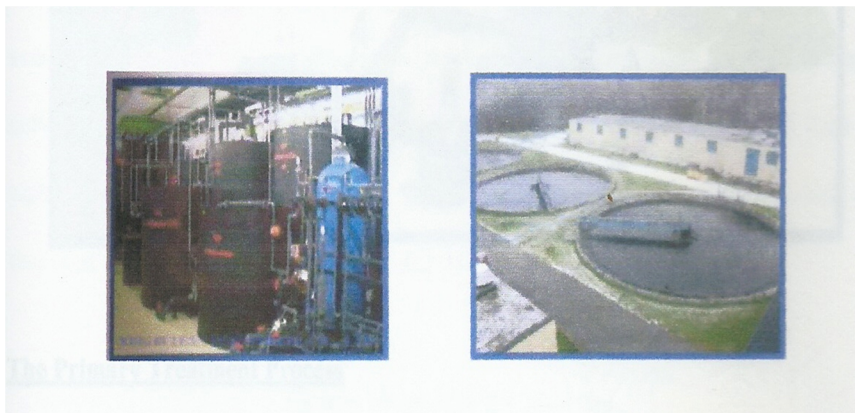
Grey water also known as sullage is non-industrial wastewater generated from domestic processes such as dish washing, laundry and bathing. Grey water comprises 50-80% of residential wastewater. Grey water comprises wastewater generated from all of the house's sanitation equipment except for the septic tank (water from toilets is black water, or sewage). Grey water is distinct from black water in the amount and composition of its chemical and biological contaminants (from feces or toxic chemicals).



Sewage Treatment

Sewage treatment, or domestic wastewater treatment, is the process of removing contaminants from wastewater and household sewage, both runoff (effluents) and domestic. It includes physical, chemical and biological processes to remove physical, chemical and biological contaminants. Its objective is to produce a waste stream or tinted effluent and a solid waste or sludge suitable for discharge or reuse back into the environment. This material is often inadvertently inated with many toxic organic and inorganic compounds.

Sewage can be treate close to where it is created (in septic tanks, bio-filters or aerobic treatment systems), or collected and transported via a network of pipes and pump stations to a municipal treatment plant (see sewerage and pipes and infrastructure). Sewage collection and treatment is typically subject to local state and federal regulations and standards, industrial sources of wastewater often require specialized treatment.

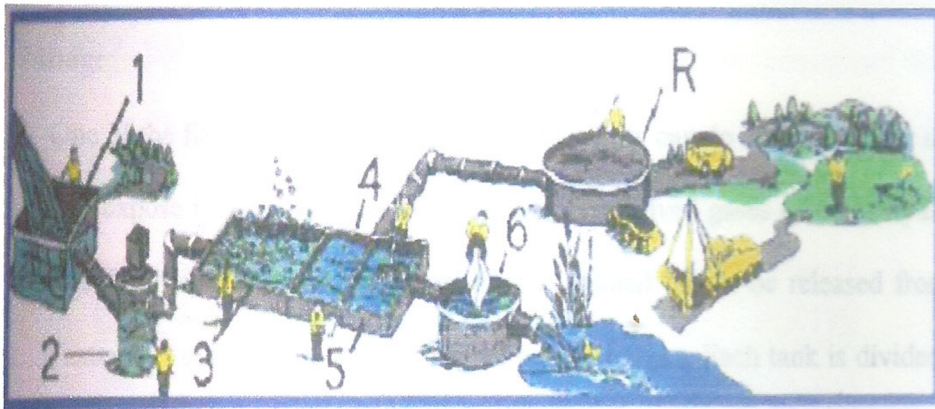


Conventional sewage involves three stages, called primary, secondary and tertiary treatment. First, the solids are separated from the wastewater stream. Then dissolved biological matter is progressively converted into a solid mass by using indigenous, water-borne micro-organisms. Finally, the biological solids are neutralized then disposed of or reused, and the treated water may be disinfected chemically or physically. The final effluent can be discharged into a stream, river,

bay, lagoon or wetland, or it can be used for the irrigation of a golf course, green way or if it is sufficiently clean, it can also be used for groundwater or agricultural purposes.

HOW IS WASTE WATER PURIFIED?

Wastewater is generally treated in a generic fashion with minor differences depending on the quality of the water which enters the plant. A flowchart of waste water treatment is depicted with each of the activities involved described below.



The Primary Treatment Process

1. Screening:

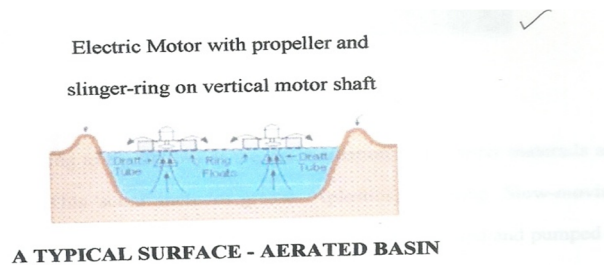
Wastewater entering the treatment plant includes items like wood, rocks, and even dead animals. Unless they are removed, they could cause problems later in the treatment process. Most of these materials are sent to a landfill.

2. Pumping:

The wastewater system relies on the force of gravity to move sewage from your home to the treatment plant. So waste water-treatment plants are located on low ground, often near a river into which treated water can be released. If the plant is built above the ground level, the wastewater has to be pumped up to the aeration tanks (item 3). From here gravity takes over to move the wastewater through the treatment.

3. Aerating:

One of the first steps that a water treatment facility can do is to just shake up the sewage and expose it to air. This causes some of the dissolved gases (such as hydrogen sulfide, which smells like rotten eggs) that taste and smell bad to be released from the water. Wastewater enters Bies of long, parallel concrete tanks. Each tank is divided into two ponds. In the first section, air is pumped through the water.



Note: The ring floats are tethered to posts on the berms.

As organic matter decays, it uses up oxygen. Aeration replenishes oxygen. Bubbling oxygen through the water also keeps the organic material suspended while it forces 'grit' (coffee grounds, sand and other ball, dense particles) to settle out. Grit is pumped out of the tanks and sent to landfills.

4. Removing sludge

Wastewater then enters the second section or sedimentation tanks. Here, the sludge (the organic portion of the sewage) settles out of the wastewater and is pumped out of the tanks. Some of the water is removed in a step called thickening and then the sludge is processed in large tanks called digesters.

5. Removing scum:

As sludge is settling to the bottom of the sedimentation tanks, fatter materials are floating to the surface. This 'scum' includes grease, plastics, and soap. Slow-moving rakes skim the scum off the surface of the wastewater. Scum is thickened and pumped to the digesters along with the sludge.

6. Killing bacteria:

Finally, the wastewater flows into a 'chlorine contact* tank, where the chemical chlorine is added to kill bacteria, which could pose a health risk, just as is done in swimming pools. The chlorine is mostly eliminated as the bacteria are destroyed, but sometimes it must be neutralized by adding other chemicals. This protects fish and other marine organisms, which can be harmed by the smallest amounts of chlorine. The treated water (called effluent) is then discharged to a local river or the ocean. It can also be recycled for further use.

R. Wastewater Residuals:

Another part of treating wastewater is dealing with the solid-waste material. These solids are kept for 20 to 30 days in large, heated and enclosed tanks called 'digesters.' Here, bacteria break down (digest) the material, reducing its volume, odors, and getting rid of organisms that can cause disease. The finished product is mainly sent to landfills, but sometimes can be used as fertilizer.



Domestic Sewage

Domestic Sewage consists of human feces, urine and water used in the house. It contains a large number of pathogenic bacteria and virus. Such sewage is subjected to treatment depending on the quality

of the effluents. The sewage in these areas primarily being from the households and is therefore treated accordingly.

Treatment scheme

The domestic sewage from house is collected through underground conveying mains at the Sump and Pump house located at Pandurangapuram and Shantiashramah. The sewage contains matter and solids, both inorganic and organic and the resulting BOD is treated by means of physical and biological systems. The floating matter is removed at screen chambers before entering into the wet wells at sump cum pump houses. The sewage is then pumped to sewage treatment plant where the solids are oxidized to make treated effluents innocuous and to conform to the discharge standards prescribed by the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board in terms of BOD. The treated effluent BOD shall be 100 mg per litre.

The raw sewage (organic waste) which is pumped from pumping stations enters into Raw Sewage Receiving Sump from where flows to Individual AL-RATION TANKS after passing through flow measuring channel where the exact quantum of sewage flow can be read by means of open channel flow instrument. Before entering into aeration tank to be checked for the presence of 12% Nitrogen and 2% Phosphorous. If these nutrients are not found in sufficient quantity they may be added through nutrient dosing tanks provided which are equipped with mechanical agitator. In aeration tank the sewage undergoes biological treatment for reduction of BOD.

The biological treatment is based on extended aeration activated SLUDGE process. This system involves the production of an activated mass of micro organisms capable of aerobically stabilizing the waste. In this system the organic waste is introduced into aeration tank where aerobic bacterial culture is maintained in suspension. The aerobic environment in the reactor is achieved by use of 75 HP (55 KW) mechanical surface aerators which also serve to maintain the liquid in a complete mixed regime. There are 8 individual aeration tanks (5 working and 3 spares) each having 75HP surface aerator for necessary aeration and to transfer Oxygen @ 1.4 KG/HR/HP for biodegradation of organic matter. The micro-organism (F/M) ratio of 0.116 KG BOD₅/KG WLVSS/DAY is maintained in the aeration tank.



After aeration the sewage is taken to clarifier where the biomass is separated in the form of settled sludge.

The clarifier provided with gentle slope base and sludge pit is (equipped with clarifier bridge, which is of peripheral driven type. The clarifier bridge consists of a mechanically operated scraping device (which shall push the settled sludge to the sludge pit at the centre of the clarifier from where it is taken to the sludge sump by gravity. A portion (of sludge from the return sludge sump) is recycled back to the aeration tank to maintain suitable mixed liquor suspended solids (MLSS) concentration and the excess sludge will be pumped and dried over sludge drying beds consisting of filter media. The dried sludge is disposed off. The overflow of the clarifier passes through chlorine contact chamber where it will be disinfected and let out into sea through Marine out fall. Two or disinfecting tanks of 6kg/Hr. capacity vacuum feed type chlorinators are provided. The treated effluent will have BOD limited to 100mg/liter and suspended solids less than 250Mg/litre for less flow rate i.e. to 9MLD. As the plant will not get 25 MLD sewage at once, M/s RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS has made necessary arrangement to treat even less flows (i.e. up to 9MLD) to minimize operational expenses.

From the aeration tanks aerated sewage will be diverted in to settling tanks where the biomass is separated in the form of sludge due to hydrostatic pressure which will flow to return sludge sump. The effluent will flow to chlorine contact chamber through clarifier launder for disinfecting and disposal. The mixed liquor from the aeration tanks received in the clarifier for settling. Since the recirculation of sludge is of vital importance in maintaining the required MLSS concentration, a portion of sludge is always pumped back to the aeration tank.

At the same time, continuous return of settled sludge from the clarifier to the aeration tank leads to the build-up of mixed liquor volatile suspended solids (MLVSS) in the system in excess of its retention level and further lead to the purging of the excess suspended solids in the treated effluent thus deteriorating the quality of the treated effluent in respect of suspended solids concentration of BOD. It would, therefore, be necessary to bleed off waste the excess sludge to the sludge drying beds.



Clarifier Mechanism

The effluent flows over the effluent chamber from where it will be taken to chlorine contact chamber.

CONCLUSION

For providing hygienic situations for the citizens the collected sewage under UGD going on treatment the sewage to separate sludge and water. After purifying the water it merged into rivers, lakes, streams and oceans.



A PERSPECTIVE ON COMPLEXITIES OF DISLOCATION, ASSIMILATION AND TRANSFORMATION IN MULTICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF SELECTIVE DIASPORIC WOMEN'S WRITINGS

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At the advent of globalization, multicultural societies of the present days are a result of extensive Diaspora that has been taking place especially over the last 200 years at various levels. Indian immigration in the last century was mainly a personal choice of individuals, particularly for academic pursuit or economic gain either towards the Middle East or to western countries particularly the US. The inhabitants of these countries reacted differently to the ways of immigrants. In almost all the cases the expatriate face a close of contrasting cultures and feeling of alienation, which was then followed by the attempts to adjust and to acclimatize, either from a separate identity as a racial group or be assimilated. These are acclaimed as "accultured". These are reflected in the writings now generally placed under the umbrella of "expatriate writing" or "writing of the diaspora".

In the Post Modernism, diaspora writings has become popular and the diasporic women writers have special place Indian Diasporic writings. The New Oxford English Dictionary defines 'Diaspora' drawn from Greek: "the dispersed Jews after the Babylonian captivity. Etymologically, dia means 'through' and speiro means to scatter. Now the term is used in a more generalized sense to refer the migration population along with their ways of life to the place of destination abroad. However, the term diaspora and diasporic communities are increasingly being used as metaphoric definition for expatriates, expellees, refugees, alien residents, immigrants, displaced communities



and ethnic minorities living in exile. These terms now reached a stage of being used synonymously and as interchangeable ones. Bharathi mukherjee, Chitra Banerjee Jhumpha lahiri, Anita desai Kiran Desai, Nayanathara sahal, Meena Alexander, Sunitra gupta, Manju Kapur are the some of the prominent contemporary diasporic women writers.

The paper presented here consists of mainly Diasporic women writers who have portrayed the cultural dilemmas, the generational differences, and transformation of their identities during displacement. These writers are deeply attached to their centrifugal homeland and they are caught physically between two worlds. Their experiences as living in-between condition is very painful and they stand bewildered and confused. In their aim at self-definition and the expression of their expatriate experiences, women from 1970s onwards chose literature to pour out their passions. Diaspora women writers sought to find words and forms to fit their experiences and have chosen narrative strategies like the auto-biography, the novels and the short stories to do so.

These women writers can be studied under two different categories as postcolonial migrant writers of the first generation and second generation. In the early migrant writers' group Kamala Markandaya comes first and foremost. Her novel *No Where Man* deals with the identity of a male protagonist Srinivas who migrates to England to escape the wrath of the British Government. Bharati Mukherji, and Chitra Banerjee are accepted as writers belonging to this category. Jumpa lahiri, Kiran Desai, Meera Syal, a second generation expatriate who write about the dynamics of migration. This discussion on Indian immigrant writers can be further illuminated with the powerful observation of Salman Rushdie.

He observes thus...



The Indian writers who write from outside India .. is obliged to deal with broken mirrors, some of whose fragments have been irretrievably lost... (and he) will create fiction, not actual cities or villages, but invisible Imaginary Homeland, indias of the mind...(Rushdie10-11)

The modern diasporic Indian writers can be grouped into two distinct classes. One class comprises those who have spent a part of their life in India and have migrated alien land. The other class comprises those who have had a view of their country only from the outside as an exotic place of their origin. Both the groups of writers have produced an enviable amount of English literature. These writers while depicting migrant characters in their fiction explore the theme of displacement and dilemma of cultural identity. The diasporic Indian writers have generally dealt with characters from their own displaced community. Two of the earliest novels that have successfully depicted diasporic Indian characters are Anita Desai's *Bye-Bye Blackbird* and Kamala Markandaya's *The Nowhere Man*. These novels depict how racial prejudice against Indians in the United Kingdom of the 1960s alienates the characters and aggravate their sense of displacement. Bharati Mukherjee's novels like *Wife* and *Jasmine* depict Indians in the US - the land of immigrants, both legal and illegal - before globalization got its momentum. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni in her novel *The Mistress of Spices* depicts Tilo, the protagonist, as an exotic character to bring out the migrant's anguish. Anita Desai in the second part of her novel *Bye Bye BlackBird* .It examines the plight of Indian immigrants in London, they become the target of racism and humiliation even in public places which leaves them discontented and miserable.

The Indian diasporic women writers such as Bharati Mukherji, Chitra Banerjee, Jhumpa Lahiri and kiran Desai have unveiled the complexities of discrimination, assimilation, social and demographic change, which not only affected the society itself but the lives of the various ethnic groups and the immigrants. The cultural barriers,



identity crisis, racism, and violence faced by the immigrant expressed in all the Diasporic literature.

Bharati Mukherji's novel *Jasmin* deals with intense gender portrayal in diasporic situation. *Jasmin* is a story of a naïve young Punjabi girl who could have lived like many Punjabi women "content" and "happy" with common lifestyle, she could have also lived a subdued life of suffering and widowhood after her husband's death, on the contrary Jasmine always desired for challenges she had dreams to emigrate to America the dreams which were instilled by her husband Prakash. After Prakash's death Jasmine migrates illegally to America in order to fulfill her deceased husband's dreams. In America, first she becomes victim of rape but she gets even by killing him as goddess 'Kali'. The trauma of violence and displacement transforms her totally and changes her identity from a docile Indian girl Jasmine into Jane Ripple Mayer, a paradoxical identity in the American world. Her portrayal is one of self assertion and transformation in a complex alien world from Jasmine to Jase. Bharati Mukherjee's other writings, *Wife*. Dimple, the protagonist of the *Wife*, on the other hand, is another transformed woman who changes her identity from the dutiful Indian house wife to a killer of her husband - a negative transformation. Migration casts a cruel shadow upon her character and finally her expectations fall short. The racist views towards the third world aggravates her situation when she tries to imitate the western culture and she fails in her attempts and ultimately ends up being a 'nowhere woman'. Bharati Mukherjee's, 'Darkness' portrays pragmatic problems of racial discrimination, homeless, loss of identity, cultural differences, including language issues of Indian immigrant life. The collection of twelve short stories exhibit a clear picture concerning the Indian immigrants have in all shades of struggling to adjusting to life in Canada and the United States.



Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is another woman writer of first generation who brilliantly portrays gender in its vivid. Her female protagonists are memorable and real representations of diasporic Indian women. Tilo in *The Mistress of Spices* is a true representative of diasporic identity. She was born in India, becomes trained in spices and called *The Mistress of Spices* finally lives as an individual in America. She comes across many characters representing vivid identities of diasporic life like scattered identity, marginalized, rebellious, docile, traditional and modern. Chitra Banerjee represented younger women, first and second generations who find their true identity in American land, is an example of complexities of transformation and assimilation.

Jhumpa Lahiri is a second generation diasporic women writer. In her novel *The Namesake*, the expatriates are oppressed by two cultures the native land and the alien land and seem to be forever in a state of flux belonging and not belonging and in the country of migration. Her writings interpret the emerging global culture in its multifaceted form. Her characters generally reach the new land by lawful means unlike Bharati Mukherjee's characters. The second generation of diaspora also experiences some cultural displacement, feeling of in-betweenness and hybridity but the main features that marks their identity is cultural assimilation in the land of adoption or birth. Thus they acquire a hybrid identity. The protagonist Gogol experiences all ambivalence of his parents who has not yet been able to assimilate into the new land. Ashok and Ashima Ganguli and their children Gogol and Sonia are all exiles constantly juggling from past to present. Ashima is surrounded by loneliness suffers from displacement with the new born baby and spends most of the time crying and depressed.

. ...On her own with Gogol for the first time in the silent house, suffering from sleep deprivation for worse than the first of her jet lag, (Ashima) sits by three sided window in the living room on one of the triangular chairs and cries the whole day.....(34)



She was like majority of expatriate woman who are reluctant to adopt the culture of the host country. Gogol was troubled by his unusual name, he is relieved when he changes his name to Nikhil. He begins to feel that he was reborn. Most of these portrayals are the portraits of women protagonists fit in to the image of Indian new woman. Mrs Parul Choudhary of the story "*Once in a Lifetime*" faces the initial trauma of dislocation, soon adopt the American conditions and assimilate into her new found identity as American Indians. The younger women characters like In the story "*Temporary Matters*" (*Interpreter of Maladies*), Moushmi in the *Namesake*, Sandhya in "*Only Goodness*" (*Unaccustomed Earth*) etc. are independent, educated women who knows what they do and what they want. They have definite identities of their own and they represent the new woman of new generation.

Kiran Desai is yet another young woman writer of second generation of diaspora. Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss*, again, has sensitive gender portrayals. Both her male and female characters are truly diasporic. The two main protagonists, Jemubhai and Biju, as migrants in London and New York respectively, represent the expatriate consciousness. The rebellious Nepal, in which the novel is set, contributes to the instability trauma and displacement of the characters of the novel. Jemubhai, the retired judge, faces identity crisis in England when he happens to be a student of law. After the completion of his graduation goes to England for higher education. In London, Jemu feels acutely lonely and sad in a completely alien land. He feels hesitant and nervous to go out and talk and deal with people comfortably. Jemu in reality remains conscious of his brown colour, Indian accents, pronunciation and, above all, the despising as well as biased racial attitude of the whites. He used to take refuge in the library to escape the embarrassment of his peers and young girls who used to giggle at his curry smell. Being the target of laughter he develops an inferiority complex and this creates fissures in



his personality which he carries throughout his life. Similarly, Biju, a young man, the cook's son migrates to America illegally without proper visa, with all dreams of economic freedom and opportunities but his hopes are shattered. Biju works in different restaurants as an illegal immigrant and thus encounters unhappy social as well as cultural experiences in the West. He ends up feeling dejected to endure in deplorable conditions as illegal immigrant and often cheated by his employers. Biju's failure is the failure of the downtrodden in the land of plenty, he undergoes feelings of disgrace and humiliation and Biju eventually returns India with the resolve, better to be a poor Indian than a hated Indian in America. The portrayals of women are more sensitive in Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss*. Jemubhai's wife becomes a sufferer of the patriarchal views of her husband, and being a docile and ignorant creature who suffers due to Jemubhai's atrocious nature, and finally dies heartbroken. Their experiences are different and so are their reactions as well as expectations. For some, migration to another land brings bewilderment, displacement and alienation and thereby their tragedy, and for some others it reveals their true identity and attempt to assimilate and transform to adopt to the complexities of the alien nation. Contrary to the second generation, the parents echo the words of G.S. Sharat Chandra in 'Sari of Gods'

I leaped from one life to another, and in between lay nothing but vacume.....We remain at large distant and clothed by our separate worlds. We know that the bonds we shared while growing up do not unite us anymore...In these new worlds, immigrants readjust and reinvent themselves, struggling to find their place in an alien landscape, netting some gains but also incurring deep emotional losses....(7)

The Indian Diaspora plays a significant role in reflecting the complexities of diasporic experiences in literature. It aims to examine the displacement and the nostalgia for their homeland and alienation caused by displacement or dislocation as well as conflict between



generations and cultural identity. Diasporic women writers tend to portray the cultural dilemmas, the generational differences, and transformation of their identities during displacement. The spirit of exile and alienation enriches the diasporic writers to seek rehabilitation in their writings and establish a permanent place in English Diasporic literature.

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REMOVAL OF Cr(VI) FROM WASTE WATER BY NATURAL ADSORBENT – A FIXED BED STUDY

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Abstract

Discharge of heavy metals from metal process industries is known to have adverse effects on the environment. Conventional treatment technologies for removal of heavy metals from aqueous solutions are non economical and generate huge quantities of chemical sludge. Bio-sorption of heavy metals by chemically inactive non living biomass of microbial of plant origin is an innovative and technology of these pollutants from aqueous solutions.

The operating conditions such as pH, dose required, initial metal concentrations and treatment performance are presented, recovery adsorbent was also discussed. The efficiency of fixed bed system depends on the initial concentration of influent rate and bed height. The effects of parameters on the adsorption of Cr(VI) on BFFD were examined. A simpler approach to fixed bed adsorption has been proposed by Hutchin which is called bed – depth - service time. (BDST) Model service time with parameters, initial concentrations, flow rate and bed heights. A bed height of 3.0 cm having 2.0 gm adsorbent was used, to study the effects of initial metal ion concentration. The metal ion concentration varied from 20 - 40 ppm and flow rate of 10 ml/min, at required pH. The effects of flow rate on adsorption of Cr(VI) was studied with 20 ppm of Cr(VI) solution was allowed to pass through the column of an adsorbent 3.0 cm at different flow rates. Effects of metal initial concentration of 20 ppm, flow rate of 10 ml/min, bed heights contains different weights were used to study.

Key words: *Borassus flabellifer ferra drupe* (BFFD), Heavy metals. Wastewater treatment, Removal, Advanced techniques

Adsorbent : *Borassus flabellifer ferra drupes*

The *Borassus flabellifer ferra drupes* were collected near village of Visakhapatnam ,Andhra Pradesh, cleaned thoroughly with water and soaked in distilled water for 24 hours and again washed with double



distilled water and dried under sun light. The dried drupes were pulverized and the pulverized material was screened for various particle sizes like 0.430, 0.600 and 0.800 mm.

