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Indian Women And Their Gradual Extinction From Economic Sphere

Monika Tiwari*

Indian constitution is remarkable text of gender equality which places all races, gender, classes on equal footing. Right to choose their profession is one of those rights, which enables all Indians to pursue their aspirations . However, here comes a sharp contrast in ambitions and reality, as we are witnessing the sharpest decrease in labor force participation of women since independence. The recent facts bring all these inequalities on the surface and exposes several structural, legal and social arrangements altogether in showcasing woman as an empowered entity in modern era.

Though this is not the truth of all the countries but for India it is an alarming situation where the LFPR is decreasing sharply, that too, at a time, when we need boost for economy and in demands from households to keep the show on. Though Indian society unhesitatingly present male as the sole bread earner of the family , women can play a decisive role if we allow her to come out of shell .

what is LFPR and why LFPR matters

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is measurement of working age population which is in constant contact of market through currently working or seeking employment .it is derived from the concept of labor force (sum of employed and unemployed population) . For LFPR, we are supposed to calculate both employed and unemployed labor force and the total working age population for having an estimate of the rate of engagement with market . Formula of LFPR , as put forth by ILO is :

LFPR (%) = $\boxed{\underline{\text{LABOUR FORCE}} \quad * \quad 100}$

LFPR matters for channelizing human resources of a country . It gives an estimate of differences prevailing in job allocation and opportunities amongst various social groups .this directs policy framers to put marginalized in one frame and elevate them accordingly .LFPR has also been useful for ascertaining the

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needs of training , governmental intervention in labor laws and for over all balance in economic demography of a country .

Economy drives all relations , as envisaged by Karl Marx , that base (economy) determines superstructure (society ,polity ,culture) , hence it really matters who is getting what in market . In this particular case , LFPR is directly related with the employment opportunities and gains ,economic and socio-political weightage of particular class or gender .

Job security is directly proportional to efficient bargaining in social system . Here comes a and women are permanently , structurally disadvantaged category in this concern . A labor force , disadvantaged in labor market , is also handicapped in socio political matrix . Hence women are doubly doomed creatures , who are structurally kept out of 'base' and hence suppressed in 'superstructures '.

India's position

India , being compared globally , stands with lowest ten countries in female LFPR . Surprisingly Bihar is the lowest LFPR state of the world . India witnessed the sharpest decline in LFPR during 2017- 2018 to 23 .3 % [1](Rukmini S 2019). if we interpret these figures , we can conclude that three out of four women are devoted to the traditional private sphere demarcated by the patriarchs

In 2011- 2012 we stood with the lowest 12 countries and today we are in top ten nations in terms of lowest women labor force participation .although there are certain age brackets , which have variations in their performances but taking the prime working age population (30 to 50 years) , they are indulged in domestic duties only . If we look at the certain social cleavages in India , caste and religion did not make any difference for male work force but in case of women the social cleavages play their remarkable role in exclusion from labor force participation . Amongst women, Muslim women were the lowest to access the labor market . This clearly indicates the role of religion in determining the edges of right to work where it intersects with gender altogether . However, the south Indian states have performed better than the north Indian region [2] (Rukmini S 2019). the causes of this difference may be the level of education , more egalitarian outlook towards women and so on . The further profiling of labor force participation of women in India , there are visible disparities between urban women and rural female labor force . They differ in terms of equal pay , nature of employment . India being diverse land , has visible diversities , resulting in labor market also . The institutional , cultural and social set ups keep creating gaps between male work force and female work force .

The role of education

education is the well accepted panacea for all disorders . here too , if we look educated women population in india , we can witness the increasing number of professional or working women population . most preferably the researchers have indicated a u shape relationship between education and employment which is correct in holding the view that with the rising skills we attain better opportunities and income . but some contradictory trends reveal that there is discontinuity between the two and the u shape model is not full fledged explanation to the paradox of rising skill and declining participation in terms of education and labor force **.** (chatterjee**,** desai & vanneman, 2021) [3]this trend is not specific to the india but it exist as an ironic fact.

Reasons for paradoxical trends : the dilemma of education

The paradoxical relationship , of persistent rising enrollments in education and constant low female participation, lies at intersections of insufficient economic infrastructure , socio – cultural definitions of woman , occupational sex segregation and shift from hand work to mechanization of the market primarily .

Occupational segregation stands for the imbalance in representation of particular group across the occupations . More specifically when one group(race , sex/ gender , ethnic group) is systematically over or under represented in various professions , is occupational segregation .over representation of one group automatically marginalize other sections of the community. In case of women , some jobs are often reserved for males and some for women , which suits to the traditional taste of the society . For example ; a women is more accepted as a nurse rather a pilot or railway guard . In India women constitute only 8.98% of police forces .this is the cumulative of the total strength of the military and police forces. while in nursing profession the story is exactly opposite not even in India but in the world as well. *"Times of India (2012), in its November 30, 2012 edition, reported that the male nurse's registration increased from 578 to 1,038 in 2015 in Maharashtra nursing council in India. In 2007 to 2008, 97 males registered for bachelor of science in nursing program against 276 females.*[4] (Jayapal & Arulappan, 2020) "*the male to female ratio of nurses in developed countries like Canada and the united states is 1:19. This ratio represents the whole world (*Sullivan*)."* The increase in the registered male nurses can be due to lack of employment opportunities or may be they come from a small gender neutral population of this earth .thus , the low female LFPR is evident in professional segregation of female labour force in major occupations . This also shows that opportunities of women as player in market , are highly subjugated to the societal norms or what the society wants from her . It is often expected from women to manage or strike a balance between her aspiration and the household duties but not from men .

There are two effects according to scholars which play a major role in determining the possibilities of employment in reference to women viz. Substitution effect and income effect . Substitution effect implies that if an educated women is offered higher wages , she will interchange the home duties with employment or in other words she will 'substitute' the private sphere to public sphere .this effect works where patriarchal norms are somewhat loose . The income effect means that an educated woman will prefer to marry an educated man who is already having enough to fulfill the basic needs of the family . Hence , the woman is not required to work outside for supporting him and sharing the title of 'the bread earner' of the family . In India , income effect is more helpful in explaining the reason for low female LFPR because woman is *Grhlkshmi* and need not to go out for earning as her husband is fulfilling the needs . She belongs to the private sphere rather public .

The another reason for decline of labor participation in India is the mechanization of various sectors of Indian economy esp. Agriculture ; which used to be the prime employment of the rural women . With the process of mechanization , there was decline in demand for manual labor . The machines replaced not only the workers but the female workers from the agriculture . There is a tacit consent for the traditional patriarchal outlook that woman might have a choice to be employed but a male has no alternative but to be employed at any condition .this system helped in silent sidelining / exclusion of women in labor force .

The another hurdle for women is lack of suitable work . Suitability of work consists of safe employment condition , security issues , limited working hour . More often the term suitable also includes the job which does not hinder the household duties of a woman . World bank observed "concerns about women's safety are strong and often genuine while flexibility, availability of childcare and adequate pay are important given social norms that require women to reconcile work with household duties,"(Mahua Venkatesh 2017) [5] It also highlighted the gap between India , china and brazil where a participation of women in India was much lower than brazil {between 65 to 70% participation of women } . Women face several challenges at workplace . The cases of sexual harassment have risen to its apex , which exposes the poor enforcement and redressal of the complaints .government agencies do not have sufficient record of the cases recorded , pending and redressed . "in 2019, 505 cases of "insult to modesty of women at the work or in office premises" were recorded by the national crime records bureau, an increase of 5% from 2017 and of nearly 800% from 57 cases in 2014."(Anoo Bhuyan, I., & Shreya Khaitan, I. 2021)[6] while answering a question regarding sexual harassment cases " another government response to parliament last February mentioned that nearly 70% of the 539 complaints filed between November 2017 and February 2020 were pending"(Mahua Venkatesh 2017).

All the factors mentioned above , are just elements of a larger socio cultural matrix . Which push all these factors to work intersectionally . These factors are pulling our educated women back to the private sphere . Society keeps manufacturing the consent for the system and claims naturality of existing order . And culture is the best tool to reproduce the desired behavior . The hindrances are structural but at the same time culturally induced hence, behavioral. They are reflections of attitudes of patriarchal society, having similar genealogy.

Probabilities and prospects :

The picture of future India can't be portrayed if we outcast Indian women . The mainstreaming gestures by the government hitherto , have been partially successful. Some steps brought Indian females to schools , few provided access to economic opportunity though we still need to build up a gender neutral system . The purpose can be served through adopting a structural - functional approach towards female mainstreaming in market . To put it slight differently , if we are to build a nation{system} then , we have to take up women as an equal collaborator or an element , to serve the purpose . The structures , made up of elements , survive because of the contribution by its elements , known as their function . The structures {institutions } owe survival to its elements . Until we recognize this contribution of women , the chances for success on other fronts, would be very less.

For gearing up the participation of women economic activities , education is the panacea . The enrollment rate of women has increased but at secondary and above level , the drop out rate is high . It reveals that very few girls get a chance to continue their education above primary level . On one hand enrollment is increasing and on the other hand the sharp decrease in LFPR . What required is , to pace up the education with a different perspective . We are required to change our approach towards education and especially towards female education. It demands structural as well as behavioral changes . An educated society where learned females are welcomed as bread earners . This will bring grass root level transformation , which can flatten the curve of the rising contradiction .

Education alone cannot serve the purpose until further sharpened through skill development . [7] Government has started vocational training program for women in 1977 with the assistance of ILO and Swedish International Development Authority for mainstreaming females in economy . In a lieu of this program government also establish 11 institute across the country . These institutes conduct several vocational training courses .to make females independent government has started various microfinance schemes for women entrepreneurs to encourage females . Such as Pradan Mantri Mahila Kaushal Kendra (PMMKK) providing assistance in remote areas for skill based job creation .the mission is widely endorsed by Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham to Chattisgarh , Odhisha , Jharkhand , Kerala And Tamil Nadu . [8] (Team National Skill Development 2019)

Rising education and independence in modern era has come up with its own dilemmas for females . Safety is at the centre of these dilemmas , which keeps women behind the doors or one should say behind the bars . Girls in India are , often seen , paying price for their independence in schools , public places and offices too. India was ranked 133rd out of 167 countries in women peace and security index 2019 .(("India ranks 133 out of 167 countries in Women, Peace and Security Index – Your Story | Daily Hunt", 2021)[9] India has 19.9 percent of employed female labor force and India is constantly witnessing sexual harassment cases at workplace . As this is the total number of the female labor force , all the workplaces don’t have women safety cells and committees . And if it exists , what makes India even more unsafe is ,the slow and inefficient process of grievance readressal system .

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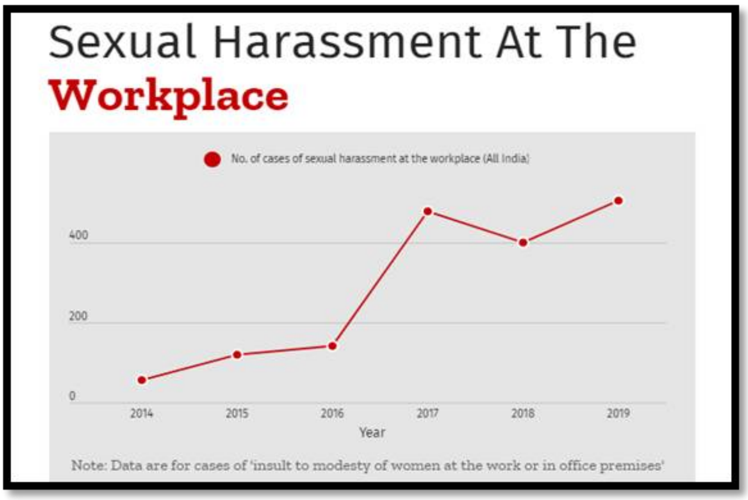

Thus, congenial working environment and responsible grievance redressal system is must for sustaining and increasing the small working women population we have .

Under the definition of congenial professional space , comes not only security , but the equal wages , maternity benefits to female staff , ample and equal opportunities for participation is higher decision making bodies . These are often neglected when it comes to a female employee. These parameters are already enforced by government through equal remuneration act 1976, maternity benefit act 2017 ;which increased maternity leave from 16 to 26 weeks but reality speaks itself in low female participation . The main factor behind discontinuation from the professional arena , is the onset of maternal life . This is a cultural and social expectation from a woman to prioritize her family . Maternity benefit act is a commendable legislation with paid leave for employed mothers but this act has developed a stigma amongst the companies . Consequently companies hesitate to hire a female employees . [11] (Ajit Ranade 2018)In this regard the Japanese government increased LFPR through establishing government funded crèches for female employees . This step increased the return of females to work again . Indian policy makers must take up such arrangements so that we can reduce the drop out of females from economic activities.

Recently , Mr. Kamal Hassan picked up a very genuine issue of unpaid care work in state legislative assembly elections. He promised to recognize the domestic duties performed by women in monetary terms, as service providers . Though the verdict was not in his favor but he broke the ice on very sensitive issue , which is hitherto neglected in a patriarchal society . Such discussions and initiatives, time to time, push society towards new demands and policies , if dealt successfully.

Ratiocination :

In whatever condition women have been till now and in whatever condition woman are, we cannot identify any absolute historical event for it. But we can ascertain the conditions in which their future will be pursued . To stop the gradual extinction of woman from the commercial profile of our country we need to work upon the basics of parameters of gender equality . On policy making front we are going well but country needs to focus on distributive aspects . We should adopt appropriate approach towards women empowerment to be based upon principles of justice and rights rather upon act of kindness . Women need to get their due share not only in economy but in household as well . The current issues appearing to be economic out rightly ,are determinants of their relative positions in PESTEL (political , economical , social , technological , environmental , legal) framework .

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Low Cost housing and human behaviour towards low cost housing

Dr.Pinal Barot *

Low-Cost Housing is a new concept which deals with effective budgeting and following of techniques which help in reducing the cost of construction through the use of locally available materials along with improved skills and technology without sacrificing the strength, performance and life of the structure. There is huge misconception that low-cost housing is suitable for only sub-standard works and they are constructed by utilizing cheap building materials of low quality. The fact is that Low-cost housing is done by proper management of resources. Economy is also achieved by postponing finishing works or implementing them in phases.

1. Introduction

LOW-COST HOUSING‖ as a concept is very generic and could have different meanings for different people based on differences in income levels. *Affordable housing refers to any housing that meets some form of affordability criterion.* Different countries have defined affordable housing to present the economic potential of an individual buying a house. In the United States and Canada, a commonly accepted guideline for affordable housing is that the cost of housing should not be more than 30 percent of a household's gross vary with regions and income levels. Another point to note is that the definition of affordable housing is not just restricted to the three categories mentioned above, but applies to people across the country. Affordable housing can be defined using three key parameters viz. income level, size of dwelling unit and affordability. While the first two parameters are independent of each other, the third parameter is correlated income. Housing costs here include taxes and insurance for owners, and utility costs. If the monthly carrying costs of a home exceed 30–35 percent of household income, the housing is considered unaffordable for that household. Defining affordable housing in India is a difficult task given that at every square kilometre of the country, the dynamics of the market are different.

The rising demands on affordable housing in INDIA and the increasing interest of developers to invest in affordable housing

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projects mandates a clearer understanding and appreciation of the lifestyles and cultural values of the local society. Dealing with affordable housing as products or commodities only results in less than appealing and depressing environments that do not meet basic needs or satisfy the preferences of potential users.

The economic crisis shadowing India is leading to rise of interest rate and credit unavailability. The real estate developers in such circumstances are having difficulties to find buyers for premium apartment. This has inspired as well as impelled developers towards cost effective housing.

This paper studies cost effective and eco-friendly construction using pre-engineered building for affordable housing project of Amuthasurabhi, Self Help Group Federation for rural women, at Avuai Agam (VKNARDEP). This study encompasses the salient features of these cost-effective technologies. The materials and the technology utilized are analysed in this paper. Some of these include: Aesthetically pleasing and environmentally friendly Ferro-cement doors, Ferro-cement roofing channel, Pr-engineered Ferro-cement Toilets, Different types of filler Slabs. The objective of the paper is to study the feasibility of using this model for affordable and eco-friendly housing projects.

2. Low Cost Housing

Low Cost Housing is a new concept which deals with effective budgeting and following of techniques which help in reducing the cost construction through the use of locally available materials along with improved skills and technology without sacrificing the strength, performance and life of the structure. There is huge misconception that low cost housing is suitable for only sub standard works and they are constructed by utilizing cheap building materials of low quality .The fact is that Low cost housing is done by proper management of resources. Economy is also achieved by postponing finishing works or implementing them in phases. [7]

The term Low-cost housing might mean different things to different people. For instance, in a developed country, USA, housing can be considered affordable for a low or moderate-income earner if that household can acquire use of that housing unit (owned or rented) for an amount up to 30 percent of its household income [Miles et al, 2000]. Mortgage lenders also use this standard as one important criterion in qualifying buyers of market-rate housing for mortgage loans. In developing countries, only up to 20% of the population who in actual fact constitute the higher income earners would be able to afford such housing units. The low-income group in developing countries are generally unable to access the housing market through the mortgage institutions. Housing requirements for this group are both urban and rural based. In 1991, statistics indicated that about 70% of Nigerians fall in this category. This situation has not changed.

The rising demands on affordable housing and the increasing interest of developers to invest in affordable housing projects mandates a clearer understanding and appreciation of the lifestyles and cultural values of the local society. Dealing with affordable housing as products or commodities only results in less than appealing and depressing environments that do not meet basic needs or satisfy the preferences of potential users.[4]

To many architects, engineers, and developers, the terms ―affordable housing‖, ―design‖, and ―the preferences and lifestyles of the targeted populations‖ are exclusive and are looked at in isolation. Once the goal of providing quality design and once the goal of understanding people preferences and their lifestyles enter the discussion, it is generally assumed that the cost will automatically increase. When production techniques are developed to provide genuinely affordable housing, effort is often focused on cost reduction only while preferences and lifestyle aspects are overlooked. Theorists like Alexander, and Burnham argue that it has proven difficult to strike a harmonious balance.

Defining Affordable Housing

The concept of housing affordability has been widely used for the past 15 years or so (Robinson, Scobie and Hallinan, 2006), but defining it accurately is challenging. Housing affordability could simply be defined as shelter that is cost-effective, meaning that a household can "pay without incurring financial difficulties" (Robinson et al., 2006, p. 1). The root definition of housing affordability is the income capability to cover the cost of purchasing a house (Wilcox, 2003; Stone, 2006; Burke, 2007; Wilcox 2007; Wan *et al.*, 2010; Hashim, 2010).

Internationally, housing affordability is defined in multiple ways. One of the most helpful definitions of housing affordability was offered by MacLennan and Williams (1990, p.9) as being "concerned with securing some given standard of housing (or different standard) at a price or a rent which does not impose, in the eye of some third party (usually the government) an unreasonable burden on household incomes." Bramley (1990, p.16) further specified that “households should be able to occupy housing that meets well established (social housing) norms of adequacy (given household type and size) at a net rent which leaves them enough income to live on without falling below some poverty standard.” Freeman, et al (1997, p.2) asserted that housing affordability concentrates on the relationship between housing expenditure and household income and defines a (relative or absolute) standard in terms of that income above which housing is regarded as unaffordable. Affordability considers not just housing but also what quality of housing is consumed and whether the household has enough income remaining for other necessities of life after offsetting the cost of housing. As cited in DTZ New Zealand (2004), the Australian Government’s National Housing Strategy (ANHS) defines affordability as “the notion of reasonable housing costs in relation to income: that is, housing costs that leave households with sufficient income to meet other basic needs such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education” (Berry and Hall, 2001, p.10). Affordable housing is generally considered to be houses which meet the needs of households whose incomes are not sufficient to allow them to access appropriate housing in the market. Decent housing has been universally accepted as one of the basic needs of individuals, the family and the environment (Adeboyejo, 2005). In United States and Canada, a common accepted criterion for affordable housing is that the cost of housing should not be more than 30 percent of a household's gross income. Housing costs include taxes and insurance for owners, and utility costs (cited in Vibrant Gujarat, 2017).

One of the most commonly accepted definitions of affordability refers to housing affordability which is taken as a measure of expenditure on housing to income of the household. This is also accepted by the Indian Government, which states “Affordable housing refers to any housing that meets some form of affordability criterion, which could be income level of the family, size of the dwelling unit or affordability in terms of EMI size or ratio of house price to annual income” (High Level Task Force on Affordable Housing for All, 2008). Housing affordability problem affects vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups are commonly perceived as low income households (Gan and Hill 2009). Davidson (2009) argued that affordable housing can be many things such as a fundamental right, a critical source of shelter and a contested locus of community. Most commonly, affordable housing is associated with low income households who are not able to enter the homeownership market without any state assistance due to the definition of it is a critical source of shelter (Agus, 2002; Byrne and Diamond, 2007; O'Mahony, 2009; Norazmawati; 2012).