Adsorbate: Chromium solution

AR grade potassium dichromate solution was used to prepare Cr(VI) solution . A stock solution of 1000 mg /L of Cr(VI) was prepared by dissolving 2.830 gm of dried potassium dichromate in double distilled water and made upto 1000ml

Introduction

Heavy metals can be found in industrial wastewater/effluents from many sources and are deemed undesirable by many researchers / environmentalists. It ranks 21st in abundance among all elements with an average concentration of 100 ppm (Manonmani 2002) and enters into the environment through natural and anthropogenic sources. It is also used in metal plating, tanneries and oil drillings. Most of the chromium is present in wastewaters, especially Cr(VI), is the result of emissions from industries such as electroplating, metal finishing, magnetic tape manufacturing, pigment production, fungicides, paint and primer pigments manufacturing. The concentration of Cr(VI) found in the typical wastewater (such as electroplating or leather tanning wastewater), ranges of between 50lutants defined by United States Environmental protection agency (EPA 2003u). Chromium exists in nature mainly in two stable oxidation states +3 and + 6. In +3 state it acts as bio element, while in +6 state it causes mutagenicity. Therefore, the speciation of chromium in contaminated environments becomes critical for understanding its fate and exposure. The hydrolysis behavior of Cr(III) is complicated, and it produces mono nuclear species CrOH^{+2} , Cr(OH)_2^{+1} , Cr(OH)_4^{-1} and Cr(OH)_3^0 , polynuclear species $\text{Cr}_2(\text{OH})_2$ and neutral species $\text{Cr}_3(\text{OH})_4^0$. The hydrolysis of Cr^{6+} produces only neutral and anionic species. The predominant species are CrO_4^{-2} , HCrO_2^{-1} and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{-2}$

The survey of literature shows that metal ion reduction and removal techniques have been mostly considered as possible solutions. Ion-exchange (Tiravanti *et al.*, 1997) chemical reduction (Seaman *et al.*, 1999), and chemical precipitation (Zhou *et al.*,1993), Polymer-based filtration & membrane separation (Chakravarti, 1995) , adsorption (Dahbi *et al.*, 1999), electrochemical precipitation (Kongsricharoen *et*



al., 1996), solvent extraction (Pagilla *et al.*, 1999), cementation (Lin *et al.*, 1992), electro kinetic remediation (Sawada *et al.*, 2004) and microbial adsorbents also using recently for the removal of heavy metals (Mousumisen *et al.*, 2005) are among the available methods for effectively accomplishing metal concentration and reduction. Nevertheless, many of these approaches are marginally cost-effective or practically difficult to implement in developing countries. Hence, the need for a treatment strategy that is simple, robust cost effective and acceptable.

Adsorption can be an effective and versatile method for removing Cr(VI) particularly when combined with an appropriate regeneration steps. This addresses the problems of sludge disposal and renders the system more economically viable, especially if low-cost adsorbents are used. Many adsorbents were tried to remove Cr(VI) from aqueous solutions and wastewaters. Studies on Tamarind nut carbon (Srinivasan *et al.*, 2004), mixture of flyash and papal bark (Vasanthy *et al.*, 2003), soybean hull, corncob, rice husk and bituminous coal as adsorbents are available in the literature.

4.1.3.9 Column Study

The efficiency of a fixed bed system depends on the initial concentration of the influent, flow rate and the bed height. The effects of these parameters on the adsorption of Cr(VI) were examined. A simpler approach to fixed bed adsorber has been proposed by Hutchin (Equation-1) which is called Bed-Depth-Service- Time (BDST) model which correlates service time (*t*) with the parameters; initial concentration, flow rate and bed heights (Hutchin., 1973).

4.1.3.9.1 Effects of Metal ion Concentration on Cr(VI) Adsorption

A bed height of 3.0 cm having 2.0 g of the adsorbent was used to study the effects of initial metal ion concentration. The initial Cr(VI) concentrations were varied from 20 to 40 mg/l at constant bed height of 3.0 cm and flow rate of 10ml/ min and adjusted to pH 2.0. The efficiency of the fixed bed method depends on the shape of the breakthrough curves obtained by plotting C_t/C_o vs volume or time. *Breakthrough volume is defined as the maximum volume of effluent required to reach $C_t/C_o = 0$ or $C_t/C_o = 0.5$ (ml) (50% breakthrough).* The plots of C_t/C_o vs effluent volume for different Cr(VI) concentrations are shown in Fig-1.

The plots are traditional "S" shape but the steepness of the curve varies with the concentrations of Cr(VI). The breakthrough volumes at ($C_t / C_o = 0$) for Cr(VI) concentrations of 20, 30 and 40 mg/l were found to be 300, 200 and 100 ml respectively. The time for 50 percent breakthrough ($t_{0.5}$) decreased from 52.5 to 22.5 min for Cr(VI) concentrations of 20 mg/l to 40 mg/l. The results are shown in Table-1.

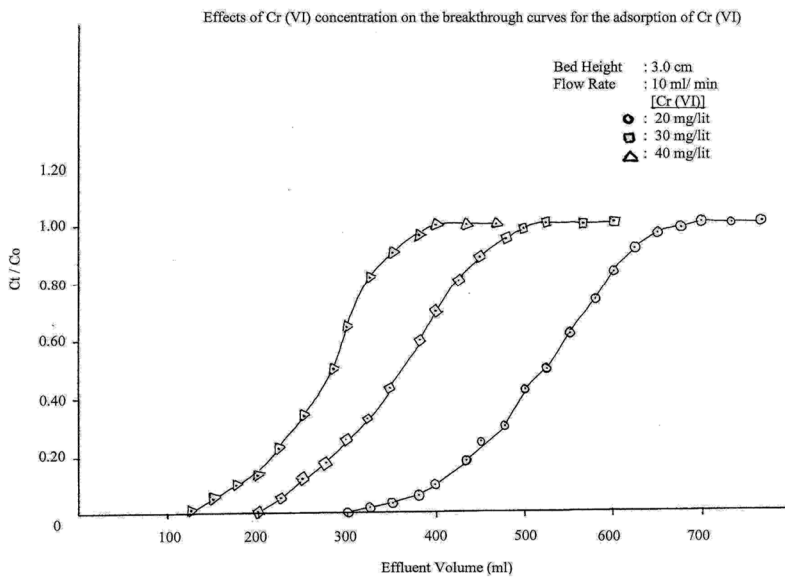


Fig-1



Table-1

Breakthrough volumes for Cr(VI) Adsorption for different concentrations

Particle size : 0.800 mm Initial pH : 2.0
 Bed height : 3.0 cm Flow rate : 10 ml/min

Initial concentration (mg/l)	Breakthrough volume		Time for 50 % break through $t_{0.5}$ (min)
	$C_t / C_o = 0$ (ml)	$C_t / C_o = 0.5$ (ml)	
20	300	525	52.5
30	200	350	35.0
40	100	225	22.5

4.1.3.9.2 Effects of Flow Rate on Cr(VI) Adsorption

The effects of flow rate on adsorption of Cr(VI) was studied with 20 mg/l concentration of Cr(VI) solution at pH 2.0 and solution was allowed to pass through a column of adsorbent (Bed height 3.0 cm) at different flow rates of 5, 10 and 15 ml/min. The plots of C_t / C_o vs effluent volume for different flow rates are shown in Fig-2. The flow rate has been considered to study the Cr(VI) removal; when flow rate is low the breakthrough volume is high. The results indicate that breakthrough volume at ($C_t / C_o = 0$) was higher for 5 ml/min than for 10 and 15 ml/min. The results are shown in Table-2.

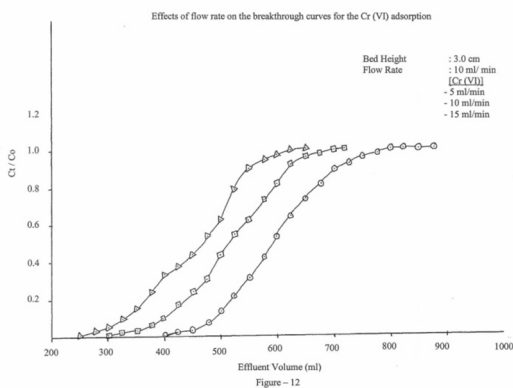


Table-2
Breakthrough volumes for Cr(VI) Adsorption for different flow rates

[Cr(VI)] : 20 mg/l
 Initial pH : 2.0
 mm

Bed height : 3.0 cm
 Particle size : 0.800

Flow rate (ml/min)	Breakthrough volume		Time for 50 % break through $t_{0.5}$ (min)
	$C_t / C_o = 0$ (ml)	$C_t / C_o = 0.5$ (ml)	
5	400	600	120.00
10	300	525	52.50
15	250	475	31.67



Bed Height : 3.0 cm

[Cr (VI)] : 20 mg/l

Flow rate]

- 5 ml/min

- 10 ml/min

- 15 ml/min



Effects of Bed height on Cr(VI) removal

The experiment was carried out with an initial Cr(VI) conc. of 20 mg/l, flow rate of 10 ml/min at pH 2.0. The beds of different heights (3.0, 3.8 and 4.6 cm) containing adsorbent weights of 2.0, 2.6 and 3.2 g were used to study the effects of bed height on Cr(VI) removal. The plot of C_t / C_o vs effluent volume is shown in Fig-3. The breakthrough volumes at ($C_t / C_o = 0$) increased from 300 to 525 ml when bed height was increased from 3.0 to 4.6 cm. The results are shown in Table-3.

Table-3

Breakthrough volumes for Cr(VI) adsorption for different Bed heights

[Cr(VI)] : 20 mg/l
Initial pH : 2.0

Flow rate : 10 ml/min
Particle size : 0.800 mm

Bed height (cm)	Breakthrough volume		Time for 50 % break through $t_{0.5}$ (min)
	$C_t / C_o = 0$ (ml)	$C_t / C_o = 0.5$ (ml)	
3.0	300	525	52.5
3.8	400	650	65.0
4.6	525	825	82.5

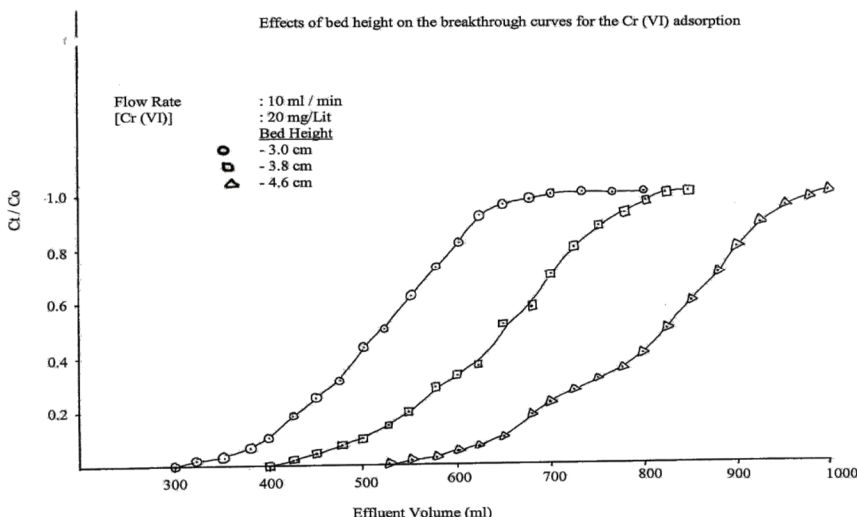


Fig- 3

Application of BDST model

As predicted from Hutchin's equation for BDST (Equation-1), the plot of $C_0 t$ vs $\ln [(C_0/C_t) - 1]$ should be a straight line. The data for BDST equation are given in Tables-15, 16 and 17 for different Cr(VI) concentrations, different flow rates and different bed heights respectively. The plots of $C_0 t$ vs $\ln [(C_0/C_t) - 1]$ are linear (Fig-4, 5 and 6) obeying Hutchin's (1973) equation. The constants K_a and N_0 namely the rate constants of adsorption and adsorption capacity respectively were obtained from the slope and intercepts of the plots (Fig-4, 5 and 6). From the data it is evident that increase in initial concentration of Cr(VI) solutions from 20 to 40 mg/l increased the adsorption capacity from 1040 to 1100 mg/l and decreased the rate constant from 8.0×10^{-3} to 6.13×10^{-3} l/min/mg. Similar behavior has been observed by Ranganathan and Namasivayam (1998).

At fixed influent concentration and bed heights, smaller flow rate of 5 ml/ min showed better adsorption capacity of 2400 mg/l than 10 and 15 ml/min. The K_a values in Table-4 shows that higher flow rates saturate the bed more quickly than slower flow rates. The data obtained for different bed heights, reveals that increase in bed height form 3.0 to 4.6 cm increases the breakthrough volumes ($C_t/C_0 = 0$)

increased from 300 to 525 ml and N_0 from 1050 to 1550 mg/l. Increase in bed height increased the adsorption capacity. This is due to the fact that the number of adsorption sites increases with increase in adsorbent dosage (Kannan *et al.*, 2003).

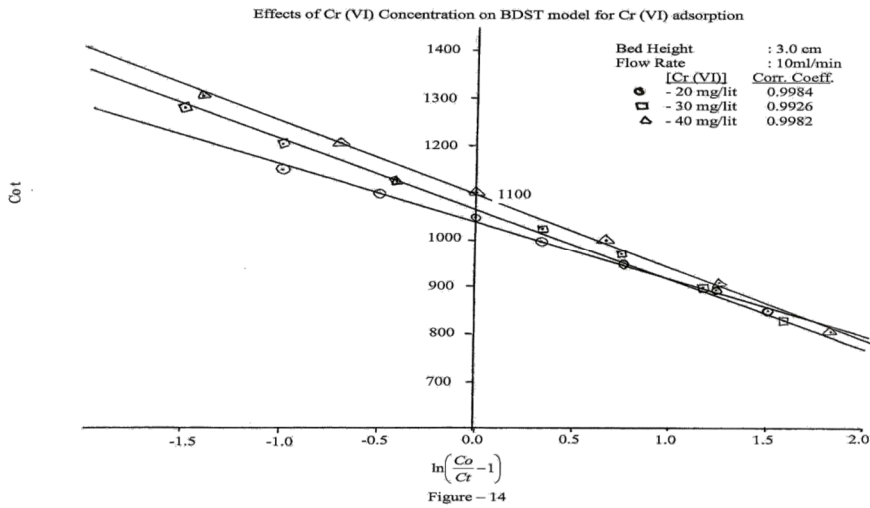


Fig- 4

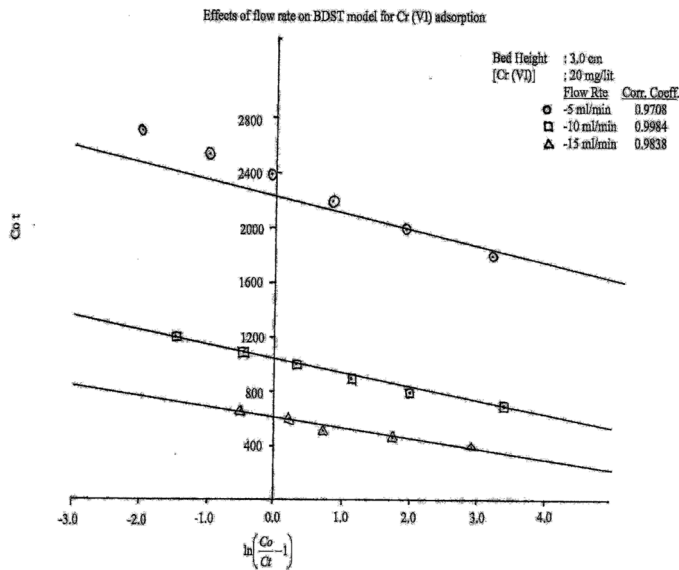


Figure - 15

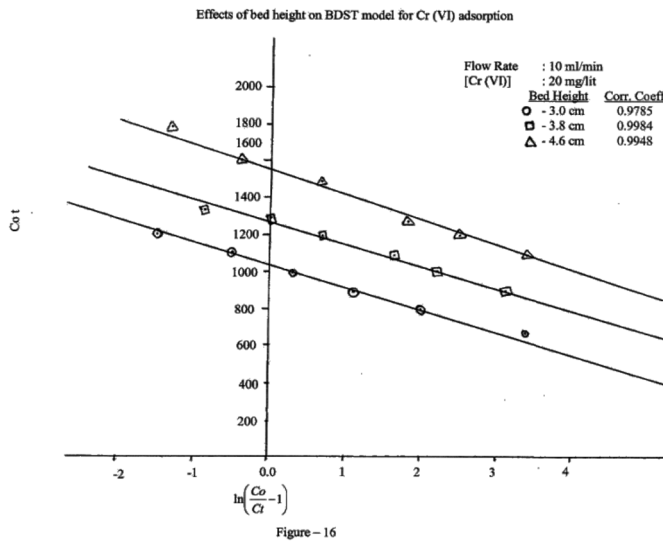


Figure - 16



Fig - 6

Table - 4

BDST Constants for Cr(VI) Adsorption

BDST Constants	Concentration (mg/l)			Flow rate (ml/min)			Bed height (cm)		
	20	30	40	5	10	15	3.0	3.8	4.6
K_a (l/min/mg) x 10^{-3}	8.00	6.45	6.13	4.32	4.53	8.25	8.53	8.34	7.42
N_o (mg/l)	1040	1070	1100	2400	1040	620	1050	1280	1550



Conclusion

Collection of adsorbent is cheap and easy to collect, which are agricultural wastes and non toxic in nature. Flow methods good efficient for the purification of bulky waters like wastewater collected form industries and bulky wastewater collected from towns. Adsorbent was recollected form metal adsorbed adsorbent and reuse for further purification. From the data it is evident that increase in initial concentration of metal Cr(VI) solutions increased the absorption capacity and decreased in the rate constant. At fixed influent concentration and bed heights, smaller flow rates shows better adsorption capacity. Data shows that higher flow rates saturate the bed more quickly than slower flow rates. Increase in bed heights increased the adsorption capacity. This is due to the fact that the number of adsorption sites increased with increase in adsorbent dosage.

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THE EXPANSION OF ETHIOPIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

This paper analyses the swift expansion of Ethiopian higher education institutions. More specifically, it deals with the trend after the radical expansion of the institutions and the skyrocketed enrollment rate in Ethiopian higher education since 2003/04. After a brief review of related works in the area under background of the study that serves as a spring board for critical analysis, different documents, projects, educational abstract, and policies on Ethiopian higher education institutions were examined in detail focusing on expansion, challenges and prospects of the higher institutions in the country. The current study portrayed that varieties of pressures have led to the expansion of Ethiopian higher education institutions which include the expectation to stimulate domestic productive manpower and to ease the immediate pressure on the labor market.

Moreover, the high public interest and demand for higher education played unprecedented role for expansion of higher institutions in the last two decades. In connection with this, the effect of the augment was also examined by giving due attention on quality of education. Specifically, this paper argues that high enrollment rate of students has brought tremendous challenges such as staff imbalance between teacher students/ratio, increased teaching load, shortage of teaching and learning resources that accommodate the mass are some to be mentioned as their impact on quality of education is difficult to judge. Thus, it has brought the issue of the expansion and massive enrolment in to light as higher education institutions are mushrooming rapidly. Finally, if



higher education institutions in Ethiopia successfully implement alternative innovative strategies, it can transform the challenges of fast expansion into opportunities to make the higher education sector a vibrant and productive one.

Key Words: Expansion of Higher Education in Ethiopia, Increased Students Enrolment, Staff/Student Ratio, Increased Teaching Load, Teaching and Learning Facilities.

Introduction

Almost all countries around the world have been responding to the challenges of globalization and the information age by expanding their higher education systems (Ashcroft, 2004; Trow, 2005; Altbach, et.al, 2009; and Woldegiyorgis, 2014). Particularly, in Asia, countries like China and India have expanded their higher education rapidly by enrolling millions of students in each country (The Task Force on Higher Education and Society, 2000). In Africa, countries like Egypt have also rapidly expanded its higher education system serving more than a million of students each year.

Since two decades, Ethiopia has also made a turning point in the rapid growth of higher education, and currently it has reached a degree at which it serves less than a million of students. It has begun to dare the expansion of higher education system which was centrally controlled in its management, conservative in its intellectual orientation, limited in its autonomy, short of experienced doctorates among academic staff, little concern about declining educational quality, weak in its research output and poorly connected with the intellectual currents of the international higher education community (Saint, 2004). In this regard, embracing the expansion of higher education put in place as a plan through New Education and Training Policy of 1994 and implemented by higher education policy of 2003 so that it can serve to satisfy a critical national need of the government development strategy (Abebe, 2015).



The government has increased the number of public universities from two to currently forty seven universities including thirteen universities that have been under construction. The number of students joining the tertiary levels has also increased from 56,072 in 2003/04 to 729,028 in 2014/15 academic year (MOE, 2016), adding to the already overcrowded public universities.

Although Ethiopia is the country where the growth of public higher education has swiftly increased, such a massive expansion has been critical concerns of the public over educational quality, among other things (Abebe, 2015; Ashcroft, 2011; and Saint, 2004). Accordingly, the growth and the expansion of the sector put considerable strain on funding, academic staff, governance and leadership, physical resources, infrastructure and facilities, employability of graduates and other aspects (Ashcroft 2010). All over the world, particularly in developing countries, many systematic studies of post-secondary education have been reviewed and recommended to focus on quality of education by slowing the pace of its expansion.

The current study was done on issues such as challenges and prospects related to the fast growth and expansion of Ethiopian public higher education. Specifically, as the quality of education is the focus of all sectors of society, including government, employers, students and the universities (Newton, 2007 and Vroeijenstijn, 1992 cited in Kitessa, 2010), the study was very limited to the general perception of public regarding the quality of higher education of Ethiopia. So, it is significant to analyze the expansion of higher education to address its impact on quality of education with regards to increased student's enrollment and its problems; staff-students ratio; the graduate rate; teaching-learning and assessment; and educational infrastructures and facilities.

The purpose of this study is, therefore, to analyze the challenges and prospects of expansion of higher education institutions and recommend policy options for higher education policy makers in Ethiopia.



Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study was to identify prospects and challenges related to expansion of higher education institutions in Ethiopia in order to achieve minimal quality standard, which is the rhetoric of these days in the education system.

Research Questions

This study answered the following questions:

1. What is the trend of higher institution expansion in Ethiopia in the last two decades?
2. To what extent is staff-students ratio compatible with international standards?
3. What are major challenges in producing competent graduate from this massive enrollment?
4. How can quality of higher institution be improved with minimal input?

Methodology

The study was under taken based on approach that made use of data from secondary sources. Thus, the research design employed in this study was descriptive in its nature. The method was selected for it is found suitable to depict the existing practices in connection with expansion of higher institutions and its impacts on the quality of education in the country.

Instruments of Data Collection

This study relies on literature review and document analysis as its source of evidence. In doing so, the paper takes into consideration similar researches, articles, and publications that describe and analyze the Ethiopian higher education system. Further, the study makes use of author of this article long experience in top management in an Ethiopian public higher institution. It also analyzes official documents such as reports, proclamations, regulations, and statistical abstracts and project documents.



Results and Discussions

Effects of the Expansion of Ethiopian Higher Education Institutions

Ethiopia has radically expanded the numbers of its higher education institutions, both in public and private sector, which has grown from two universities to forty seven public universities including thirteen to open soon in over two decades. The huge enrollment of students is taking place mainly in newly established universities (ESDP V, 2016 and Ashcroft and Rayner, 2012).

On the other hand, although the total enrolment in higher education increased more than tenfold from 2004/05 to 2014/15 as a result of enormous efforts made by the Government and its results is encouraging, it is acknowledged that the higher education sector still faces serious challenges. The main challenges are Ethiopian public universities are providing existing institutes that working with inadequate facilities and limited staffing, poor ICT facility and its connectivity. Moreover, the quality improvement initiative in the Ethiopian Higher Education sector is suffering from shortage of human and financial resources which have to meet the acceptable standards (which it has itself specified). Thus, in the following sections some of the main challenges are discussed in detail here-under.

Increase in Students Enrollment and its challenges

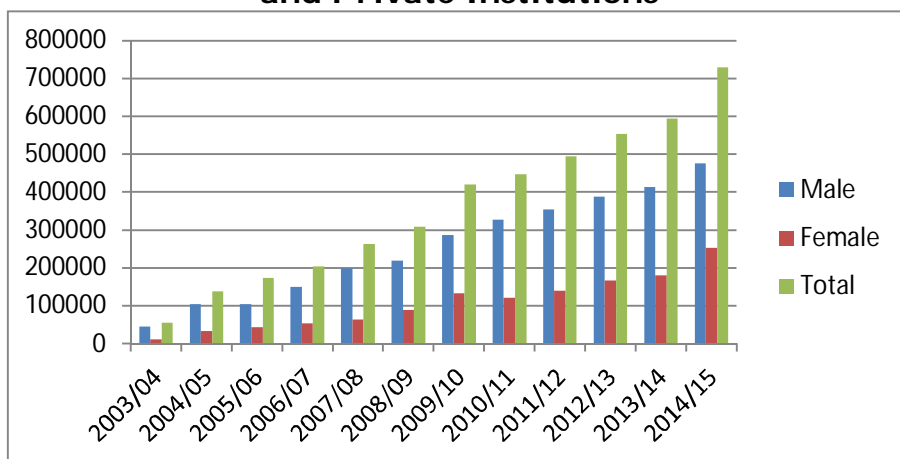
As it is explained above due to the trained human power demanded for the fast economic growth in the country, the government has focused on the expansion of education beginning from primary school which achieved 98% of Net Enrollment Ratio (Ministry of Education, 2016). Thus, the rise in students' enrolment in all universities, both in public and private, was naturally a response to the increase in demand for higher education nationally. The latter was because of mainly to the rapid increase in primary and secondary school enrolment and its output, partly because of population growth and partly because of



improved access to schooling (The Task Force on Higher Education and Society/World Bank, 2000).