Demand For Affordable Housing In India

Affordable housing is quickly taking a center stage internationally, within the national agenda in Republic of India. Various factors are responsible for the demand of affordable house in India, such as, the progressive urbanization, going hand in hand with a growing urban population, which increased from 109 million in 1971 to 377 million in 2011, and is projected to grow to 600 million by 2030. The consequence of the growing concentration of people in urban spaces is felt in land and housing shortages and congested transit, besides the stress on basic amenities such as water, power, and sanitation. The Ministry of Housing estimated a housing shortage of 18.78 million houses during the 12th plan period, with 99 percent in the economically weaker and lower income groups. Again, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, 2012, the Government of India reported there was a shortage of about 19 million homes in urban India, 56 percent of which are from Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households with monthly income less than Rs.25,000.

The Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 17) defines housing shortage as comprised of the following components:

1. Excess of households over the acceptable housing stock (people living in informal properties)
2. Number of extra households needed due to congestion
3. Number of extra households needed due to obsolescence
4. Number of kutcha households that must be upgraded

The above classification is need based perspective of housing shortage alone and ignores the housing requirements from the demand. By this definition, the total need based housing shortage in the country is around 19 million units as per census 2011 (cited in Sarkar, et.al. 2016).

A thrust on affordable housing will not only lead to better quality of life, but also significantly provide a boost to the GDP of the country (Gopalan and Venkataraman, 2015). Housing is the largest component of the financial as well as the construction sector (High Level Task Force on Affordable Housing for All, 2008). Thus, housing deserves significant attention in the context of developing policies and strategies for human development.

Need For Cost-Effective Low-Income Housing

Owning an asset, such as, a house protects the poor from the vicissitudes of life. It is one of the basic needs for most poor households and is important to ensure safety and health. For poor people who work out of their homes, such as micro-entrepreneurs, home improvement may have positive implications for income generation. As such, low-income housing is an area of interest for NGOs and financial institutions that serve the poor since not only is this an important need for the well-being of poor people, it is also something for which there is a clear willingness to pay for secure housing or land title.

In India, the right to housing and adequate shelter is guaranteed in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Consequently, both central and state governments have an obligation to keep this provision in mind while formulating laws and policies. Until recently, the government had the tendency to view housing as a social problem, rather than as a developmental activity which could have tremendous trickle down effects for the economy. Yet, research shows there is possibility for much lucrative activity, as the consumer demand for housing is very high in the low income housing segment. India's housing shortage is estimated to be as high as 40 million units and demand from the low income segment constitutes a large proportion of this shortage. Other studies indicate that more than 200 million people are living in acutely poor housing conditions or on the streets. Such high demand heralds customized designs of housing finance products and supply mechanisms targeting low-income groups which have traditionally been excluded from the housing market due to land tenure and high investment requirements.

In the recent past, several institutional efforts have been made to improve access to loan financing for these low-income households. In particular, shelter finance and community finance mechanisms have expanded considerably in the recent decades3. Notable examples of housing microfinance include the Self-Employed Women‘s Association (SEWA) Bank‘s efforts in Gujarat and the National Slum Dwellers Federation in Mumbai amongst others. These micro finance initiatives, typically comprised of small loans for housing improvements, are bolstered through close relationships with the community to encourage savings and discourage default. This is compatible with the pattern of low-income home building in which there are gradual improvements over time as the poor avail themselves of more opportunities to access finance through family, friends, local money lenders, and, in some cases, credit unions.Anyone who lives in urban India can attest to this reality. Slums and shantytowns typically have one room in which the entire household eats, sleeps and does everything in between. A typical 400-sq.-ft. home would contain a family of four, in-laws, and visiting cousins from the village who would sleep under the bed. **"It is a global paradox,”. "The smaller the unit, the more people live in it. The larger the house, the fewer people it contains."[8]**

Human behaviour towards low cost housing:

Buying decision process

Introduction:

In easier terms, marketers could understand consumers well through the daily experience of selling to them. But as firms and markets have grown in size, many marketing decision-makers have lost direct contact with their consumers. Most marketers have to turn to customer research. They are spending more money than ever to study consumers, trying to learn more about consumer behavior. Who buys? How do they buy? Where do they buy? When do they buy? Why do they buy?

Decision making as problem solving:

Consumers are complex and constantly changing. Not only is it difficult to what marketing program will work, but also what worked yesterday may not work today. Thus marketers must constantly improve their understanding of the consumers. The consumer buying decision process has six stages –

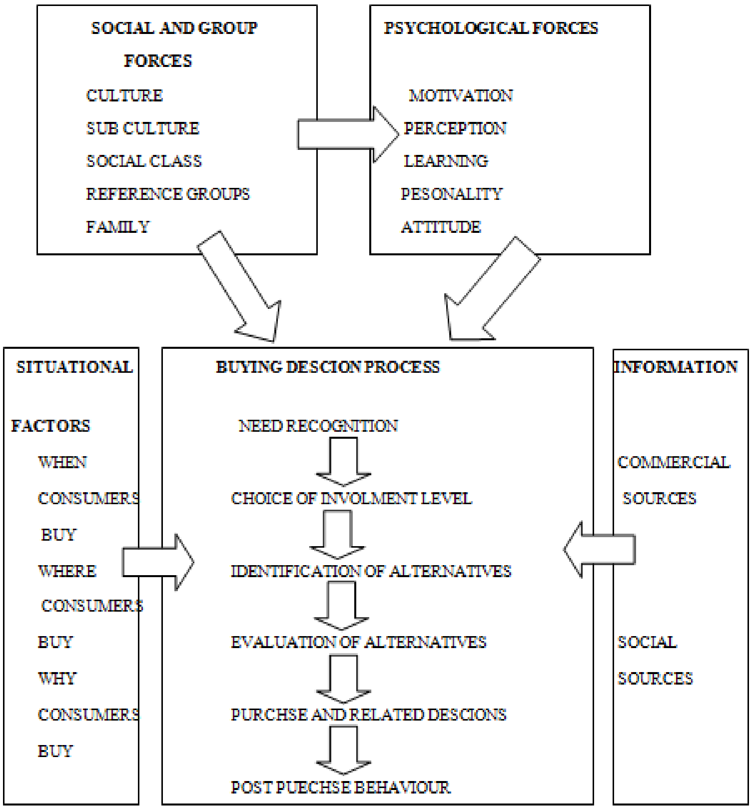
- Need recognition
- Choice of involvement level
- Identification of alternatives
- Evaluation of alternatives
- Purchase and relative decisions
- Post purchase behavior

The four primary forces that influence each stage are-

1. Social and group forces
2. Psychological forces
3. Information
4. Situational factors

Recognition of an usatisfied need:

Everyone has unsatisfied need and wants that create tension or discomfort. Acquiring and consuming goods and services need can satisfy some. Thus, the process of deciding what to buy begins when a need that can be satisfied through consumption becomes strong enough to motivate a person. This need recognition may arise internally, or the need may be dormant until it is aroused by an external stimulus such as an ad or the site sight of the product. The decision can also be triggered by the depiction of an existing product or dissatisfaction with a product currently being used.



Choice of an involvement level:

After recognizing the need, the consumer consciously or unconsciously decides how much effort to exert in satisfying it. Sometimes when a need arises a consumer is dissatisfied with the quantity or quality of information about the purchase situation and decides to actively collect and evaluate more. These are high involvement purchases that entail all six stages of the buying decision process. If on the other hand a consumer is comfortable with the information and alternatives readily available, the purchase situation is low involvement. In such cases the buyer will likely skip directly from need recognition to a decision, ignoring the stages in between.

Some differences in consumer behavior in high and low involvement situations are:

Behavior	**High involvement**	**Low involvement**
Time invested	Large involvement	Small amount
Information search	Active	Little or none
Response to information	Critically evaluate	Ignore or accept without evaluation
Brand evaluations	Clear and distinct	Vague and general
Likelihood of brand loyalty developing	Strong	Weak

Though it is risky to generalize since consumers are different, involvement tends to be greater under any of the following conditions:

- The consumer lacks information about alternatives for satisfying the need.
- A large amount of money is involved.
- The product has considerable social importance.
- The product is seen as having a potential for providing significant benefits.

Since they rarely meet any of these conditions, most buying decisions for relatively low priced products that have close substitutes would be low involvement. Hence involvement must be viewed from the perspective of the consumer, not the product.

Impulse buying, or purchasing with little or no advantage planning, is a form of low involvement decision making. For this greater emphasis has to be given on promotional programs such as reduced prices on selected items to get shoppers into a store. Also, displays and packages have to be made appealing, since they serve as silent sales people.

Conclusion :

From the above study we have come to the following conclusions:

1) Affordable housing depends upon the income generated by an individual or a household.

2) Meaning of affordable housing varies from individual to individual and on the segment (group) he belongs to. For example, affordable housing for low-income group personnel will be different than a person belonging to medium income group.

3) Affordable housing is dependent upon the requirement of the individual and his household and his ability for affording it.

4) Household community driven approach to construction of new dwellings is cost effective and would require fewer subsidies
7) Attitude of the people towards buying a house totally depends upon the income generated in their household
8) Most of the families wanted to live in a flat with amenities according to the need of the people.
9) Most of the people rely on their relatives and friends for decision of buying a house. There was not even a single respondent who wanted to consult a firm for doing so.

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India's Sanitation Work: A Persistent Sign of Caste bound Slavery

Farhat Nigar*

In India, caste has always occupied a predominant position and divided the Hindu society into four occupational categories based on hierarchy and birth. The deeply entrenched caste hierarchies expect a particular group of people belonging to lowest rung of caste hierarches to remove the filth and dirt created by others. Over the years their identity is merely confined to Untouchables or Dalits. The stigma attached to the caste is so deep that it has developed a sense of hatred in the hearts of both the upper and lower class people. History has witnessed how people belonging to the bottom of rigid social stratification are vilified, ostracized and discriminated despite of their remarkable contribution to the society. The study is primarily based on secondary data which involves mainly books, journals and articles. The paper tends to examine the social issues faced by the sanitation workers and also the role of caste in their occupation in a concise, accessible and informative manner. It is high time for us to stand together in support of these vulnerable communities to get their voices heard and accept them in the mainstream society by building a strong and inclusive society for all.

Keywords: caste, dalits, discriminated, hierarchies, vulnerable.

1. Introduction

In India, the stigma and taboo associated with the caste system is still the key determinant of fate and destiny of these sanitation workers. After gaining independence, still their identity is merely confined to the burden of legacy and exclusion. Sanitation Work has a long history of caste-based discrimination and oppression It is estimated that India has five million sanitation workers engaged in different types of sanitation work. However, lack of accurate and proper data has further magnified their problems. Their problem is not new and is deeply entrenched in India's caste system with severe social stigma attached to it. The worst part is that their families and children are the victims of caste-based exploitation and discrimination. Multiple forms of stigma of unclean and impure

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work, low wages, unsafe and unhygienic working conditions is associated with it which often leads to health impairment and sometimes even death. History is the witness how caste has been linked to occupation in India. The Brahminical social ladder of hierarchy has assigned the most unclean and polluting tasks to a particular caste groups called 'Dalits'. In the nineteenth century, the association of particular caste group with the sweeping and scavenging practice was quite evident. Throughout the history, it is the Dalits who have always been drag into sweeping and scavenging profession and remains excluded from other profession due their caste status. Nowadays, this caste oppression is laminated to wage occupation. Wherever there is need of workers for this kind of jobs, one thing that comes to our mind is that this kind of work is reserved for particular caste groups. Caste and family history has always been the regulator for entering into this profession. Due to hereditary nature of occupation children of sanitation workers also become sanitation workers and women of their families are also entirely engaged in this profession. No matter how much we claim to be modernized and technological advanced yet waste management is one of the most dangerous occupations in India.

2. Methodology

The study is primarily based on secondary data which involves mainly books, journals and articles. The aim of the paper is to highlight the social issues and problems faced by the sanitation workers and to examine the role of caste in their occupation in a concise, accessible and informative manner.

3. Caste

In India, Caste occupies a predominant position and plays a very important role in our society. Also, it is the least understood and most debated topic all over the world. It has no universally accepted definition. It is a closed system of social stratification in in which person born into a particular caste is obligated to the caste in which he/she is born. The caste system in India is a complex system of social stratification consisting of various hierarchically arranged castes and is commonly thought of as a legacy of the ancient socio-cultural and politico-economic systems prevailing in India(Akram,2015). It has influenced both public and private life as well. Due to caste, all the activities of person remained confined to their groups. The caste system categorizes the Hindu society by birth defining their position in the society. The problem of caste is not new and is a vast one which poses tremendous consequences on the ground. It should be understood from various angles. It was due to the philosophy of cycle of birth, caste system was maintained. People believed that one born into a higher caste is the outcome of his good deeds or karma in his previous lifetime. And if the person follow dharma in the present birth then they can enjoy higher status in their next birth. Basically , it is a way of characterizing people into different classes based on ranking and status within the society. In India, casteism touches 1.35 billion people. It affects 1 billion people. It affects 800 million people badly. It enslaves the human dignity of 500 million people. It is a measure of destruction, pillage, drudgery, servitude, bondage, unaccounted rape, massacre, arson, incarceration, police brutality and loss of moral virtuosity for 300 million Indian Untouchables(Yengde,2019).

3.1 Some of the definitions given by the scholars of caste are:

1. 1.Nesfield defines a caste as "A class of the community which disowns any connection with any other class and can neither intermarry nor eat nor drink with any but persons of their own community."
2. 2.According to Sir. H. Risley "A caste may be defined as a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with specific occupation, claiming common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine, professing to follow the same professional, callings and are regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogeneous community."
3. Dr. Ketkar defines caste as "a social group having two characteristics :

a. membership is confined to those who are born of members and includes all persons so born

b. the members are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group."

The distinguishing feature of the caste system is that each caste is associated with a particular occupation. Traditionally, the Hindu society was divided into four varnas-Brahmins (Priests teachers and intellectuals) at the top, Kshatriyas (warriors and rulers) next to Brahmins, then came the Vaisyas (farmers, merchants and artisans) and lastly were the Sudras(Laborers) whose position was reserved at the lowest in the caste ladder. The people belonging to higher castes enjoy wide range of perks and privileges and choice of occupation as compared to other castes. Outside the varna system are those considered as "Untouchables." These individuals performed those occupations which were considered unclean and polluting, such as scavenging and skinning the dead animals and are also considered as "outcastes". There rank was low that they are not even considered in the varna system. Traditionally, the caste system was used to draw a distinction between pure and impure castes. The caste system that was established in India forced many people who belong to the lower castes into poverty. There are approximately 180 million to 220 million people who are considered to be in the lowest caste in India (Ninian, 2008). They had no choice left rather than to stick to their hereditary occupations because of the training they got from their parents and ancestors.

3.1.1 Discrimination based on work are :

• Inability to alter the inherited status and restriction on occupational mobility.

• Restrictions on marriage outside their community.

• Segregation of education and housing , access to public spaces and also sources of food and water.

• Dehumanizing and inhuman practices in terms of pollution or untouchability.

• Restricted freedom from inherited occupations, degrading or hazardous work.

• Subjection to poverty, slavery and debt bondage.

• Lack of bare minimum respect, human rights, dignity and equality.

4. Sanitation work: Caste bound Legacy

In India, waste management is a serious concern as it is among the top ten waste generators in the world. India, till now has consistently used a sweeping stroke to seek solutions for its sanitation problems. Garbage is found everywhere littered on streets and roads because there are hardly any dustbins(Bisen,2019). With the increasing urbanization and human population the burden on the sanitation system has increased tremendously. There is no comprehensive and technical response on the issue of waste management and sanitation which is intriguing and unfortunate. The non-availability of mechanized cleaning system and absence of proper sanitation system is a serious challenge in front of the sanitation workers. The sanitation workers provide invaluable service in our daily life functioning often at the cost of their life, dignity, health and self-respect but still their contribution remains unappreciated and invisible for us. The occupation of sanitation work has always been linked with the caste in India. The responsibility of sanitation lies on the shoulders of only one caste-the Dalits, who belongs to the lowest place of caste ladder. Most of the sanitation workers belong to the Dalit sub-castes. There is continued dependency on this particular community to undertake the sanitation work which is pathetic. There are invisible army of sanitation workers who are working day and night to keep our environment clean and hygienic. Despite providing an essential public service yet no ample data is present on their numbers and size. There are various forms of Sanitation work including cleaning sewers and septic tanks, manholes, community and public toilet cleaning, sweeping, drain cleaning and handling of faecal sludge. The workers by cleaning our environment helps in maintaining sanitation and hygiene and health. But they are forced to live in the filthiest surrounding and their conditions are sub-human and degrading. The children of sanitation workers also face discrimination and struggle since childhood and try to escape the cycle of confined opportunities and sanitation work. The sanitation workers due to economic necessity are compelled to take this profession in order to feed their families. The unhappy and unsatisfied kinship of caste, class and gender makes them more vulnerable than other communities. Most of them employed in informal settings have constant fear of losing jobs and risk of accidents or death in their minds. The amalgamation of sanitation work with particular caste has forced the lives of entire community into trauma, isolation, low confidence and depression.

4.1 Issues and Challenges faced by the sanitation workers:

a. Legacy of caste- History is the witness that Dalits have always been drawn into sweeping and scavenging profession. Caste has always played a great role for entering into this profession and passing on the occupation to their children after retirement or death. The unbreakable association of caste and occupation continue to be a distinguishing feature of the Indian society.

b. Lack of safety equipment: Due to lack of safety equipment or protection gear, the workers come in direct with the different form of human wastes which often leads to severe health consequences or life losses. Family members of the sanitation workers are the worst sufferers due to their nature and stigma of their work. Remarkably, there are no official data on this, but independent surveys indicate that at least 1370 deaths per year have occurred during such work, and even this is probably a serious underestimate. As many as 2 per cent of workers have been estimated to die in the course of their work, because of lack of protective equipment and minimal safety measures(Ghosh,2017)

c. Contactual nature of jobs: The segmentation of workers between permanent and contract workers is a major concern for them. Those workers employed in government offices enjoy a stable income with regular and fixed pay. They also enjoy other benefits like medical benefits as compared to contract based workers. Contract based workers often faces problems like irregular income, less paid and dismal working conditions. They never enjoy protected work culture in their entire lives. Those workers employed in informal sectors, their work is often underpaid with only few benefits.

d. Exclusion: Based on the notions of purity and pollution the Indian social system was based on inequality. Usually coming from a particular caste groups, these communities face systematic exclusion from social space like access to education, health, social security measures and alternate forms of employment opportunities. These workers are marginalized and excluded in almost every sphere of life.

e. Poor health condition: Workers working with no safety equipment are exposed to various infection, illness, injury, various diseases and health hazards. Toxic gases in sewers and septic tanks such as carbon monoxide, ammonia, sulfur dioxide often causes dizziness, coughing, suffocation and sometimes leads to unconsciousness or death. In India, it is estimated that three sanitary workers die in every five days.

f. Minimal wage : Often these workers are in poor condition due to their underpaid nature of work. They gets bare minimal for their survival and their whole life is stuck in the poverty. This work tends to be the lowest paid, with some instances being recorded of unbelievable rates like Rs 150 rupees per month and a roti or two per day per household thus served (Ghosh,2017). It is due to the discrimination and work bondage, many workers find it difficult to have a steady income therefore keeping their entire lives in extreme poverty.

g. Lack of medical coverage in case of accidental death: Due to their contractual nature of jobs, these workers hardly gets any insurance or medical benefits in case of any health hazards, accident or death. Being the sole bread winner, their families are the worst victims. Their family members will never uplift from their current position until they are provided with a secure and stable job.

The sanitation workers often comes from the lowest rung of caste hierarchy called Dalits and belong to scheduled castes(constitutional category). They face the stigma of humiliation, often ostracized and lack due acknowledgment from the society. Due to their impure and polluting nature of their work and caste they are also called Untouchables. Infact, caste and untouchability go hand in hand. The entire chain of cleaning, collecting, transporting and safe disposal of wastes is expected and operated by the Dalit community. It is the only sector for them where they face no competition from any other class or people and their entry is preferential. The Dalits had traditional occupations of cleaning or sweeping and leather processing which was least desirable and defiling but also polluting and tedious and low paid (Srivastava,1997). They often face limited or restricted access to various socio-economic services. Due to their pre-assigned notion of caste they are forced to live at the margins of the society and are socially and physically excluded from the mainstream society. These lower castes or "Dalits" (broken people) are essentially shunned from society. It is not that they have earned such isolation, they "experience absolute exclusion from the cradle to the grave" (Thekaekara, 2005). The Indian society is so blindfolded in his world that it don't even feel the need to give them acknowledgment and respect they deserve. Injustice, horrors of oppression, ill-treatment, unfair working conditions and wage, exclusion and isolation, deep hatred are the major issues faced by them since ages. It's a matter of great concern that if a birth determines the fate and future of people born into a specific caste then it's impossible to find other opportunities in their lives and ultimately surrender in the hands of caste system. These people are taught not to dream big and expect nothing from their life with no hope from the society as well.

5. Discussion

For some persons caste is a past thing while for some urbanization and modernization has faded the fabric of caste to a great extent but the truth can only be asked from the Dalits. For them nothing has changed , it has only made the things worse. The horrors of oppression and discrimination and imposed inferiority reveals the dark sides of casteism. They spent their entire life in enslavement without fair returns and stable life. Due to their unstable nature of work there is a constant fear in their minds for their bare minimal survival. The widespread discrimination often lowers the dignity and confidences of these people. They have their own stories to tell whom nobody wants to listen and remains blindfolded. Injustice and maltreatment make their life so bitter they are not even surrounded by fakes hopes. The people enjoying the perks of high castes are not in a position to attack the abhorrent practice of caste system as they fear that they might lose their caste position. Their soul is still confined in the past and their identity is surrounded by casteist forces from all the sides. These workers have become very convenient and easy solution to the disgusting problem of cleaning the society. The caste-system-based solution to sanitation and hygiene is extremely discriminative and exploitative by the larger section of the society.

The problems associated with the sanitation work is so immense that these workers have to come forward and stand for themselves. For their voices to be heard, it is important that associations of these workers should be formed and organized at different levels. They should demand fair and dignified working conditions for their communities and also participate in the formulation of sanitation policies. Now the time has come to recognize the importance of these workers who do every bit to make our environment and society clean rather than those who create and spread wastes or dirt. The profession of sanitation should be given the same respect as we give to health professionals, teachers, police officers, lawyers and public servants. Families of these workers should move out of their shell and try to break the social stigma and caste identity associated with the sanitation work. Also, we as individual by choosing to remain silent is directly or indirectly supporting the caste terrorism and ignoring the caste issues by not facing the harsh reality of the society and continuing to live in our own cocooned world.

6. Key Suggestions:

- To improve the present conditions of these workers, minimum wages should be fixed.
- There is a need to introduce mechanized and up to date methods of cleaning especially the septic and sewer tanks.
- Extra amenities like provision of safety equipment, water, housing, medical benefits and provision of loan should be given to them .
- Regulating and improving the working and living conditions of the sanitation workers.
- Proper financial assistance should be provided in case of accidental death or health hazards.
- Providing alternate forms of employment to them and also rehabilitating their dependents in alternate forms of occupation.
- Effort should be taken to ensure mobility of occupations on the basis of their choice and preference.
- Those involved in sanitation work should be provided with regular health checkup so that they don’t fall victims of any occupational disease.

- There should be complete ban on employment of their children in any types of scavenging work.
- Proper monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes should be done to check their progress.

7. Conclusion

No matter how much we claim to be equal but still our ignorant attitude and indifference in our conscience exists. Despite their contribution to society yet the people fail to recognize their contribution. These communities are wounded from ages and their hidden and invisible world need our collective effort and support. We as a human have to feel their pain with empathy. Caste based discrimination in education, employment and resources limits and blocks the opportunities and secure jobs. The question of caste merged with occupation is handled so badly that it needs serious attention. Inequalities due to caste should be openly addressed and understood. Every profession should be respected as no work is mean and there should no discrimination on the basis of caste or creed. There is a need that Caste and oppression should be exposed, provocatively challenged and eventually annihilated. The casteist attitude of society mindset needs to be changed. If both the worker and the job profile will increase and lifted, it is then only the economic prosperity of the sanitation workers could rise after years of condemnation. Thus, it is crucial to dismantle the caste system in India completely and build a inclusive society for all.

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Indigenous philosophy & belief: Special reference to North East India

Ranjumoni Ronghangpi *

Indigenous values and beliefs are also the experience and learning from nature. The values and beliefs are practiced by indigenous peoples in their societies are very much fundamental practices of collective human being in the world. There are very less discrimination, crime, racism or violence among the indigenous communities, societies and groups. The relationship between individuals is very strong and united. The ruling and administrative system is also very much pro-people and democratic. Community people's collective opinion and decision are considered respectfully by the administrators in the indigenous societies. The punishments in the indigenous society are very lightly applied but it has a comprehensive impact on society. Indigenous history in most cases is scripted the struggle and movement to protect the nature and other natural resources.

Keywords: Indigenous, Tribal, Philosophy, Religios

Introduction & Descriptive analysis:

Indigenous societies as we know and have experience are based on nature. All the things day to for sustaining their existence on the earth learned from and by the nature. Their social structure and their ruling system are also natural. Everything they have a close relationship with nature. This had been continuing since the pre-historical periods. Still now in the very modern age indigenous peoples are following and practicing their thousands of years old customs and rituals. Even if we think about the life of indigenous peoples and the environment around them will be found the forest they live nearby, the animals, the trees, the rivers, the sun, the moon ate. Aparna Pallavi elaborated the tribal philosophy and given solution for it "I feel that tribal philosophy is a way of life—and its appeal is not limited to specific ethnic groups whom we recognise as tribals. In the West there is a section that is seriously searching for a way out of the consumer trap. And also, despite exposure to consumerism, there is still a strong section among the indigenous groups which is aware enough of its dangers not to be lured by it.

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Both these groups are opposing the development onslaught. In future, one of the important jobs of the forest rights movements is going to be to bridge the gap between the two. There, I think, lies the future path of the movement."[1]

There are many indigenous communities where family names are accustomed according to animal name. Social Status of an individual in an indigenous society is identified by his or her

family name. Girls and boys cannot marriage each other in a same family name. So identity of an individual in an indigenous society is also very natural, adopted by the elements of nature. The Indigenous community's foods are also dependant on nature. The foods like rat, snail, wildcat, fox are very much natural and delicious for indigenous people as well but these foods are considered uncivilized and wilder to the main streaming communities. Indigenous traditions also express the antiquity systems which are still alive in indigenous societies. The dress, ornaments, instruments, arms and weapons used by indigenous peoples for their daily life are also made by wood or parts of animal body. Indigenous songs, dance, art, sketch even literature are also imagined from a wildlife or conceptualized with natural elements. Even the alcohol indigenous peoples drink or use in their occasions, festivals or rituals are prepared by leafs of tree and rice for a slight intoxication. Most of the rituals are not complete with the usage of natural components like leafs, branches o tree, fruit blood of animal ate. The major indigenous festivals occasions are celebrated for the worship of trees, animals, sprit or ancestors.

Indigenous values and beliefs are also the experience and learning from nature. The values and beliefs are practiced by indigenous peoples in their societies are very much fundamental practices of collective human being in the world. There are very less discrimination, crime, racism or violence among the indigenous communities, societies and groups. The relationship between individuals is very strong and united. The ruling and administrative system is also very much pro-people and democratic. Community people's collective opinion and decision are considered respectfully by the administrators in the indigenous societies. The punishments in the indigenous society are very lightly applied but it has a comprehensive impact on society. Indigenous history in most cases is scripted the struggle and movement to protect the nature and other natural resources. "The same is true when we turn to the large-scale social out workings of the different salvation-projects. Here the units are not individual human lives, spanning a period of decades, but religious cultures spanning many centuries. For we can no more judge a civilization than a human life by confining our attention to a single temporal cross-section. Each of the great streams of religious life has had its times of flourishing and its times of deterioration. Each has produced its own distinctive kinds of good and its own distinctive kinds of evil. But to assess either the goods or the evils cross-culturally is difficult to say the least."[2]

As much indigenous peoples thinks about the supernatural hell or heaven, sin or merit, god or the creator of the earth out of their life is also very mythical and naturalistic. Their life, culture, history, traditions, foods, knowledge, flock, pattern of thought all are based on nature. So all the indigenous communities on the earth can be categorized by the nature for their unique and naturalistic philosophy or religion.

Though the implicit philosophy and worldview of Indian tribes are widely discussed and researched, neither tribal philosophy nor tribal epistemology or tribal metaphysics has been established as major areas of investigation in philosophy. If tribal philosophy is to be considered as a major system of philosophy, it is likely that it has its distinct epistemological and metaphysical theses (distinguished from other philosophical systems). However, the epistemological implication of the tribal worldview - the philosophical account of tribal ways of knowing and believing needs to be articulated and defended, not simply asserted. Enumerating the social/religious/cultural features of the tribes or interpreting some aspect of a culture is not the same as examining a peoples epistemology. The epistemological question, rather is, how is that body of knowledge people call traditional knowledge put together? More generally, how is knowledge of any kind theorized, created, formulated, and encoded through a people's epistemology. Here, we are concerned with how the tribes use native epistemologies to construct and theorize knowledge. The paper will thus include a section on methodology relating to tribal thinking/studies. It contends that there is an urgent requirement for a thorough debate and overhaul of the conceptual frameworks associated with tribal studies in India. It is particularly important to lake a critical look at the methods of (doing) tribal philosophy itself.

What do we mean by metaphysics in terms of an analytic category? Metaphysics understood as a series of first principles, or, the foundational categories of systems of thought that cultures or peoples maintain in order to comprehend the world, can be a powerful concept with which to critically assess philosophical systems' fundamental assumptions and normative frameworks. Though there are similarities between worldview and metaphysics that are worth illustrating, this does not mean that metaphysics and worldviews are synonymous. Here one needs to delineate the concept of metaphysics; both as this concept has been conceived in knowledge systems of the West and those of tribal systems. To aim at the construction of a new metaphysics, namely, tribal metaphysics is very ambitious. It demands path breaking inquiries into both metaphysics and tribal culture such that a new metaphysics and, along with it, a new system of philosophy can he established. This task is not an easy one, but in or order to pursue such a project there is a need for serious dialogue in comparing what is described as the Western metaphysics of space, time, being, and perspectives on reality or truth claims to the Tribal metaphysics of place and power. In particular, one could build upon the role of the environment (broadly understood) in tribal metaphysics in shaping being, relationships, and approaches to reality and truth claims, Indigenous people have for long since history developed a strong bonding and intact in religious practices, rituals and ceremonies. Indigenous people have maintained a foundation of knowledge in all aspects of life because of their s strong respect of their unique culture and ways of life. Indigenous peoples cultural maintenance and practice have been conserved and transferred in it's quality to any succeeding generations, and up to now the Indigenous people are leading in conservation and protection of their original culture, identity and way of living. Indigenous people have embrace their identity even though they have been struggling to get out of oppression, division, torture and many illegal abuses from Government, people in power, majority populations and marginalization. "Economic development among the tribal largely depends upon agriculture and its allied activities. Besides, forest resources and minor forest produce contribute substantially to the tribal economy. Since more than one-fifth of the ST population depends on agriculture and forests, their ability to cope with the changing economic scenario, especially in taking advantage of the new economic avenues is minimal. This calls for capacity building in diversifying their livelihood sources. Economic empowerment of the STs is being promoted through implementation of various income and employment generating programs focusing PVTGs."[3]

Like many other tribes in the world, indigenous peoples have for years conserved, respected and protected their religion, religious beliefs and practices. Indigenous people, in Kenya for example they lead in maintaining their religion. They have their respected and conserved religious sites where its protected purposely for praying and conducting other religious functions. The religious sites are sacred and few selected individuals who are considered after vetting as suitable, can go to the places and are mandated to run the processes of religious practices any time a need for prayer arises.

Indigenous people's religious beliefs is plays a great role in the social cultural development and well being of the Indigenous people. Despite being under oppression, they have stood firm with its religion and upto now they are the leading people across the globe with conserved, protected and practiced religion of its own. In Kenya, The Indigenous people arc leading in conserved and unifying unique religion. Many of their religious practices are carried in conserved forests where they belief their God dwells. In Ogiek for instance, prayers arc done inside the forests where they live in and call it their father and mother. The Ogiek, Endorois and Sengwer Indigenous people of Kenya became angry and asked God to punish those who threw them out of their original homes, their sacred forests of Mau, 01 arabel and Embobut forests where the country experienced a lot of dry seasons. They argued that God gave them forests and from forests comes their meal. They went on and said that the country has experienced challenges because they were cut from accessing and their shrines/ sacred places have been destroyed. Indigenous people respect their God, they belief their God is the giver of the natural wealth and land they live in. They conduct prayers in the sacred places during times of hunger, disease outbreaks, disaster, dry spells and any time a need for prayer' arises. During these times the holy/clean elders go to the sacred place with an unblemished ramp. They slaughter the ramp and use the blood and meat in asking God whatever they want. They pour the blood to specific places and burn some of the meat to God and with their belief what they have asked happens. In Endorois for example When Lake Bogoria waters turns to greenish with a bad smell, which is believed its an indication of the ancestors that a religious practices hasn't been done and after doing it the water goes to normal. Prof. Binod Kumar Agrawala wrote about myth of tribal philosophy "One may argue: if myths of tribal culture do not contain abstract philosophical truths, then how does one account for the presence of so many myths in Plato's philosophical dialogues, including the grand myth of the ideal city in words in the Republic? Is there any difference between the tribal myths as they are told in the tribal culture and philosophical myths as used by the philosophers? The answer is in the affirmative. The philosophical myth turns out not to be tribal myth at all, at least in significant respects. It is, rather, a counter image of the tribal myth. Philosophical myth is the philosophers' attempt to appropriate and to contain, i.e., to limit myth proper of folklore, even though this attempt can never fully succeed, owing to the divorce of language from reality itself, and yet philosophy must perforce use language."[4]

To define and understand something that may be called tribal religion, raises multiple questions. First is regarding the understanding of what is a tribe? Transcending the earlier evolutionary designation of tribe as an earlier stage of human development and tribal religions depicting the early stage of development of religion as it is known in terms of beliefs and practices of the dominant communities of the world, there is very little left to justify the use of this term, unless we first make sure about the concept of tribe itself.

Who are the tribes or the indigenous peoples of the contemporary world? One consensus reached by most scholars and die tribes themselves is that they are the marginal, exploited and the most deprived sections of all nations and societies as of today. Tribes are the people to whom nature has remained sacred and who do not have an anthropocentric world view. Most tribal worldviews privilege the non-humans putting them at par with humans in multiple sort of ways and this in itself is one way that the indigenous or tribal people stand defined. Their source of knowledge come from the bio-sphere, from their engagement with the habitat and is experiential and real and not ephemeral and abstracted. In the ruthless exploitation of nature by the capitalist, corporate world, the tribes are seen as impediments to development and growth as it is defined in materialistic and destructive ways.

The tribal cosmologies are not in the nature of beliefs and symbols as religion is understood in the dominant cultures, but an ontological existence, the reality that cannot be denied. Indigenous people inhabit living landscapes of beings that are real. In this sense, although the nature and details of such life worlds may differ locally, the overall sense of religion is not that of a doctrine but as a cosmology and lifeworld of undeniable truth is common to all we today understand as indigenous/tribal. Since all over the world such societies are greatly threatened, these life ways and cosmologies are also in a state of protest and they often perceive the sacred to be their defense against the hostility of the world at large, that is destroying their environment, livelihood and cultures.

In the mainstream discourses tribal people are seen as completely uncivilized nomads however contrary to popular notion tribal people have well developed philosophy and culture. Philosophy is an intellectual way tc understand the world and human beings' location in the schema of the things by using the tools not of natural sciences. Tribal people as they live in proximity of nature and try philosophical tools to understand the world, nature, and their location in the scheme of things however their philosophy contrary to the philosophy of organized religions is based on practical life therefore it promotes preservation and discourages wastage of natural resources. The philosophy is made part of oral literature and passed on from generation to generation. Tribal traditions are so powerful that they can maintain their essential qualities in their language in the face of change. Language makes things; the making of language makes the world. Tribal literature and their stories reveal a very important aspect of tribal life. we cannot just limit them as mere entertainment. In a tribal worldview, stories have a literal way to impact physical health and it also connects with the philosophy through their language and literature.

Tribal oral narratives studied here belong to the South Indian Province of Telangana; and these were considered major art forms for centuries, as evident in the fact of existence and their religious philosophy that of this thirteenth century epics. It is an opportunity to dig the knowledge which is available with tribe in the form of oral narratives that brings the aspects of the tribal philosophy and tries to question the hegemonic ideas of religion and philosophy. This has not been explored in humanities and in social sciences so far. Tribal belief and philosophy some times vary on geographical demography: "The backwardness of tribal areas is partially due to their geographical isolation due to the rugged, mountainous and forested terrain of the major tribal areas of the plateau and the North East. The social and physical infrastructure in the tribal areas is inadequate and at a much lower level than the rest of the areas. Moreover, the data which is available only for the State as a whole or district-wise gives a misleading picture, as it does not reflect the skewed distribution within the districts/State. There are extremely backward ST areas even within States witnessing high growth rates."[5]

The objective of this paper is to rethink the history and culture of the tribes, using, particularly, the tribal narrative songs and performances that talk about their religion and philosophy, and interpret these extremely fascinating narratives in a new light. The question arises here is that, what is the relation between tribal philosophy with other religiosity and the tribal spirituality? This also paper involves a normative discussion about tribal philosophy and explores the relation between 'spirituality' and philosophy within the tribes.

The same is true when we turn to the large-scale social out workings of the different salvation-projects. Here the units are not individual human lives, spanning a period of decades, but religious cultures spanning many centuries. For we can no more judge a civilization than a human life by confining our attention to a single temporal cross-section. Each of the great streams of religious life has had its times of flourishing and its times of deterioration. Each has produced its own distinctive kinds of good and its own distinctive kinds of evil. But to assess either the goods or the evils cross-culturally is difficult to say the least.

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A comparative study of physical fitness between Individual and team game men players

Dr Bhupender Singh *

Physical fitness is a state of health and well being and more specifically, the ability to perform aspects of sports ,occupations and daily activities .Physical fitness is generally achieved through proper nutrition,moderate vigorous physical exercise and sufficient rest. Before the industrial revolution ,fitness was defined as the capacity to carry out the day's activities without undue fatigue .However ,with automation and changes in lifestyles Physical fitness is now considered a measure of the body is ability to function efficiently and effectively in work and leisure activities ,to be healthy, to resist hypo kinetic diseases, and to meet emergency situations.Physicalfitness means to share greater responsibility,without undue stress,fatigue and help in the quality of health and well being .

A success of any sports and games can be accredited to many factors ,but training is the one of the most important factors.Different training methods have been commonly used to improve Physical fitness and related standards of performance of athletes. High level of health and fitness are very vital aspects for the sports men performance fitness emphasizes on the state in which an individual has sufficient energy to avoid fatigue and give best in his event.

Sports training is long,continuous and systematic process or physical and mental hard work to attend high level of performance in competitions at various levels by making the best use of the principles derived from the sports science. Physical fitness is one component of total fitness of individual.Total fitness is a result of the genetic makeup and the intersection with the environment . the totally fit individual is psychological stable , mentally alert, emotionally balance and socially adjustable to different circumstances . Physical fitness of a player depends on the nature of his game and also external conditions. There are a number of fitness elements that need to be developed. Such as speed, endurance, agility, flexibility and strength to correct and main tenance of body weight.

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1.) Objectives :-

- To find out the difference between speed of athletics and cricket men players.
- To find out the difference between strength of athletics and cricket men players.
- To find out the difference between endurance of athletics and cricket men players.
- To find out the difference between agility of athletics and cricket men players .
- To find out the difference between flexibility of athletics and cricket men players.

2.) Hypothesis:-

- There is no significant difference between speed of athletics and cricket men players.
- There is no significant difference between strength of athletics and cricket men players.
- There is no significant difference between agility of athletics and cricket men players.
- There is no significant difference between endurance of athletics and cricket men players.
- There is no significant difference between flexibility of athletics and cricket men players.

Statement of The Problem :-

A comparative study of physical fitness between individual and team game men players.

3.) Methodology:-

Samples:- A sample of 50 players will be selected for the present study.Players were selected randomly .From J.V.M.G.R.R. COLLEGE DADRI

- 25 Players from individual game (athletics) AND
- 25 Players from team game(cricket).

5.) Tools To Be Used :-

AAPHER youth fitness test was used to see level of Physical fitness .

Tables-1

Physical variables	Test
Strength	Broad jump
Speed	50m. Sprint
Agility	Shuttle run
Flexibilty	Sit 2 reach test
Endurance	600 meter running

Statistical Techniques Used:-

The statistical techniques such as Mean, S D and 't' Test were used to analyse the data.

6.)Analysis of Data:-

Table-2

Significance of difference between the Mean of individual and Team game men players.

physical fitness components	individuals game (athletics)		team game (cricket)		't' value
	mean	s d	mean	s d	
Strength	2.22	0.08	2.33	0.17	2.76
Speed	9.44	1.15	7.94	1.56	3.63
Agility	11.55	0.75	13.45	1.55	3.42
Flexibility	9.15	1.06	9.34	0.82	0.82
Endurance	2.51	0.22	2.42	0.18	1.97

7.)Findings:-

- It was found that Athletics and cricket men players differ significantly in broad jump.cricket players were found to have strength as compared to Athlets.
- It was found that Athletics and cricket men players differ significantly in 50M. sprints. Athletes were found to have better speed as compared to cricket.
- It was found that Athletics and cricket men players differ significantly in shuttle run.Cricket men players do not differ significantly in sit 2 reach test.
- It was found that athletics and cricket men players differ significantly in 600 meter running . Athlets were found to have better endurance as compared to cricket.

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A Study on Consumer Perception Towards E-Shopping In Rohtak City of Haryana

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The increasing scenario of internet users in India shows a bright prospect for e- shopping. This research paper focuses on the aspects which online customers have in their minds while they do online shopping. This study also emphasize on the need and significance of e-shopping in today's world. The objectives of the study are to check the popular e-shopping website and items available for shopping on shopping websites. This study also checks the perception for security and privacy issues of e-shopping.
Keywords: online shopping, retailing.