On the other hand, the policy of funding and donor agencies that developing countries should emphasis funding for basic education was changed as long as it yields greater economic return than financing higher education (Saint, 2004 &The Task Force on Higher Education and Society/World Bank, 2000). It was after such a change in policy that a crucial role to be played by higher education in national development was recognized in developing countries, including Ethiopia.

Figure 1: Trend in Undergraduate Enrolment in Public and Private Institutions



Source: ***Education Statistics Annual Abstract of 2004-15***

The figure above shows that there is a rapid increase by 59% between 2003/2004 in the beginning of the year, and then makes steady increase between 2003/04 – 2014/15, increasing by 92% over the time period. High proportion of this increase has been in male enrolment; however, female enrolment has increased by 95% over the time period showing progress is being made in improving gender equity in enrolment. There still needs for improvements in this area with nearly double the number of men

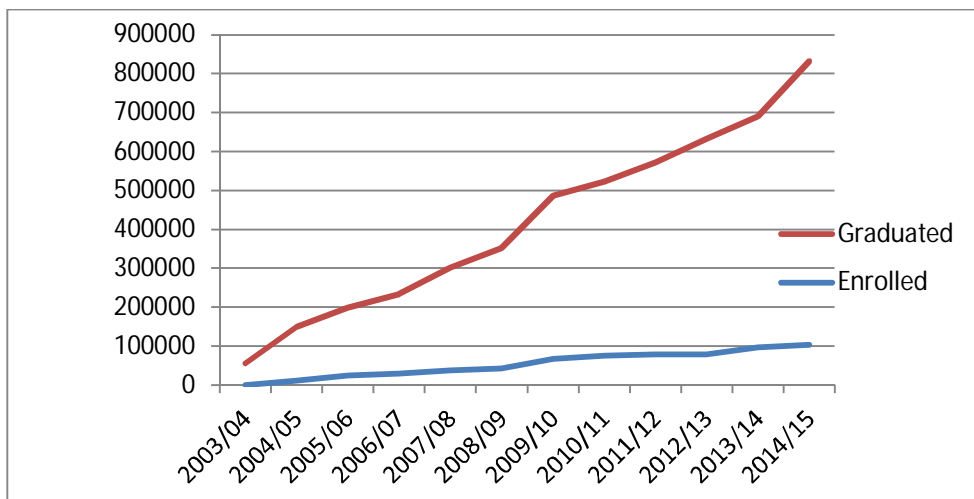


enrollment in undergraduate programs compared to women in 2014/15(Ethiopia Ministry of Education, 2016).

One positive aspects of the expansion is that it has helped to increase the participation of female enrolment in higher education in all universities as per the focus in the policy (UNESCO, ESDP V, 2016). In all institutions, the number of female students enrolled has increased over the years. At national level, the scheme of affirmative action for the female students has been implemented by lowering the entry requirements for female applicants so that the proportion of female students improved over the time. This affirmative action has gone further in its admission policy by minimizing a point for female students who wish to study the program they want to study. However, in reality, it was always reported that female students were still disproportionately represented in science and technology programs and have shown poor achievements (ESDP V, 2016).

Furthermore, ideally, all the enrolled students should graduate at the end of the completion of their program. However, one can see from different secondary sources available a enrollment rate has been increasing significantly over the twelve years. However, this number is meaningful if they successfully complete each program of study in higher education institutions, and have got awarded a bachelor or first degree.

Figure 2: Trend of Students Graduation Rate from Tertiary Institutions in Ethiopia



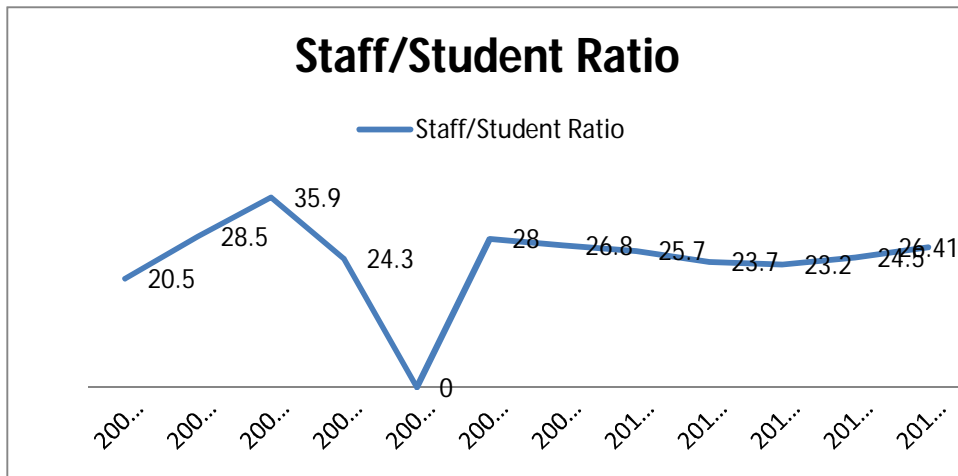
Source: **Education Statistics Annual Abstract of 2014-15**

Figure 2 depicts that a number of undergraduate students that have been enrolled in university has increased greatly over the last 12 years; however, a parallel increase is not observed in the number of graduates. There were only 96,799 who graduated compared to an increase of 672,956 of those who were enrolled. It would be expected that there would be a time lag between the two measures increasing, as it takes at least three years for an enrolled student to complete their degree; however, the gap that is observed in 2014/15 is very high and cannot only be explained by this time lag. It is also explained the reason that many students do not complete their degree in the usual three, four, five and six years' time period is due to, the experience shows, either academic dismissal, complete drop out, repeat years or attend on a part time basis. This shows that higher education institutions should work hard to find ways to increase the students' completion rate at the end of their university education.

Massive Enrollment and Staff-Student Ratio

As the dominant mode of education is face-to-face, the increased enrolment requires an increase in academic/teaching staff to maintain the quality of teaching and learning (ESDP V, 2016).

Figure 3: Staff Student Ratio of Twelve Years



Source: **Education Statistics Annual Abstract of 2007/08, 2013/14 and 2014-15**

Figure 3 indicates that student ratio was increasing from 2003/04 to 2005/06, but declined beginning from 2006/07 (data was not available on 2007/08). Beginning from 2008/09, it was indicated that there was steady declining for four consecutive years and then slightly increasing. This shows that in higher institutions, most probably in the newly established universities, this has been widely observed. As figure above shows, the current average staff-student ratio in both public and private higher education was about 1:26, but with some departments and academic units having a far greater ratio which needs efforts to bring the staff-students ratio to the world standard; which is 1:19. In public higher education, this has decreased slightly to 1:25, but it is the worst in private higher education which was 1:44 (Ministry of Education, 2016).



Teaching and Learning Facilities

Physical Facilities

Quality teaching and learning requires not only adequate human resource but also sufficient and functional physical facilities and equipment. In many of Ethiopian higher institutions, the lecture rooms and theatres are not large enough to accommodate the huge numbers of students. In some universities, because of students' overcrowdings in the lecture theatres, they hardly hear and follow the lecturer. In some cases, based on the harmonized academic policy, when large groups are split into smaller ones, there are often insufficient lecture rooms.

In many of the newly established universities (including Metu University), although there was a shortage of academic staff in almost all the institutions, the actual number of staff increased over the years in most of them though without a corresponding increase in accommodation. As a result, in many departments two and more lecturers share one office that may hamper consultation between students and staff.

Student Assessment

Massive expansion is also posing serious problems on students' assessment. According to Ethiopian higher education institutions, in all programs, students have to pass across continuous assessments up to 50 to 60 percent based on the university's internal policy (Harmonized Academic Policy, 2013). However, as a result of the large number of students, it is becoming increasingly impracticable to make provision of adequate continuous or interim assessment. Hence, in some colleges/faculties (for example, Engineering and Technology College), only one or two continuous assessment is made per semester as a result of which students are graduating with little practice to undertake research, critical analysis and writing.

Although there is policy of examination administration in harmonized academic policy (2013), ensuring examination



security also becomes problematic with large cohorts of students. There are cases when one invigilator is assigned to invigilate more than 50 students in a crowded room not that in turn increases the risk of cheating from each other. Moreover, the pressure on lecturers to mark large amounts of scripts in limited time also increases the risk of human error.

ICT and Connectivity Problems

ICT has become a global engine for acquiring and disseminating knowledge. Furthermore, it plays an indispensable role in teaching and learning in higher education. Specifically, it can be a powerful tool for coping with the expansion of higher education institutions to overcome countless challenges (Altbach, 2009).

In this regard, the Ethiopian higher education sector aspires to be part of the 'knowledge super-highway' (Ashcroft, 2004). However, there are several factors inhibiting this. One is that there is only one internet service provider in Ethiopia, the Government-run Ethiopian Telecoms (ETC). Even in the capital city, Addis Ababa, a constant electricity supply cannot be guaranteed and throughout the country outages are common. According to March 2017 internet users report, only 11.6 percent of the Ethiopian population was internet users whereas the African average internet users were 27.77 percent. Specifically, poor connectivity and a lack of technical expertise in newly established universities make it difficult for academic staff and students to connect with those outside the country with individuals and organizations and vice-versa.

Possible Strategies to Deal with Expansion of Higher Education Institutions

Globally, many higher education institutions have been pushed into finding innovative solutions to the urgent challenge of providing effective higher education to large unplanned masses of students (UNESCO, 2010 and Wan, 2006). Some of the innovative strategies being adopted and applied in Africa, at



different levels, are also recommended to be applied by Ethiopian higher education institutions as the following.

Funding

All public institutions of Ethiopia have been sub-vented from the government budget about eighty five percent on cost sharing scheme. Therefore, some other solutions, establishing students fund trust which provides loans to students of higher education to cover their living expenses while studying is laudable. Students can later repay their loans by outright cash payment, in installments, or by mandating their employer to deduct their salary at source and pay the trust.

Relevance and Quality Assurance

An important aspect of sustainable reform of higher education institutions is relevance in their course delivery. Courses must be structured such that they will be relevant to the societies and there will be a ready market for students who graduate from them. In this regard, universities need to determine their needs and tailor their courses so that can make graduates more suitable for employment in industry as well giving them the opportunity to be self-employed.

At present, many countries including Ethiopia, have set up a national quality assurance agency (ESDP V, 2016) that have helped institutions coping with large numbers of students, the pressure for accountability and transparency from the stakeholders, competition with other national or regional institutions in attracting students, and promoting student exchanges and research collaboration with other institutions. The institutions have been encouraged and established internal quality assurance systems. Hence, the national and internal quality assurance systems have to be facilitated by human and financial resources and have to meet the acceptable standards which it has itself specified.



Infrastructure

For the oldest generation of Ethiopian higher education institutions rehabilitation and revitalization of the existing infrastructure of higher education institutions is indispensable. Considering the quality of newly established universities infrastructure is also crucial. It is also timely to think the changes in policies that Ethiopian universities have provided residential accommodation for students in campus. Rather it is better that universities reach agreements with government, municipal authorities and entrepreneurs to undertake the provision of accommodation, such as hostels and other forms of affordable housing to students.

Teaching, Learning and Research

Ethiopian higher education institutions are involved in innovations such as staff development programs, student/staff assessments, external examinations, extra financial and other incentives to staff, expansion of academic facilities with income from fee paying students. This improves the situation for the academic staff and the students in their teaching and learning process. However, the institutions need to seek creative ways of attracting young and brilliant students to remain in the departments and take up teaching and research. In order to tackle the problem of large numbers in classrooms, it is necessary to rely on ICT in the form of Power Point presentations, Internet-based assignments, etc. Students are also assigned projects in groups to ensure maximum participation.

In order to alleviate the constraints of human and physical resources multi-transnational and national networking and partnerships is absolutely significant regarding graduate training, research and creating an online database for accessing thesis and dissertation.

It is timely for Ethiopian higher education institutions to launch using of information and communication technologies (ICT) in



distance education although there is still a lot more room for improvement of Ethiopian ICT.

Conclusions

Educational improvement involves intricate processes. The processes are dynamically complex, and they are to a certain degree indecipherable in advance. The fast expansion of higher education institutions in Ethiopia is majorly considered from the point of view of increasing enrolment rate. This was done with ambitious to satisfy the fast increasing demand for qualified professionals that assist the country's economic, social and technological development. However, the situations higher institutions in Ethiopia are in discord with desired objectives. It is; therefore, obligatory to the higher education sector, both at national and institutional levels, to come up with innovative solutions to cope with the challenges.

The main issues confronting the fast expansion of higher education institutions are limited funding for public institutions, difficulty in coping with large enrolments at the institutional level, imbalanced teaching staff-students ratio, lack of up to standard infrastructure, poor networking and partnership and limited provision of ICT related services. The theme behind all issues discussed above has huge impacts on quality and relevance of higher education. It is obvious that some of these challenges can be dealt with at institutional level, others at national level and yet others require a regional approach.

If Ethiopian higher education institutions are to make progress and meet the challenges posed by fast expansion, they must be prepared to plan, innovate and embrace change. Moreover, it is important to share experiences from others, without copying all solutions that may not always be appropriate to our local context.

Finally, there is no reason why higher education institutions in Ethiopia cannot transform the challenges of fast expansion into opportunities to make the higher education sector vibrant and



productive ones by successfully implementing innovative strategies pinpointed by this study.

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AN ANALYSIS ON THE INDIAN INSURANCE SECTOR DURING GLOBALIZATION

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1. Introduction

Insurance sector is functioning with two ways such as life insurance and non-life insurance /General Insurance. With a huge population and large untapped market, insurance happens to be a big opportunity in the country is Bull Run in the world. Life Insurance made its Debut in India well over 100 years ago. Today, it is widely accepted as one of the most attractive financial instruments in an individual's portfolio that provides an assurance of security with attractive returns. India's insurance industry is regulated by the Insurance Act, 1938 and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) Act 1999. The government is considering the merging of the two acts into single insurance act to simplify insurance regulation. The average Indian now spends 5.4 times as much on life insurance as what s/he did seven years ago when the industry was yet to be opened up for private participation nearly 245 insurers.

2. Objectives

The paper analyses growth and prospects of insurance sector including life and non-life insurance sector in India in the era of globalization. State of Global Insurance is also interpreted while analyzing the penetration of the sector. Secondary source of information is used in the analysis of the paper.

3. State of World insurance

Global insurance market is estimated to be worth US \$ 3424.71 billion in 2005. Global insurance sector recorded a nominal growth rate of 4.9 percent in 2006 and real growth rate of 2.9 percent for the same period. Penetration levels of insurance are high in the developed countries as compare to developing and under developed countries. In 2005, worldwide insurance premiums amounted to US \$ 3426 billion, 57.6 percent accounted for life and rest 42.4 percent accounted for non life insurance segment while the life premiums was increased by 3.9 percent, non life premiums increased by 0.6 percent. High economic



growth, moderate inflation, low interest rates and favorable stock markets in Europe, Japan and in the emerging markets contributed to the growth in the insurance industry. Size of the life and non life market in India is estimated to be Rs.127213.7 crores.

With the largest number of life insurance policies in force in the world, India's insurance sector accounted for 4.1 per cent of GDP in 2009-10, up from 1.2 per cent in 1999-2000, far ahead of China where insurance accounts for just 1.7 per cent of the GDP and even the US where insurance penetration stands at 4 per cent of the GDP. Total premiums collected were equivalent to 3.17 percent of GDP as compare to 9.15 percent in US, 7.78 percent in Europe, 6.83 percent in Asia and 4.8 percent in Africa

It can be said that the insurance penetration as ratio of premiums to GDP of the world nations' were varied basing on their economies. The insurance density is measured as ratio (in %) of premium to total population has also varying among the countries. India is 22.7 and the highest is recorded in UK by 4599.

4. Indian Insurance Sector- Market penetration of Insurers

According to RBI estimates, insurance sector now contributes 14.2 percent of the financial savings and contributes 2.4 percent to the GDP of the country. At present, there are 16 life and 15 non life insurance companies. In life insurance segment, there is one govt. owned insurer namely LIC and rest are private life insurers. In non life segment, there are 6 govt. insurers and 9 private sector insurers. LIC is the public sector giant in the life businesses. Four subsidiaries of GIC (General Insurance Corporation of India Ltd) which were spun off from the parent company namely the National Insurance Company Ltd, the New India Assurance Company Ltd, the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd and the United India Insurance Company Ltd, together with the Agricultural Insurance Company of India and Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Ltd are the six public sector companies in the non life sector.



Table -1 Number of important registered Insurers in India

Type of business	Public sector	Private sector	Total
Life insurance	1	15	16
General Insurance	6	9	15
Reinsurance	1	1	1
Total	8	24	32

The Union Government had opened up the insurance sector for private participation in 1999, also allowing the private companies to have foreign equity up to 26 per cent. 12 private sector companies have entered the life insurance business. Apart from the HDFC, which has foreign equity of 18.6percentage, all the other private companies have foreign equity of 26 per cent. In general insurance 8 private companies have entered, 6 of which have foreign equity of 26 per cent. Among the private players in general insurance, Reliance and Coramandel does not have any foreign equity.

2. List of the insurance companies in India

	Life Insurers
I	Public Sector
1	Life Insurance Corporation of India
II	Private Sector
1	Allianz Bajaj Life Insurance Company Limited
2	Birla Sun-Life Insurance Company Limited
3	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Limited
4	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Limited
5	ING Vysya Life Insurance Company Limited
6	Max New York Life Insurance Co. Limited
7	MetLife Insurance Company Limited
8	Om Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
9	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited
10	TATA AIG Life Insurance Company Limited
11	AMP Sanmar Assurance Company Limited
12	Dabur CGU Life Insurance Co. Pvt. Limited
III	GENERAL INSURERS
A	Public Sector
1	National Insurance Company Limited



2	New India Assurance Company Limited
3	Oriental Insurance Company Limited
4	United India Insurance Company Limited
B	Private Sector
1	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Limited
2	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.
3	IFFCO-Tokio General Insurance Co. Ltd.
4	Reliance General Insurance Co. Limited
5	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd.
6	TATA AIG General Insurance Co. Limited
7	Cholamandalam General Insurance Co. Ltd.
8	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation
9	HDFC Chubb General Insurance Co. Ltd.
IV	Reinsurer
1	General Insurance Corporation of India

a. Life insurance market- Life Insurance Corporation

The business of life insurance in India in its existing form started in India in the year 1818 with the establishment of the Oriental Life Insurance Company in Calcutta. Some of the important milestones in the life insurance business in India are:

- 1912: The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act enacted as the first statute to regulate the life insurance business.
- 1928: The Indian Insurance Companies Act enacted to enable the government to collect statistical information about both life and non-life insurance businesses.
- 1938: Earlier legislation consolidated and amended to by the Insurance Act with the objective of protecting the interests of the insuring public.
- 1956: 245 Indian and foreign insurers and provident societies taken over by the central government and nationalized. LIC formed by an Act of Parliament, viz. LIC Act, 1956, with a capital contribution of Rs. 5 crore from the Government of India.

Indians are now setting aside a larger chunk of their income on life insurance when measured as a percentage of GDP. They are



allocating a small amount of their take-home to buy insurance products given their rising equated monthly installment (EMI) payments for home mortgage and other loans.

The insurance sector in India has completed six years in a liberalized environment with an average annual growth of 37 percent in the first premiums in the life segment and 15.7 percent in the non life segment, together with the largest number of life insurance policies in force, the potential of Indian industry is still very large. Despite of robust growth in the premiums, insurance penetration in India is still very low as compare to other countries globally. As said above, the total premiums collected were equivalent to 3.17 percent of GDP as compare to 9.15 percent in US, 7.78 percent in Europe, 6.83 percent in Asia and 4.8 percent in Africa.

Life insurance industry is capital intensive and insurers are required to inject capital at frequent intervals to achieve growth in premium income. Given the high rate of commissions payable in the first year, expenses towards setting up operations, training costs incurred towards developing the agency force, creating a niche for its products, achieving reasonable levels of persistency, providing for policy liabilities and maintaining the solvency margin, make it difficult for the insurers to earn profits in the initial five to seven years of their operations.

SBI Life Insurance Company is the first private sector company to turnaround with net profit of Rs.2.03 crores in 2005-06.

LIC dominates three quarters of life market; the nimble private sector is fast increasing its share of a rapidly growing pie in India,. Life insurance penetration in India - which was less than 1 per cent till 1990-91 - increased to 2.53 per cent in 2005, and to 3 per cent in 2006-07. The impetus for growth has come from both public and private insurers. Also, the number of players in this segment has also increased to 17 (16 in private sector), with Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) being the dominant player (market share of about 74 per cent). Led by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC), the life insurance industry registered a growth of 110 per cent in fiscal 2006-07, taking the total business to US\$ 19.2 billion from the previous year's US\$ 9.1 billion. LIC got net profits by Rs 1313 crores in 2011-12. The life insurance market has grown rapidly over the past six years, with new



business premiums growing at over 40 per cent per year owing to the entry of a host of new players with significant growth aspirations and capital commitments.

b. Post-liberalization/globalization period- life insurance

The post-liberalization period has been witness to tremendous growth in the insurance industry, more particularly so in the life segment. However, in 2008-09, on account of the financial meltdown, the life insurance segment saw a downward trend. The first-year premium, which is a measure of new business secured, underwritten by the life insurers during 2008-09 was Rs 87,006 crore as compared to Rs 93,713 crore in 2007-08, registering a negative growth of 7.2 per cent. In terms of linked and non-linked business during the year 2008-09, 50.9 per cent of the first-year premium was underwritten in the linked segment while 49.1 per cent was in the non-linked segment as against 75:25 in the previous year. The shift towards the traditional segment is significant during the year 2008-2009. The net profits of insurance companies were Rs 5974 crores in 2011-12.

Besides high level of household savings of the growing middle class, one of the main drivers of private sector growth is introduction of Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIPs). ULIPs have been possibly the single largest innovation in the field of life insurance.

c. Non life insurance market- General Insurance

The General insurance business in India, on the other hand, can trace its roots to the Triton Insurance Company Ltd., the first general insurance company established in the year 1850 in Calcutta by the British.

Some of the important milestones in the general insurance business in India are:

- 1907: The Indian Mercantile Insurance Ltd. set up, the first company to transact all classes of general insurance business.
- 1957: General Insurance Council, a wing of the Insurance Association of India, frames a code of conduct for ensuring fair conduct and sound business practices.



- 1968: The Insurance Act amended to regulate investments and set minimum solvency margins and the Tariff Advisory Committee set up.
- 1972: The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 nationalised the general insurance business in India with effect from 1st January 1973.
- 107 insurers amalgamated and grouped into four companies viz. the National Insurance Company Ltd., the New India Assurance Company Ltd., the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. and the United India Insurance Company Ltd. GIC incorporated as a company.

The non life insurance market, dominated by six public sector players, has undergone sea change in the last five years. Since it was liberalized 2/3 of the market of the non life market is regulated by the tariffs. India is the 5th largest market in Asia by premium, following Japan, Korea, China and Taiwan.

The non life insurance industry reported premium income within India of Rs.20359 crores in 2005-06 as against 17480.6 crores during 2004-05, exhibiting growth of 16.5 percent. The market share of private insurers has increased to 26.34 percent from 20.07 percent in 2004-05. Nevertheless, the private sector players are gaining market share at the expense of the public sector companies by offering various innovative products.

The general insurance industry grew 12.63 per cent during 2007-08 driven a robust performances by private players. The 13 non-life insurers collected US\$ 2.63 billion in premium during 2007-08, against US\$ 2.04 billion in 2006-07. Consequently, total non-life premium collections totaled US\$ 6.59 billion in 2007-08, against US\$ 5.85 billion collected in 2006-07. The total premium was Rs 12558 crores in 2011-12 increased by 19.45 percent compared to 2010-11.

While the public sector could increase its premiums by just 3.94 per cent, 13 private sector players clocked premium growth of 28.85 per cent. Private sector players' market share has grown to about 40 per cent in FY 2008 as compared to the public sector's 60 per cent. And as India continues to revamp its infrastructure, the flow-on effects will ensure ongoing growth of Commercial insurance.



The net profits of non-life insurer of public sector were Rs1152.48 cr. But it was minus level in case of private sector (Rs - 1120.19 cr) in 2011-12.

5. Market Share – Redistribution of non-life insurance

Due to the effectiveness of private marketing strategies, the market share of public insurers has consistently declined. Given a faster growth rate, the market share of the private sector is catching that of the public sector and the two will likely converge over the medium term. In the past, private insurers had aggressively targeted the more profitable (and tariffed) corporate fire and engineering businesses by combining them with discounted offers on de-tariffed products, for example, personal accident & health, marine cargo and hulls. The inherent operational flexibility of the private players – such as through aggressive pricing -- has allowed them to capture a greater share of large corporate accounts. But such strong penetration of large corporate clients makes future growth in this segment more difficult.

The non-life insurers (excluding specialized institutions like the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation and Agriculture Insurance Corporation and the standalone health insurance companies) underwrote premium of Rs 30,352 crore in 2008-09 in India, as against Rs 27,824 crore in 2007-08.