Background:

Today is a world of science and technology and it gives birth to the new phase of sale and purchase that is called e-commerce. E-commerce is simply the transaction of sale and purchase of goods and services electronically, basically on Internet just to make the availability of detailed information to both buyer and seller. Internet has introduced a colossal dimension towards e-commerce especially with the emergence of World Wide Web in 1993. E-commerce uses lots of applications like online catalogs, shopping portals, web services, e-mails etc. This phenomenon involves business-to-business activities, for this e-mails for unsolicited ads as well as e-newsletters are used for customers or subscribers respectively. This is the best way to reach the customers directly via online with the help of social-media marketing, targeted advertisements and digital coupons. The rise of e-commerce pushes the IT personnel to go beyond the physical stores and maintenance and gives more preference to the data security and privacy. While exploring the IT system and applications to undertake e-commerce activities, data governance related regulations and information protection protocols must be cared. Commerce is a wide term which involves all the activities related to the buying and selling and provides aids to the trading mechanism while retailing is just a part of commerce plays role of the final step to make the goods and services available to the customer.

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"E-shopping (electronic shopping) is nothing but buying goods or services via online from a online retailer in real time, without any kind of intermediary service over the Internet." It is also called online shopping, e-tail etc. Electronic shopping is termed as a computer activity, performed by a consumer via a computer-based interface, where the customer's computer is connected to, and interact with a retailer's digital store to buy the products or services on the internet. The specialty of e-shopping is that by a single click of computer mouse, customer can order anything from the diverse range of products and services. Reliability of e-commerce website makes these e-retailers more successful. E-shopping portals can attract more and more customers if it provides vast products, healthy feedback, clear information, privacy policy and secure online transactions. A greater ease of placing and receiving orders 24 X 7 is the value proposition in e-shopping. A huge bucket of choice is made available to the consumers by number of e-shops available online. The main term it is also known as "online shopping". It is a subsidiary of e-commerce by nature but due to certain constituents like trust model, electronic transaction process etc, it can also be seen as independent business model. Today, a person can buy anything over the internet. The popularity of this channel of exchange has allowed the existence of a free market with immense competition. The favorable result and success of online retailers like eBay and Amazon.com etc combined with low start up costs, make the industry expands rapidly. Electronic Shopping has begun to demand market information that allows them to focus upon their marketing strategies to maximize the sales, and specifically, to identify the motivating factors that escort to online buying and retaining of customers. The growth & advancement in
the Internet technology allows for the extension of shopping options beyond the traditional methods that may be more time consuming. Furthermore, instead of physically visiting the different local stores to compare prices and depend on promotional tools such as circulars, pamphlets in newspapers etc. the customer is able to search and retrieve the desired information with the help of the Internet. Moreover the Internet usage rises, the firms realize the importance of a good understanding of their online customers. In today's fast pacing world, electronic shopping plays a immense role in the global economy and is also expected to continue in the future with more oppurtunities. Online shopping has prospers almost five-fold since 2000. The growth of broadband access has been an important tool of change and advancement for both customers and for business. Higher

rate of computer literacy makes the online shopping more interesting and attractive. Convenience of use is also considered as an important factor in purchasing online but concerns about security of payment, privacy of personal details and delivery arrangements are seen as unfavorable aspects of the e-shopping. The speed of response available has been an important factor in the growth of search engines and price comparison sites. Traditional retailers have responded to the growth of internet sales by successfully developing their own online businesses. Their familiarity with the internet also makes them better placed to identify and take advantage of lower priced products. The internet provides an alternative shopping channel to traditional retailing. E-shopping has become one of the latest fashion in today's market. From our regular needed products to fashionable products, we want to shop via online for everything. The trend of e-shopping makes the future prospects of e-commerce shining day by day. E-commerce is the master domain that defines the e-shopping operation or it can be said that e-shopping is the form of e-commerce whereby customers purchase goods or services directly from the retailer over the internet. It doesn't need to hire any mediator service. E-retail system permits the customers to submit their online orders to purchase goods or services from online store. In online retail management, the retailer set up a web portal to which we call a kind of online store. Web portal is a specially programmed website that brings information together. The e-retailer set all the products and services and their related information over the web portal. The customer needs to access the web portal for online shopping. The customer needs to navigate through the web portal to buy.

History of E- Shopping:

Michael Aldrich is known as "father of e-shopping" who invented e-shopping in 1979 as per the information of Wikipedia. In March 1980, he went for launching Redifon's Office Revolution, which allowed customers, distributors and service companies to get connected online to the corporate network. In 1980s he designed, sold and maintained many e-retailing systems with videotext technology. This technology was used to send information to the user in computer format to be displayed on screen. Thereafter, subsequent technical innovation emerged in 1994 when Tim Berners Lee created first world wide web service in 1990. E-shopping gets started in 1994 by Pizza Hut. After that Amazon and ebay were launched in 1995 and 1996 respectively. After that many e-commerce websites has launched. E-shopping has become a popular trend in India now. 'Flipkart' online shopping portal has turned the meaning of online shopping in India.

Significance of E-Shopping:

E-shopping is a form of e-commerce that allows customer to buy any types of goods or services by a seller through the internet. It is fast, easy and growing segment of Indian economy. Today, buyers have got many options to shop things hassle-free in the era of booming e-shopping. Few years back internet shopping was not so much popular in India. But, today the scenario has been changed and this kind of shopping has registered its presence in the market. Owing to mushrooming of many internet shopping portals, the competition has also increased manifold in the recent past years. Though e-shopping activity can be visible everywhere, especially in metro cities, but still it is in the state of infancy in India. There are benefits for technology friendly people as it saves time and energy that might by invested into physical form of shopping. There are also the chances of saving money if the customer shop online and understand the deal properly. While shopping over the internet, the customer needs to take care of various deals offered by various websites on a day to day basis. There are lots of shopping websites in India. This makes life very easy, comfortable and gives more alternatives for shopping.

Review of literature:

Many research studies have been conducted on the area of e-shopping. This chapter provides an overview of few important and relevant studies in this area from the vast literature.

Ponnusamy,G. and Ho, J. (2015) stated that the low barrier to enter into the e-market had certainly intensified the competition among e-marketers. This study highlighted the challenges of e-retailing in terms of examining web portals and its functionalities. The research had been done on 385 online shoppers which showed that customer's voluntary behavior could be cultivated upon customer's satisfaction and loyalty that lead to a better future of e-shopping.

Dullart, W. et.al (2016) provided a systematic review in the study " Consumer Behavior & Order Fulfillment in Online Shopping". The objective of the study was to identify the elements of order fulfillment operations and to analyze the relation between consumer behavior and order fulfillment performance. The study indicated that the current literature about online consumer behavior focused on the marketing instruments to enhance the customer service levels.

Dixit, S. (2016) in the study "E-Retailing Challenges & Opportunities in the Global Market" described the aspects of e-commerce, applications of e-commerce, implementation of e-commerce in the global marketplace and emerging trends of e-commerce. The study highlighted the importance of utilization of e-business for modern organizations that served customers and suppliers, reinforce competitiveness, improve business performance in the global market and suggested that it was necessary for modern organizations to enhance their e-business and establish strategic plans to gave a constant check to their advancements towards customer satisfying requirements.

Sheth, J. et,al (2016) examined the relation of marketing framework in the context of online purchasing to identify the strategies that helped in building relationships with online customers. This research was a meta-analytic study recognized the key antecedents and consequences of relationship marketing in e-retailing and examined the relationship between four factors- commitment, trust, quality and relationship satisfaction. The relation marketing in e-shopping benefited in various ways like time-saving, reduced prices, convenience which encourage them to establish a relationship with their customers. The study found that the seller expertise had the strongest influence on relational marketing efforts.

Sparks, L. and Burt, S. (2003) conducted a review study on the topic "E-commerce & the retail process: A review" which highlighted the impact of the Internet and e-commerce on the conventional form of shopping. The study reviewed the published evidences on the impact of internet and e-commerce on retailing. In nutshell, the study said that Internet-enabled advantages and cost reduction benefits were exercised by largest retailers which lead to high competitive stage but still they need to improve presentation and quality of products to maintain continuity. Finally it was concluded that the reactions of consumers cannot be fully understood as it depend on their success and failures while buying online affecting their buying behavior differently.

Yu-Jee-Lee et.al. (2007). used Structured Equation Model (SEM) to study the perception of online bookstore consumers with regard to their purchase intention, Four dimensions were used to study the causal relationship among consumer's intention and shopping perception while shopping online. This study concluded that perception for product, purchasing experience and service quality have direct impact on consumer purchase intention but risk has indirect relationship with purchasing experience and consumer purchase intention.

Zia, H. (2008) in a research "Perception towards Online Shopping: An Empirical study of Indian consumers" revealed that customer service, security, website quality, commitment were the key factors that effected the consumer's perception towards online shopping. The study observed that the perception regarding online shopping among the customers is independent of their age and gender but dependent of their gender and income & gender and education. Security, time saving, convenience were considered to be the most influencing determinants of e-retailing. Most of the online customers believed that there was no risk in e-retailing. It can be concluded that there was a wide scope for the online buying in near future.

Rastogi. (2010) pursued a research on "Indian online consumers and their buying behavior" and found that the employees of various companies purchased 51% more than other customers through online, 38% of respondents found it as an easy mode of shopping with wide variety of products, various modes of payments and lower price of products, 54% customers found the online information excellent. The study concluded that notable factors that affect the buying decisions are information of availability of products and services and option to provide a review. The study suggested that marketers should focus on the awareness level of the goods and services among online customers and develop a feedback mechanism.

Gohary, H. (2010) aimed to build a systematic literature review in the area of e-shopping. The research covered many aspects such as e-marketplace, e-business, e-commerce, e-platform, mobile marketing and many other research areas. The study added knowledge by illustrating and investigated a survey and structured review by implementing three stage approach and then analyzed and reviewed the literature methodology.

Piew, T. et.al (2010) examined "The effects of Shopping Orientations, Online Trust and Prior Online Purchase Experience towards Customer's Online Purchase Intention". The study led to the brief examination of five hypotheses which had tested the positive relation of brand orientation, online trust, quality orientation, impulse purchase orientation and prior online purchase experience with customer online purchasing intention. The targeted sample size was

250 covered by adopting convenience sampling technique while multiple regression technique was applied to check the linearity and heteroscedasticity. The study concluded that these independent variables were positively related to the customer online purchasing intension.

Azadavar, R. et.al(2011) studied those factors which influenced the consumer's perception of online shopping for computer oriented products and services and worked on a model that described how the perception influence the online shopping behavior towards computer oriented products and services. The study stated that price of the products and customization of the products was not enough to influence the shopping behavior of the online customers. The most concerned factor regarding the online shopping is 'security' while doing online transactions. Hence it is necessary to raise the level of the security in online marketing which push the growth of the e-retailing and also generate the positive attitude for e-shopping. The research investigated the factors likewise trust, income of consumers, security and price, customer service which motivated the people to buy products and services online. The study focused on to develop the understanding of customer's behavior regarding positive and negative factors that influenced the perception for the e-shopping. The Factor Analysis technique was applied on 13 items of computer oriented products and services and analyzed three influencing factor that were slow speed of website, security anxiety and convenience.

Gong, W. et.al (2011) investigated the consumer's perception towards online shopping in US and China. The study was a comparative research which explained the various aspects related to adoption of technological innovations, overview of online retail market, risk factor and national cultural differences of both countries. The T-test was applied to found the comparison between two countries. The research revealed that Chinese consumers perceive e-shopping more advantageous and less risky as compared to the US consumers.

Need of the study:

There are various reasons that persuade the researcher to lead the study. These are: firstly, e-shopping is becoming one of the main forces of overall growth and development of e-commerce. E-Shopping is a growing component of e-commerce. In this way e-shopping is proved as a great component which can take the economy to the peak. E-shopping is a distribution channel of products and services over the internet, so it is also called as online shopping. The evolvement of e-shopping depends on its acceptance by the customers. Therefore it is importance to study the issues related to online shopping and give suggestions on e-shopping so that e-retailers will take steps to attract more customers and customer will also buy online without any fear and hesitation.

Secondly, some researchers have explained that customer perception is a major issue of the growth of e-shopping. Consequently, there is a need to define the factors of the customer perception regarding e-shopping. So, it is essential for e-retailers to know the reasons of customer acceptance and rejection of online shopping. It is necessary to retain existing customers of online shopping and attracting more customers.

It has also noticed that there are differences in the usage of e-shopping from area to area. There are some areas in India where people prefer to shop online while in some areas it is not preferred by the people due to some reasons. So it is essential to know the effect on individual's perception regarding e-shopping.

Significance of the study :

- This study will serve as a guide to e-retailers, customers and also to the society as a whole.
- It is also hoped that findings and suggestions of this study will be of a great help to researchers and students for further research and undertaking by adding their knowledge in this field of study.

Statement of the research problem :

After going through the review of related literature and the research gap, the present study is done to analyze the perception of customers towards e-shopping, popularity of e-shopping portals, popular items which are available online, security and privacy issues regarding e-shopping, satisfaction of customers with the help of demographic factors. Hence the statement of the study **is "A study of consumer perception towards e-shopping"**.

Objective of the study :

- To know popular category of items on e-shopping websites.
- To know popularity of e-shopping websites.
- To examine the security and privacy issues of e-shopping.

Research hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis

H_0: Respondents have negative perception towards security and privacy issues of e-shopping.

Alternative Hypothesis:

H_1: Respondents have positive perception towards security and privacy issues of e-shopping.

Research methodology

Sample design:

1. **Universe of the study: -** Universe includes all the elements which can be the part of the study. Universe may be individuals, groups, organization and object. Universe can be infinite and finite. In this study, the universe is all online shopping customers of Rohtak district.
2. **Sample Size:-** Here we take 100 respondents of Rohtak into the consideration who use e-shopping.
3. **Sampling Technique:-** Non-Probability convenience sampling will be used to get the required sample for the study.
4. **Sampling media:-** Sampling media would be in the form of filling up of Questionnaire with the help of 5-point Likert scale.

Data collection:

Primary data is collected for this study through the questionnaire method. Questionnaire is prepared. Data is collected through questionnaire from the customers on online shopping from Rohtak district.

Area of study:

Rohtak Profile:-

Rohtak is one of the 22 districts of Haryana state of India. The administrative headquarter of this district is in Rohtak. It is located in Northern Haryana around 83 km away from the capital of India New Delhi. Rohtak is one of the seven districts of Haryana which were established in 1st November, 1966.

Data analysis and Interpretation:

Data Analysis: - The following steps are taken in the present study in order to make on analysis of data.

A. Tabulation:-

Simple tabulation is done in the present study to calculate the demographic factors.

B. Graphic presentation:-

Bar charts and pie charts are used to present the facts and data in appropriate, neat and clean and good design as far as possible.

C. Use of statistical tool :-

a) **Frequency**: Frequency is used to measure the popularity of e-shopping web portals.

b) **Garrett Ranking method:** To examine the popular items of online shopping among customers, summarized frequencies are calculated and after that product or service with high points is ranked by 1st and so on.

c) **Arithmetic Mean:** Arithmetic Mean is used to analyze the perception for security and privacy issues of the customers regarding e-shopping where 5 – strongly agree, 4- agree, 3- neutral, 2- disagree, 1- strongly disagree.

Results:

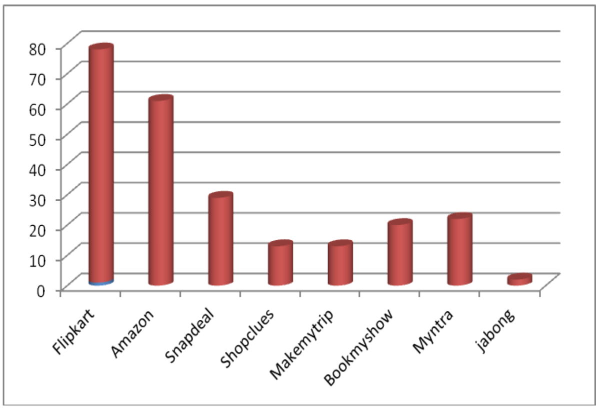
Objective 4: Popular shopping websites:

Table – 2

Consolidated table of all the shopping websites

Shopping Websites	Users
Flipkart	77
Amazon	61
Snapdeal	29
Shopclues	13
Makemytrip	13
Bookmyshow	20
Myntra	22
Jabong	2

Source : scholar's calculation



It is clear from the above table and diagram that "Flipkart" is the most used online shopping web portal with 77 users while

"Jabong" is the least used web portal. "Amazon" is the second most used e-shopping web portal with 61 users.

Objective 2: To know popular categories of items on e-shopping website.

Table - 3
Frequencies of ranks given to the popular items of e-shopping websites

	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Rank 7	Rank 8	Rank 9	Rank 10	Rank 11	Rank 12
Clothes	20	6	8	12	8	9	6	3	3	5	13	7
Bags	3	16	5	7	17	17	10	6	8	5	2	4
Books/ Magazines	8	4	10	13	16	11	11	8	6	6	2	5
Home Decors	1	4	5	8	7	13	10	16	11	8	12	5
Travelling Tickets	22	20	8	8	4	8	4	8	8	3	4	3
Hotel Booking	11	22	12	4	5	8	5	5	6	7	9	6
Movie Tickets	16	10	24	4	6	5	8	8	5	5	8	1
Electronic Gadgets	13	8	5	11	10	3	11	9	9	9	8	4
Computer Softwares	2	5	7	14	8	4	12	11	15	7	7	8
Jewellery	2	1	5	2	2	5	3	3	2	13	13	49
Cosmetic products	1	3	5	7	7	7	8	11	14	21	11	5
Gifts	1	3	5	11	11	9	13	11	12	11	11	1

Source: scholar's calculation

The above table shows the frequency of the ranks given by the customers of online products/ services according to their likings, convenience, rationality etc. 20 respondents give 1st rank to the clothings, 6 respondents give 2nd rank to the clothings, 8 respondents give 3rd rank to the clothings and so on as per the table. In the same manner it can be seen that 3 respondents give 1st rank to the bags and so on. So this table clearly tells that how many respondents provide a specific rank to that item.

Table - 4
Ranking given to the items

Online items	**Total Points**	**Rank**
Travelling Tickets	840	1
Movie Tickets	801	2

Hotel Booking	750	3
Clothing	732	4
Bags	725	5
Books/ Magazines	719	6
Electronic Gadgets	688	7
Computer Softwares	597	8
Gifts	584	9
Home Decors	562	10
Cosmetic Products	512	11
Jewellery	309	12

Source: scholar's calculation

This table concludes the total points provided to the each item. On the basis of this, it can be said that 'Travelling Tickets' has highest points (840) so it is the most preferred online service. This enables the customers to book tickets of the flight, bus, railways online without standing in the queue. It saves a lot of time. 2nd most preferred item is 'Movie Tickets' with 801 points. 3rd preferred item is 'Hotel Booking' with 750 points. 4th preferred item is 'Clothes' with 732 points. 'Jewellery' and 'Cosmetic Product' are the least preferred item with merely 309 and 512 points respectively as customers feel uneasy and risk in buying them online. The customers feel easy with online books of tickets like travelling tickets, hotel booking and movie tickets. In online ticket booking, customers don't feel hesitated for the quality while in other products quality is very much considered by the customers. Hence, it is noticed that online services are more liked by the customers in e-shopping.

Objective 3: To examine the security and privacy issues of e-shopping.

The perception has been checked by taking 4 statements of security and privacy in above table. This is checked with the help of null hypothesis at 5% significance level.

$\boldsymbol{H_0}$: **Respondents have negative perception towards security and privacy issues of e-shopping.**

$\boldsymbol{H_1}$: **Respondents have positive perception towards security and privacy issues of e-shopping.**

Table - 5

Statements	**t**	**df**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**
St1-Security and privacy: Risk with ID and passwords	29.494	99	.000
St2-Security and privacy: Providing personal details is not safe	24.498	99	.000
St3-Security and privacy: Hesitation in sharing banking details	24.875	99	.000
St4-Security and privacy: Inadequate terms and conditions	27.388	99	.000

Source: scholar's calculation

This table shows that all statements of perception have significant value of .000 which is less than .05 (significant value). Hence 'Respondents have negative perception towards security and privacy issues of e-shopping' will be rejected and alternative hypothesis 'Respondents have positive perception towards security and privacy issues of e-shopping' will be accepted.

Findings:

1) Most liked e-shopping websites:

77 respondents prefer Flipkart, 61 selects Amazon, Snapdeal is choosen by 29 respondents, 13 go with Shopclues, 13 selects Makemytrip, Bookmyshow is chosen by 20 respondents, 22 respondents prefer Myntra and 2 prefer Jabong. From the analysis, it is find that Flipkart is the most liked online shopping website, Amazon is the second most preferred website, then Snapdeal and Jabong is least preferred by the respondents.

2) **To know popular categories of items on e-shopping websites:**

To check the popular items of e-shopping, ranking is provided to them. All respondents provide rank from 1 to 12 clothes, bags, books/magazines, home decors, travelling tickets, hotel booking, movie tickets, electronic gadgets, computer softwares, jewellery, cosmetic problems and gifts. It analyzed that most respondents give 1^{st} rank to Travelling tickets, 2^{nd} rank is given to Movie tickets 3^{rd} rank is given to the Hotel booking, 4^{th} rank is given to clothes, 5^{th} rank is given to Bags, 6^{th} rank is given to the Books/Magazines, 7^{th} rank is given to the Electronic Gadgets, 8^{th} rank is given to the Computer softwares, 9^{th} rank is given to the Gifts, 10^{th} rank is given to the Home Decors, 11^{th} rank is given to the and

12th rank is given to the Jewellery. It is concluded that travelling tickets is most preferred online service, then customers prefer movie tickets and hotel booking at 2nd and 3rd rank respectively. It is clear that services which are available online are most liked by the customers as there is no scope for poor quality, easy return, negligible chances of fraud and are most useful at the time of tours to pre book the travelling tickets, hotel rooms. Jewellery has been given with 12th rank i.e. last rank. It not liked by the respondents because there may be chances of duplicacy in the originality of the jewellery.

3) **To examine the security and privacy issues of e-shopping:**

Respondents are satisfied with the security and privacy issues of the e-shopping. They do not fear in sharing banking details, Id and passwords, personal information and they don't feel the terms and conditions inadequate. They are satisfied with every aspect of security and privacy of e-shopping. It is possible due to the advancement of the digitalization because it makes more and more people familiar with the internet and its uses.

Suggestions:

Though respondents of this study are satisfied with e-shopping even then it needs a lot for improvement and growth because it is in developing stage. So, some suggestions are as follows:

- Companies should reduce the risk bearing activities as much as possible because it seriously effects the perception and behavior of the customer. Online sites should provide Certificate of Authentication for safe online shopping.
- In India customers are more aware about the security and privacy therefore perceived privacy of customer information can be improved by ensuring that no irrelevant and personal information will be asked from the customers.
- Companies should give more emphasize on the quality of the products as the customers are less satisfied with the quality of clothes, bags, cosmetic products, jewellery etc.
- Photos should be genuine so that real picture can be made into the mind of the customers.
- The trial facility should also be provided to the customers at their doorstep so that they can easily return the product if it doesn't suit.
- Company or retailer should make sure that there website load quickly either on computer or mobile.

- Company should provide their office address and contact no. on the shopping portal.

Conclusion:

The conclusion of the study is that Rohtak city of Haryana is well performing and showing good interest in online shopping. The scope of online shopping is very bright in near future due to digitalization. Hence it can be said that online mode is going to be a successful platform for businesses.

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Social Support of Girls Shaped By Education And Age

Dr. Baby Chaurasia *

Female education is a catch-all term for a complex set of issues and debates surrounding education (primary education, secondary education, tertiary education, and health education in particular) for girls and women. The education and age of women in India plays a significant role in improving livings standards in the country. With this background 200 girls in which 100 adolescent girls (50 secondary levels & 50 post graduate levels) age range 18-22 and 100 adult girls (50 secondary level & 50 post graduate level) age range 26-30 are sampled by the stratified random sampling method. These samples were administered on Social Support Scale (SSS; Asthana & Verma, 2005). Result revealed that there is significant effect of education and age of girls on social support (emotional, instrumental and informational).

Introduction

In the present circumstances, youth as well as children are facing difficulties in life. These difficulties are giving rise to many psychosomatic problems such as anxiety, tensions, frustrations and emotional upsets in day to day life. So, the study of social is now emerging as a descriptive science, comparable with anatomy. It deals with interplay of forces with intensities and quantities. This is not only the effective determinant of personality pattern, but it also helps to control the growth of adolescent's development especially girls. It simply means being grown up so that one may be able to personally manage his/her desires and feelings may be better able to cope up the adverse life situations in a most benefiting and socially approved manner.

The education of women in India plays a significant role in improving livings standards in the country. A higher women literacy rate improves the quality of life both at home and outside of home, by encouraging and promoting education of children, especially female children, and in reducing the infant mortality rate. Several

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studies have shown that a lower level of women literacy rates results in higher levels of fertility and infant mortality, poorer nutrition, lower earning potential and the lack of an ability to make decisions within a household (S. Chandrasekhar & A. Jayaraman, 2011). Women's lower educational levels are also shown to adversely affect the health and living conditions of children. A survey that was conducted in India showed results which support the fact that infant mortality rate was inversely related to female literacy rate and educational level. Women Education in India (2011) survey also suggests a correlation between education and economic growth.

Female education is a catch-all term for a complex set of issues and debates surrounding education (primary education, secondary education, tertiary education, and health education in particular) for girls and women. It includes areas of gender equality and access to education, and its connection to the alleviation of poverty. Also involved are the issues of single-sex education and religious education in that the division of education along gender lines as well as religious teachings on education have been traditionally dominant and are still highly relevant in contemporary discussions of educating females as a global consideration. While the feminist movement has certainly promoted the importance of the issues attached to female education, the discussion is wide-ranging and by no means narrowly defined. It may include, for example, AIDS education (Robert J. Brent, 2006). Universal education, meaning state-proVided primary and secondary education independent of gender is not yet a global norm, even if it is assumed in most developed countries. In some Western countries, women have surpassed men at many levels of education. For example, in the United States in 2005/2006, women earned 62% of associate's degrees, 58% of bachelor's degrees, 60% of master's degrees, and 50% of doctorates.

Adult education has grown in importance in modern times, partly as industrialization required more skilled workers, as technology has advanced leading workers to continue to update their skills and knowledge, and also due to the increasing consciousness of the rights of all people to have a chance to fulfill their potential. This brings greater happiness and satisfaction to individuals. At the same time, this benefits society as a whole by supporting the development of each member of society in ways that allow them to contribute more fully and effectively to their community. Adult education, therefore, like that of the youth, is vitally important to the success of a society.

The term ‘’Social support’’ is often used in a board sense, including social networks and social integration. However, these three notions should be clearly distinguished from one another. Social networks represent the objective basis for social integration and social support because social networks are the number of people or possible support proViders in an individual’s environment .social integration and social support ,forever ,are theoretical constructs that a refer to the to the degree to which individuals are socially embedded are have a sense of belonging ,obligation, and intimacy. Social integration refers to the structure and quantity of social relationships, such as the size and density of networks and the frequency of interaction, but also sometimes to the subjective perception of embeddedness. Social support, in contrast, refers to the function and quality of social relationship, such as perceived availability of help or support actually received. It occurs through an interactive process and can be related to altruism, a sense of obligation and the perception of reciprocity (Schwarzer & Leppin, 1991).

As has been noted elsewhere (Blanchard-Fields, F., Mienaltowski, A., & Seay, R. B. 2007) social support has to some degree become an omnibus construct that encompasses an array of only partially overlapping characteristics. For example, some researchers focus on social support defined in terms of companionship, interaction with others, intake of information, fulfillment of personal needs, feeling needed or valued, or a transaction of resources (Blanchard-Fields, F., Mienaltowski, A., & Seay, R. B. 2007) thers highlight the structural components of the construct—whether or not it involves a quantifiable objective social network versus some cognitive representation of expected help. Some authors emphasize the quality and others the quantity of relationships (Carver, C. S., & Connor-Smith, J. 2010) finally, some investigators consider positive as well as negative characteristics of social support, whereas others focus on mere benefits attributable to social networks (Costa, P. T., Jr., Zonderman, A. B., & McCrae, R. R. 1991)

Social support as a subjective (anticipated/expected) versus an observable (received) phenomenon is one prominent distinction. B. R. Sarason and colleagues (Carver, C. S., & Connor-Smith, J. 2010) for instance, define social support as a personal and stable expectation closely resembling a personality trait. Sarason et al. also propose that trust that help will be received when needed is propelled by worthiness and love brought forth by the social environment. B. R. Sarason and I. G. Sarason (Block, J., & Block, J. H. 2006) note that "[social support] then is best defined as the sense of acceptance, an inherent, stable personality characteristic that contributes to the perception of social support separately from what the environment actually offers at any particular time".

A very different approach has been suggested by Newcomb (Cramer, P. 2008). He too agrees that social support is a resource that is perceived or subjectively available to an individual. On a more basic level, however, this perceived availability is displayed in the number of social interactions in which the individual takes part.

Many authors currently view perceived/anticipated and received social support as two different constructs, each deserving attention in its own right. As Norris and Kaniasty (Cramer, P. 2009) assert, "received support is helping behavior that did happen, and perceived support is helping behavior that might happen". There is abundant empirical work on received versus anticipated social support. Dunkel-Schetter and Bennett (Cramer, P. 2012) propose that only received social support can have positive effects on well-being. Nevertheless, they criticize the manner in which received social support is operationalized in many studies. The finding that perceived/anticipated social support seems to be a more powerful predictor of well-being than received social support (Diehl, M., Coyle, N., & Labouvie-Vief, G. 1996) may be due to deficient measurement of the latter.

Gender And Age As Predictors of Social Support

Social support was examined in relation to gender and age among East German migrants in a two-year follow-up study initiated shortly before the fall of the Berlin Wall. Longitudinal data were collected starting in September 1989. The second and third waves were conducted during the autumn of 1990 and one year later. A total of 126 men and 109 women between the ages of 14 and 66 years participated in all three waves. Young women reported receiving the highest social support, whereas middle-aged and older women indicated relatively low levels of support. Men of all ages reported similar levels of social support. Social support increased for both men and women during the follow-up period. The experience of migration at a time of macro social crisis and political ambiguity was clearly stressful for migrants, who needed to draw upon all possible resources, including their social networks (Schwarzer, Jerusalem, &Hahn, 1994; Schwarzer & Leppin, 1992). The nature of this experience makes it likely that study participants would manifest physical symptoms and impaired quality of life.

Objectives

In the light of available literature the main objective of present study are following

1. To assess the interaction impact of education (secondary and post graduate) and age (adolescents and adult) on emotional social support of girls.

2. To examine the interaction impact of education (secondary and post graduate) and age (adolescents and adult) on informational social support of girls.

3. To study the interaction impact of education (secondary and post graduate) and age (adolescents and adult) on instrumental social support of girls.

4. To assess the interaction impact of education (secondary and post graduate) and age (adolescents and adult) on overall social support of girls.

Hypotheses

In the light of the available study and review of literature following hypothesis will be formulated

1. There would be significant interaction impact of education (secondary and post graduate) and age (adolescents and adult) on emotional social support of girls.

2. There would be significant interaction impact of education (secondary and post graduate) and age (adolescents and adult) on informational social support of girls.

3. There would be significant interaction impact of education (secondary and post graduate) and age (adolescents and adult) on instrumental social support of girls.

4. There would be significant interaction impact of education (secondary and post graduate) and age (adolescents and adult) on overall social support of girls.

Methods and procedures

Participants

In the present study 200 girls in which 100 adolescent girls (50 secondary levels & 50 post graduate levels) age range 18-22 and

100 adult girls (50 secondary level & 50 post graduate level) age range 26-30 are sampled by the stratified random sampling method. These samples are selected from in and around the Varanasi city which is the religious capital of India. Researcher are selected the sample by the door to door procedure. At this stage number of extraneous variables like the family structure (joint/nuclear), marriage status (married/unmarried/widow), socio economic status (high/average/low), residential area (rural/ urban), number of family member, employment status (employed/ unemployed/student) and education stream (science/commerce/art/vocational) were recorded with the objective to equate/match for find well representative sample and homogeneous sample for the present study.

Design of The Study

In the present study age (adolescents & adult) and education (secondary & post graduate) are in the form of independent variable and social support (emotional support, informational support & instrumental support) is serving as dependent variable. Statistical analysis of the study was conducted by mean, SD, one way ANOVA and Tukey test to find the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables.

Behavioural Measures

The present study was constructed to investigate the interaction impact of education and age on social support of girls. The following behavioural measure was used to obtain relevant data in the present study.

1. Social Support Scale (SSS; Asthana&Verma, 2005)

Social support scale standardized and constructed by Asthana and Verma (2005). This scale consists of 35 items with three dimensions (emotional support, informational support and instrumental support) on five point rating scale. The coefficient of correlation was found 0.81, indicating higher reliability of the scale and validity found 0.59, indicating moderate validity.

Results And Discussion

The main aim of the present study was to assess the education and age a major factor determining social support of girls. Final evaluation of the behavioural measures consisted of Mean, SD and one- way ANOVA, Tukey test and the analysis of Pearson's Product Moment of Correlation (r) as per need of the objectives.

Table - 1: Mean, SD, score of girls across Education (Secondary and PG) and Age (Adolescents and Adult) on Emotional Social Support

Measures	Group	Mean	SD	SE
Emotional Social Support	Secondary Adolescents	50.52	7.21	1.02
	PG Adolescents	51.24	3.14	.44
	Secondary Adult	44.52	8.47	1.19
	PG adult	47.56	9.80	1.38

Table - 2: Summery of one way ANOVA of girls across Education and Age on Emotional Social Support

Source of Variation	Sum of square	df	Mean Square	F- Ratio
Between Group	1415.280	3	471.760	8.204**
Within Group	11270.400	196	57.502	
Total	12685.680	199		

**= significant at .01 level of confidence

One way ANOVA (Vide table- 2.) shows respectively significant differences among secondary adolescents girls, PG adolescents girls, secondary adult girls and PG adult girls ($F=8.204, df=3/196, p=<0.01$) on Emotional social support. Mean score (Vide table- 1) also shows that PG adolescents girls (M=51.24, SD=3.14) is higher than secondary adolescents girl (M=50.52, SD=7.21), PG adult girls (M=47.56, SD=9.80) and secondary adult girls (M=44.52, SD=8.47). Secondary adolescents girls (M=50.52, SD=7.21) score higher than PG adult girls (M=47.56, SD=9.80) and secondary adult girls (M=44.52, SD=8.47). PG adult girls (M=47.56, SD=9.80) score higher than secondary adult girls (M=44.52, SD=8.47) on Emotional social support.

Table - 3: Tukey test showing the patterns of mean differences in significant interaction variance between Educations x Age variable on Emotional Social Support

Mean	**Secondary Adult**	**PG Adult**	**Secondary Adolescents**	**PG Adolescents**
	44.52	**47.56**	**50.52**	**51.24**
44.52	×	3.04	6.00*	6.72*
47.56		×	2.96	3.68
50.52			×	2.96
51.24				×

*= significant at .05 level of confidence

The patterns of mean differences in the significant interaction between education x age variables on emotional social support (Vide table- 3) revealed significantly more emotional social support in PG adolescents girls (M=51.24) as compare to secondary adolescents girls, PG adult girls and secondary adult girls. Additionally significantly more emotional social support in secondary adolescents girls (M=50.52) as compare to PG adult girls and secondary adult girls. In sum significantly more emotional social support in PG adult girls (M=47.56) as compare to secondary adult girls. Result further shows significant difference on the level of 0.05 confidences between secondary adult girls versus secondary adolescent girls and secondary adult girls versus PG adolescent’s girls.

Table - 4: Mean, SD, score of girls across Education (Secondary and PG) and Age (Adolescents and Adult) on Informational Social Support

Measures	**Group**	**Mean**	**SD**	**SE**
informational social support	Secondary Adolescents	15.88	2.93	.414
	PG Adolescents	15.04	1.86	.263
	Secondary Adult	14.44	4.25	.602
	PG adult	16.84	2.75	.388

Table - 5: Summery of one way ANOVA of girls across Education and Age on Informational Social Support

Source of Variation	**Sum of square**	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F- Ratio**
Between Group	163.260	3	54.420	5.76**
Within Group	1850.240	196	9.440	
Total	2013.500	199		

**= significant at .01 level of confidence

One way ANOVA (Vide table- 5) shows respectively significant differences among secondary adolescents girls, PG adolescents girls, secondary adult girls and PG adult girls (F=5.765,df=3/196, p=<0.01) on informational social support. Mean score (Vide table- 4) also shows that PG adult girls (M=16.84, SD=2.75) is higher than secondary adolescents girl (M=15.88, SD=2.93), PG adolescents girls (M=15.04, SD=1.86) and secondary adult girls (M=14.44, SD=4.25). Secondary adolescents girls score (M=15.88, SD=2.93) higher than PG adolescents girls (M=15.04, SD=1.86) and secondary adult girls (M=14.44.52, SD=4.25). PG adolescents girls (M=15.04, SD=1.86) score higher than secondary adult girls (M=14.44, SD=4.25) on informational social support.

Table - 6: Tukey test showing the patterns of mean differences in significant interaction variance between Educations x Age variable on Informational Social Support

Mean	Secondary Adult	PG Adolescents	Secondary Adolescents	PG Adult
	14.44	**15.04**	**15.88**	**16.88**
14.44	X	.60	1.44	2.40*
15.04		X	.84	1.80*
15.88			X	.96
16.84				X

*= significant at .05 level of confidence

The patterns of mean differences in the significant interaction between education x age variables on informational social support (Vide table- 6) revealed significantly more informational social support in PG adult girls (M=16.84) as compare to secondary adolescents girls, PG adolescents girls and secondary adult girls. Additionally significantly more informational social support in secondary adolescents girls (M=15.88) as compare to PG adolescents girls and secondary adult girls. In sum significantly more informational social support in PG adolescents girls (M=15.04) as compare to secondary adult girls. Result further shows significant difference on the level of 0.05 confidences between secondary adult girls versus PG adult girls and PG adolescent's girls versus PG adult girls.

Table - 7: Mean, SD, score of girls across Education (Secondary and PG) and Age (Adolescents and Adult) on Instrumental Social Support

Measures	Group	Mean	SD	SE
instrumental social support	Secondary Adolescents	23.96	4.60	.650
	PG Adolescents	23.80	3.40	.481
	Secondary Adult	20.60	4.90	.694
	PG adult	21.00	4.72	.668

Table - 8: Summery of one way ANOVA of girls across Education and Age on Instrumental Social Support

Source of Variation	Sum of square	Df	Mean Square	F- Ratio
Between Group	478.96	3	159.653	8.061**
Within Group	3881.920	196	19.806	
Total	4360.880	199		

*= significant at .05 level of confidence **= significant at .01 level of confidence

One way ANOVA (Vide table- 8) revealed respectively significant differences among secondary adolescents girls, PG adolescents girls, secondary adult girls and PG adult girls (F=8.061,df=3/196, p=<0.01) on instrumental social support. Mean score (Vide table- 7) also shows that secondary adolescents girls (M=23.96, SD=4.60) scored is higher than PG adolescents girls (M=23.80, SD=3.40), PG adult girls (M=21.00, SD=4.72) and secondary adult girls (M=20.60, SD=4.90). PG adolescents girls score (M=23.80, SD=3.40) higher than PG adult girls (M=21.00, SD=4.72) and secondary adult girls (M=20.60, SD=4.90). PG adult girls (M=21.00, SD=4.72) score higher than secondary adult girls (M=20.60, SD=4.90) on instrumental social support.

Table - 9: Tukey test showing the patterns of mean differences in significant interaction variance between Educations x Age variable on Instrumental Social Support

Mean	Secondary Adult	PG Adult	PG Adolescents	Secondary Adolescents
	20.60	**21.00**	**23.80**	**23.96**
20.60	X	.40	-3.20*	-3.36*
21.00		X	-2.80*	2.96*
23.80			X	-.16
23.96				x

*= significant at .05 level of confidence

The patterns of mean differences in the significant interaction between education x age variables on instrumental social support (Vide table- 9) revealed significantly more instrumental social support in secondary adolescents girls (M=23.96) as compare to PG adolescents girls, PG adult girls and secondary adult girls. Additionally significantly more instrumental social support in PG adolescents girls (M=23.80) as compare to PG adult girls and secondary adult girls. In sum significantly more instrumental social support in PG adult girls (M=21.00) as compare to secondary adult girls. Result further shows significant difference on the level of 0.05 confidences between secondary adult girls versus PG adolescents girls and secondary adult girls versus secondary adolescents girls and PG adult girls versus secondary adolescents girls.

Table - 10: Mean, SD, score of girls across Education (Secondary and PG) and Age (Adolescents and Adult) on Overall Social Support

Measures	Group	Mean	SD	SE
Overall social support	Secondary Adolescents	90.36	13.37	1.89
	PG Adolescents	90.08	5.71	.80
	Secondary Adult	79.56	13.01	1.84
	PG adult	85.40	14.05	1.98

Table - 11: Summery of one way ANOVA of girls across Education and Age on Overall Social Support

Source of Variation	Sum of square	Df	Mean Square	F- Ratio
Between Group	3849.980	3	1283.327	8.873**
Within Group	28347.520	196	144.630	
Total	32197.500	199		

**= significant at .01 level of confidence

One way ANOVA (Vide table- 11) shows respectively significant differences among secondary adolescents girls, PG adolescents girls, secondary adult girls and PG adult girls (F=8.873,df=3/196, p=<0.01) on overall social support. Mean score (Vide table- 10) also shows that secondary adolescents girls (M=90.36, SD=13.37) scored is higher than PG adolescents girls (M=90.08, SD=5.71), PG adult girls (M=85.40, SD=14.05) and secondary adult girls (M=79.56, SD=13.01). PG adolescents girls score (M=90.08, SD=5.71) higher than PG adult girls (M=85.40, SD=14.05) and secondary adult girls (M=79.56, SD=13.01). PG adult girls (M=85.40, SD=14.05) score higher than secondary adult girls (M=79.56, SD=13.01) on overall social support.