6. Investment Profits The general insurance companies have to follow overall investment policy as prescribed by IRDA (Insurance Regulatory body). IRDA guidelines require the appreciation in Equity investments (vis-à-vis the acquisition cost) to be parked in a separate Fair Value Change account, to be accounted in Profit and Loss account only on realization. The Fair Value Change account is thus an indicator of the additional realizable profits of the insurance companies.



Table- 2 Balance sheet of the public sector insurance companies (Rs. cr)

Item	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2011-12
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Private sector
Gross investment	53674.3	3448.2	53176.9	5534.4	62922.0	8105.2	5171639
Fair value change value	30692.1	64.8	26734.9	(2.37)	33920.9	(30.7)	3420945
Investment income	5610.2	269.7	5784.3	415.0	6247.5	742.1	742426

Source: IRDA

The above table clearly highlights the latent strength of the balance sheets of the public sector insurance companies and their ability to recompense the impact of unfavorable underwriting results through investment income. However, the recent slump in the stock markets also highlights the vulnerability of the profit margins of the public sector companies. The share of investment income was Rs 56.10.2 crore in 2005-06 and rose to Rs 6247.5 crore in 2007-2008 under public sector. It was Rs 742426 crores in 2011-12.

The similar trend has recorded in private sector also. It was recorded Rs. 269.7 crore and 742.1 crore during the said period.

7. FDI in insurance sector

The Government has embarked upon increasing the foreign direct investment (FDI) in the insurance sector to 49 per cent, at a time when the developed countries like USA, Japan and Europe are enmeshed in an unprecedented financial crisis and their giant insurance companies and banks are facing bankruptcy. The government's move to further liberalize and privatize the insurance sector will allow the foreign multinational insurance companies to have a greater access and control over domestic servings and grab the profitable public sector insurance

- The total life insurance premiums market in India could grow from Rs 16,8600 Crore (Nearly US\$ 42.85 Billion, Rs 1 = US\$ 0.0254146) in 2006-07 to Rs 1,230,000 Crore (Nearly US\$ 312.6 Billion, Rs 1 = US\$ 0.0254146) by 2010-11.



- The total non-life insurance premium is expected to increase at nearly 24.7 percentage for the period spanning from 2007-08 to 2010-11.it is **25.37 per cent in 2011-12.**
- With the entry of several low cost airlines along with fleet expansions by existing ones and increasing corporate aircraft ownership, the Indian aviation insurance market is all set to boom in a big way in coming few years.
- The home insurance segment is set to achieve a 100 percentage growth as latest inclusion by financial institutions have made home insurance obligatory for housing loan approval.
- Health insurance is poised to become the second largest business for non-life insurers in the next three years after motor insurance.
 - A booming life insurance market has propelled the Indian life insurance agents into the top 10 country list in terms of membership to the Million Dollar Round

8. Government Initiatives

The Government has taken many proactive steps to give a boost to this sector."

Foreign direct investment up to 26 per cent is permitted under the automatic route subject to obtaining a license from the IRDA. IRDA has removed administered pricing mechanism, i.e. de-tariffing in respect of fire and engineering along with motor insurance of general insurance for premium, effective from 1 January, 2007. The control rates on fire, engineering and workmen's compensation insurance classes have been removed from 1 September, 2007.

Some state governments have also taken a dynamic role in this sector. The Government of Andhra Pradesh after piloting the 'Arogya Sri' health insurance scheme in three districts plans to issue health cards to 18 million BPL (below the poverty line) families. As a result, about 60 million of the State's 80 million people will have insurance cover. The Karnataka Government has partnered with the private sector to provide coverage at a low cost in the Yeshaswini Insurance scheme. Launched in 2002, the scheme provides coverage for major surgical operations, including those pertaining to pre-existing conditions, to Indian farmers who previously had no access to



insurance. As a results *India's thriving insurance sector is all set to grow from Rs.500 billion to Rs.2 trillion (\$50.7 billion) by 2010, says the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)*. The main reasons for such a major growth would be the coming of private players and aggressive marketing. However, the insurance sector more or less, facing the problem of economic recession and caused to flections in its growth around the world.

9. Conclusions

With a huge population and large untapped market, insurance happens to be a big opportunity in the country is Bull Run along with the world. With the largest number of life insurance policies in force in the world, India's insurance sector accounted for 4.1 per cent, China where insurance accounts for just 1.7 per cent, and even the US where insurance penetration stands at 4 per cent of their GDP. The public insurance and pension was not affected by the recession because their reign was not in the hands of any American country despite the fact that public pension worth two trillion dollar was wiped off from the market. But the proposed move of Pension Regulatory Fund Development bill (PFRD) would have brought this situation in the country as well, had the central and State government employees not opposed it. The government's move to further liberalize and privatize the insurance sector will allow the foreign multinational insurance companies to have a greater access and control over domestic servings and grab the profitable public sector insurance. The Government has embarked upon increasing the foreign direct investment (FDI) in the insurance sector to 49 per cent, at a time when the developed countries like USA, Japan and Europe are enmeshed in an unprecedented financial crisis and their giant insurance companies and banks are facing bankruptcy. Thus there is a scope to expand this sector. However, efficient supervising is essential to protect the customers as the mission of IRDA without fail to create belief on the foreign companies.

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KISAN CREDIT CARD SCHEME

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Brief History of Kisan Credit Cards in India :

This scheme was initially announced in the budget speech of Mr.Yashwant Sinha,Finance minister in th year 1998-99.It was stated that NABARD Would formulate a Model scheme for issue of kisan Credit Cards to farmers,on the basis of their land holdings,for uniform adoption by banks,So that the farmers may use them to readily purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds,fertilizers,pesticides.etc and also drawn cash for their production needs.NABARD formulated a Model kisan Credit Card Scheme in consultation with major banks

Introduction

The Kisan Credit Card has emerged as an innovative credit delivery mechanism to meet the production credit requirements of the farmers in a timely and hassle-free manner. The scheme is under implementation in the entire country by the vast institutional credit framework involving Commercial Banks, Regioanal Rural Banks and Cooperatives and has received wide acceptability amongst bankers and farmers.It was, therefore, felt necessary to revisit the existing KCC Scheme to make it truly simple and hassle free for both the farmers and bankers. The Ministry of Finance constituted a Working Group to review the KCC Scheme. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group which were accepted by the Government of India,the following guidelines are issued:



Applicability of the Scheme

The Revised KCC Scheme detailed in the ensuing paragraphs is to be implemented by Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, and Cooperatives. The scheme provides broad guidelines to the banks for operationalising the KCC scheme. Implementing banks will have the discretion to adopt the same to suit institution/location specific requirements.

Objectives/Purpose

Kisan Credit Card Scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window to the farmers for their cultivation & other needs as indicated below:

- a. To meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops
- b. Post harvest expenses
- c. Produce Marketing loan
- d. Consumption requirements of farmer household
- e. Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture, like dairy animals, inland fishery etc.
- f. Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities like pump sets, sprayers, dairy animals etc.

Eligibility

- i. All Farmers – Individuals / Joint borrowers who are owner cultivators
- ii. Tenant Farmers, Oral Lessees & Share Croppers
- iii. Self Help Groups or Joint Liability Groups of Farmers including tenant farmers, share croppers etc.

Fixation of credit limit/Loan amount

The credit limit under the **Kisan Credit Card** may be fixed **as under**:



All farmers other than marginal farmers:

The short term limit to be arrived for the first year: For farmers raising single crop in a year: Scale of finance for the crop (as decided by District Level Technical Committee) x Extent of area cultivated + 10% of limit towards post-harvest / household / consumption requirements + 20% of limit towards repairs and maintenance expenses of farm assets + crop insurance, PAIS & asset insurance.

Limit for second & subsequent year :First year limit for crop cultivation purpose arrived at as above plus 10% of the limit towards cost escalation / increase in scale of finance for every successive year (2nd , 3rd, 4th and 5th year) and estimated Term loan component for the tenure of Kisan Credit Card, i.e., five years. **(Illustration I)**

For farmers raising more than one crop in a year, the limit is to be fixed as above depending upon the crops cultivated as per proposed **cropping pattern** for the first year and an additional 10% of the limit towards cost escalation / increase in scale of finance for every successive year (2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year). It is assumed that the farmer adopts the same cropping pattern for the remaining four years also. In case the cropping pattern adopted by the farmer is changed in the subsequent year, the limit may be reworked. **(Illustration I)**

Term loans for investments towards land development, minor irrigation, purchase of farm equipments and allied agricultural activities. The banks may fix the quantum of credit for term and working capital limit for agricultural and allied activities, etc., based on the unit cost of the asset/s proposed to be acquired by the farmer, the allied activities already being undertaken on the farm, the bank's judgment on repayment capacity vis-a-vis total loan burden devolving on the farmer, including existing loan obligations.



The long term loan limit is based on the proposed investments during the five year period and the bank's perception on the repaying capacity of the farmer

Maximum Permissible Limit: The short term loan limit arrived for the 5th year plus the estimated long term loan requirement will be the **Maximum Permissible Limit (MPL)** and treated as the **Kisan Credit Card Limit**.

Fixation of Sub-limits for other than Marginal Farmers:

i. Short term loans and term loans are governed by different interest rates. Besides, at present, short term crop loans are covered under Interest Subvention Scheme/ Prompt Repayment Incentive scheme. Further, repayment schedule and norms are different for short term and term loans. Hence, in order to have operational and accounting convenience, the card limit is to be bifurcated into separate sub limits for short term cash credit limit cum savings account and term loans.

ii. **Drawing limit** for short term cash credit should be fixed based on the cropping pattern and the amounts for crop production, repairs and maintenance of farm assets and consumption may be allowed to be drawn as per the convenience of the farmer. In case the revision of scale of finance for any year by the district level committee exceeds the notional hike of 10% contemplated while fixing the five year limit, a revised drawable limit may be fixed and the farmer be advised about the same. In case such revisions require the card limit itself to be enhanced (4th or 5th year), the same may be done and the farmer be so advised. For term loans, installments may be allowed to be withdrawn based on the nature of investment and repayment schedule drawn as per the economic life of the proposed investments. It is to be ensured that at any point of time the total liability should be within the drawing limit of the concerned year.



iii. Wherever the card limit/liability so arrived warrants additional security, the banks may take suitable collateral as per their policy.

For Marginal Farmers:

A flexible limit of Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000 be provided (as **Flexi KCC**) based on the land holding and crops grown including post harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments like purchase of farm equipments, establishing mini dairy/backyard poultry as per assessment of Branch Manager without relating it to the value of land. The **composite KCC** limit is to be fixed for a period of five years on this basis.

Disbursement :

The short term component of the KCC limit is in the nature of revolving cash credit facility. There should be no restriction in number of debits and credits. However, each installment of the drawable limit drawn in a particular year will have to be repaid within 12 months. The drawing limit for the current season/year could be allowed to be drawn using any of the following delivery channels.

- a. Operations through branch
- b. Operations using Cheque facility
- c. Withdrawal through ATM / Debit cards
- d. Operations through Business Correspondents and ultra thin branches
- e. Operation through PoS available in Sugar Mills/ Contract farming companies, etc., especially for tie-up advances
- f. Operations through PoS available with input dealers



g. Mobile based transfer transactions at agricultural input dealers and mandies.

Note: (e), (f) & (g) to be introduced as early as possible so as to reduce transaction costs of both the bank as well as the farmer.

The long term loan for investment purposes may be drawn as per installment fixed.

Validity / Renewal :

i. Banks may determine the validity period of KCC and its periodic review.

ii. The review may result in continuation of the facility, enhancement of the limit or cancellation of the limit / withdrawal of the facility, depending upon increase in cropping area / pattern and performance of the borrower.

iii. When the bank has granted extension and/or re-schedulement of the period of repayment on account of natural calamities affecting the farmer, the period for reckoning the status of operations as satisfactory or otherwise would get extended together with the extended amount of limit. When the proposed extension is beyond one crop season, the aggregate of debits for which extension is granted is to be transferred to a separate term loan account with stipulation for repayment in installments.

Rate of Interest :

Rate of Interest will be linked to Base Rate and is left to the discretion of the banks.

Repayment Period:

Each withdrawal under the short term sub-limit as estimated under (a) to (e) of Para 3 above ,be allowed to be liquidated in 12 months without the need to bring the debit balance in the account to zero at any point



of time. No withdrawal in the account should remain outstanding for more than 12 months.

The term loan component will be normally repayable within a period of 5 years depending on the type of activity / investment as per the existing guidelines applicable for investment credit.

Financing banks at their discretion may provide longer repayment period for term loan depending on the type of investment.

Margin: To be decided by banks.

Security:

Security will be applicable as per RBI guidelines prescribed from time to time.

Security requirement may be as under:

- i. Hypothecation of crops up to card limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh as per the extant RBI guidelines.
- ii. With tie-up for recovery: Banks may consider sanctioning loans on hypothecation of crops upto card limit of Rs.3.00 lakh without insisting on collateral security.
- iii. Collateral security may be obtained at the discretion of Bank for loan limits above Rs.1.00 lakh in case of non tie-up and above Rs.3.00 lakh in case of tie-up advances.
- iv. In States where banks have the facility of on-line creation of charge on the land records, the same shall be ensured.

Other features:

Uniformity to be adopted in respect of following:

- i. Interest Subvention/Incentive for prompt repayment as advised by Government of India and / or State Governments. The bankers will make the farmers aware of this facility.



ii. The KCC holder should have the option to take benefit of Crop Insurance, Assets Insurance, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS), and Health Insurance (wherever product is available and have premium paid through his KCC account). Necessary premium will have to be paid on the basis of agreed ratio between bank and farmer to the insurance companies from KCC accounts. Farmer beneficiaries should be made aware of the insurance cover available and their consent is to be obtained, at the application stage itself.

iii. One time documentation at the time of first availment and thereafter simple declaration (about crops raised / proposed) by farmer from the second year onwards.

Charging of interest is to be done uniformly as is applicable to agricultural advance.

Processing fee may be decided by banks.

Other Conditions Suggested by Government of India while implementing the revised guidelines of KCC Scheme:

- In case the farmer applies for loan against the warehouse receipt of his produce; the banks would consider such requests as per the established procedure and guidelines. However, when such loans are sanctioned, these should be linked with the crop loan account, if any and the crop loan outstanding in the account could be settled at the stage of disbursal of the pledge loan, if the farmer desires.
- The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) will design the card of the KCC to be adopted by all the banks with their branding.
- All new KCC must be issued as per the revised guidelines of the KCC Scheme .Further, at the time of renewal of existing KCC; farmers must be issued smart card cum debit card.



Conclusion:

There is a saying that Indian farmers born in debts, lives in debts, and dies in debts to overcome financial prices and strengthening the financial stability to farmers the government has introduced the kisan credit card scheme.

The very intention of the government under the scheme is to provide financial support to farmers in the event of failure of crops due to natural calamities, pests and diseases.

Another important objective of the scheme is to encourage farmers to adopt progressive farming practices high value inputs and higher technology in agriculture.

The scheme would certainly stabilize the farm incomes especially during the erratic rainfall year.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN OUR SOCIETY

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Domestic Violence is also known as domestic abuse or spousal abuse, which occurs when a family member or partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate another. The term family violence is often used synonymously. It includes child abuse, elder abuse and violent acts between family members.

Domestic violence has many forms including physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, intimidation, economic deprivation and threats of violence. Violence can be criminal which includes physical assault, sexual abuse and stalking. Although emotional, psychological and financial abuses are not criminal behaviors they are forms of abuse and can lead to criminal violence. An important component of domestic violence often ignored is the realm of passive abuse, leading to violence. Recent attention to domestic violence began in the women's movement particularly feminism and women's rights in the 1970's as concern about wives being beaten by their husbands gained attention. Awareness and documentation of domestic violence differs from country to country.

Domestic violence occurs in all cultures, people of all races, ethnicities, religious, sexes and classes can be perpetrators of domestic violence. Domestic violence is perpetrated by both men and women. Popular emphasis has tended to be women as victims of domestic violence. Accordingly to U.N. Press report 2/3 of married women are victims of domestic violence. 70% of married Indian between the age of 15 and 49 years were proven victims of ugly incidences like rape, beating, forced



or coerced sex and each incident of domestic violence leads to the loss of seven working days for women in a country like India.

Violence against women puts huge pressure on a Nation's socio-economic fabric resulting in heavy losses in terms of productivity. Economically dependant women are generally found to be more vulnerable to violence. A survey done in the state of Kerala cited that forty nine per cent of women who owned no property reported violence compared to seven percent from those who were owners of land and property. It has been found that one out of five women who are victims of rape or attempted rape are abused and coerced by family members or known people.

The efforts of International Organizations and Indian Government to launch overt campaigns to counter the menace of domestic violence, atrocities against women continue unabated. Women in developed and developing countries even tend to justify wife beating for one reason or another. Men are seen to violate their female counter part of neglecting children, going out without informing them, and not cooking food properly on time. Deep rooted social conditioning in terms of accepting violence against women inhabits the effectiveness of measures which are taken by Government and social workers against domestic violence. Violence literally cripples or kills many women between the age of fifteen and forty nine, taking a toll on their physical well being and mental health. Violence can be perpetrated by the of-mate or other family member in the Joint Family system in India. Moreover the effect of domestic violence extends to the future generation.

In India recently an act was enacted to protect women from domestic violence which is known as "protection of women from domestic violence Act 2005". The act received the resident's assent on 13th September 2005 and came into force on 26th October 2006. To achieve the object of the domestic violence Act, Government appoints a



protection Officer in each District. He is empowered to receive complaints and report them to the Magistrate. Moreover to educate the women the Government has established family counseling centre which are supported by social organizations which have been extremely helpful in providing legal services in dowry related cases, child marriages, rape and harassment by in-laws.

Despite all these acts and help from the Government women have to take serious steps to prevent violence against them. Though the act is a new born baby it has its own significance. This act is specially designed to protect women from domestic violence. So this is women's' choice to take the privilege. But any protest related to domestic violence is usually smothered within the walls of Indian homes due to the orthodox and patriarchal nature of society.

Domestic violence seems to be very minor and also limited within the family but it affects the whole society, like a cancer and spoils the society and deprives the rights of maximum percentage of women and children. As such the Central and the State Government recognized the same and enacted certain Acts to protect the victims in the society. Though the Government passed various enactments like "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005" to get the positive result of the act and enjoy the benefits of the active participation and involvement of the relevant sections of the society people require Social organizations, NGOs, as well as each individual awareness, etc.

The effected victims are required to practice the following measures like establishing family counseling centers and should be supported by social organizations to educate them and make the illiterate persons aware of the facilities provided by the State and other similar functionaries that work for women's empowerment.



RESTRUCTURING OF HISTORICAL CURRICULUM IS THE NEED FOR INDIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract

Indian history has a great cultural heritage. It is divided into three phases as Early Medieval and Modern. A famous historian Edward Hallett Carr in his monumental work **“What is History”** defines **“History is an unending dialogue between the past and the present”**. History as a continue interaction between historian and its facts. Today Indian historians try to restructuring of historical curriculum to the present political, economic and social needs.

In India the syllabus of history prepared thoroughly restructured and reformed in accordance with the proposed changed in curriculum. Care has been taken to assure the quality of the syllabus of UG and PG courses without compromising the details to be taught in history. History provides students with wider scope in higher education at graduate level in practically relevant and advanced areas of study and research.

Today a historian has given thrust on studying history subject as a process than an aggregate of finished state of affairs. It must be taught as a social science studying processes and human affairs in a developmental perspective. This requires a holistic approach opposed to the usual practice of dividing history into social, political, economic, cultural, educational and religious soon on independent facets. The paper attempts to discuss understanding the linkages between past and present is absolutely basic for a good understanding of the condition of being human.

Key Words: Curriculum, Development, Research, Education & Human



Introduction:

Indian history has a great cultural heritage. It is divided into three phases (Early, Medieval and Modern). A famous historian Edward Hallett Carr in his monumental work **“What is History”** defines **“History is an unending dialogue between the past and the present”**. History as a continues interaction between historian and its facts. Today Indian historians try to restructuring of historical curriculum to the present political, economic and social needs.

B.A. programme in history has been designed in accordance with the National Educational Policy and as per the guidelines provided by state government. The education council emphasizes on introduction of innovative and socially relevant course at the graduate level. In India the syllabus of history prepared thoroughly restructured and reformed in accordance with the proposed changed in curriculum. Care has been taken to assure the quality of the syllabus of UG and PG courses without compromising the details to be taught in history.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To re-organize curriculum in traditional discipline of history so as to overcome the tedium of familiarity explicit in the conventional accounts given in higher education.
2. To review the prevailing mode of instruction evaluation and assessment.
3. It provides students with wider scope in higher education at graduate level in practically relevant and advanced areas of study and research.
4. To relate history discipline with practical needs and tasks.
5. To encourage multi-disciplinary approach.
6. To equip students with the capabilities to think, comprehend and present issues in the proper perspective.
7. To widen the optional parameters at graduate level.
8. To make students inquisitive and intellectually more sharp.
9. To given thrust on studying history subject as a process than an aggregate of finished state of affairs. It must be taught as a social



science studying processes and human affairs in a developmental perspective. This requires a holistic approach opposed to the usual practice of dividing history into social, political, economic, cultural, and religious and soon an independent facets.

10. The new approach opens up a terrain of knowledge much wider than what is given through the discipline based way of teaching and learning.
11. To understand working of the society and the people to deal with them.

SCOPE: The revised proposal based multi-disciplinary approach would offer wide scope for students by familiarizing them with the latest developments in the subject of history making it practically relevant as a knowledge system. The strong theoretical basis provides an under graduate familiarity with the various issues and trends in the society at local, regional National and global level and gives access to proper methods of articulation and presentation in tune with the changing needs and requirements. The B.A. course shall offer unlimited opportunities to students in future for instances in higher studies, research, in the preparation of all competitive and related examinations. A series of workshops and short duration refresher courses in this direction by the university board of studies with the help of social science experts shall make the teachers in the colleges realize the objectives of this programme.

METHODOLOGY: To prepare the paper various study materials like News papers, Books, Proceedings, Magazines and Bulletins of the Governments have been used. Many materials on social sciences are collected, interpreted and aligned in the paper.

THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM: The main social, cultural, political and educational curriculum frameworks are as follows:

1. Education regarding India's cultural heritage needs to be imparted to students in order to develop National identity and a spirit of togetherness.



2. It is essential to impart knowledge of the citizen's duties and rights and ideals of the Constitutions of India to children's.
3. In view of the erosion of values, it is imperative through the curriculum to inculcate moral and social values amongst students.
4. Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources should be major objectives of school curriculum.
5. The curriculum should aim at preparing a child for life, which means that relevant knowledge should be imparted and appropriate skills, competencies and values developed.
6. The process of evaluation should be continuous and comprehensive.
7. Media and educational technology ought to be employed to make the transactions of curriculum effective. With this effect most of the states accept the introduction of the 10+2+3 system.

PERSPECTIVE: Perspective for the B.A .programme is based on the view that there is need for an undergraduate programme relevant to the immediate environment of social opportunities while at the same time, giving the student the basic intellectual equipment expected of a programme of higher education. To gave the students enough knowledge in a discipline to pursue post graduate studies. It is conceived both as a terminal degree with substantial intellectual equipment and as an enabling degree for higher studies.

TRENDS IN HISTORICALWRITING: In course intends to trace the historiographical trends from the traditional phase to the contemporary scene. The course is designed to orient students in new trends with a view to improving their understanding of historical writings and perspectives and to inspire the students in taking up higher courses in history. The course intends to familiarize the students with the broad contours of social sciences and their methodology. An analysis of the disciplines that make up the social sciences with particular emphasis on



their interrelationships and society. Today the relevance of social sciences is to understanding and solving contemporary problems at the regional national and global levels.

IMPORTANCE: The principle focus of these B.A. programmes is to enhance the analytical proficiency of the students develop disciplinary and professional skills. To this effect students are encouraged to explore various methodologies and different ways of relating to the past. The history syllabuses were restructured to incorporate recent developments political and economic of regions or countries as well as the trends in recent historiography. During these days the humanities subjects are running out of favors. We are forgetting the fact that without humanities it is impossible to inculcate human values among the youths and mould them to be a good citizen of India. History students attend history classes will at some point in his or her life teach the content presented in the classes. Graduate could become involved in government, using their historical knowledge to write legislations or present arguments for change, in business, training workers or collaborating with colleagues to write documents, in a service capacity, instructing learners overseas or locally in new technologies or about their own neighborhood structure and history in the media, producing or distributing information for mass audience, in education and teaching. Young people who will carry the story to future generations, or as parents, encouraging children to explore and learn.

The History faculty has introduced various innovative methods for teaching to generate enthusiasm among the students. Holding of extension lectures and occasional lectures is an integral part of academic culture of the department. The eminent scholars from different universities and centers are invited to address the students on various subjects. Other teaching innovations include presentations by the students in the class, field trails, educational tours, visit to museums and archives, use of visual aids like slide and video shows,



case study, role plays, panel discussion etc. Students of postgraduate classes are encouraged to write short dissertations and projects as work book reviews. The students are equipped to teach in schools, colleges and universities, carry on research, join the administration, and pursue the careers in new age professions like media and management.

This paper tries to highlights the one of the most fundamental collaborations among the historians in India. It is the shared effort of teaching historians in class 12th colleges and universities to develop in student historical understanding and habits of thinking historically. It also identifies new trends in the changing nature of research and practice as they affect the history profession in the classroom. There are many issues that secondary school history teachers and college – university history faculty to share their views. History educators can and must do better in engaging students in the pursuit of knowledge. History provides valuable information and perspectives embedded within a powerful analytical model, which can be especially useful in an inconsistent and rapidly changing world.

RESTRUCTURING OF THE CURRICULUM: History education became fruitful, meaningful and goal oriented. The opportunities were given to students to utilize their creative talents and the training was given to mean to achieve academic excellence to enable them to play their legitimate roles in society. The restructuring of the curriculum was aimed at encouraging the students to view their culture through the perspective of time and change. The courses offered were meant to prepare the students not only for future studies in history, but also careers in law, administration, foreign relations and teaching. In speaking of a historical method, a number of features of historical research are essential. Historical evidence consists of artifacts and texts are the main data. The scope of history has widened enormously to include the study of changing forms of caste, gender studies, diverse economies of various periods, the role of technologies processes of state



formation, the social context of religious sector. The history of ideas, the impact of environment and ecology on human activity and vice versa. Impact the normal components of what today is regarded as appropriate to historical investigation.

TEACHING ISSUES: There are numerous issues and concerns that all teaching historians share are follows:

1. Students in both secondary and colleges are often unaware of the breadth of the field of history and its presentations forms.
2. In required history survey courses, there is a difficult balance between the need for content and the need for the development of critical thinking, writing and historical research skills.
3. When under graduates and high school students enter a history class they often have little background in history and no background in its methodology.
4. Secondary school history teachers have many students for whom high school courses will be their last formal exposure to history.
5. The content of history has increasingly taken on a public face.

LEARNING THEORY AND TEACHING HISTORY: Just as the demographics of the student population in our schools and range of historical research have changed, so too should our notions about effective learning of content. There are innovative programs and individuals at the secondary and university levels that are endeavoring to integrate the new history with the latest learning theories. The writers of the National History Standards have a separate, although integrated, section to explain and justify the idea of thinking historically. An entire issue of perspective's teaching innovations forum was devoted to thinking historically in the classroom. A curriculum study in India examines Indian scholars in dialogue regarding their intellectual life histories and subjective investments in their field. The



scholars explore their intellectual history and present circumstances of curriculum studies in India, emphasized by their own engagement and research.

CONCLUSION: Historian should have the opportunity to observe multidimensional teaching in public schools. It is a special thrill to observe the ways in which good teachers involve all students in history. Solid understanding of history and Seminars on content, new technologies and new historical research are indeed valuable. History embarked on making changes in curriculum design and instructions methodology which was a vital to curriculum improvement courses dealing with contemporary society and focusing on topics from the field of government economic and social.

Hence the true question is not 'What is the use or relevance of History? But rather how can we all best learn about the long –unfolding human history in which all can participate. Today understand history through research work and creative writing skills. To give importance to common man's history, social interactions with the students, interclass exchange programme , historical study tour etc. helps to strengthen history as subject as study as a curriculum. The historian said to give importance to the history for everything. There are needs of history to the present society and the global world. The restructure of history incorporate recent developments- social, political and economic –of regions or countries as well as trends in recent historiography. The history curriculum examined in the criteria of balance, National identity and teachers designing the curriculum in the present day needs of the society. Social science course is an excellence in habit and history is a tradition in the world.

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NEW SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF DRUG CEFPROZIL

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Abstract

The new spectrophotometric methods are simple, cost cutting and easy to carry out. The limitations of many calorimetric methods of analysis lie in the chemical reactions upon which the procedures are based rather than on the instruments available. Many reactions involving formation of colored species for a particular drug are quite selective or can be rendered selective through the introduction of making agents, control of pH, adjustment of oxidation states etc. A feature of organic drugs in presence of functional groups in their molecules, knowing the reaction of functional groups, one can easily analysis any organic drug with a complicated structure. The selection of appropriate reagent for a particular analytical situation is dependent on the nature and reactions of functional groups and several other factors including the economics of the reaction. The ever increasing use of antibiotics in pharmaceutical formulations make their determination a matter of importance. Several spectrophotometric determinations for these drugs are reported with metal. In view of the importance of organic drugs as therapeutic agents, it is proposed to develop more simple rapid and sensitive calorimetric procedures based on the reaction of free or potential groups present in the drugs with various chromomeric agents.



Introduction:

Drug is a pharmacological substance which when absorbed into living organisms into a living organisms may modify one or more of its functions and is intended for medicinal usage to assist the diagnosis cure, treatment or prevention of disease or ailment .In general the term drug refers to a substance taken for a therapeutic purpose.

The drugs are used in various dosage forms in therapy. they are formulated as tablets , binders and adhesives, capsules, powders, oily or aqueous suspensions, ointments, creams etc.

For the development of new visible spectrophotometric methods assay of bulk sample of drug and their pharmaceutical formulations with suitable chromomeric reagents.

Preparation of sample solution :

The most convenient means of extracting drug from tablets is to treat them with a solvent such that the resulting extract can be used directly in the assay of method chosen .In general adequate extraction can be used achieved when the finely pulverized tablet is agitated or some times boiled with pulver ized tablet is agitated or some times boiled with solvent for a period from few minutes to several hours. The test solution can be obtained directly by filtration or centrifugation of the mixture .The solution is often evaporated to dryness in a stream of nitrogen of nitrogen or air and the residue is dissolved in a solvent more suitable for the subsequent analysis..

Classification of functional groups in drugs :

A feature of organic drug is the presence of functional groups (ex : carbonyl, Imide, Thiol, Enol, sulphonic etc)in their molecules .Knowing the reaction of functional groups.one can easily analysis any organic drug with a complicated structure. The chemical features of selected drug with a complicated structure.The chemical features of the



selected drug molecules still offer a lot scope for the development of new visible spectrophotometric methods with better selectivity, precision and accuracy.

Analytical application of chromogenic reagents and the chemistry of colored species formed :

A knowledge of chemical reaction with chromogenic reagents and its primary importance in analytical chemistry. Speciations in complex mixture of various kinds require the most intimate knowledge of chemical transformations and the best chromogenic reagents to employ for bringing these about. The analytical application of each chromogenic reagent has been discussed in detail. The chemistry involved in the formation of colored species in different reactions between each chromogenic reagent and the selected drugs are given.

Dyes as analytical reagents :

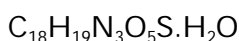
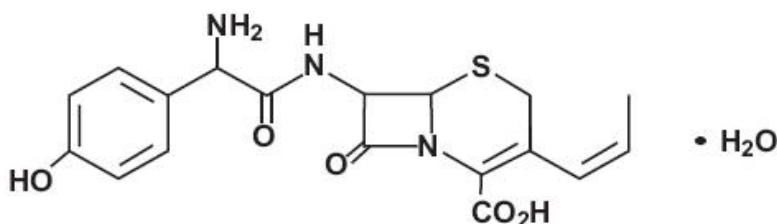
Dyes has been used either freely or in combination with an oxidant in the estimation of selected drugs. Dye may be defined as a colored substance. Chemists extended their study to correlate visual color with structural features of molecules. In 1976 with pointed out that types of groups are usually present in highly coloured compounds. Un saturated groups which he called "chromophores" and groups intensity the color which he called "Auxochromes".

Chromophores	Auxochromes	
	acidic	basic
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{-N} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ \diagup \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{C=O, -N} \\ \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array}$ $\text{C=C} \quad \text{C=N}, \quad \text{C=S}$	OH in aromatic nucleus -COOH	-NH ₂ -NHR, -NR ₂ -NR ₂

Cefprozil is a semi synthetic broad spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic , which is currently available in a oral dosage from (i.e tablet and suspension)for the treatment of respiratory track and skin infections in both adults and children .This agent has provided acceptable cilinical success rates for its approved indications when the pathogen is spectrococuss pneumonia.

Cefprozil tablets contains cefrozil equivalent to 250 mg or 500 mg of anhydrous cefprozil. Each tablet contains the following inactive ingredients – cellulose, hydroxyl propylmethyl, magnesium, state, methyl cellulose ,simethicone, polyethylene, polysorbate 80, sorbic acid an titanium dioxide

STRUCTURE



The chemical name for the monohydrate is (6R7R)-7(R)-2 amino2 (p-hydroxy-phenyl acetamido)-8-oxo-3-propenyl-5-thia-1- azabicyclo oct-2ene -2 -carboxylic acid monohydrate. It is a white yellowish powder with molecular weight 407.45.

Therapeutic importance of cefprozil it is used especially for the treatment of respiratory and urinary tract infections and is intended for oral administration .It has been shown to be active against a wide range of micro organisms .



The development of four visible spectrophotometric methods of cefprozil determination based on the basic behavior .The proposed methods (M1_a,M2_b,M1_c,and M1_d) concern with ion association complex formation between basic drug and acidic dye and between acidic drug and which is extractable into chloroform .

Karmer and Tolentio described a visible spectrophotometric method for the assay of amines via oxidative coupling reaction and an oxidant sodium metaperiodate.

Dyes Used as Reagents

Type of reaction	Method	Dye	Dye category	Chemical name	Drug estimated
Ion association complex formation	M1 _a	Alizarin Red	Anthroquinone dye (ARS)	2-Anthracene sulphonic acid ,9,10-dihydro -3,4-dihydroxy 1 ,9,10 dioxo monosodium salt	Cefprozil
	M1 _b	Bromo cresol Green	Triphenyl methane dye	3',3'',5',5'',tetrabromo m-cresol sulphonephthalein	Cefprozil
	M1 _c	Bromothymol Blue	Triphenyl methane dye	3',3''-dibromothymol sulphonephthalein	cefprozil
	M1 _d	Safframin-o	Azines	3,7diamino ,2,8 dimethyl 5-phenyl phenazium chloride	cefprozil

Mechanism of action :

Cefprozil has invitro activity against a broad range of gram positive and gram negative bacteria .The bactericidal action of cefprozil results from inhibition of cell-wall synthesis. It has been shown to be active against wide range of microorganisms both invitro and in clinical infection.



A simple and sensitive 'uv' spectrophotometric method in distilled water for the determination of cefprozil, I in pure or pharmaceutical formulations and adopted it as reference method to compare the results obtained by proposed methods .

Experimental:

1. Instruments used : An Elico digital u.v visible spectrophotometer PLD-159 with 1 cm material quartz cells used for the spectral and absorbance measurements .An Elico-LI -120 digital pH meter was used for the pH measurements .
2. Preparation of standard drug solution : A 1mg /ml solution was prepared by dissolving 100 mg of pure cefprozil in 100ml of distilled water and it is stock solution was diluted step wise distilled water to get the working standard solution of concentration,.

i) M1A Preparation of reagents :

Alizarin Irisol red(ARS) prepared by dissolving 200 mg of ARS
ARS Solution in 100ml of distilled water (E.Merck : 0.2%;
 $5.84 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}$; $\text{p}^{\text{H}}-1.5$

HCl Hydrochloric acid Solution: Prepared by distilling 8.6ml
of(E.Merck-0.1M) . Con.HCL to 100ml with distilled With distilled
water after Standardized

ii) M1b Preparation of Reagents: Prepared by dissolving 100 mg
of BCG in Bromo Cresol Green 100ml distilled water .
BCG(0.1 % ($1.433 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}$) Hydrochloric acid solution :
prepared by diluting 8.6 ml of conc.Hcl to (E.Merck 0.1M)
Conc.Hcl to 100 ml distilled water after pH-3.5 standardized.

iii) M1c Bromothymol Blue solution prepared by dissolving 100
(BTB)(1.0% ($1.547 \times 10^{-1} \text{m}$) of distilled water.Hydrochloric acid
solution : prepared by diluting 8.6 ml of conc.Hcl to (E.Merck
0.1M) Conc.Hcl to 100 ml distilled water after pH-3.5
standardized.

iv) M1d safframin-0 prepared by dissolving 200 mg of
safframin-0 in SF.NO solution 100ml of distilled water.



(Fluka, 0.2%, $5.714 \times 10^{-3} \text{M}$) Buffer solution pH 9.8 Prepared by mixing of 7gms of ammonium

(Ammonium chloride) chloride with 56.8ml of liquor Ammonia solution and diluted to 100ml with distilled water and pH was adjusted to 9.8.

Recommended procedures : The following procedures were recommended for the assay of cefprozil in bulk samples and formulations.

For bulk samples : Method M1_a, M1_b, M1_c

Into series of 125 ml separating funnels containing a liquor of standardized drug solution 6ml of solution pH 1.5 and 2ml of dye solution ARS(BCG S BTB) were added. The total volume of aqueous phase in each separating funnel was adjusted to 15ml distilled water and organic layer to 10 ml with chloroform. The contents were shaken for 2 min, the two phases were allowed to separate and the absorbants of the separated chloroform layer were measured. at 410nm, 420nm against similar reagent blank. The amount of drug was deduced from the calibration curve.

Method M1_d

Aliquots of standard solution (0.2 to 2.5 ml), 250 μg/ml and 1.0 ml of pH 9.8 buffer were placed in a series of 125 ml separating funnels. A volume of 1.5 ml of safframin-o was added respectively. The total volume of aqueous phase in each funnel was adjusted to 10.0 ml. Chloroform was added to each funnel and the contents were shaken for 2 min and allowed to separate. The organic layer was collected through cotton plug and the absorbance was immediately measured at 520 nm.

Results and discussions:

In order to ascertain the optimum wavelength of maximum absorption (λ maximum) of the colored species formed in each of four



spectrophotometric methods ,specified amount of CFZ (250µg/ml) for methods M1_a ,M1_b,M1_c and M1_d were taken and the colors were developed separately following the above mentioned procedures individually .The absorption spectra were scanned on a spectrophotometer in wave length region of 360-800 nm against a corresponding blank .The reagent blank spectrum of each method was also recorded against distilled water .the results were graphically represented (*Figs-no-1 to 8).the absorption curves of the colored species in each method show characteristics of absorption maxima where as blank in each method has lower or no absorption in this region.

Optical characteristics:

In order to test whether the color formed in the above methods ,adhere to Beer's law the absorbants at appropriate wavelength of a set of solutions containing varying amounts of cefprozil and specified amounts of reagents were recorded against the corresponding reagent blanks .the Beer's law plots of these systems are recorded graphically.

Conclusion :

There are very few methods for the determination of Cefprozil (CFZ).

However,there is not even a single report involving visible spectrophotometric technique .Hence ,the four visible spectrophotometric methods developed by the author are of immense use ,for the estimation of the drug .These methods were developed the characteristics properties of different functional groups present in CFZ .Each method uses specific reagent and the λ_{max} , C_{max} values of each method are different statistical analysis of the results indicate that the proposed methods have reasonably have good precision and accuracy.Results of the analysis of sample indicated that the proposed methods are comparable with those of reference methods.



Appropriate dilutions are made for the labeled amounts in the formulations after separating the drug in its pure form to make concentration within Beer's law limit.

The results obtained by the proposed and reference methods are presented in the table. These results indicated that the proposed methods are accurate, and reproducible .

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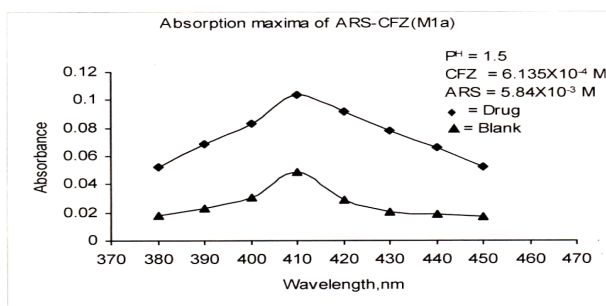


Fig-1

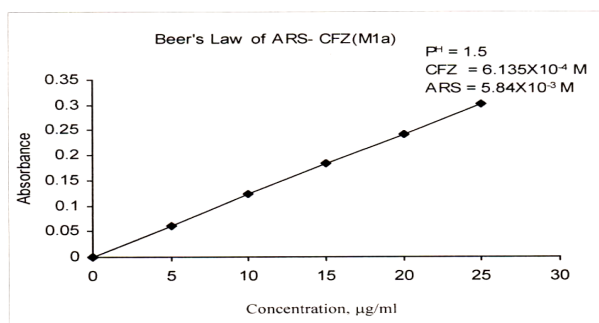


Fig-2

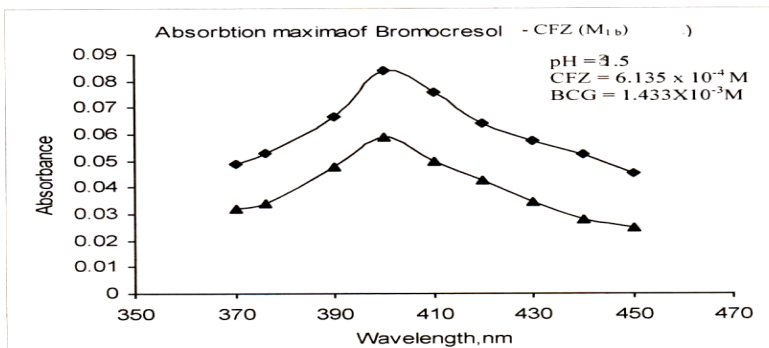


Fig-3

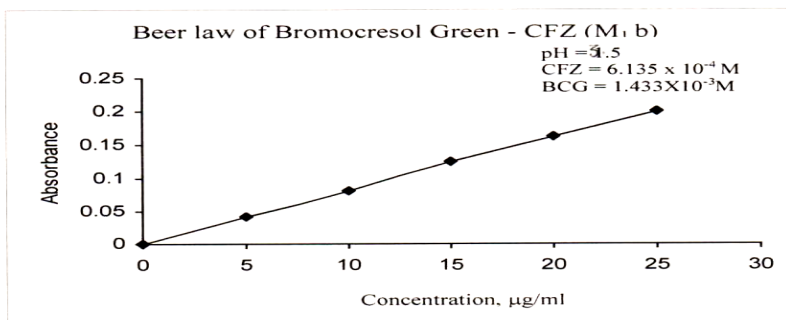


Fig-4

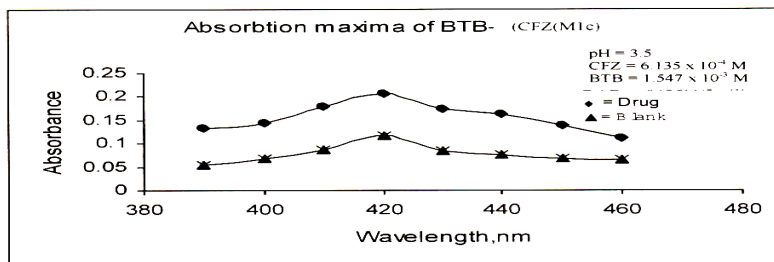


Fig-5

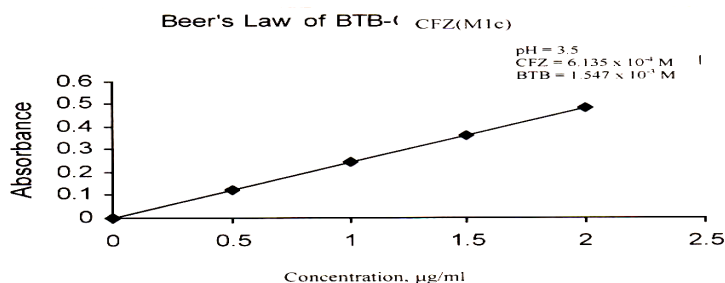


Fig-6

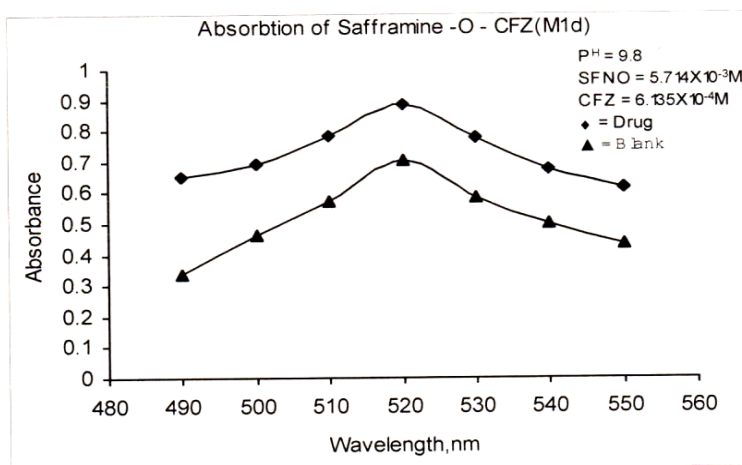


Fig-7

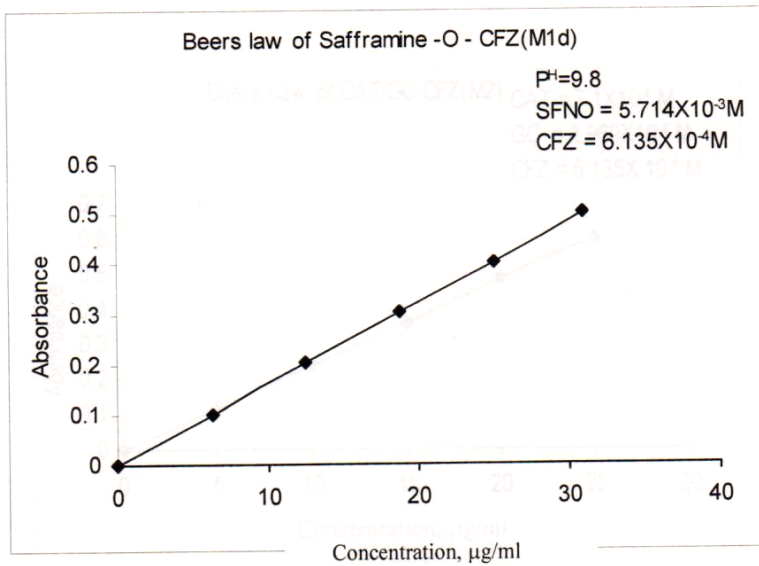


Fig-8



Table -1
Optical and Regression Characteristics, precision and accuracy of the proposed methods for Cefprozil

Parameter	M _{1a} (ARS)	M _{1b} (BCG)	M _{1c} (BMTB)	M _{1d} (SFNO)
λ maximum	410	400	420	520
Beers Law Limits ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	5-25	5-25	5-25	6-35
Detection Limit ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	0.3938	2.282	4.430	1.735
Molar absorptivity ($\text{mole}^{-1}.\text{cm}^{-1}$)	1.975×10^4	1.50×10^4	2.989×10^4	3.094×10^4
Sandell's sensitivity($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	0.1885	0.2458	0.144	0.0337
Optimum Photometric range ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	12.5-25.12	12.5-19.39	5.012-19.9	6.31-25.12
Regression equation ($Y=a +bc$) slope(b)	0.012	9.56×10^4	0.0207	0.0168
Standard deviation on slope (sb)	0.095×10^{-3}	0.4387×10^{-3}	0.1847×10^{-2}	0.0468×10^{-2}
Intercept (a)	2.2×10^2	-2.2×10^4	-0.0269	-2.9×10^{-3}
Standard deviation on intercept (sa)	1.575×10^{-3}	7.27×10^{-3}	3.062×10^{-2}	0.9716×10^{-2}
Standar error of estimation(sc)	1.505×10^{-3}	6.93×10^{-3}	2.921×10^{-3}	0.926×10^{-2}
Correction coefficiient	0.9999	.9969	0.9997	0.9948
Relative standar deviation (%)	0.830	1.850	0.634	0.866
% range of error	0.871	1.942	0.665	0.906
0.05 level	1.458	3.045	1.043	1.425
0.01 level				



Table -2

DETERMINATION OF CEPROZIL IN FORMULATIONS

Sample & Labeled amount in mg	M1a		M1b		M1c		M1d	
	Reference method in mg	Proposed method in mg	Reference method in mg	Proposed method in mg	Reference method in mg	Proposed method in mg	Reference method in mg	Proposed method in mg
100	99.75	99.25	99.35	99.15	99.32	99.21	99.68	99.49
300	298.25	298.10	298.14	198.10	298.67	198.48	298.80	298.65
500	496.35	496.15	196.54	496.49	496.23	496.20	497.24	497.12



TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAMMU & KASHMIR: RETROSPECT & PROSPECT

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Abstract

In our country, the development of tribal population has been a major concern of the nation builders, central and state governments, policy makers, non-government organizations, social scientists, social reformers etc. we have constitutional provisions for social, economic, educational, political, administrative, health and sanitational achievements of the tribal people of our nation. Since our independence various policies, strategies, approaches and models to tribal development have been conceived. From the very beginning of the 1st five years plan to the present 12th five years plan, a number of programmes of tribal development have been formulated and implement. Billions and billions of rupees have been spent in the name of tribal development. But most of the programmes have either failed or could not yield result up to the expectation. In this paper an attempt has been made to access and evaluate the impact of various developmental programmes on the socio-economic transformation of the transhumant tribals of Jammu & Kashmir. The study was conducted among the Gujjars and Bakarwals of district Anantnag. For this study data from both primary as well as secondary sources was used. The study reveals that inspite of the implementation of various policies and programmes for their



development by the state and central governments, these tribals continue to live in pathetic conditions.