Table - 12: Tukey test showing the patterns of mean differences in significant interaction variance between Educations x Age variable on Overall Social Support

*= significant at .05 level of confidence

Mean	Secondary Adult	PG Adult	PG Adolescents	Secondary Adolescents
	79.56	**85.40**	**90.08**	**90.36**
79.56	X	5.84	10.52*	10.80*
85.40		X	4.68	4.96
90.08			X	.2800
90.36				X

The patterns of mean differences in the significant interaction between education x age variables on overall social support (Vide table- 12) revealed significantly more overall social support in secondary adolescents girls (M=90.36) as compare to PG adolescents girls, PG adult girls and secondary adult girls. Additionally significantly more overall social support in PG adolescents girls (M=90.08) as compare to PG adult girls and secondary adult girls. In sum significantly more overall social support in PG adult girls (M=85.40) as compare to secondary adult girls. Result further shows significant difference on the level of 0.05 confidences between secondary adult girls versus PG adult girls and secondary adult girls versus PG adolescents girls and secondary adult girls versus secondary adolescents girls.

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An Art defined as the Forest of Honey Prospect of Madhubani Painting of Bihar

Dr. Siddharth Singh *
Dr. Kishor Kumar **

Shuffling the pages of past; does at times brings you to some of the wonders that have always been there to give you a tinge of happiness, transforming your mood into motivational self and push you to walk ahead in life holding your head high. Art has that effect to millions, who at times wonder, what could be the exact meaning & purpose of life; beyond the routine monotony of work, home, children and last but not the least, endless search of happiness.

Folk art of India, especially Madhubani Painting do has a crude outline but is enriched with vibrant colors & sanctimonious deep meanings. The lineage of Madhubani is deep in Mithila culture and is painted on walls on different auspicious occasions.

Methodology

The study is an explorative work through secondary data. Primary data is collected by field studies to know the actual condition of the folk art at its native place. During field studies an interactive interviews were conducted with the folk artists to evaluate their understanding and Madhubani's prospect.

Madhubani Painting

The raw folk art-Madhubani Paintings, are prepared on the freshly plastered or mud walls with natural colors; loads of Black, White, Blue, Green, Red, Yellow & Saffron extracted naturally from plants and are used without shades. The most prominent areas of these paintings are the tiny villages of Jitwarpur & Ranti of Mithila Region of Bihar-India.

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Madhubani is one such art which gives a hard butt in your belly to churn out all your filth and garbage of emotional turbulence and provides a chance to inhale something fresh which is soothing, significant, purposeful yet simple.

Originally, auspicious Madhubani Paintings started as a community art work; women of village gathered together to produce a single art work on a mud wall, freshly preparing natural colors from plants and complementing each other with their vision & artistry; singing together gaily as it was produced at some special occasions like marriages, festivals etc. At past the folk artist used cotton tipped bamboo sticks and stiff twigs to serve it as brushes presently replaced by synthetic color and modern round brushes.

At ancient time with the effect of cast system Brahmin, Kayastha and schedule cast produced & practiced their own style of artistry. Brahmins making it as worship to gods & goddess, Kayastha for fertility & earthly pleasure, and schedule cast to represent their life routine and nature. Even the colors at times are different in these painting. One can identify the community to which the painting belongs from the colors that are used in them. Paintings made by the upper, affluent classes are colorful while those made by the lower caste people use red and black line work. But the technique of painting is safely and zealously guarded by the women of the village to be passed on by the mother to the daughter.

Currently all of it is submerged in one appearance and are produced as per the liking and vision of artists. Now there is no boundary between cast and community and even it has surpassed gender difference as well as now men are also engaged in making Madhubani.

Artist's View

Artists interpret The Madhubani Painting, as at first to made rough sketch then explicit drawing of subject matter is completed with gallant strait and curve lines. In-conclusion, the drawing is filled with different colors whenever it is required. The colors in the arts are applied flat and the figures are rendered with double outlines with the space in between filled with thin crosshatchings or slanting lines. The themes of

Madhubani Paintings have always been inspired by either mythological characters of ancient texts, special life events of these textual characters, or simple and soothing beauty of nature, flora and fauna, auspicious animals, sun & moon etc. The daily life style has also inspired the artists to draw a few painting to memoire it. As artists explain- Madhubani has a special medium for them to express their emotions, their love for nature, their homage for god and goddesses, their joy at special occasions and an unperturbed bonding for their community as an extended family.

Recent Developmental stage of Madhubani

As poetically said each adversity transforms into an opportunity in due course of time so is Madhubani. A disastrous earthquake hit the region around 1934 followed by continuous droughts for decades brought the folk painting to the view of the world. In 1960, few government officials came to Madhubani for survey. They were attracted by the wall paintings of Madhubani and gave suggestions to some local artisans to paint on other materials such as cloth and paper in their traditional way. They also encouraged the women of Madhubani for commercial sale. Since then the painting medium has diversified. Wall paintings were transferred to handmade paper (which was of poster size) and gradually it praised for other mediums and motifs like greeting cards, dress materials, etc. It is assumed that this was the turning point of Madhubani folk painting to be brought at national and international platform.

Prospect of Madhubani Painting

Attached to its original designs, motifs, characters Madhubani has passed a long way to modernity. Earlier materials & mediums have changed to more advanced forms, colors have been replaced from natural to synthetic, development and advancement has brought new themes to these paintings. Now the Madhubani is not much attached to its confined boundary of a village only and has even transcended to international arena.

As the popularity of Madhubani has increased the artists find new buyers easily. The remuneration for the art work has increased many folds and potential buyers have increased drastically. Now the artists produce work on demand as well for hotels and villas at much higher price as per liking of buyers and time spent by artists.

Now Madhubani has come up on dress material as well in print. Original paintings are purchased from artists for commercial use on cloths. Obliviously these paintings are bought on higher prices in comparison to other works. Few selective customers purchase Madhubini paintings on cloth with handwork as well to have a ethnic feeling.

As said either you enjoy the art or rest in peace in your grave. Presently the Madhubani has got an international platform with museums and centers specially dedicated to it. Japan, Singapore, Mauritius, France and many other countries has at least few walls to showcase it; filled with this folk art of Mithila. Surely the serene art of 'Forest of Honey' has somewhat now moved forward towards an ageless journey.

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COVID-19 –Impact on Beauty and Salon Industry

Dr. Rasmeet Kaur Malhi *

ABSTRACT

There's probably no industry that isn't affected by COVID-19 and the following lockdown including beauty and salon industry. Beauty and salon industry was forced to close down due to lack of earnings and lockdown. This study aims to know the COVID-19's effect on Human resources management and understand the problem faced by Human resources of Beauty and Salon industry. The research is descriptive in nature. For this purpose, secondary data has been used. As per our study, salon stores and staff from salons faced unprecedented challenges in keeping their business running as usual. The situation was worst in the beginning of lockdown but with recovery period beauty industry dealt with pandemic in different ways by following government rules and regulations. But still, it will take a little while to get back everything on track.

Keywords *–COVID -19, Beauty and Salon, HR*

Introduction

Beauty and Salon Industry - an industry which bloomed and stood out for the parameters they worked on. This industry varied from small scale to whole chain of business. Covid-19 has drastically affected the beauty and salon industry. The very foundation of the spas and salon is 'touch' and touch becoming a feared and despised word midst the on-going virus outbreak. (The Business Research Company,2020).

This industry has not only tended to give jobs to many but also provided skills and talent. Being one of the top business ideas in market it was considered as safest choice to work in. Especially for the ones who struggled to start their own business, it gave them an idea on how to invest their money in a good way along with profits. With the pandemic

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customers not only felt insecure and confused but also were confused to whether they should go to salons or not.

Though with PPE kits and other measures the beauty industry ensured safety, yet customers are sceptical regarding expenses to safety.

The industry has not only lost employees but many small-scale businesses as well, as it took them a lot more than customers to survive this difficult situation. The problem was not just safety but also regarding products as post lockdown the products which were stored from before couldn't be used as they get expired soon, which lead to a major loss.

Through this work we wanted to throw some light on the aspects that got affected. Also, to know how a pandemic can also bring down the most successful business.

New desires from customers, the requirement for noticeable principles, and the expanded expense of consistence may make it extremely hard for single sources to flourish.

The current circumstance has gone purchasers to move to advanced stages by keeping customers at hold. Excellence house needs to help their advanced methodologies by interfacing with influencers and arranging viable approaches to contact their focused-on crowd to keep selling.

Objectives

1.) To know the impact of COVID – 19 in the Human Resource Management of Beauty and Salon Industry of the World.

2.) To find out how the Human Resource of Beauty and Salon Industry dealt with COVID – 19.

3.) To understand the problems and situation faced by the Human Resource of Beauty and Salon Industry.

Methodology

This research is mostly descriptive in nature. For this purpose, primary and secondary data sources were used. Secondary data has been collected from various published sources, such as Books, Journals, Newspapers & Magazines and Websites. The authors approached 50 salon workers and employers such as NikkyBawa, Tanisha's, Rose, Naturals, Lakme, matrix style, Jawed Habib, a makeover lounge spa salon, Sapna's beauty concept, Vlcc healthcare, Toni & guys, Abundance body rituals, and Adis - from Madhya Pradesh for the telephone conversations, and through that they've been able to draw input from them. To this end, people in the 25-45 age range have been reached, and all 10 questions were answered in a structured format.

Literature Review

(Sharma, 2020) The pandemic has affected many people in many aspects. Nationwide lockdown has impacted all industries globally including beauty and salon industry. Since the salons were among the first in the field to be locked by the administration due to personal interaction between customers and employees. Beauty and skincare companies are taking the opportunity to keep staff and clients healthy in the event of a pandemic. Several companies have produced soaps, hand washes and hand sanitizers sold as part of their corporate social responsibility to stay in business (CSR).

(Dalal, 2020) This industry provides livelihoods to nearly 70 Lakh people across India, many of whom are the sole breadwinners of their households, and their means of support have been adversely affected by the current covid-19 pandemic. In particular, the well-being of staff should be of the highest priority, providing them with the PPE kits and appropriate training and professional know-how. Many companies pay their employees in full and have invested in the purchase of insurance cover for their employees. In order to get in touch with customers, different companies made digital shifts as virtual sessions, online consultations and Do-it-yourself videos were a new standard during the period of lock-down. Health and sanitation will be the highest priority for customers in the beauty industry, as strict hygiene controls will be the new norm, and salons will be judged on this basis.

(Zainab, 2020) The Beauty and wellness industry in India hire nearly 7 million people. quite 1/2 this workforce is female, mostly migrant women from the North East, West Bengal, Nepal, and Bhutan. They are saying they're often asked to ante up to Rs. 1200 per client, that they cannot pay. The dominance of the platform Economy is fuelled by the provision of low-skilled surplus labour which platforms exploit without restrictions or fear of repercussions. it's imperative to reveal the exploitation of female workers while holding platforms accountable on the anvil of labour rights, writes Ravi Agrawal. The lockdown came into force on Mach 24, 2020., but by the time these announcements were made, it had been already too late for workers, for them any prospect of economic freedom was snuffed out as they did not get hold of the following round of rent, failing which they prepared to return. to their families within the city. The 2020 McKinsey study on the worldwide beauty market relates to the resilience of the business.

Problems faced by HR in beauty industry

A coronavirus study says that coronavirus infection infects one million service workers in the cosmetics industry. More makeup professionals are switching their businesses to digital lessons for the moment, rather than personal make-up. Consumers may become less dependent on practitioners of beauty. People are now being creative and playing with their looks as a consequence of coronavirus social distancing and quarantine. At the end of the day, the future of the makeup industry remains uncertain.

In 2020, the Beauty and well-being vertical alone accounted for around 55 percent of the yearly revenue. The revenue performance of this vertical, launched in 2016, has allowed the company to claim the highest share of the on-demand, on-home beauty services market, where its competitors include House joy and Quikr Services, which have entered this area at approximately the same time (Zainab, 2020).

Even when they heard about the company's health insurance scheme, previous experience kept them skeptical. In the past (pre-Covid) one of Nandita's co-workers was not helped by the platform when she was suffering from dengue. It wasn't an isolated incident. Over the course of their engagement with the company, such disappointments left them both hopeless. Taking into account the attitudes of their managers in the past, neither believed that the new health insurance scheme had made any promise to them (Zainab, 2020).

Changes in Beauty industry due to Covid

Owing to the epidemic of COVID-19, the beauty and salon industry is widely affected as there have been extensive shop closures. To ensure that their firms succeed, there are certain obstacles for the leaders of this sector. One of the most difficult-hit groups is elegance, but it is most durable and likely to bounce back again. To construct again, some steps need to be considered: -

Manufacturers, retailers, owners of salons and salon workers would all have to work together. This partnership will lead to greater cohesiveness and will pull everyone out of this tough situation by working together. Maintaining high standards of hygiene will raise the expense and have an effect on the overall pricing policy. To protect the salon from the danger of cross-contamination, sanitation will now be of utmost importance. Care areas of a high everyday use volume, such as beauty sofas and chairs to be carefully washed between each client and put over the surface with a fresh coating. Customers devote too much time for Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube watching content online. Salon owners need to use this opportunity with a calculated approach to catch their interest. Individuals are having certain trouble getting their hair, nails, lipstick, or facials done. So, this is your chance to start teaching the foundational strategies that can be carried out at home and to demonstrate what you are better at. 43% of Australians, 74% of Chinese and 82% of Indians want brands to provide personal tips wellbeing and well-being, according to Global Research Covid-19 data.

How Industry is surviving the Pandemic

Almost all sectors, including beauty and skincare, were widely influenced by Covid-19.

Problems like transportation, closure of warehousing, affected Internet chain, orders not fulfilled by couriers were faced by India's cosmetics and skincare industry. During lockdown, with the beginning of the healing era, the situation was worse, beauty and skincare industries struggled with the pandemic in numerous ways: -

Because of the long-standing travel prohibitions, businesses importing their ingredients and packaging from other countries were particularly affected. However, indigenous personal care brands such as Aegte, which have invested in India's research and development (R&D) and natural ingredients available within the region, have been fractionally shielded from the supply chain's full shutdown.

Right now, soap, sanitizers and disinfectants are heroes of the industry. This year, the beauty & personal care industry calendar is totally jumbled and now they are launching the items and doing all the activities digitally. In order to keep them linked, marketers are reaching out to new & established customers. It impacts the availability of 17,600 items. Professionals need to know that the most they can do right now is to share resources & best practices.

During this time of social distancing and lockdowns, virtual events and webinars are conducted to contact the clients. The beauty business is experiencing major transformation. Various salons are taking rigorous measures for employees and customer's safety for a workforce of 50 percent and regular disinfecting the salon and increased use of biodegradable disposable products.

Governments are taking measures to support various industries during this pandemic. The employees will be paid 80% of their salary up to 2500 per month by the government. The government extended time limit for the payment of VAT and income tax until the end of next year. (The Business Research Company, 2020) The outbreak has had a major impact on the supply of beauty products and raw materials.

Salon industry will continue to thrive because beauty is not just a matter of "looks" it's about "feeling good" it's about "self-esteem"(Bhatt, 2020). It's important for salon industry to adopt the best practices for better and safer tomorrow as it is advisable to continue to improve and look for newer solutions.

Experiences of people working in salon industry – What problems they are facing and how they are going to tackle it?

Do it yourself videos and consultations online the new normal in the course of lockdown and are continuing till post lockdown. Salons have been using this time to understand alternate in customer mind-set and to take measures to adapt to the new environment and they are making the majority of the digital shift and use of this probability to learn from professionals from across the world, which they wouldn't have otherwise. On the backend, the management crew has been working on enhancing operational processes and exploring distinctive opportunities to be adapted to the post pandemic environment. Salons are working on imparting touch-free facials with minimal contact and are preserving social distancing by way of way of spacing the stations out and by lowering the vide variety of appointments. Safety and hygiene will be at the top of the customer's thinking, and detailed hygiene will be the new standard and the salons will be judged on that basis. For offerings like threading, waxing, manicures and pedicures, workers are removing any sharing of products and usage of protective equipment and disposables to make the customers as safe as possible.

"The entire beauty industry in India is suffering," says Rdiva by Richa Sharma, salon owner and makeover artist. She has hopes that things will eventually get better. "The double-dipping form of brush is a very strict no. Preferably, makeup blender should not be used anymore," says Sharma. She also tells her workers that they will have to wear PPE kits, both before and after each appointment and all the goods should be thoroughly sanitized. However, she is also realistic and accepts the fact that the industry will not be seeing any change until end of this year. (Goel, 2020)

Observations & Findings

TELEPHONIC CONVERSATIONS

For the telephonic conversations, the authors targeted 50 employees and employers from salons like Nikki Bawa, Rose and so on from Madhya Pradesh and we've been able to draw feedbacks from them. For this, we targeted the people between the age group of 25 and 45 and 10 questions were asked from them in the structured format.

For keeping the consumers safe, PPE kits, masks and gloves were used, but they also cost a great deal, apart from beauty care products. Customers are not only concerned about the protection, but also about the level of quality of facilities and the costs that come with them. The cosmetics companies not only raised their merchandise price but also the service charges during the Covid-19 cases, which led consumers to consider twice before taking some service, when many workers lost their jobs, also led customers to adapt with no availability, and also made it difficult for them to receive services from their preferred staff, which led customers to withdraw from a certain centre. – says salons like NikkyBawa, Tanisha, Rose and 20 others. Employees, along with small business owners, were the ones most impacted by the pandemic. As consumers were not only puzzled but also worried about the handling of appearance as they were specifically introduced to it. To stop this client, opt not to go to these treatments, which would lead to a big loss.

Conclusion

Beauty and salon industry have always been the major part of the modern society. Millions of people were having their livelihood from this industry. A sudden outbreak of COVID-19 lead to the loss of many livelihoods. A huge group of people containing both the employers and the employees faced a lot of challenges.

The research aimed at exploring how the pandemic affected the Salon Industry. For this research a bunch of qualitative experts were interviewed to have a better understanding on the current situation. Their interviews were based on their knowledge and their personal experience in the industry. The whole situation possesses the current scenario of the Salon Industry. The HR management has had both positive and negative effects due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Suggestions

The competition is very high, and thus the companies are required to build a strong work force to enable them to survive in this industry. For that the HR management need to focus on the quality as well as on the cost which would help them to fight the competition. Therefore, it is very important to have optimum workforce to create a right balance between the two by looking upon the recession period.

Maintaining a proper record of consumers and pursuing social distance overcomes this situation. Instead of cancelling pre-bookings, salons must take into account the needs of their customers and minimize and distribute the number of bookings on the basis of their customer handling capability and their staff. In order to retain successful revenue, the number of clients, entering their respective salons should be reduced but charges can be increased which will cover their expenses and provide them with only a cut in payments for their workers. As a result, there will be a lot of work retention in the industry. As people went online during the lockdown, DIY grooming techniques became very common. Social platforms were overwhelmed with self-care videos in a lockdown. In order to remain in contact with the clients, the salons can continue to improve the morals of social media, set up a newsletter with money. Digital consulting is a perfect way to raise sales. In order to thrive, beauty practitioners can adopt digital channels and diversify their offerings in order to address service gaps and build new revenue streams. Salons should produce their own goods that could be sold nationwide to help expand their company outside their local communities.

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Foreign Direct Investment: Trend and Pattern

Dr. Pragyesh Nath Tripathi*

The aim of this paper to examine the trend and pattern of FDIinflows at global level (i.e. world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries) during the period 1970-2019. The trend and pattern has been examine to apply the semi log linear model, semi log non-linear model and dummy variable regression model. The results indicate that the developing countries have batter performance as compare to the developed countries to attract foreign capital,which indicated the foreign investors are see more opportunities in terms of return in developing countries then the developed countries. Finally, the important point is that the developing countries have more potential to attract the foreign capital but creation of employment opportunities as well as supportive policies of environment is need to be consider.

Key Words: FDI, Growth Rate, Dummy Variable, Developed Countries and Developing Countries.

Introduction

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) play a significant role to achievehighest level of growth or sustain the economic growth for the developed and developing economy. At the same time this foreign capital crates the employment for the host economy. The theories of economic growth provide a way to determine the higher growth or sustain the growth for a longer period. Theoretical explanation of growth modelby Lewis (1955), shows that the capital accumulation of a country is determined by the saving and investment. According to Harrod (1939) &Domer (1946), "the economic growth of the country is directly related to the saving and productivity of Capital. This model shows that increase in the saving rate, increase the marginal productivity of capital, or decreasing the depreciation rate will increase the growth rate of country".