Key words: Tribal Development, Gujjars & Bakarwals, Developmental Programmes.

1.Introduction:

Development is a composite term, which includes various aspects of human activities such as socio-economic, political or technical point of view. Generally, sociologists and social anthropologists strongly believe that socio- cultural factors are integral part of the dynamics of growth and change. United Nations Development Programme measures human development by combining indicators of gross domestic product per capita, adjusted for local purchasing power; life expectancy at birth; adult literacy and the number of persons enrolled in educational institutions¹. Sociologists and anthropologists do not accept just economic approach to development. Over the decades, sociologists and anthropologists have been constantly engaged in the various areas of development studies. Mathur (1976) says that they are best equipped to help planners in dealing with the development problems of the poor.²

Anthropological studies in india are more among the tribal communities. The special emphasis given on scheduled tribes by the government of India further led anthropologists to concentrate more on the problems of tribals. Their attention is mostly drawn towards various socio-cultural aspects of tribals

¹ Singh.2006.Tribal Development In 21st Century, New Delhi, Mittal Publication.

² Mathur.1976. Anthropology in the Development Process, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing Company.



and problems of welfare. Three main schools of thought with regard to the approach towards tribals in India i.e., isolation, assimilation and integration are well known. Integration has been continuing as the policy for the tribal people in the country.

The government of India has been taking special care concerning the welfare of the tribal people ever since independence. During pre- British period, the tribal communities in India remained fully or partially isolated from others in the country, and they remained backward. The British policy of isolation increased the misery of the tribal communities. The founders of Indian constitution seriously considered about the miserable conditions of the tribals who were segregated from the national mainstream and provided for special measures towards them.

Over six decades of independence witnessed the arrival of various committee reports dealing with socio-economic situations of the tribal population, and evaluation of the functioning of development agencies and their policies. Based on their reports, new strategies, initiatives and approaches came into existence for the development of tribals. Consequently, efforts were made in successive five-year plans to uplift the poor tribals living in our country. In spite of all these efforts, desired results have not been achieved³. There are several other constraints, which hamper the tribal development process in India. Therefore, tribal development studies continue to receive attention from various scholars.

2.Tribes in Jammu & Kashmir:

³ Mohanty.2002. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups in India, Delhi, Kalpaz Publication.



The constitution of Jammu and Kashmir has notified twelve communities as the scheduled tribes. Eight communities--- Balti, Beda, Bot, Brookpa, Changpa, Garra, Mon and Purigpa, among them were given this status in 1989; And Bakarwals, Gujjars, Gaddis and Sippis were notified as the scheduled tribes vide the constitution (scheduled tribes) order (Amendment) Act, 1991. All the twelve scheduled tribes were enumerated officially for the first time during the census 2001, recording the population of 1,105,979. The scheduled tribes account for 10.9 per cent of the total population of the state and 1.3 per cent of the tribal population of the country. Most of these tribes are found in Ladakh region of the state. However, the Gujjar and Bakarwal tribes are mostly concentrated in the districts of Poonch, Rajuri and Khtua of the Jammu province and in Kashmir valley they are mostly found In Anantnag, Baramulla, Pulwama, Kulgam and Kupwara districts. Like the other parts of the country majority of the tribal population in the state is living in pathetic conditions. They are lacking the basic facilities of food, shelter, health care, education etc. most of the tribal hamlets in the farflung areas are yet to be electrified and are with out road connectivity. On the name of tribal development millions of rupees are spent every year, different policies and programmes are framed but on the gross root level the situation remains unchanged. The present study provides an over view of some of the developmental programmes being carried out among the tribals and an anatomy the ground situation.



3.Objectives of the study:

The basic objectives of this study are (i) To examine and evaluate the impact of various state run developmental programmes on the Gujjar & Bakarwal tribals. (ii) To access the awareness about the different welfare programmes among these tribals.

4.Material and Methods:

The paper is based on data collected from five tribal villages of district Anantnag. A sample survey of 125 randomly selected households from five tribal villages belonging to three Tehsils of district Anantnag was conducted. In the selected settlements data was collected with the help of a structured interview schedule.

Table 1: Villages Selected for Sample Survey

Tehsil Name	Villages Selected	Actual		Surveyed	
		Population	Households	Population	Households
Anantnag	a)Chakilpora	2640	440	227	35
	b)Gadwail	1155	185	221	30
Duru	a)Harigaws	978	167	161	25
Phalgam	a)ForestBlock	810	129	144	20
	b)Awoora	422	78	136	15
TOTAL		6005	999	889	125

5.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

5.1 Development Of Gujjars & Bakarwals Of Jammu & Kashmir:

The development of backward areas in the state of Jammu and Kashmir has been a top priority. Even in 1966, efforts were made to identify the border community development blocks for special



treatment because of their peculiar problems and locations. On the recommendation of various teams that visited different parts of the state from time to time, several economically backward areas were identified in 1966 for special attention in the budget allocations. On the recommendations of various committees constituted from time to time, special sub-plans were drawn up for some of the identified bad pockets. The planning department also made special allocations for the implementation of these plans in 1977-78. The government doubled the plan outlays for the various identified bad pockets/ backward districts in comparison to 1976-77. The plan outlay for Anantnag district was Rs. 345 lakhs in 1977-78. Keeping in view these specific problems, the government set up an Advisory Board for the development of Gujjars and Bakarwals in 1974.

During the 7th Five Year Plan attempts were made to ameliorate the lot of these communities by raising literacy levels, opening mobile schools, grant of scholarship, construction of hostels, supply of books and reimbursement of examination fee. Besides these, other schemes aimed for their socio-economic advancement such as housing subsidy, development of housing colonies, construction of shopping complexes etc. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 750 lakhs in the seventh plan, the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 961.76 lakhs¹⁶. The proposals for the developments of this community include:

- 1) Development of pastures and grazing land in sub-tropical, temperate and alpine pastures, for which a provision of Rs. 161 lakh has been proposed.



- 2) 100 percent coverage of students from this community under scholarship scheme.
- 3) Extension of the scheme supply of books and uniform to students up to 5th class.
- 4) Construction of girls hostel at Jammu and two transit halts at Srinagar and Jammu.
- 5) Opening of mobile dispensary for migratory grazers etc.

In 1989, eight backward communities of the Ladakh region of the state were granted the status of scheduled tribes, which was further extended to the Gujjar and Bakarwal communities of Jammu and Kashmir provinces in 1991. However, the members of Gujjar & Bakarwal communities feel that granting of S.T. status has not helped them at all. Paradoxical as it may seem, the number of Gujjar & Bakarwal legislators has actually gown down after the communities were accorded the scheduled tribe status. The leaders of these communities referred that the reservation, which they are entitled to, in various departments is availed by the influential upper class only and the benefits have failed to percolate to the grass root level. Except a few bureaucrats and technocrats, the employed Gujjars & Bakarwals are mostly working on manning inconsequential posts.

5.2 Evaluation and Assessment Of Special Development Programms :

Any development programme initiated for the alleviation of poverty and socio-economic underdevelopment cannot achieve the desired objectives, unless it is effectively implemented. The past experience shows that the benefits of all the poverty alleviation



schemes have not yielded the desired results. In fact the benefits have not reached the concerned population. The success or failure of any development strategy largely depends on its effective implementation, rather than its mere introduction. A poorly organized programme is bound to prove a flop despite its massive investment because it gives rise to a number of inefficiencies, viz., slow and poor decision, lack of co-ordination of activities, poor specification of duties, corruption and conflict among the members.

An attempt has been made in this section to assess the implementation of the special programme schemes at the grass root level and examine its role in eradicating the poverty and socio-economic backwardness:

5.2.1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):

Among various developmental programmes, the IRDP may be regarded as the core one for the development of rural areas. IRDP was first programme of its kind which was in the country in 1978-79. It has provided assistance to rural poor in the form of subsidy and bank credit for productive employment opportunities through successive plan periods. Subsequently, Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Tools Kit for Rural Artisans (SITRA) etc. were introduced as sub-programmes of IRDP to take care of the specific needs to the rural population.

The sample survey conducted in the villages indicates that the people of the area did not know about these state and central government poverty alleviation programmes. Table given below



depicts that only 28 percent households selected for the survey had knowledge of various IRDP/ Special Area Programme schemes, while the rest of the households had not heard about any such scheme existing in the area. This indicates very poor performance of implementation agencies, as the schemes were not adequately advised. Although the government agencies claim to have carried house to house survey for the proper identification of target groups, yet the results from the survey did not substantiate their claims.

The actual beneficiaries from the schemes were only 9.6 percent households. These households were from Chakilpora, Gadwail and Harigawas villages. The other two villages did not record any beneficiary from the selected households. Of the total of 12 beneficiaries, 4 had received loan for retail trade and other 8 for sheep and goat rearing.

Respondents receiving loan under retail trade activity were not satisfied with the existing level of financial assistance. As such low-grade assets were purchased. Then they had discontinued the activity owing to the losses incurred. The beneficiaries receiving loan for goat and sheep rearing had received money for the purchase of animals. About 80 percent of the cost for the purchase of assets was received as loan and subsidy, while the rest 20 percent was borrowed from intermediaries, such as butchers. The survey indicated that the financial assistance received was inadequate, because of which, beneficiaries could not establish economically viable units, and could not purchase standard quality assets. The low- grade assets resulted in no or



low- income generation. Thus the inadequacies of the implementation have defeated the basic purpose of the schemes.

Table 2. Beneficiaries of Special Central/State Schemes

Total Households Selected for Survey	125	Percentage to Total Selected Sample
Households having knowledge Of these schemes	35	28.0%
Households actually drawn Loans	12	9.6%
Purpose of Loan/Subsidy		% to Total Beneficiaries
1)Retail Trade	4	33.3%
2)Goat and sheep Rearing	8	66.6%

Source : Field survey

The results of the survey pinpoints complete failure of the scheme's objectives envisaged for the backward areas. The following points will highlight the problems:

- (a) Large-scale disparities in the provision of benefits though these schemes exist, as most of inaccessible, remote areas are not sufficiently covered under the schemes. In fact the purposes of the schemes are defeated, as these far-flung and inaccessible areas require these schemes more than the other areas.
- (b) Proper identification of the target group is the basic pre-requisite for achieving the objectives of the schemes. The identification was not done properly as most of the households were unaware of the schemes. Even if the identification was done, the beneficiaries identified were not strictly according to the norms. This indicates negligence and malpractice of programme functionaries.



- (c) The impact of the assistance on income generation largely depends on the economic viability of the development scheme. Non-viability of the scheme was the chief constraint faced by the beneficiaries. The goat and sheep beneficiaries reported that instead of 10 ewes, a minimum of 40 ewes should have been supplied to reap the economies of scale.
- (d) The financial assistance given is inadequate, thereby qualitative and standard assets are not purchased. Some beneficiaries end up borrowing money for the purchase of assets, which they have to repay at higher interest rates, resulting in more burdens on the beneficiaries.
- (e) Most of the respondents stated corruption, red-tapism, nepotism, political influence and non-cooperation of government officials as the main cause for non-availability/inadequacy of grant of loans/subsidy. 68% respondents reported that their applications were rejected as they could not provide the necessary bribe to the officials, while 23% reported that sanctioning the loan/subsidy is very lengthy, cumbersome and complicated.
- (f) One of the major causes of the failure was reported as non-availability of necessary raw material, feeds and fodder for the purchases of assets. Moreover, lack of proper medical care and guidance for follow up assistance was also stated to be the stumbling block in the programmes, success. Corruption was reported to be the main cause, as the respondents do not receive the full amount in hand for the purchase of assets.
- (g) The granting of Scheduled Tribe status in 1991 to Bakarwals and Gujjars of Jammu and Kashmir, has not achieved any



significant objectives to uplift the community. The job reservation, both at the state and centre level, could be fruitful only, if educational standard of the community is improved. Moreover, representation of this community in the elected bodies and institutions would provide the required confidence to the community.

Keeping the above considerations in view the schemes have not delivered the desired results and hence implementation of the scheme needs immediate revamping.

5.2.2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a job guarantee scheme, enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work. The Central government outlay for scheme is Rs. 40,000 crore in financial year 2010-11. This act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or un-skilled work to people living in rural India, whether or not they are below the poverty line. Around one-third of the stipulated work force is women. The law was initially called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) but was renamed on 2 October 2009. The sample survey conducted in the villages indicates that the percentage of actual beneficiaries of this programme is low (27.2%) as the table given below depicts. Among 125 surveyed households only 34 were reported have got



actually benefitted by this programme. In Chakilpora 31.4% of the surveyed families have been recorded have got work under MNREGA. Similarly in Gadwail 23.3%, in Harigawas 24% and in ForestBlock 25% and Awoora about 33% of the total surveyed families have been reported have actually got benefitted by this scheme.

Table 4 Beneficiaries of MNREGA in the Surveyed Villages

Village Name	No. of Benefitted Households	Percentage (%)
Chakilpora	11	31.4
Gadwail	7	23.3
Harigawas	6	24.0
ForestBlock	5	25.0
Awoora	5	33.3
TOTAL	34	27.2

4.2.3. Indira Awaz Yojana (IAY):

Initiated in 1985-86, Indira Awaz Yojana (IAY) is the core programme for providing free housing to families in rural areas, targets S.C and S.T households and free bonded labourers. With a view of meeting the housing needs of the rural poor. IAY was launched as a sub- scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It is being implemented as an independent scheme since 1st Jan 1996. It aiming at helping below poverty line (BPL) rural households



belonging to S.Cs and S.T.s, free bonded labourers, widows or next kin of defense personnel, ex-service man and retired members of the parliamentary forces and also non-tribal rural poor by providing them with grand-in –aid for construction of new dwelling units. The assistance ceiling for each house in plain area is fixed at Rs 20,000 and for hill and difficult areas as Rs 22,000. The funds under IAY are shared

between centre and state in the ratio of 75:25.

Table 4.2 Beneficiaries of IAY in the Surveyed Villages

Name of Village	Chakilpora	Gadwail	Harigawas	Forest Block	Awoora	TOTAL
Beneficiaries with %	6 (17.14)	4 (13.33)	6 (24.0)	4 (16.0)	3 (20.0)	23 (18.4)

Source: Field survey

Bakarwals being pastoral nomads are the most desirable persons to be benefitted by this scheme. But unfortunately, during the survey conducted in the selected villages it came to our notice, that very less percentage of households had actually got benefitted by this scheme. The table given below reveals that In Chakilpora, 17.14% of total surveyed households have got government assistance in construction of houses under this (IAY) scheme. Similarly in Gadwail only 13.33%, In Harigawas the highest 24% of households were recorded who have got by this scheme. In ForestBlock a total of 16% total surveyed households and in Awoora 20% of families have been recorded during the survey who have got financial assistance from the government for the construction of houses. Thus on the whole, out of 125



surveyed households from 5 villages only 18.4% have received government help in the construction of permanent dwelling. However, higher levels of corruption on the part of administrators and the concerned officials have been reported in the all five villages. The researcher was informed that village heads together with the village level workers (VLW) are the main players who decide the whole game. They are openly charging their part from the beneficiaries, also in the selection of families their will plays an important role. In order to get them convinced these poor people are arranging handsome gifts for them. Also in most of the cases the beneficiaries have been identified as the relatives, friends or neighbors of the village heads.

6. Conclusion:

The development of the tribal population in India has been a major concern of the government, voluntary agencies, NGOs, social reformers, social scientists etc. But even after six decades we are no nearer to the solution of the problem. Rather, things appear to be more muddled than before. Schemes after schemes have been conceived and implemented. Most of them have failed. In most cases the tribal life has worsened. What went wrong? Where did it go wrong? Is our definition of development at fault? Our perception of the problem is erroneous? The programmes we have conceived and implemented are at variance with the target we have set? Do we have a target at all? I think all these have contributed their mite to the muddle. We are unable to find a single statement as regards the strategy of tribal development in India. No policy paper exists on this important subject, though



millions of rupees have already been spent in the name of tribal development.

Note: The Primary data used in this study was basically collected for M.Phil dissertation entitled,

“A Study of Socio-Economic Conditions and Development Among Gujjars & Bakarwals of Jammu & Kashmir- with special reference to district Anantnag” ; submitted to Pondicherry Central University in 2011.

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Lambadila Achara Vyavaharalu

లంబాడీల ఆచార వ్యవహారాలు

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1. పరిచయం

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ పెడ్యూల్డు తెగల జాబితాలో నాయకులు 23వ కులం, "లంబాడీ" సుగాలీలు 29వ కులం. వీరినే లంబాడ, బంజారాలు అని కూడా అంటారు. లంబాడీలు, తెలంగాణాలోని బంజారాలు వెనుకబడిన తరగతులు కాగా ఏజెన్సీ ఏరియాలోని నాయకులు పెడ్యూల్డ్ తెగ. అందువలన వీళ్ళంతా నాయక్ పేరుతో ఏకమౌతున్నారు. పట్నాయకులు వీరినుంచి చీలి కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో అగ్రకులస్థులుగా మారారని ఒక వాదన. హైదరాబాదులోని బంజారా హిల్స్ వీరి పూర్వీకులదేనని ఒక వాదన. వీరి నివాస ప్రాంతాలను తండాలు అంటారు. పూర్వం వరిచేలలో కుప్ప నూర్పిళ్ళప్పుడు ధాన్యం కల్లాలు తొక్కించడానికి ఆవుల్ని తోలుకోచ్చేవాళ్ళు. లంబాడీ భాష రాజస్థానీ ఉపశాఖకు చెందిన ఇండో-ఆర్యన్ భాష. సవర భాష దీనికి కొంచెం దగ్గరగా ఉంటుందంటారు. ప్రస్తుత గిరిజన తెగలలో వీరు సాంఘికంగా ఆర్థికంగా మంచి స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు.

1872లో నరహరి గోపాలకృష్ణమచెట్టి రచించిన శ్రీరంగరాజు చరిత్ర (సోనాబాయి పరిణయము) నవలలో రంగరాజు లంబాడీ కన్య సోనాబాయిని ప్రేమిస్తాడు. ఆమెను ప్రేమించిన ఇంకో లంబాడీ వ్యక్తి భీమా నాయకుడు ఆమెను కొండవీడుకు ఎత్తుకు వోతాడు. రంగరాజు కొండవీడు చేరుకుని సోనాబాయి తన మేనత్త కూతురని తెలుసుకొని పెళ్ళి చేసుకుంటాడు. ఆమెను ప్రేమించిన లంబాడీ వ్యక్తి భీమా నాయకుడు హతాశుడౌతాడు. లంబాడీలు సైన్యానికి కావలసిన సరుకులు, యుద్ధ సామగ్రిని ఎడ్లబండ్లపై సరఫరా చేసేవారని బళ్ళారి మొదలైన ప్రాంతాలలో స్థిరనివాసాలేర్పరచు కొన్నట్లు బళ్ళారి జిల్లాలో లంబాడీలు చెప్పుకుంటారు.

2. లంబాడీల దేవతలు

తండాలో ఏ కార్యం జరిగినా పెండ్లి, పుట్టుకలు, చావులు, పండుగలు అయినా సామూహికంగా తండా పెద్దల్ జరిపించేవారు. పెండ్లి అయితే ఆ తండాలో ఉన్న ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ కలిసిపోయేవారు. ఇంటిల్లిపాదీ భోజనంచేసేవారు. ప్రతి మనిషి తండులో పాల్గొనాల్సిందే. పాటలతో లంబాడీలు తరతరాలుగా ఏడుగురు దేవతలను కొలుస్తారు. వారే 1.మేరమ్మ, 2.త్యళ్ల, 3.సీత, 4.మంత్రల్, 5.హింగల్, 6.ధ్వళ్ అంగళ్, 7.కంకాళి.

2.1. మేరమ్మ: వర్షాలు కురవాలి, పంటలు బాగా పండాల్లి, పెండ్లికాని అమ్మాయిలకు మంచి కాపురం దొరకాలి. సుఖ సంతోషాలతో అత్తగారి ఇంటికి వెళ్ళాలి, పంటలు పండేవిధంగా పచ్చగా కాపురం ఉండాలని మేరమ్మను కోరుకుంటారు. తీవ్ 9 రోజులు జరుపుకుంటారు. నవధాన్యాలు బుట్టలో వేసి మొలకతీస్తారు. ఏ మొలక బాగా వస్తుందో ఆ పంట వేసుకోవాలని తండాలో పెద్దలు నిర్ణయిస్తారు. శాస్త్రీయంగా విత్తనాలు వేసుకుంటారు. పంటలు పండిస్తారు.

2.2. త్యళ్ల: పండిన పంట ఇంటికి తీసుకొస్తే నవధాన్యాలు గుమ్మాలు, గాదెలు నిండే ఉండే విధంగా ఉండాలని కష్టాలు రాకుండా కాచుకోవాలని పూజిస్తారు. అల్లుళ్లు, బిడ్డలు చుట్టాలంతా రావాలని, కలుసుకోవాలని, కొడుకులకు, కోడళ్లకు పిల్లలు పుట్టాలని కుటుంబం సుఖ సంతోషాలతో ఉండాలని కోరుకుంటారు.

2.3. సీత: తండాలో ఉన్న పశువులు, గొర్రు, మేకలు, కోళ్లు, పశుసంపద పెరగాలని, దూళ్ళకు పాలు సరిపోను ఉండాలని గడ్డి బాగా దొరకాలని క్రూర మృగాల బారిన పడకుండా ఉండాలని అటవీ సంపద తరగకూడదని, మొక్కులు తీర్చుకుంటారు.

2.4. మంత్రాల్: ఇతర ఊర్లలో ఉండే రోగాలు, కష్టాలు, జబ్బులు, గత్తెరలాంటివి తండాల పోలిమేర వరకు రాకూడదని శుభ్రం చేసుకుంటూ పూజిస్తారు.

2.5. హింగళ్: పుట్టి ప్రతి పిల్లతో పాటు తల్లి తండా ఆరోగ్యంగా ఉండాలని పుట్టిన ప్రతి వారు అన్ని విధాల దృఢంగా ఉండాలని తిండి, అలవాట్లు మెరుగుపర్చుకొని బిడ్డను కాపాడాలని మొక్కుకుంటారు.

2.6. ధ్వళ్ అంగళ్: అడవిలో ఉండే పక్షులు, జంతువులు బాగుండాలని వన సంరక్షణలో జంతువులు కాపాడబడాలని పాలపిట్ట, పక్షి రోజు తండాకు కనబడిపోవాలని ఆరాధిస్తారు.



2.7. కంకాళి: మానవునిపై ధాన్యాలపై పశు సంపదలపై ఎటువంటి శత్రువుల దాడి కుట్రలు జరగకుండా దరిచేరకుండా ఉండేందుకు బాధ్యతగా చూసుకోవాలని మొక్కుకుంటారు లంబాడీలు. పెండ్లి అయిన అమ్మాయిలకు ఒక తులం బంగారం ఒక కిలో వెండి 12 రూపాయి నాణేలతో దండ, కొంకుణాలు, చేతివేళ్ళకు మేరికలు, రైకలు, లంగాల నిండా అద్దాలు, గవ్వలు, తెల్లటి గాజులు చేతినిండా ఉండేవి. పెండ్లి అయిన అమ్మాయి ఇంట్లోకి వస్తే లక్ష్మీ వచ్చింది అనేది అనాడు లంబాడీల విశ్వాసం.

3. లంబాడీల పెళ్లి వ్యవస్థ

3.1. గోత్రాలు: లంబాడీలు పెళ్ళిలో ప్రస్తావనగా గోత్రాలను పరిశీలిస్తారు. కొన్ని గోత్రాల వారు మరెవరినీ గోత్రాల వారితో వియ్యమందు కోకూడదనే నిషేధాలున్నాయి.

3.2. భరోపురోకరేర్: లంబాడీలలో కన్యాశుల్కం ఇవ్వడం ఆచారం. కన్యకు, ఆమె తల్లిదండ్రులకు వరుడు పశువులను, ధాన్యాన్ని కన్యా శుల్కంగా అర్పించుకుంటాడు. దీనినే లంబాడీలు 'భారోపురోకరేర్' అంటారు. వధువు తల్లిదండ్రులకు నాల్గు కోడెలు 45 రూపాయలు ఇచ్చుకుంటారు. వధువుకు ఆమె తల్లిదండ్రులు కూడా పరికిణి, కాంచళి (రవిక) మొదలైన దుస్తులను, ముక్కెరను రూపాయల దండను, ఒక తాంగిడిని ఇస్తారు. తాంగిడి అంటే పెళ్ళిలో పుట్టింటివారు పెళ్ళి కూతురికి ఇచ్చే గోనె సంచి. పశువుల రూపంలో కన్యాశుల్కాన్ని సమర్పించి పెళ్ళి చేసుకొనే ఆచారం వుంది.

3.3. వరుని దేహ దారుణ్య పరీక్ష: వరుని దేహ దారుణ్యాన్ని, సహనాన్ని పరీక్షించటానికి కొన్ని కార్యక్రమాలు చేపడతారు. స్త్రీలు జిలేడు, మోదుగు కర్రలతో, రోకళ్ళతో కొడుతూ మా కూతురిని బాధిస్తావా? బూతు మాటలు మాట్లాడుతావా? అంటూ ప్రశ్నిస్తారు. బావ మరుదులు చిన్న చిన్న రాళ్ళు చెవి దొప్పలో పెట్టి మా అమ్మ నాన్నని తిడుతావా? మా చెల్లిని బాధిస్తావా అంటూ నలుపుతారు. ఎంత కొట్టినా, ఎంత నలిపినా అవొప్పి అని నోట మాట రాకూడదు. వీటిని బట్టి వరుని శరీర పటుత్వాన్ని ఓర్పుకొనే శక్తిని పరీక్షిస్తారు. ఈ అవస్థలను భరించినవాడే వధువుకు సరియైన భర్తగా పోషించే సమర్థుడని నమ్ముతారు.

3.4. ధావలో: పెళ్ళికి వారం రోజుల ముందు నుండే తండాలోని స్త్రీలందరూ కలసి వధువుకు పంపక సమయంలో ఏద్యే విధానాన్ని నేర్పుతారు. దీనినే ధావలో అంటారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమములో మూడు విధానాలుంటాయి. ఏడ్చును నేర్పించే ఆచారాన్ని ధావలో అని, పంపక సమయంలో అందరినీ కొగిలించుకొని ఏడ్వటం, మళ్ళో అని ఎద్దుపై నిల్పొని తన పుట్టింటి వారు సుభిక్షంగా వుండాలని కోరుకుంటూ పాడేపాటను ధావేలి అని అంటారు. ధావలో ఎంత కఠిన హృదయులవైనా కరిగిస్తుంది. ఈ పాటలో వధువు పుట్టింటిలో తన

బాల్యాన్ని తల్లిదండ్రుల ప్రేమానురాగాలను తలచుకొని దుఃఖించే విధంగా తండ్రిలోని వారందరికీ కంట నీరు పెట్టిస్తుంది. ఆడపుట్టుక పుట్టిన తరువాత అత్తవారింటికి వెళ్లవలసిందే అని వధువు నిశ్చయించుకొని పుట్టింటివారు క్షేమంగా వుండాలని కోరుకుంటుంది.

3.5. మళేరో: మళేరో అంటే తల్లిదండ్రులను, అన్నాదమ్ములను, స్నేహితులను ఉద్దేశించి తన చిన్ననాటి జ్ఞాపకాలను తలచుకొంటూ దుఃఖించటం. లంబాడీలలో తల్లులే కాకుండా పెళ్ళి కూతురు తోటి వారు కూడా ఆమె దుఃఖాన్ని ఉపశమింప చేయడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తూ అత్తవారింట్లో మెలగవలసిన విధానాన్ని పాటలో బోధిస్తారు.

3.6. విందు (గోట్): గోట్ అంటే విందు అని అర్థం. పెళ్ళి కుమారుడే ఇవ్వాలని ఆచారముంది. తండ్రి జనాన్ని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని మేకల్ని బలి యిస్తారు. రక్కాన్ని పాత్రలో పట్టి 'సోలోయే' వండుతారు. సోలోయే అంటే చింతపండు పులుసు, ఉప్పు, రక్తం కలిపి తయారుచేస్తారు. దీనినే తెలుగులో నల్ల అంటారు. సరిపోయే కల్లు, సారాయితో సాయంత్రం అందర్నీ బంతిగా కూర్చోబెట్టి సోలోయేని వడ్డించి మత్తుపానీయాలు సేవిస్తారు, తరువాత భోజనము చేస్తారు.

3.7. కుటుంబీకుల సేవ: కన్యకు పెళ్ళి పూర్తికావడంతో ఓ ఇంటి కోడలవుతుంది. అత్తమామలకు ప్రతిరోజూ సాయంత్రం వేడినీళ్ళతో స్నానం చేయించాలి. అన్న పానాదులు క్రమ పద్ధతిలో అందునట్లు జాగ్రత్తపడాలి. రాత్రి సమయంలో అత్తమామలకు కాళ్ళు నొక్కడం వీరి ఆచారము.

4. తీజ్ పండుగ

4.1. బొరాయి తీజ్: తొమ్మిది రోజుల సంబురాలు... కరోర నియమాలు.. డప్పుల మోతలు... తండంతా కేరింతలు... పెళ్ళికాని ఆడబిడ్డల ఆటాపాటలు.. అన్నాచెళ్ళలు, అక్కాతమ్ముళ్ళ అనుబంధాలు. బావమరదళ్ళ అల్లరిచేష్టలు... ఆ పై భక్తి భావం... వీటన్నింటి మేళవింపే తీజ్ పండుగ...

తెలంగాణలోని ప్రతి గిరిజన తండ్రి తీజ్ పండుగతో కళకళలాడుతున్నది. తరతరాలుగా వస్తున్న సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయంగా ఈ తీజ్ పండుగను లంబాడీలు ఘనంగా జరుపుతారు. ఈ పండుగ బతుకమ్మను పోలి ఉంటుంది. తీజ్ ను ఎనిమిది రోజుల పాటు పూజించి తొమ్మిదవ రోజు నిమజ్జనం చేస్తారు. ఈ ఉత్సవాలను తండ్రిలోని పెళ్ళికాని ఆడపిల్లలే నిర్వహిస్తారు. వీరికి తండ్రిపెద్దలు, నోదరులు సహకరిస్తారు. వర్షాకాలం ప్రారంభంలో కనిపించే ఎర్రని ఆరుద్ర పురుగును 'తీజ్' అంటారు. అలాగే గోధుమ మొలకలను కూడా 'తీజ్'గా పిలుస్తారు. బతుకమ్మను పూలతో అలంకరించినట్లే.. తీజ్లో గోధుమ మొలకలను పూజించడం లంబాడీల ఆనవాయితీ.

‘మారో బాపూ జబరజ్ హూంసియో కనాయియో’

‘ఓరి భేటీనూన తీజ్ బొరాదూ కేరోయే’

పెళ్ళిడుకు వచ్చిన ఆడపిల్లలకు పెండ్లి అయితే వచ్చే ఏడాదికి ఇంట్లో ఉండరనే ఉద్దేశంతో తల్లిదండ్రులు తీజ్ ఉత్సవాలను నిర్వహిస్తారు. పెళ్ళిడుకు వచ్చిన ఆడపిల్లలు తల్లిదండ్రులు, తమకంటే వయస్సులో పెద్దవాళ్ళ ఆశీస్సులను తీసుకుంటారు. వర్షాకాలం ప్రారంభమై నాటు పూర్తయిన తర్వాత ఈ ఉత్సవాలను ప్రారంభిస్తారు. సీతాభవాని(లంబాడీల దేవత) పూజ ముగిసిన తర్వాత తీజ్ను జరుపుతారు.

‘నాయక్ బాపూ బొరాయో తీజ్, బాయితారో పాలేణా’

నాయక్ బాపూతి రాజీయేగి తీజ్, బాయారో పాలేణా’

ఆడపిల్లలంతా కలిసి ఇల్లిల్లు తిరిగి పెద్దవాళ్ళ ఆశీర్వాదాలు తీసుకున్న తర్వాత ఉత్సవాలు నిర్వహించడానికి అనుమతి కోసం ‘నాయక్’ దగ్గరికి వెళ్తారు. తండాకు పెద్ద మనిషి ‘నాయక్’ కాబట్టి, తండాలో ఎలాంటి శుభకార్యం జరిగినా ఆయన అనుమతి తప్పనిసరి. ఇది గిరిజన తండా కట్టుబాటు. అనుమతి వొందిన తర్వాత ఏర్పాటు పనులను మొదలు పెడతారు. ఆడపిల్లలందరూ కలిసి ఇంటింటికి తిరిగి వేడుకల కోసం విరాళాలు సేకరిస్తారు.

‘మీవూలారయే తోన శారేతీ మంగాయీ’

మీవూలారయేతోన టపారే మా గోకి’

ఆ విరాళాలతో వారంలో ఒక రోజు అంగడికి వెళ్తారు. ఉత్సవాలకు కావాల్సిన గోధుమలు, శనగలు, ఇతరత్రా సామాన్లను తెచ్చుకుంటారు. సాయంత్రానికి గోధుమలను నానబెట్టి, తీజ్లను మొలకెత్తించడానికి ఆడపిల్లలు, వారి నోదరులు బుట్ట (ఓల్లి) లను అల్లుతారు. ఇందుకోసం అడవిలో దొరికే దుసేరు తీగ (పిలోజీర్ వేళ్ళ) ను వాడుతారు. గోధుమలను నానబెట్టే క్రమం అత్యంత పవిత్రంగా ఉండాలి. పుట్టమట్టిని తెచ్చి అందులో మేక ఎరువును కలుపుతారు. లంబాడీల దేవతలు దండియాడి (తొట్టా భవాని), సీవాభాయా, సీతాభవాని పేర్లతో ‘దుసేరు తీగ’తో తయారు చేసిన బుట్టలో మొదటగా తండా నాయకుని చేత ఎరువు కలిపిన మట్టిని వోయిస్తారు. ఆ తర్వాత నానబెట్టిన గోధుమలు చల్లిస్తారు. ఈ తీజ్ ఉత్సవంలో దేవుని కోసం చేసే ప్రతికార్యం పాటతోనే సాగుతుంది.

‘శీతా యాడీ బొరాయీ తీజ్, బాయీ తారో పాలేణా,

సోసేరో డాక్సో ములాన, బాయీ తారో పాలేణా’

తండాలోని ఒక్కొక్క ఆడపిల్ల ఒక్కొక్క తీజ్ బుట్టను పెడతారు. ఆ బుట్టలన్నీ ఒకచోట ఉండేందుకు పందిరిని ఏర్పాటు చేస్తారు. ఆ పందిరిని వర్ణిస్తూ ఆడపిల్లలందరూ పాట అందుకుంటారు. ఒక్కొక్క ఆడపిల్ల తన బుట్టను గుర్తుపెట్టుకొని ప్రతిరోజు ఉదయం, మధ్యాహ్నం, సాయంత్రం ఆ బుట్టలపై నీళ్లుపోయాల్సి ఉంటుంది. రోజంతా ఏ పనుల్లో ఉన్నా ఆ సమయానికి ఖచ్చితంగా తీజ్కు నీళ్లు పోయాల్సిందే!

4.2. బోరడి ఝప్పేరో: బోరడి ఝప్పేరో కార్యక్రమం తీజ్ పండుగలోనే ఒక ప్రత్యేక ఘట్టం. 'బోరడి' అంటే రేగుముళ్లనీ, 'ఝప్పేరో' అంటే గుచ్చడమని అర్థం. నానబెట్టిన రేగుముళ్లను గుచ్చే ఒక విలక్షణమైన ఆచారాన్ని ఈ పేరుతో పిలుస్తారు. గోధుమలను బుట్టల్లో చల్లేరోజు సాయంత్రం బోరడి ఝప్పేరోని నిర్వహిస్తారు. ఇది పూర్తి వినోదభరితం. పెళ్ళికాని ఆడపిల్లలు రేగుముళ్లకు శనగలు గుచ్చేటప్పుడు తమకు బావ వరుసవారు ముళ్లను కదిలిస్తారు. అయినా సహనంతో ఆడపిల్లలు శనగల్ని ముళ్లకు గుచ్చాల్సిందే. చెల్లెల్ని ఏడిపించే అన్నల్ని కూడా ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో చూడవచ్చు.

'ఖోద ఖోదారే సేవభాయకువలో ఖోద
కువలేరో పాణి అకెలాబి భరే, సకేలాభీ భరే'

బంజార లంబాడీలు సేవభాయాను తమ దైవంగా భావిస్తారు. తమ నీటి కష్టాలను తీర్చడానికి సేవభాయా బావిని లోతుగా తవ్వించాడని బంజారాలు భావిస్తూ తీజ్ కోసం నీళ్లను తెచ్చే సందర్భంలో ఆడపిల్లలు సేవభాయాను పాటలో స్మరించుకుంటారు. సేవభాయా తవ్వించిన బావి నుంచే నీళ్లను తెచ్చి తీజ్పై చల్లుతున్నట్లుగా భావిస్తారు.

'లాంబీ లాంబీయే లాంబడి ఎకేరియా
లార లోరియే లాంబడి ఎకేరియా'

గోధుమలు, శనగలు మొలకెత్తి గునుగుపూలాలా బొడుగ్గా పెరిగి వంగాలని ఆకాంక్షిస్తారు. ఇలా పెరిగితేనే నచ్చిన జీవిత భాగస్వామి దొరుకుతాడని, తమ బతుకులు పచ్చగా ఉండి, తండా బాగుపడుతుందని వారి నమ్మకం. మంచిగా కాలమై పంటలు బాగా పండుతాయని తండా పెద్దలు భావిస్తారు.

4.3. డమోళి: ఇక ఏడో రోజు జరిపే కార్యక్రమమే 'డమోళి'. 'చుర్మో' (రోట్లలు, బెల్లం కలిపిన ముద్ద)ను మేరామా భవానికి సమర్పించే కార్యక్రమాన్నే 'డమోళి' అంటారు. ఈ రోజు మేరామా భవానికి బలి ఇవ్వడం ఆచారం. వెండితో చేసిన మేరామా భవాని విగ్రహం కానీ, రూపాయి బిళ్ల కాని ముందుంచి మేకపోతును బలి

ఇస్తారు. దీన్నే 'అకాడీ' అంటారు. ప్రతి ఇంటి నుంచి పావుసేరు చొప్పున బియ్యం సేకరించి పాయసం (కడవో) వండుతారు. వండిన పాయసాన్ని బలిగా ఇచ్చిన మేక మాంసాన్ని ఇంటింటికీ పంపిస్తారు. ఆ రోజు తీజ్ వద్ద ఆటపాటలతో తండ్రావాసులంతా ఆనందంగా గడుపుతారు.

4.4. కొంచెం దుఃఖం - కొంచెం ఆనందం: ఎనిమిదో రోజు తమ బంజారా ఆరాధ్య దేవతల ప్రతిరూపాలను మట్టితో చేసి పూజిస్తారు. వారికి పెళ్ళి చేస్తారు. అబ్బాయి (డోక్తా), అమ్మాయి (డోక్త్రీ) ప్రతిరూపాలను మట్టితో చేసి ఆరాధిస్తారు. పెళ్ళి కాని ఆడపిల్లలు తమను డోక్త్రీలుగా ఊహించుకుంటారు. పెళ్ళి అయితే తమ పుట్టింటిని వదిలి వెళ్ళాల్సి వస్తుందని దుఃఖంతో ఏడుస్తారు. వారిని ఓదార్చుతూ నోదరులు, ఆటపట్టిస్తూ బావ వరుసవారు ఇలా... కొంచెం దుఃఖం, కొంచెం ఆనందంతో కొనసాగుతుంది.

'ఘెవులారే తాతీ వడలి వేరాదూ...'

తొమ్మిదవ రోజును బంజారాలు ఘనంగా జరుపుకుంటారు. తీజ్ నిమజ్జనానికి బంధుమిత్రులందరినీ ఆహ్వానిస్తారు. కొత్తబట్టలు వేసుకుని అత్యంత పవిత్రంగా మేరమా భవాని, సేవాభాయాకు భక్తిశ్రద్ధలతో పూజలు చేస్తారు. డప్పుచప్పుళ్లతో సంప్రదాయబద్ధంగా పాటలు పాడుతూ నృత్యాలు చేస్తారు. తొమ్మిది రోజుల పాటు అత్యంత భక్తిశ్రద్ధలతో ఆడవిడ్డలు పెంచిన తీజ్ను తండ్రా నాయక్ పరిశీలించి ఒక్కొక్క బుట్టను ఆడపిల్లలకు అందిస్తారు. మొదటి తీజ్ (గోధుమ నారు) ను నాయక్ రుమాలులో పెట్టిన తర్వాత, ఆపదల నుంచి రక్షించాలని ఆడపిల్లలు తమ అన్నదమ్ములకు నారు ఇచ్చి ఆశీర్వాదాలు తీసుకుంటారు. (ఇది రాఖీ పండుగను పోలి ఉంటుంది) ఈ నారు అత్యంత పవిత్రమైందని, దీని వల్ల శుభం జరుగుతుందని నమ్మకం. తీజ్ బుట్టలను పట్టుకొని వరుసగా ఆడపిల్లలు నిమజ్జనానికి డప్పుచప్పుళ్లతో బయలుదేరుతారు. నృత్యాలు.. పాటలు.. కేరింతలతో ఆనందభరితంగా ఈ నిమజ్జన వేడుక సాగుతుంది. చెరువు దగ్గర తీజ్ నిమజ్జనం ఓ అద్భుతమైన సన్నివేశం. తీజ్ తమను వదిలేసి వెళ్ళిపోతుందనే దుఃఖంతో ఆడపిల్లలు ఏడుస్తుంటే పెద్దలు, నోదరులు వారిని ఊరడిస్తుంటారు. జీవితాంతం నీకు నీడగా ఉంటూ రక్షిస్తానని చెల్లెల్ని పీటపై నిల్పిపెట్టి కాళ్ళను కడిగి పాదాభివందనం చేస్తాడు అన్నయ్య. ఆ తర్వాత తీజ్ను చెరువులో నిమజ్జనం చేస్తారు.

4.5. నియమనిష్ఠలు: బంజారాల సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయాలను ప్రతిబింబించేలా జరుపుకునే ఈ తీజ్ ఉత్సవం తొమ్మిది రోజులు అమ్మాయిలకు అగ్నిపరీక్షే. ఉప్పుకారం లేని భోజనం తినాలి. అత్యంత పవిత్రంగా ఉండాలి. స్నానమాచరించి భక్తిశ్రద్ధలతో తమ దేవతలను పూజించాలి. తండ్రా నుంచి బయటికి వెళ్ళకూడదు. మాంసాహారాలు తినకూడదు. బావి నుంచి నీటిని తెచ్చే బిందెను ఎక్కడా కూడా నేలపై పెట్టకూడదు. నేరుగా

పందిరిపై పోయాల్సిందే. నీటిని తెచ్చే క్రమంలో డప్పుచప్పుడు చేస్తూ నృత్యాలు చేస్తారు. నృత్యం చేసినంతసేపూ బిందెను నెత్తిపై పెట్టుకొని నిలబడాల్సిందే.

5. బంజారాల ఆచారాలు, అలంకరణలు

భారతదేశంలోని అనేక తెగలు, ప్రజల వస్త్రధారణలో అలంకరణలో లంబాడీ స్త్రీల వేషధారణనే ఆకర్షణీయంగా అందంగా ఉంటుంది. ముఖ్యంగా అలంకరించుకొనే ఆభరణాలు ప్రాచీనతను ప్రతీకను సంతరించుకున్నాయి. ఇప్పటికీ తెలంగాణ జిల్లాలలోని అన్ని మండలాలలో లంబాడీల వేషధారణ దుస్తులు అలంకరణలు ఆచరణలో ఉన్నాయి. లంబాడీ పురుషులు వేషధారణలో ప్రత్యేకత ఏమీ లేదు. వారు ఆ కాలంలో ధరించే దుస్తులు మగవాళ్ళకు దోతి, ఖాది, అంగీ, తలకు 24 మూరల పెద్ద పెద్ద రుమాలు కట్టేవారు. భుజంమీద కండువా ధరించి చేతిలో చేతి కర్ర ఉండేది. చెవులకు బంగారు పోగులు, చేతికి వెండి కడియూలు ధరించేవారు. ఈ విధంగా అన్ని జిల్లాలలో ఇప్పటికీ ఆచరణలోనే ఉందని చెప్పవచ్చు. లంబాడీ స్త్రీల దుస్తులు అందమైన కుట్టుపనులతో ఉంటాయి. అద్దాలు పొదిగించిన కాంచళి (రవిక), కుచ్చుల పేటేయా (లంగా), అద్దాలు రూపాయి బిళ్లలతో తయారు చేసిన గుమ్బో (ముసుగు) ను ధరిస్తారు. లంబాడీ స్త్రీల ఆభరణాలు అందంగా ఉండటమే కాక బరువుగా కూడా వుంటాయి. వీరు ముక్కుకు భూరియా ముక్కెరను చెవులకు వివిధ రకాల టోప్లీను, మెడలో హంస్ లో గొలుసులను, చేతులకు బలియ గాజులను కాళ్ళకు వాంక్డీ కడియూలును, చేతి వేళ్ళకు డాస్ నగపి కలిగినవి చల్లా నగపిలేని మొదలైన ఉంగరాలను ధరిస్తారు. లంబాడీల్లోని సాంప్రదాయక ఆభరణాలు ఈనాడు మార్పులు ఎన్నో లోనవుతున్నాయి. ఆధునిక కాలంలోని నాగరిక ప్రభావంతో ఈ నగలన్ని అంతరించి పోతున్నాయి.

'గాతె హంస్ కాంచళి గుగ్రో
గుంగ్బో బళియా డోరి వాంక్డీ'

తెలంగాణ జిల్లాలలోని లంబాడీ ప్రజలలో ఇప్పుడు పాత ఆచారాలు పోయి కొంతవరకు దుస్తులలోను, పెళ్ళి సొమ్ములలోను మనుష్యులలోను మార్పులు వచ్చాయి. అయినా లంబాడీలు మాట్లాడే భాషలలో మార్పురాలేదు. వారి గోత్రాలలో మార్పు రాలేదు. వారి గోత్రాలలో కొన్నికోడ్ నెంబర్లు ఉంటాయి. వారు వివాహాలు వారి గోత్రాలకు వ్యతిరేఖ గోత్రాల తోనే పెళ్ళి చేసుకోవాలి. ఈ పెళ్ళి ఆచారాలను తెలుగు ప్రజలు చూసి లంబాడీ మానవుడు అని అంటారు. పెళ్ళి అయినవారు అత్తవారింటికి రావడం బహు అరుదు. ఈ లంబాడీలు ఏ ప్రదేశంలో ఉన్నా, ఏ ప్రాంతంలో ఉన్నా వరుసకు వీరు అన్నా చెల్లెలు అవుతారు. ఇలా ఎన్నో ఆచార కట్టుబాట్లు ఉన్న వీరికి ఆదేశాలు, పట్టుదల, పంతాలు కూడా ఎక్కువే. లంబాడీలు శిశువు జన్మించిన

మూడవ రోజు లేదా ఏడవ రోజు పురుడు చేస్తుంటారు. పూర్వం తల్లికి పాపకు పసుపు, ఆవుపేడతో ఒళ్లు రుద్ది స్నానం చేయించేవారు. ఈ రోజు కూడా సబ్బులకు బదులు పశువుల పేడను ఉపయోగించడం కన్పిస్తుంది. ఆరోగ్యరీత్యా పరిశీలిస్తే పేడలో అమ్మోనియా, పసుపులో క్రిమిసంహారక శక్తి ఉందని విజ్ఞాన శాస్త్రం తెలుపుతుంది.

పురిటిరోజే జలమాత పూజ చేస్తారు. దీనిని లంబాడీలు దళయాదోకావేరో అంటారు. ఇంటికి తూర్పు దిక్కున తీసిన గుంతలో నీటిని నింపుతారు. ఈ పూజా కార్యక్రమం తెలంగాణా స్త్రీలు 21వ రోజు సంతానం లేని స్త్రీలను బావి దగ్గరకు తీసుకొనిపోయి వీపుపై నీళ్లు కుమ్మరించే ఆచారంతోపోలి వుంటుంది. మూడు ఇత్తడి చెంబులను మరికొన్ని ప్రాంతాల్లో ఒకే చెంబును సున్నం, బొగ్గు, పసుపు బొట్లతో అలంకరిస్తారు. మొదటి చెంబులో పసుపు నీళ్లు నింపుతారు. అలంకరించిన చెంబులను ఐదేండ్లు దాటని ముగ్గురు బాలురతో ఇద్దరు బాలికలతో బాలింత తలపైనే పెట్టిస్తారు. సాభాగ్యవంతులు బియ్యాన్ని లేదా మొక్కజొన్నలను అక్షింతలు చల్లుతూ, చ్చావరికి, చోరా, చ్చావరికి, చోరా అని పాడుతూ చెంబులను గుంత దగ్గర నింపుతారు. సన సుతిలిసువోలేన్ వర్ ఆయెన్ అంటూ పాటలను పాడుతారు. ఆడపిల్లలకైతే సూది దారం తీసుకొనివెళ్లు, మగపిల్లడికైతే జనుం, సుత్తి, దబ్బనం తీసుకొని వచ్చేయి. అని ఈ పాట అర్థం (జనపనారతో చేసిన సన్నటి తాడును (పురికొస) సుతిలి అని, గోనో సంచినీ కుట్టే సూదిని దబ్బనం (సుయో) అని అంటారు). ఈ పాటలో లంబాడీల జీవిత విధానం ప్రతిబింబిస్తుంది.