Global Scenario of FDI Inflows

FDI inflows at global at level covers world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries. Table 1 and figure 1 present trend in global FDI inflows for the period 1970-2019. The FDI inflows for the world economy for years 1970, 1980, 1990,

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2000, 2010, and 2019 were observed at million U.S. $ 13256.92, million U.S. $ 54399.65, million U.S. $ 204895.94, million U.S. $ 1363215.34, million U.S. $ 1328215.31 and million U.S. $ 1539879.66respectively. The first four decades the FDI inflows for world economy has shown rising trend, although the trend has shown downward in last decade.

Table:1 FDI Inflows for World Economy, Developed Countries, and Developing Countries (1970-2019)(U.S. $ Million)

Year	**World**	**Developed Countries**	**Developing Countries**
1970	13257.02	9491.33	3765.68
1971	14241.18	10650.52	3590.66
1972	14759.58	11507.92	3251.66
1973	20365.64	15468.04	4897.60
1974	23870.56	21657.81	2212.76
1975	26391.99	16854.20	9537.79
1976	21931.26	15531.46	6399.79
1977	27044.31	20137.95	6906.36
1978	34243.83	25367.66	8876.17
1979	41894.92	33778.65	8116.27
1980	54395.65	46976.50	7395.55
1981	69580.46	45733.98	23833.87
1982	58222.46	31749.85	26468.31
1983	50392.68	32691.79	17682.89
1984	56160.51	39194.22	16972.29
1985	55830.83	41743.92	14069.91
1986	86694.88	70896.74	15831.62
1987	136866.34	115108.37	21763.43
1988	164227.77	133641.18	30558.14
1989	196936.36	166542.96	30388.21
1990	204886.35	170176.60	34648.57
1991	153957.26	114464.28	39309.87
1992	162916.90	107860.73	53456.64
1993	220084.51	141378.58	75689.48
1994	254910.28	150590.00	102386.05
1995	341522.54	219760.86	117763.17
1996	388825.08	236348.87	147139.05
1997	480774.10	285576.61	185391.77
1998	690861.02	508698.95	174995.20
1999	1076229.73	852848.05	216251.37

2000	1356613.06	1119101.72	231588.84
2001	772715.00	548464.47	215993.78
2002	589913.89	413629.87	166238.57
2003	550615.14	337930.57	194852.03
2004	692538.04	401643.75	261897.31
2005	947705.91	585747.19	331297.82
2006	1403562.33	941067.24	403666.45
2007	1891708.26	1282083.33	522391.69
2008	1490066.23	794312.64	578020.39
2009	1236120.47	714028.45	460251.65
2010	1396203.27	710394.35	622010.62
2011	1615080.67	870823.05	664817.10
2012	1493828.29	762694.67	666167.44
2013	1456323.18	716491.13	655954.36
2014	1403864.59	669561.20	677340.27
2015	2041769.72	1274405.33	729888.87
2016	1983477.91	1265245.03	651978.52
2017	1700467.56	950149.78	700636.39
2018	1495222.58	761391.38	699305.56
2019	1539879.66	800239.06	684723.32

Source: UNCTAD, *World Investment Report*, 2020.

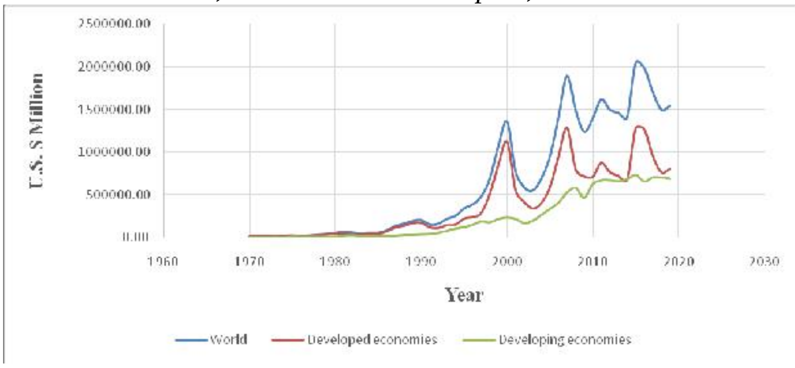

Figure: 1 FDI Inflowsfor World Economy, Developed Countries, and Developing Countries (1970-2019)

Source: UNCTAD, *World Investment Report*, 2020.

The above table 1 andfigure 1 present the trend of FDI inflows for the developed countries during the period 1970-2019. The FDI inflows for the developed countries for years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2019 were stood at million U.S. $ 9491.23, million U.S. $ 46978.50, million U.S. $ 170212.77, million U.S. $ 1125226.81, million U.S. $ 673223.42 and million U.S. $ 800239.06

respectively. During first four decades the FDI inflows for developed countries have shown rising trend, whereas the trend has shown mixed trend in last decade.

The above table 1 and figure 1 show the FDI inflows of the developing countries for the period 1970-2019. The FDI inflows for developing countries for years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2019 were stood at million U.S. $ 3765.68, million U.S. $ 7397.55, million U.S. $ 34607.96, million U.S. $ 232216.07, million U.S. $ 579890.60 and million U.S. $ 684723.32 respectively. The FDI inflows for developing countries have shown increasing trend since 1970s. Furthermore, the developing countries have received more FDI as compare to developed countries for the year 2014 but after the developed countries have received more FDI.

Data Source and Research Methodology

The FDI inflows datafor World Economy, Developed Countries, and Developing Countries during the period 1970-2019 have been collected from the United Nation Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Investment Report, 2020.

In the analysis of the data various methodology has been applied such as Average Annual Growth (Semi-Log Model) and Acceleration/Deceleration (Semi-Log Non-linear Model) and Dummy Variable Regression Model.

Average Annual Growth (Semi-Log Model) and Acceleration/Deceleration (Semi-Log Non-linear Model)

The average annual trend growth gives the overall scenario of a countries economic performance. It is important tool to find out the average growth of a country in different time period. And in the comparison of the growth performance in different time periods it provides the sufficient information. The semi-logarithmic linear model is:

$$\ln(FDI_t) = \alpha + \beta t + u_t \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.(1)$$

In the equation, (1) the dependent variable is in natural log and α, and β are the parameter. βprovides the information about the average annual growth in the specific time period for concerned variable.

The growth performance of a country is accelerated or decelerated with time is one of the significant issue for the policy maker and also for the researcher. Accordingly, the semi-logarithmic non-linear trend equation has been estimated in the present work. The semi-logarithmic non-linear model is:

$$l\,n(FDI_t) = \alpha + \beta t + \gamma t^2 + u_t \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..(2)$$

In the equation (2) the dependent variable is in natural log and α, β, and γ are parameter. The sign of coefficient γ gives the rate of acceleration or deceleration in the average growth. If the sign of parameter γ is positive then it shows accelerated growth and if the sign of parameter is negative then it shows decelerated growth.

Dummy Variable Regression Model

In the econometrics analysis, the dummy variable regression model provides a significant tool for the structural breaks in the two time periods. The dummy variable approach are useful to the difference in terms of the intercepts as well as the slope of the two time period. So the dummy variable regression model is written as follow:

$$\ln(FDI_t) = \alpha + \beta D_i + \gamma t + \delta(D_i t) + U_t \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (3)$$

Where,

$\ln(FDI_t)$ = Dependent variable under study in natural log;

t = time trend;

D_1 = First dummy for the period 1970 to1994,

D_2 = Second dummy for the period 1995 to 2019.

tD_2 = an interaction variable to capture the interaction effect of the presence of the attribute in the second period (1995-2019) and the time trend on dependent variable,

α = intercept in the first period (1970-1994);

δ = differential intercept in the second period (1995-2019);

γ = regression coefficient of time trend in the first period (1970-1994) which shows the magnitude of rate of response of FDI w.r.t. time;

δ = differential coefficient of time-trend in the second period (1995-2019) to allow a shift/break/structural change in the magnitude of rate of response of FDI w.r.t. time; and

U_t = error term.

In the above regression (3), (1) ($\gamma^* + \delta^*$), (i.e., * sign means the result is statistically significant) shows an upward shift in FDI w.r.t. time in the second period (1995-2019); (2) ($\gamma^* - \delta^*$), show a downward shift in FDI w.r.t. time in the second period (1995-2019); (3) ($\gamma^* \pm \delta^{**}$), (where ** shows statistically insignificant) shows no shift/ no structural change in FDI w.r.t. time in the second period (1995-2019).

In the above regression (3), additive and multiplicative both dummies are used. The coefficient α is the differential intercept and δ is the differential slope coefficient. If the differential intercept coefficient β is statistically insignificant, then we accept the

hypothesis that the two regression have the same intercept. And if the differential slope coefficient δ is statistically insignificant but β is significant, we may not the reject the hypothesis that the two regression have same slope that two regression line are parallel.
If we have to find out the presence and absence of the attributes in the model then following model is suitable:

$$E(FDI_t, D_i = 0) = \alpha + \gamma t \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.(4)$$

The above equation provides information about absence the particular attributes. And the second is:

$$E(FDI_t, D_i = 1) = (\alpha + \beta) + (\gamma + \delta)t \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..(5)$$

The above equation provides information about presence of the particular attributes.

Results and Discussions

Table 2 presents descriptive statistics of FDI inflows for world economy, developed countries, and developing countries for the period 1970-2019. The descriptive statistics have been shown in terms of Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), Skewness, and Kurtosis. For example, mean of world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries stood at million U.S. $ 643999.0, million U.S. $ 392236.7 and million U.S. $ 230571.4respectively for the period 1970-2019. Facts show that highest mean/average was noted in case of world economy (million U.S $ 643999.0), while lowest value in terms of mean was observed for developing countries (million $ 230571.4) during the period of study (i.e. 1970-2019).

Table 2: FDI Inflows at Global Level (1970-2019):Descriptive Statistics

Variables	Mean	Median	S.D.	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-Bera
World Economy	643999.0	298216.4	669567.8	0.66	1.90	6.19
Developed Countries	392236.7	194968.7	399495.3	0.77	2.33	5.91
Developing Countries	230571.4	110074.6	263816.1	0.83	2.05	7.64

#Own Calculation

Facts also show that variation during 1970-2014 in terms of S.D. for FDI inflows of world economy, developed countries, and developing countries stood at million U.S. $ 669567.8, million U.S. $ 399495.3, and million U.S. $ 263816.1 respectively. It is also observed that the world economy (million U.S. $ 669567.8) have highest variation, while developing countries (million U.S. $ 263816.1) have lowest variation for the period 1970-2019.

Table 2 further shows that, Skewness during the period for presents study as FDI inflows for world economy, developed countries, and developing countries were found at 0.66, 0.77, and 0.83respectively. It is significant to note that maximum Skewness was observed for the developing countries (0.83) while minimum Skewness for the world economy (0.66) for the period 1970-2014.

Kurtosis for the FDI inflows at global level (world economy, developed countries, and developing countries) under the present study for the period 1970-2019 is also shown in table 2. Facts show that Kurtosis for FDI inflows for world economy, developed countries, and developing countries were noted at 1.90, 2.33, and 2.05 respectively. The value of Kurtosis reveal that by and large, FDI inflows for world economy, developed countries, and developing countries under present study during 1970-2019 were closer to normal distribution.

Average Annual Growth of FDI Inflows at Global Level

In the present section, an attempt has been made to examine trend and pattern as well as structure of FDI inflows at world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries for the period 1970-2019. Total time period has been divided into three broad segments i.e. pre-1991 period (partial sample period-I i.e. 1970-1994), post-1994 period (partial sample period-II i.e. 1995-2019) and overall period (full sample period i.e. 1970-2019). The estimated results of semi-log model are presented in table 3 (1970-1994), table 4 (1995-2019) and table 5 (1970-2019).

Table 3: FDI Inflows at Global Level (1970-1994): Semi Log Model (Regression Results)

Variables	Intercept	Coefficient of t	Durbin Watson
World Economy	9.33*** (110.4)	0.13*** (22.14)	0.84
Developed Countries	9.06*** (79.35)	0.12*** (16.05)	0.72
Developing Countries	7.85*** (55.38)	0.13*** (13.76)	1.80

***Significant at the 1% level, **significant at the 5% level, *significant at the 10% level; () t-statistics.

#Own Calculation

Table 3 depicts the regression result of FDI inflows for the world economy, developed countries and the developing countries. Test results are statistically significant at 1 percent level of significance during the period 1970-1994.

Table 4: FDI Inflows at Global Level (1995-2019): Semi Log Model (Regression Results)

Variables	Intercept	Coefficient of t	Durbin Watson
World Economy	13.13^{***} (103.04)	0.06^{***} (6.81)	0.66
Developed Countries	12.79^{***} (79.88)	0.05^{***} (4.18)	0.76
Developing Countries	11.80^{***} (133.69)	0.08^{***} (13.33)	0.53

***Significant at the 1% level, **significant at the 5% level, *significant at the 10% level; () t-statistics.

#Own Calculation

Table 4 presents the regression result of FDI inflows for the world economy, developed countries and the developing countries and test results are statistically significant at 1 percent level of significance during the period 1994-2019.

Table 5: FDI Inflows at Global Level (1970-2019): Semi Log Model (Regression Results)

Variables	Intercept	Coefficient of t	Durbin Watson
World Economy	9.61^{***} (85.74)	0.11^{***} (28.92)	0.32
Developed Countries	9.40^{***} (70.33)	0.10^{***} (22.51)	0.39
Developing Countries	8.01^{***} (73.96)	0.12^{***} (33.69)	0.81

***Significant at the 1% level, **significant at the 5% level, *significant at the 10% level; () t-statistics.

#Own Calculation

The regression results for overall period (1970-2019) in FDI inflows at global level are presented in table 5. The regression results indicate that the intercept as well as slope coefficients are statistically significant at 1 percent level of significance for world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries.

Table 6: Average Annual Growth of FDI Inflows at Global Level(In Percent)

Variables	1970-1994	1995-2019	1970-2019
World Economy	13.00	6.00	11.00
Developed Countries	12.00	5.00	10.00
Developing Countries	13.00	8.00	12.00

Note: *Average annual growth has been estimated in the semi log model i.e.* $\boldsymbol{ln\,FDI_t = \alpha + \beta t + U_t}$. *Average annual growth in the macroeconomic variable is obtained through* $\hat{\beta} \times 100$.

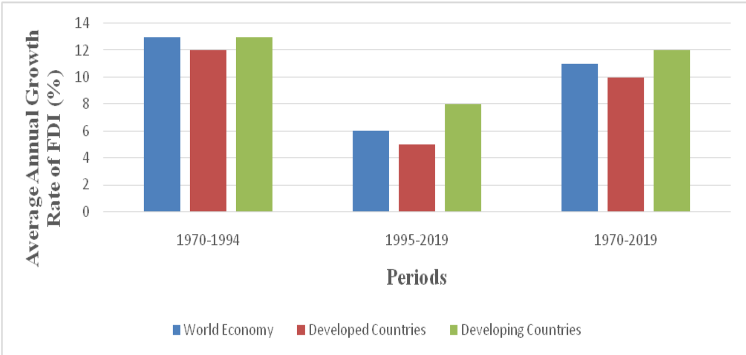

Figure: 2Average Annual Growth of FDI Inflows at Global Level

Table 6 and figure 2 show the average annual growth of FDI inflows for world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries during pre-1995 period was noted at 13.00 percent, 12.00 percent and 13.00 percent respectively. In the period 1970-1994, average annual growth in terms of FDI inflow has been higher for world economyas well as developing countriesand lowest for developed countries.

Moreover, average annual growth in FDI inflow for post-1994 period was found 6.00 percent for world economy, 5.00 percent for developed countries and 8.00 percent for developing countries. The fact indicates that the FDI inflow was higher for developing countries as compared to world as a whole and developed countries.

Furthermore, average annual growth in this regard for overall period (i.e. 1970-2019) in FDI inflows of world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries were stood at 11.00 percent, 10.00 percent, and 12.00 percent respectively. During the period 1970-2019, The average annual growth in terms of FDI inflows have higher for developing countries, then for world as a whole and lowest for developed countries.

Foreign Direct Investment Inflows at Global Level: Acceleration/Deceleration[1]

The present section deals with acceleration/deceleration trend in FDI inflows at global level (i.e. world economy, developed countries and the developing countries) for the period 1970-2019. The estimated results in pre-1995 period (partial sample period-I i.e.1970-1994), post-1994 period (partial sample period-II i.e. 1995-2019) and overall period (full sample period i.e. 1970-2019) are presented in table 7, table 8 and table 9 respectively.

Table 7: FDI Inflows at Global Level (1970-1994): Acceleration/Deceleration (Regression Results)

Variables	Intercept	Coefficient of t	Coefficient t^2	Durbin Watson	Acceleration/Deceleration
World Economy	9.33*** (68.32)	0.13*** (5.23)	-0.0000275 (-0.03)	0.84	Deceleration
Developed Countries	9.01*** (48.99)	0.13 (4.08)	-0.000372 (-0.31)	0.72	Deceleration
Developing Countries	7.97*** (35.25)	0.10*** (2.57)	0.001 (0.72)	1.83	Acceleration

***Significant at the 1% level, **significant at the 5% level, *significant at the 10% level; () t-statistics.

#Own Calculation

Table 7 indicates the regression results pertaining to acceleration/deceleration FDI inflows for the world economy, developed countries and the developing countries for the period 1970-1994. Acceleration/Deceleration in the variable is governed by the sign of coefficient of t^2 in the regression result. The sign of the t^2 coefficients of world economy and developed countries excepting developing countries have been found negative which leads to conclude that the FDI inflows at global level as well as developed countries have beendecelerating over the period 1970-1994. At the same time, sign of t^2 for the developing countries were found positive and thus it can be inferred that FDI inflows in developing countries during the period 1976-1994 have been accelerating.

[1]**Note:** *Estimation has been done on the basis of semi log non-linear model and regression has been employed as followings equation:*$\boldsymbol{\ln Y_t = \alpha + \beta_t + \gamma t^2 + U_t}$*(acceleration/deceleration are determine by the positive/negative sign of* $\hat{\gamma}$*).*

Table 8: FDI Inflows at Global Level (1995-2019): Acceleration/Deceleration (Regression Results)

Variables	Intercept	Coefficient of t	Coefficient t^2	Durbin Watson	Acceleration/Deceleration
World Economy	12.78*** (70.15)	0.14*** (4.20)	-0.003** (-2.46)	0.80	Deceleration
Developed Countries	12.44*** (51.96)	0.12*** (2.93)	-0.003* (-1.93)	0.86	Deceleration
Developing Countries	11.53*** (95.06)	0.14*** (6.50)	-0.002*** (-2.90)	0.68	Deceleration

***Significant at the 1% level, **significant at the 5% level, *significant at the 10% level; () t-statistics.

#Own Calculation

Table 8 shows the sign of the t^2 coefficient of world economy, developed countries as well as developing countries have been found negative which leads to conclude that the FDI inflows at global level have been decelerating over the period 1995-2019.

Table 9: FDI Inflows at Global Level (1970-2019): Acceleration/Deceleration (Regression Results)

Variables	Intercept	Coefficient of t	Coefficient t^2	Durbin Watson	Acceleration/Deceleration
World Economy	9.00*** (68.96)	0.18*** (15.23)	-0.001*** (-6.05)	0.55	Deceleration
Developed Countries	8.70*** (54.63)	0.18*** (12.69)	-0.0002*** (-5.74)	0.64	Deceleration
Developing Countries	7.57*** (52.22)	0.18*** (13.45)	-0.001*** (-4.07)	1.09	Deceleration

***Significant at the 1% level, **significant at the 5% level, *significant at the 10% level; () t-statistics.

#Own Calculation

Table 9 indicates the regression results pertaining to acceleration/deceleration of FDI inflows at global level (i.e. world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries) for the period 1970-2019. The empirical results indicate that the sign of the t^2 coefficient of world economy, developed countries as well as developing countries have been found negative which leads to conclude that the FDI inflows at global level have been decelerating during the selected periods.

Foreign Direct Investment Inflows at Global Level: Structural Shift/Change

The dummy variable regression technique has been applied to examine the structural change/shift in FDI inflows for world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries. In the dummy variable regression technique, it is necessary to assume a point where break has occurred in data series. In this analysis, we assume that the

1995 is most suitable break point in the data series of world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries.

Table 10: FDI Inflows at Global Level (1970-2019): Structural Shift/Change (Regression Results)

Variables	Intercept	Coefficient of AD	Coefficient of t	Coefficient of MD	Durbin Watson
World Economy	9.33^{***} (86.31)	2.34^{***} (7.76)	0.13^{***} (17.31)	-0.07^{***} (-6.56)	0.77
Developed Countries	9.06^{***} (65.12)	2.61^{***} (6.74)	0.12^{***} (13.17)	-0.07^{***} (-5.91)	0.77
Developing Countries	7.85^{***} (66.48)	1.97^{**} (6.00)	0.13^{***} (16.52)	-0.05^{***} (-4.63)	1.56

***Significant at the 1% level, **significant at the 5% level, *significant at the 10% level; () t-statistics.

#Own Calculation

Table 10 indicates the dummy variable regression results of FDI inflows for world economy, developed countries and developing countries during 1970-2019. The empirical results arestatistically significant in FDI inflows for the world economy, developed countries and developing countries for the period 1970-2019.