లంబాడీ స్త్రీలు కనువిందును కలిగించే కళాత్మకమైన దుస్తులను కుట్టడంలో నేర్పరులు. కాంచలి (రవిక) గాగ్రా (పరికిణి) కుట్టడం నేర్చుకున్న తరువాతనే ఆడపిల్లలకు పెళ్ళి చేస్తారు. కాంచలి అంటే అద్దాలతో కుట్టిన రవిక, గాగ్రా అంటే పరికిణి, అందుకే ఆడబిడ్డలకు ఉపకరించే కుట్టు పరికరాలను కానుకలుగా సమర్పించడం ఆనవాయితీ.

పుట్టిన బిడ్డలకు మొదటిసారి తలవెంట్రుకలను తీయడాన్ని లంబాడీ భాషలో లట్టాకాడేర్ అని అంటారు. లంబాడీల్లో ఒక్కరికే కాకుండా జంటగా పుట్టు వెండ్రుకలు తీయడం ఆచారం, ఒక్కరికే తీయవలసి వచ్చినపుడు పక్కన ఓకాను పెడతారు. ఓకా అంటే చిన్న గోనె సంచిలో మెత్తని గడ్డి నింపి కుట్టిన దిండు లంబాడీలు సామాన్యంగా తుట్టాభవాని దేవత ఎదుట వెంట్రుకలను తీస్తుంటారు. ఒకవేళ బాలాజీ భగవానునికి గానీ, వేముల వాడ రాజన్నదేవునికి గానీ మొక్కకున్నట్లయితే రెండు పిలకలుంచుతారు. లంబాడీల్లో ఋతుమతి అయిన అమ్మాయిలకు ప్రత్యేక ఉత్సావాలు చేయరు. అయితే ఈ రోజుల్లో కొంతమంది లంబాడీలు తెలుగువారి సంస్కృతి ప్రభావంతో ఉత్సవాన్ని జరుపుకుంటున్నారు.

6. ముగింపు

కొత్త కొత్త పేర్లతో, కొత్త కొత్త రూపాల్లో పండుగలు తండాలలోకి ప్రవేశిస్తున్నాయి. తండా సంస్కృతిని ధ్వంసం చేయడం జరుగుతోంది. ఆర్థికంగా సామాజికంగా వీరిని మరింత ఇబ్బందుల్లో పడేసే విధంగా మూడనమ్మకాలను నమ్మిస్తున్నారు. ఇదంతా వారి జీవన విధానాన్ని సహజీవనాన్ని ధ్వంసం చేయడమే. గతంలో తండా పెద్దలు కూర్చోని ఏ కార్యం అయినా, పండుగ అయినా, పెండ్లి అయినా, పంచాయితీ అయినా సామూహికంగా జరుపుకునేవారు. కార్యం పూర్తి చేసేవారు. ఇప్పుడు అది లేకుండా పోయింది. తండా కట్టుబాట్లు అభివృద్ధి వైపు ఉండేవి. ఇప్పుడు ప్రపంచీకరణ, పాశ్చాత్య సంస్కృతుల ప్రభావం తండా మీద పడుతున్నాయి. దీనితో వారి జీవన విధానం ఒక ప్రశ్నార్థకంగా మారింది. తండాలోని లంబాడీలు ప్రపంచీకరణ, ఆధునిక పద్ధతులను ఆహ్వానిస్తూనే, వారి యొక్క ఆచార వ్యవహారాలను విడనాడకుండా గుర్తుంచుకోవాలని ఆశిద్దాం.

లంబాడీలకు ప్రత్యేకమైన భాష ఆచారం, సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఎన్నో ఏళ్లుగా వాళ్ళ సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయాలను కాపాడుకుంటూ వస్తున్నారు. కానీ వాళ్ళ సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయాలకు ప్రభుత్వం నుంచి గుర్తింపు రావడం లేదు. తీజ్ పండుగ నిర్వహించుకోవడానికి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన తేది అంటూ ఏమీ లేదు. ఆగస్టు నెల రెండవ వారం నుంచి ఆగస్టు నెల చివరి వరకు వివిధ జిల్లాలోని లంబాడీలు ఒక్కొక్క రోజున జరుపుకుంటారు. బంజారాల సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయాలకు అద్దం పట్టే సీతాభవాని (డాటుడు), తీజ్ పండుగలను ప్రభుత్వం అధికారికంగా ప్రకటించి ఒక తేదీని కేటాయిస్తే బాగుంటుంది. ఒకవేళ తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడితేనైన తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంలో లంబాడీల సంస్కృతి, సంప్రదాయాలు, పండుగలను గుర్తిస్తారని, ప్రభుత్వం వారి సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయాలను, ఆచార వ్యవహారాలను అభివృద్ధి చేయాలని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.



THE POETICS OF DESIRING SUBJECT IN *KAFKA ON THE SHORE*
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Abstract

This chapter explores the “desiring subject” (Butler, 1987, p. 230), resulting from the “dialectics of desire of the unconscious” (Lacan, 1999, p. 793) and its manifold implications. The definition of desiring-subjects espouses a view of ‘self’ which is eternally incomplete and “undermines its identity and that condemns it to a kind of permanent *ec-stasis*-without any final return of the self to itself” (Butler, 1987, p. viii) in the form of a split or “barred subject” (Lacan, 1999, p. 822). Unlike the “thinking subject master(ing) over the world” (Biehl & Good, 2007, p. 385) that formulates subject as an autonomous individual ensconced upon mind/body, nature/culture dualities, the desiring subject, inversely, involves a discourse of intersubjective dialectic which produces subject(s)-positions caught in a constant and eternal struggle of desire and ‘recognition’ between the self and the Other. Murakami’s *Kafka on the Shore* is a fictional representation of this dialectic. It takes into consideration how the mechanism of the ‘desire of/for the other’ and the ‘recognition of the self from the other’ play a pivotal role in constructing the complex structure of selfhood. Along with the prime focus on this problematic of selves and other dialectics, attention will be paid to uncover another significant issue of “memory” which plays, as delineated in the narrative, an instrumental role in asserting identities.

Keywords: desire, *objet petit a*, identity, subjectivity and other

“I think where I am not; therefore, I am where I do not think. I am not whenever I am the plaything of my thought. I think of what I am where I do not think to think I’m thinking.”
-Jacques Lacan

"Desire" as a human nature which plays a crucial role in politics, culture and human civilization, remains remarkably neglected in understanding critical texts. T.S Eliot writes about “memory and desire” in *The Waste Land* and Shakespeare’s *Hamlet* is a classic example of the question of desire and vengeance, and F. Scott Fitzgerald’s *The Great Gatsby* is, in fact, tragic enactment of human desire for the object cause of desire i.e. Daisy. Baruch Spinoza, following the intellectual tradition of the philosophers, writes “human being is a being of desire”.



Friedrich Hegel whose thought-provoking idea of the 'master-slave' (*Herrschaft und Knechtschaft*) dialectic in *The Phenomenology of the Spirit* was a radical attempt to provide an explanation on the genesis of 'self-consciousness' from 'mere consciousness' in human subjectivity in the form of negativity. The conflictual and reciprocal relation between a master and slave who are enmeshed in a relentless struggle 'towards death' to seek 'recognition' and enslavement and how relative importance a slave enjoys through his/her identification with his/her work while a master is totally dependent upon the recognition of the slave, was really revolutionary. However, Lacan, the French psychoanalyst, elucidates, by appropriating propositions of Hegel, the concept of desire with all its complex implications towards an understanding of a post structural subject. Lacan concept challenges our traditional thinking about self as a complete and coherent self and advocates a split or "barred subject" (\$) and desire is the fundamental principle which drives the subject in search for the fulfilment towards the realization void through the acquisition of '*objet petit a*'.

Lacan's conception of desire repudiates any simplification of this idea and seeks to establish polysemic possibilities of approaches. Alexander Kojève had a dominant influence during that time and his reinterpretation of Hegel initiated a radical itinerary in understanding Hegel. Kojève's notion of "desire of the other's desire" (Kojève, 1987) had a powerful impact on many subsequent thinkers. He says:

If the human reality is a social reality, society *is* human only as a set of Desires mutually desiring one another as Desires. Human Desire, or better *still*, anthropogenetic Desire, produces a free and historical individual, conscious of his individuality, his freedom, his history, and finally, his historicity. Hence, anthropogenetic Desire is different from animal Desire (which produces a natural being, merely living and having only a sentiment of its life) in that it is directed, not toward a real, "positive," given object, but toward another Desire. Thus, in the relationship between man and woman, for example, Desire is human only *if* the one desires, not the body, but the Desire of the other; *if* he wants "to possess" or "to assimilate" the Desire taken as Desire—that is to say, *if* he wants to be "desired" or "loved," or, rather, "recognized" in his human value, in his reality as a human individual. Likewise, Desire directed toward a natural object is human only to the extent that it is "mediated" by the Desire of another directed toward the same object: it is human to desire what others desire, because they desire it. Thus, an object perfectly useless from the biological point of view (such as a medal, or the enemy's flag) can be desired because it is the object of other desires. Such a Desire can only be a human Desire, and human reality, as distinguished from animal reality, is created only by action that satisfies such Desires: human history is the history of desired Desires. (Kojève, 1987, p. 6)

Lacan has postulated a very complicated and polyphonic concept of desire through stating three fundamental human qualities- need, demand and desire and of these three the former two have been associated with biological necessities and the latter is being defined as an "excess" of demand, in its relationality with '*lack*'. According to him, the



lack resides in the domain of the Symbolic stage which a child experiences as a consequence of castration complex and coincides with the child's entrance into the Symbolic order. This description of the connection have been aptly stated in the essay *Desire, Life and Death* of the second book *The Ego in Freud's Theory and in the Technique of Psychoanalysis 1954-1955* as:

Desire is a relation of being to lack. This lack is the lack of being properly speaking. It isn't the lack of this or that, but lack of being whereby the being exists. This lack is beyond anything which can represent it. It is only ever represented as a reflection on a veil. The libido, but now no longer as used theoretically as a quantitative quantity, is the name of what animates the deep seated conflict at the heart of human action. (Lacan, 1988, p. 223)

Moreover, the desire which emerges from lack is also a desire for the other and the recognition from Other. So desire supposes an ex-centricity involving the role of the other. In the essay *The Freudian Thing*, he comments:

“The necessary and sufficient reason for the repetitive insistence of these desires in the transference and their permanent remembrance in a signifier that repression has appropriated—that is, in which the repressed returns—is found if one accepts the idea that in these determinations the desire for recognition dominates the desire that is to be recognized, preserving it as such until it is recognized. (Lacan, 1999, p. 359)

Further he says “man's desire is the desire of the other” (Lacan 36). The fundamental quality which animates the subject to run relentlessly, is actually to come in terms with the ambiguous question “*che vuoi?*” as represented in his seminal essay *The Subversion of the Subject and the Dialectic of Desire in Freudian Unconscious* where he reformulates Freud's Copernican revolution in understanding the 'self' and dismantling traditional way of thinking about selfhood. Lacan proposes a division between the subject of the 'enunciated' and the subject of the 'enunciation' and the desire being located in the realm of the unconscious. On the one hand, desire is always a desire for the attainment of '*objet petit a*' or 'the Imaginary phallus' and on the other, desire is always directed towards something else, unidentifiable. Because of its absence of having any teleological goal, desire is actually a desire for itself which is mired in an endless chain of metonymic displacement where “one signifier constantly refers to another in a perpetual deferral of meaning. Desire is also characterised by exactly the same “never-ending process of continuous “deferral” (Evans, 1996, p. 114).

Lacan's theorization of the subject in its relation with desire and larger socio-linguistic aspects saved it from being the reductionism of finding out phallic signifiers, oedipal tension and sexual determinism and endowed a relevancy in the hermeneutics of literary texts. In his book *Beginning Postmodernism*, Tim Woods, while jotting down the foundational principles of postmodernity and postmodernism and its problematic engagement with reality and its representation, attributes “desire” as the driving force of human subjectivity:



Jacques Lacan's notions of desire, which replace the Enlightenment's faith in reason as the motor for historical change, arguing that the self is split between conscious and unconscious minds, and that as the self knows that what it knows is not all that it is (that there is a gap between consciousness and being), the desire for that other becomes a constituting part of the subject, which in turn drives history. (Woods, 2010, p. 19)

This concept of "dialectics of desire" makes "the subversion of the subject" and makes the identities of many characters to be "*ex-sistence*" and how identities of various characters in this novel have been predicated on this 'dialectic of desire'. The character of Kafka Tamura, whose narrative has been continued in the odd chapters of the novel, is a quintessential example illustrating the Lacanian trajectory of desire. As it becomes apparent when we go through the storyline that his identity has been a puzzle and it requires arduous and vigilant reading to understand the complexity of his identity. In fact, he is a fragmented as well as alienated character. Kafka Tamura is depicted to be schizophrenic whose dual identities as being Kafka Tamura and his unconscious counterpart Crow foreshadows the convoluted nature of many other characters. Even, Kafka Tamura is not his real name. However, when we enter this labyrinth of identity-making-process in the novel, we come to know that his identity/identities are conjoined with the identities of other characters Nakata and the lover of Miss Saeki.

A particular literary anecdote recounted by Oshima, a hermaphrodite character in the novel, helps us understand the philosophical and psychic significance of desire in constituting an important dimension of human subjectivity. The literary anecdote, taken from Plato's *Symposium* as Oshima says, narrates the mythological genealogy of mankind. In the beginning, Aristophanes says in his encomium, there were no such division between male and female but one of three types-'male/male', 'female/ female' and 'male/female' and they were spherical and complete whole; they were so independent and powerful that once they revolted against the Olympian gods and goddesses; they were defeated in a fierce battle and as a punishment Zeus, the chief god, cut everyone into pieces and "after that the world was divided just into male and female, the upshot being that people spend their time running around trying to locate their missing other half" (27).

This fictional and mythological account, recounted in the text, performs the role of an archetype and has certain similarity with the myth of the original sin of Adam and Eve who, according to the *Book of Genesis*, were expelled from the garden of Eden because of their transgression of God's injunction; as a punishment of their sin, they are to live separately for some time. If we probe deeper into the structural kinship of these diverse and disparate mythologies, they reveal a certain truth which is very much like Lacan's idea of a child's separation from mother who represents that prelapsarian fullness, harmony and completeness and our constant attempt to regain that wholeness and harmony through being one with (m)other or "other half". Another intertextual reference in this novel also is very instrumental in understanding the proposed argument. A prostitute who is a major in philosophy elucidates Hegel's theory of 'consciousness' and 'self-consciousness' while having intercourse with Hoshino. She says:



"Hegel believed that a person is not merely conscious of self and object as separate entities, but through the projection of the self via the mediation of the object is volitionally able to gain a deeper understanding of the self. All of which constitutes self-consciousness"

"I don't know what the heck you're talking about."

"Well, think of what I'm doing to you right now. For me I'm the self, and you're the object. For you, of course, it's the exact opposite--you're the self to you and I'm the object. And by exchanging self and object, we can project ourselves onto the other and gain self-consciousness. Volitionally"

"I still don't get it, but it sure feels good. (Murakami, 2011, p. 295)

If we consider *Kafka on the Shore* a novel of metaphysical "quasi-spiritual" journeys of many characters, their odysseys are indeed an exploration of their transformation from "consciousness" to "self-consciousness", from 'being-in-itself' to 'being-for-itself' and 'being-for-others', as stated in the quotation and they are catapulted into a perilous journey to find out the "other shadow". Once we go through the text, it becomes apparent to us that the author has chosen to build his characters on an absence, an ontological dependence on other characters resembling "yin-yang" paradigm; for example, Nakata has been pointed out by Otsuka, a cat that he is an incomplete personality whose 'shadow' is missing:

"What I'm trying to say is your problem isn't that you're dumb," Otsuka said, an earnest look on his face.

"Really?"

"Your problem is that your shadow is a bit--how should I put it? Faint. I thought this the first time I laid eyes on you, that the shadow you cast on the ground is only half as dark as that of ordinary people." (54)

This cat also reveals essential information about Kafka too "I ran across another person like that once... That person's shadow, too, looked like half of it had gotten separated from him. It was as faint as yours" (54), which provides a clue to unearthing the secret that Kafka is actually "other half of the shadow" (54). Kafka and Nakata resemble, by comparison, a yin-yang paradigm, reminding of us Bergman's *Persona* (1966), David Lynch's *Mulholland Drive* (2001) and Denis Villeneuve's critically acclaimed *Enemy* (2013) where characters' identity can be located in other characters' identity. Understanding the link between Kafka as the 'self' and Nakata as 'other' from Kafka's perspective and vice versa brings up certain questions of temporality as their connection is not based upon causality or spatial proximity and closeness but chance and the "Jungian synchronicity", being connected through "*psychic time*" in the quantum realm. They are like two particles of positive and negative force interacting through a wave of quantum entanglement; though they live separately their actions have mutual effect on each other almost like Einstein's proposition of peculiar phenomenon known as "spooky event at distance". A particular character named Colonel Sanders, the fried



chicken guy, self reflexively points out this aspect of the narrative "Logic, morals, or meaning don't have anything to do with it. It's all a question of relationality" (309).

Here several instances or coincidences are referred which illustrate the point that Kafka and Nakata are actually the missing pieces of each other and they are searching for each other; the symbiotic relationship between Kafka and Nakata illustrate the intersubjective dialectic of desires. Moreover, desire itself brings forth its desire for recognition which formulates an interpersonal or intersubjective matrix of 'we'. This transition from 'I' to 'we' constitutes an essential part of Hegel's trajectory of subjectivity. Robert R. Williams says:

Hegel's assertion 'the 'I' becomes a 'We', the constitution of the We requires the transcendence of the family. He locates the life of freedom, not in the family but in civil society. This is precisely the freedom that the traditional view denies women. He believes that this transition from family to civil society requires a struggle for recognition; that is, one enters civil society only through and by means of a life and death struggle for recognition. (Williams, 1997, p. 392)

As it has been already pointed out the connection between these two characters cannot be explained by the classical cause-effect mechanism or mutual juxtaposition of their existence. The constant repetition of the phrase "for the time being" in the storylines of both Kafka and Nakata, insinuate a possibility towards such a connection on a temporal dimension. The itinerary followed by both these characters leading them to the same destination, i.e. Komura library is the same. Oshima points out this surprising coincidence "the old man's movements and yours overlap exactly. Both of you left Nagota in Nakano Ward and headed directly for Takamatsu. A little too much of a coincidence". (357) If Kafka is the body, Nakata is the spirit or the vice versa, if Nakata stands for the past, Kafka symbolizes the present.

The most significant and magical incident involving the killing of Johnnie Walker (Koichi Tamura, the father of Kafka. Tamura transforms himself Johnnie Walker), the notorious cat killer by Nakata, makes it clear of the invisible and inextricable connection between Kafka and Nakata. One day, while searching a lost cat Goma, Nakata comes face to face with Johnnie Walker who is killing stray cats and collecting their souls to prepare a flute to enslave humanity. In order to save Goma and other cats from the cruelty of Johnnie Walker, Nakata brutally murders him. But here a very surrealistic situation occurs. On that very night when Koichi Tamura is killed, Kafka who has been staying in a faraway hotel in Shikoku goes unconscious in the backyard of a Shinto temple, and when he wakes up, he finds his hands, face and shirt splattered with fresh blood. At the same time, though Nakata is the real killer, his hands and dresses are clean and bloodless. Here this incident illustrates the performance of the "desire of the other". As it is apparent in the story, the man who is supposed to murder Koichi Tamura is his son Kafka Tamura. So while killing Johnnie Walker i.e. Koichi Tamura, Nakata is perhaps possessed by the spirit or desire of Kafka. In the novel, there are clear references to this phenomenon in the form of "spirit projection" (70). To speak more psychoanalytically, Nakata becomes Kafka in his subconscious mind. Nakata, being



enraged at the horrible sight of cat slaughtering, takes up the knife to kill Johnnie Walker, he is no longer “being himself” (158); even Nakata couldn’t prevent the incident from happening:

Without a word, Nakata stood up. No one, not even Nakata himself, could stop him. With long strides, he walked over to the desk and grabbed what looked like a steak knife. Grasping the wooden handle firmly, he plunged the blade into Johnnie Walker’s stomach, piercing the black vest, and then stabbed again in another spot. (159)

Kafka comes to know this incident while skimming through the newspaper and the time of the murder coincides with the time of his being unconscious in the forest. Kafka shoulders the “poetic responsibility” of this murder and accepts the possibility of such an occurrence:

"I have no idea how that blood got all over me, or whose blood it could be. It's a complete blank," I tell him. "But maybe I did kill my father with my own hands, not metaphorically. I really get the feeling that I did. Like you said, I was in Takamatsu that day--I definitely didn't go to Tokyo. But In dreams begin responsibilities, right?"
Oshima nods. "Yeats."

"So maybe I murdered him through a dream," I say. "Maybe I went through some special dream circuit or something and killed him."

"To you that might feel like the truth, but nobody's going to grill you about your poetic responsibilities. Certainly not the police. (219)

This acceptance of the responsibility places him in the position of, in the Lacanian terms, “radical subject”, a hero who, unlike a traditional hero, acknowledges the unconscious desires i.e. “in dream begins responsibility” and actions committed through it. While explaining this notion of the Lacanian radical subject, Zizek says:

Lacan defines “hero” as the subject who (like Oedipus for example) fully assumes the consequence of his act, that is to say, who does not step aside when the arrow that he shot makes its full circle and flies back at him. Unlike the rest of us who endeavour to realize our desire without paying the price for it. (Zizek, 1992, p. 19)

Further, Murakami's narrative fabric takes a quantum leap in pointing out the fact that Nakata is, in fact, Kafka like a ‘*Möbius strip*’ which defies traditional boundary between the interiority and exteriority, self and otherness or more like “*taijitu*” where dualism and monism exist together, i.e. Nakata and Kafka are dual as well as monist entities. Refuting Oshima's hypothesis that "Nobody can be in two places at once” (219), Kafka experiences that one person can, in fact, exist in two places simultaneously “Oshima told me people can't be in two places at once, but I think it's possible. In fact, I'm sure of it. While they're still alive, people can become ghosts” (240). It reminds us of “quantum simultaneity”. In fact, Murakami’s attempt in meddling with such arcane concepts of parallelism and simultaneism of identities abound in many of his short stories and novels.



In *IQ84*, two realities exist together where the reality of 1Q84 is slightly different from the reality of 1984, a reality which contains two moons in the sky, built upon non-linearity and randomness and that which does not follow the traditional notion of cause and effect.

Another enigmatic puzzle surrounding the identity of a person in the painting 'Kafka on the Shore' obfuscates the boundaries of identities and the demarcation of the past, present and future. The painting 'Kafka on the Shore' itself in this novel, like the lyrics of the song 'Kafka on the Shore', echoes the structural and thematic concerns of the novel. The prevailing ambivalence in the identification of the boy in the painting aggravates the already existing conundrum and perplexities about the identities of these three characters. Kafka Tamura, while living in the dormitory of the library, presumes that the boy in the painting is a reference to him and his assumption of the name 'Kafka' and the title of the painting Kafka on the shore is one of many fateful coincidences he has experienced since his arrival at Takamatsu. The novel abounds in many 'functioning hypotheses', accumulating upon hints and suggestions. Miss Saeki, nonetheless, states that the painting is actually of Kafka's:

“After all, the painting is originally yours

"Mine?"

She nods. "You were there. And I was there beside you, watching you. On the shore, a long time ago. The wind was blowing, there were white puffy clouds, and it was always summer."

I close my eyes. I'm at the beach and it's summer. I'm lying back on a deck chair. I can feel the roughness of its canvas on my skin. I breathe in deeply the smell of the sea and the tide. Even with my eyes closed, the sun is glaring. I can hear the sound of the waves lapping at the shore. The sound recedes, then draws closer, as if time is making it quiver. Nearby, someone is painting a picture of me. And beside him sits a young girl in a short-sleeved light blue dress, gazing in my direction. She has straight hair, a straw hat with a white ribbon, and she's scooping up the sand. Steady, long fingers--the fingers of a pianist. Her smooth-as-porcelain arms glisten in the sunlight. A natural-looking smile plays at her lips. I'm in love with her. And she's in love with me. (305)

However, this hypothesis is put in confusion when Miss Seaki emphasizes the possibility of Nakata being the boy in the painting Miss Saeki said:

"Mr. Nakata?"

"How can I help you?"

." I feel as though I've known you for ages" "Weren't you in that painting? A figure in the sea in the background? White trousers legs rolled up, dripping your feet in the water"(423)

If we take these different tentative “working hypotheses” into consideration, their account leads us into a realization of identity belonging to the past as well as to the present,



deconstructing a teleological and chronological trajectory of subject; identity becomes a ground of disparate time zones, or it is where time collapses and warps, and all these three characters become indistinguishable from each other " there is almost no difference at all between now and a long, long time ago." (433)

To conclude, *Kafka on the Shore* has presented a different possibility of a radical structure of self and multiplicities in identities in their relation with desire, memory and immanence, postulating a intersubjective/transsubjective reality which obscures traditionally subject-object dichotomy, being-in-the-world and being-in-itself . The novel's novel message for imagining the inevitable necessity of other as constituting element the 'self', the importance of accepting your shadow (benevolent/malevolent) in the form of historical legacy as well as the realization of prophetic message of "we" living together in a contingent space will indubitably lead to an advent of a different trajectory of subjectivity.

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