Table 11: FDI Inflows at Global Level: Difference in Terms of Intercept

Variables	Partial Sample Period-I (1970-1994)	Partial Sample Period-II (1995-2019)	Direction (Upward/Downward)
World Economy	9.33	11.67	Upward
Developed Countries	9.06	11.67	Upward
Developing Countries	7.85	9.82	Upward

Own Calculation

Table 11 presents the difference in terms of intercept of FDI inflows for world economy, developed countries and developing countries in pre 1995 and post 1994 period. In the above table, it is noted that the value of intercept was lower in pre-1995 period as compare to the post-1995 period. The value of intercept for the world economy, developed countries and developing countries were observed at 9.33, 9.06 and 7.85 respectively in pre-1995 period, and it was lower than the intercept value 11.67 for world economy, 11.67 for developed countries and 9.82 for developing countries in post-1994 period. The important fact was observed from table, during the pre-1995 period that the world economy have highest intercept value then for developed countries and lowest for developing countries, whereas in the post-1994 period, the world economy as well as developed countries have highest intercept value as compared to developing countries which is observed lowest. Moreover, in the pre-1995 period and post 1994 period the lowest value of intercept has been observed for the developing countries.

Table 12: Foreign Direct Investment Inflows at Global Level: Difference in Terms of Slope

(In Percent)

Variables	Partial Sample Period-I (1970-1994)	Partial Sample Period-II (1995-2019)	Direction (Upward/Downward)
World Economy	13	06	Downward
Developed Countries	12	05	Downward
Developing Countries	13	08	Downward

Own Calculation

Table 12 presents the difference in terms of slope of FDI inflows for world economy, developed countries and developing countries in pre-1995and post 1994 periods. The growth rate has been higher in pre-1995 period as compared to the post-1994 period. The growth rate for the world economy, developed countries and developing countries were stood at 13 percent, 12 percent and 13 percent respectively in pre-1995 period, while the growth rate of post- 1994 period was noted at 06 percent for the world economy, 05 percent for the developed countries and 08 percent for developing countries. Further, it is noted that developing countries have highest growth for post-1994 period as compare to the word economy as well as developing economy. Finally, it is conclude that the post-1994 have lowest growth as compare to the pre-1995 growth for world economy, developed countries and developing countries.

Conclusion

The trend and pattern ofFDIinflows at global level (i.e. world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries) during the period 1970-2019 have shown the mixed trends (i.e. some time it shows the increasing trend and some time it shows the decreasing trend).The important conclusions are:

- The average annual growth of FDI inflows for world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries during pre-1995 period was noted at 13.00 percent, 12.00 percent and 13.00 percent respectively. During the period 1970-1994, average annual growth in terms of FDI inflow has been higher for world economy as well as developing countries and lowest for developed countries. Moreover, average annual growth in FDI inflow for post-1994 period was found 6.00 percent for world economy, 5.00 percent for developed countries and 8.00 percent for developing countries. The fact indicates that the FDI inflow was higher for developing countries as compared to world as a whole and developed countries.Furthermore, average annual growth in this regard for overall period (i.e. 1970-2019) in FDI inflows of world as a whole, developed countries and developing countries were stood at 11.00 percent, 10.00 percent, and 12.00 percent respectively. During the period 1970-2019, average annual growth in terms of FDI inflow have higher for developing countries, then for world as a whole and lowest for developed countries.
- Acceleration/Deceleration for the world economy and developed countries excepting developing countries have been found negative which leads to conclude that the FDI inflows at word economy as well as developed countries have been noted decelerating trend over the period 1970-1994. At the same time, sign of t^2 for the developing countries were found positive and thus it can be inferred that FDI inflows in developing countries during the period 1976-1994 have been accelerating. In addition to the sign of the t^2 coefficient of world economy, developed countries as well as developing countries have been found negative which leads to conclude that the FDI inflows at global level have been decelerating over the period 1995-2019.moreover the empirical results indicate that the sign of the t^2 coefficient of world economy, developed countries as well as developing countries have been found negative which leads to conclude that the FDI inflows at global level have been

decelerating during the selected periods. Finally, it is observed that the average annual growth for overall period as well as two sub periods have been found either accelerating or decelerating trends.

- The difference in terms of intercept of FDI inflows for world economy, developed countries and developing countries were observed at 9.33, 9.06 and 7.85 respectively in pre-1995 period, and it was lower than the intercept value 11.67 for world economy, 11.67 for developed countries and 9.82 for developing countries in post-1994 period. During the pre-1995 period that the world economy have highest intercept value then for developed countries and lowest for developing countries, whereas in the post-1994 period, the world economy as well as developed countries have highest intercept value as compared to developing countries which is observed lowest. Moreover, the difference in terms of slope of FDI inflows for world economy, developed countries and developing countries were stood at 13 percent, 12 percent and 13 percent respectively in pre-1995 period, while the growth rate of post- 1994 period was noted at 06 percent for the world economy, 05 percent for the developed countries and 08 percent for developing countries. Further, it is noted that developing countries have highest growth for post-1994 period as compare to the word economy as well as developing economy. Finally, it is conclude that the post-1994 have lowest growth as compare to the pre-1995 growth for world economy, developed countries and developing countries.

Finally, the developing countries have batter performance as compare to the developed countries to attract foreign capital. Which indicated the foreign investors are see more opportunities in terms of return in developing countries then the developed countries. Finally, the important point is that the developing countries have more potential to attract the foreign capital but creation of employment opportunities as well as supportive policies of environment is need to be consider.

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Gandhian Values and its Importance in Prison Reforms in India

Sarika Sonkar *

"Hate the crime not the criminal[1]"

Mahatma Gandhi

In this article an attempt is made to study introduction of Mahatma Gandhi and his vision related to importance of prison reform in India.

Key World : Mahatma Gandhi, Prison Reform, Value, Crime, Criminal.

Introduction - Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi was a lawyer, politician, activist, writer. Gandhi that is- **G-** Great, **A-** Amazing, **N-** Nonviolent, **D-** Democratic, **H-** Honest, **I-** Ideal. He holds an important place in the modern Indian history[2]. His vision is so vast. In South Africa, he faced discrimination directed at Indians. On a train journey in South Africa, he saw that Indians were treated badly by the English. He was touched by this. He was also insulted. He decided to fight against this. He succeeded in this effort by **'Satyagraha[3]'(Holding onto Truth or Truth force)**. When he came back to India, he found the same condition here also. He left his legal practice. He decided to fight against the injustice happening with the Indians. He started many movements against the British rulers. He was the man behind the Non-co-operation movement and the Salt Satyagraha. The whole country supported him. As a result of his efforts, India became free from the British rule. He opposed the caste system strongly. He fought against untouchability[4].

He had arrested near to Sabarmati Ashram as he was charged to had written an article against the British rule in 1922. He criticized the British rule in own article in The Young India and again he was arrested in 1932 in Mumbai. In this time, he wrote a book 'from **YerawadaMandir (Yerawada Central Jail)**. In prison, he settled down to a regime of spinning writing and meditation[5].

1. **In human Conditions of Prison In British Period -** Prison conditions in India at the time of Gandhi period was terrible. This was inevitable in a criminal justice system where deterrence was the only aim of a prison sentence. It was not surprising, therefore,

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that utmost neglect and cruelty were associated with the administration of jails. There was no centralized system of prison[6].

Apart from this, he worked for protection of the right of women, child marriage, prostitutes, trusteeship, urban and rural labour and also education. He was a man of simple living and high thinking. He opposed the caste system strongly. He fought against untouchability. He was a very thruthful person. He disliked violence. He wanted everybody to be self-dependent. For this, he emphasized on the use of **'Charkha'**[7].He affects directly and indirectly our society. His thought, quote and slogan are amazing. He said, "The future depends on what you do today[8]" it's true. We should follow the ideals taught by him.

2. **Inhuman Conditions of Prison In Post Independent Period In India -** In post independent period condition of prison in India is inhuman, because of there are many problems and challenges of prison reform in India such as custodial violence, sexual abuse, poor medical facilities and hygiene, over crowing in prisons,gross inadequacy of staff, available staff being untrained or inadequately trained, poor infrastructure, delay in trial, lack of legal aid and also others.

2.1. **Over crowing in Prisons -** Over crowing in Prisons is a serious issue and global phenomenon.[9] The main cause of Over crowing in Indian prisons is the increase in the number under-trials[10] and poverty is another important factor that contributes to the over crowing of Prisons[11] and also another very important cause of Over crowing in Prison is the apathy and inaction on the part of the police in taking up the investigation in right earnest for various reasons.[12]

According to The Prison Statistics India 2015 report, which was released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in October 2016, sixty-seven per cent (two-third) of the people in Indian Prison are under trials prisoners.[13] The number of under trial prisoners has increased by 2.0% in 2015 (from 1,31,517 in 2014 to 1,34,168 in 2015). number of under trial prisoners in U.P. 62669.

2.2. **Unnatural deaths of Prisoners -** Deaths in Prisons have been broadly classified into two categories i.e., natural deaths and unnatural deaths. Unnatural deaths include suicide, murder by inmates, deaths due to firing, death due to negligence or excesses by Prison personnel, etc. A total of 1,584 deaths in prisons were reported (1,469 natural and 115 unnatural) during the year 2015.

This information available is from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).[14]

2.3. Gross inadequacy of staff - Gross inadequacy of staff is a big issue. As we all know, the problems of Gross inadequacy of staff persists in the all prisons all over the country and compared to that the prisons staff on duty is very less. The two major problems are inadequate number of the prison staff and lack of well-trained prison staff.

2.4. Available staff being untrained or inadequately trained - Available staff being untrained or inadequately trained is a serious problem. A properly trained staff would always be an asset in the effective implementation of correctional policies and programs. Only prison personnel especially trained for the job genuinely devoted to the cause of reclamation and rehabilitation of prisoners, can lead them to the cherished goal. Much emphasis should be given on training in the correctional work rather than on the security base training of the prison personnel.

2.5. Delay in trial - Delay in trials in the courts has assumed very serious proportions. Even though problem has been highlighted by the Mulla Committee, National Police Commission and through Public Interest Litigation (**in the *HussainaraKhatoon case*[15]**) there has been no relief at all. Delays commences at the investigation stage itself. In many cases, charge sheets are filed by the police very late leading to a long chain reaction. On the others hand courts are also not without blame. Even though law requires that trials should be conducted from day to day till completed, in practice this rarely happens. Cases are adjourned for a couple of months at a time, which further aggravates delay.

2.6. Extortion by prison staff - Extortion by prison staff and its less aggressive corollary guard corruption is common in prisons around the world. Given the substantial power that guards exercised over inmates these problems are predictable, but the low salaries that guards are generally paid severely aggravate them. In exchange for contraband or some special treatment inmates supplement guard salaries with bribes.

2.7. Torture and Ill-treatment - Imprisonment of criminals was sanctioned as a measure of social defence and rehabilitation. To reform and deter the criminal and to work out the process geared to social defence the convict is cast into prison not to make him more brutal, more cunning and dangerous to society. But the campus of correction had degenerated into a human zoo and a post graduate training school in tough crime.

2.8. Poor infrastructures- Generally Indian prison were housed in old and dilapidated buildings, where crack and crevices, crusting and dinginess reflected the chronic neglect to which they were subject. The place where prisoners were required to live bore a forlorn, dismal and depressing look. Standard and norm prescribed for accommodation of prisoners were not followed; nor they could possibly be followed under the existing circumstances.

2.9. Custodial violence- Custodial violence is not a new phenomenon. It is prevailing in our society from the ages. Despite several initiatives in recent years, torture and Ill-treatment continues to be endemic throughout India and continues to deny human dignity to thousands of individuals.[16]

2.10. Lack of legal aid- The right to have legal aid is the basic fundamental right to every person. It is the responsibility of state to ensure the same but, still it lacks implementation in India. This is the main defect in the free legal aid movement.[17]

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CONDITIONS OF PRISON- There are many laws relates to prison reform in India. Key national and international law, rules, and regulations for the conditions of prisons include the following:

3.1. Constitutional Law Perspective- In Indian law perspective, there are major constitutional documents are as under:

- Right to Equality [**Article 14]**
- Right to Freedom [**Article19]**
- Protection against Conviction of Offences [**Article 20(1)]**
- Protection against Double Jeopardy [**Article 20(2)]**
- Prohibition against Self Incrimination [**Article 20(3)]**
- Right to Life and Personal Liberty [**Article 21]**
- Rights of Person under Arrest and Detention [**Article 22(1)]**
- Right to be produced before Magistrate [**Article 22(2)]**
- Right to Constitutional Remedies [**Article 32]** Writs, Public Interest Litigation and Curative Petition etc.
- Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid [**Article 39-A]**

3.2. Legislative and Statutory Perspective- Some of those legislative documents are as under:

- The Indian Penal Code, 1860
- The Prisons Act, 1894
- The Prisoners Act, 1900

- The Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920
- The Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950
- The Prisoners Act, 1955
- The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003
- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- **Model Prisons Manual and Prison Reforms in India**
- All India Jail Reform Committee, 1980-83
- Law Commissions of India on Prisons Reform
- The Model Prison Manual, 1960
- The Model Prison Manual, 2016

3.3. International Law Perspective-Some of those international documents are as under:

- The Charter of United Nation, 1945
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966

The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984

- The United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), 2010
- The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 2015

4. Role And Conributions Of The Courts Prison Reform - The Supreme Court of India has shown Judicial Activism and in many landmark decisions has issued detail guidelines for creating humane conditions in prisons in India. In recent years a famous PIL litigation namely in ***Re-Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons*****(Writ Petition (Civil) No. 406 of 2013)**[18] the Supreme Court of India has many landmark directions which are comprehensive in nature. In fact, these directions may be termed as **"judicial legislations"**'. The apex court has directed all the High courts to ensure strict complains of its directions. These directions were as follows:

i. The Under Trial Review Committee in every district should meet every quarter and the first such meeting should take place on or before 31st March 2016. The Secretary of the District Legal Services Committee should attend each meeting of the Under Review Committee and follow up the directions with appropriate steps for release of under trial prisoners and convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release because of remission granted to them.

ii. The Under Trial Review Committee should specifically look into aspects pertaining to effective implementation of Section 436 of the Cr. P. C. and Section 436A of the Cr. P. C. so that under trial prisoners are released at the earliest and those who cannot furnish bail bonds due to their poverty are not subjected to incarceration only for that reason. The Under Trial Review Committee will also look into issue of implementation of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 particularly with regard to first time offenders so that they have a chance of being restored and rehabilitated in society.

iii. The Member Secretary of the State Legal Services Authority of every State will ensure, in coordination with the Secretary of the District Legal Services Committee in every district, that an adequate number of competent lawyers are empanelled to assist under -trial prisoners and convicts, particularly the poor and indigent, and that legal aid for the poor does not become poor legal aid.

iv. The Secretary of the District Legal Services Committee will also look into the issue of the release of under-trial prisoners in compoundable offences rather than requiring a trial to take place.

v. The Director General of Police/Inspector General of Police in-charge of prisons should ensure that there is proper and effective utilization of available funds so that the living condition of the prisoners is commensurate with human dignity. This also includes the issue of their health, hygiene, food, clothing, rehabilitation etc.

vi. The Ministry of Home Affairs will ensure that the Management Information System is in place at the earliest in all the Central and District Jails as well as jails for women so that there is better and effective management of the prison and prisoners.

vii. The Ministry of Home Affairs will conduct an annual review of the implementation of the Model Prison Manual 2016 for which considerable efforts have been made not only by senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs but also person from civil society. The Model Prison Manual 2016 should not be reduced to yet another document that might be reviewed only decades later, if at all. The annual review will also take into consideration the need, if any, of making changes therein.

viii. The Under Trial Review Committee will also look into the issues raised in the Model Prison Manual 2016 including regular jail visits as suggested in the said Manual.

5. Conclusion - Prison reforms have been subject of intense debate in India but, little appears to have changed on the grass-roots level. The legislative and the executive branches had efforts to reform law relating to prisons. The Indian judiciary has played a proactive role for the improvement of prisons in the country. Model Prison Manual, 2016 has been actual implementation to prison reform. Aim of this Manual is access to free legal services and additional provisions for women prisoners. Today, there are numerous open prison (prisons without walls, bars and locks) institutions in the India that work with the objective of helping the inmates in becoming better persons, disciplined, attentive, aware and responsible towards the society they live in and also towards the world at large. If, we want to actual reformative justice in prison, then, we should create better condition such as provide proper training to reduce crime, meditation and yoga for mental and physical fitness, education for unemployment, moral education, parole, probation, providing free legal aid for under-trial prisoners. They could understand what is right and what is wrong. They could again become good citizen of the society.

The Gandhian vision of non-violence, satyagraha, self-reliance and moral values are very relevant to frame laws and policies to achieve the prison reform in India. In fact, the Gandhian values are closely linked with the "Reformative Theory of Punishment". The ultimate objective of any prison reform law should target to bring a positive change in prisoners and policies on prison reform be based upon Gandhian vision and values.

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2 Archana Thakur, *Oxford Current Essays and Letters*(Goodman House, Baripath, Langertoli, Patna, 1st edn., 2017), 181.
3Satyagraha is the idea of non-violent resistance (fighting with peace) is the idea of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi used satyagraha in the Indian independence movement and also during his earlier struggle in South Africa, a*vailable at*https://www.wikipedia.com, (visited on January, 27, 2021).
4 Supra n. 2.
5*Available at*m-hindi.webdunia.com, (visited on January, 24, 2020).
6M.P. Singh, *Crime and Redemption, (Probation of Offenders) (*Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi, 1st edn. 1987), 44.
7 The charkha, or spinning wheel, was the physical embodiment and symbol of Gandhi's constructive program. It represents Swadeshi, self-sufficiency, and at the same time interdependence, because the wheel is at the center of a network of cotton growers, carders, weavers, distributors, and users. It also embodied the dignity of labor, equality, unity, as all volunteers were to spin each day, and finally independence, as British control of India was rooted in control of indigenous industries such as textiles. For this reason, Nehru called Khadi the homespun cloth "the livery of our freedom."
8Supran.1.
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Kamla Nehru – A Tribute

Dr. Savita singh *

While the vast majority of the Indians know about the men who actively took part in Indian Independence movement, we tend to forget the lady pioneers who battled fiercely to expel the Britishers from India.We know about the contributions of India's first head administrator Jawaharlal Nehru to the Indian freedom movement, but very few are aware of the part his better half -- Kamala Nehru -- played in India's struggle for freedom.Kamala Nehru, a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi, was amongst the first freedom fighters who raised their voices for women empowerment

Kamala was born on 1 August 1899 to Rajpati and Jawahar Mull Atal-KaulKashmiri Pandit family of old Delhi.[1] She was the eldest child and had two brothers, Chand BahadurKaul and the botanist, Kailas NathKaul , and a sister, SwaroopKathju. She was homeschooled under the guidance of a Pandit and a Maulvi.Kamala Nehru was born in the year 1899 in a family of Kashmiri Brahmins residing in Delhi. According to records in history, Kamala Nehru was a very shy and quiet girl, largely because of the fact that she hailed from a very simple family and was brought up in a conservative atmosphere. Though the westernized Nehru family was a culture shock to Kamala Nehru, the sense of alienation was soon replaced by one of motivation to work for the freedom of India. Kamala Nehru married Jawaharlal Nehru on February 7, 1916 in an arranged traditional Hindu wedding ceremony. Jawaharlal Nehru was then the leader of the Indian National Congress. Her total Indian background meant that Kamala Nehru could not even speak the English language at the time of her marriage to Jawaharlal Nehru Kamala gave birth to a girl child in November 1917, Indira Priyadarshini, who later succeeded her father as prime minister and head of the Congress party. Kamala gave birth to a boy in November 1924, but he lived for only a week.

She had only a brief span of 36 years and died eleven years before India attained independence.despite ill health which dogged her from the time when she was in her twenties until she died on February 28, 1936-kamla Nehru played a heroic role which left an indeligible imprint on the nationalist movement.

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The nehrus were among the most fashionable and forward looking families in the country, and Jawaharlal was one of the most eligible young men.Kamla could well have looked forward to a life of ease and comfort. But this was not to be. within the three years of marriageJawaharLal came under the spell of Mahatma Gandhi and plunged into the non-cooperation movement which brought about a metamorphosis in the life-style of the family. Jawaharlal became wholly absorbed in the movement, as he wrote later in his autobiography "almost forgot my family, my wife, my daughter" henceforth, practically spent his time addressing public meetings or travelling in trains if he was not in prison. Recurrent imprisonment or the immense of imprisonment of her husband could not but be a sore trial for kamlaespecially when her own health had began to give way. However the tensions and trials she had to undergo brought out best in her. The new austerity which the Mahatma inspired in the Nehru household evoked a ready response in her. The freedom struggle also gave scope to the qualities which she possessed in an abundant measure-sincerity, courage, determination and the spirit of self sacrifice. At first her great contribution was the moral support and encouragementshe gave to her husband in his head-on collision with imperialism. Later, oblivious of her own delicate health, she threw herself into the civil disobedience campaign in the wake of the Mahatma's historic Dandi March in 1930.kamla was in the van of the Salt Satyagraha in Allahabad, picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops, leading processions and demonstrations, addressing meetings and facing lathi charges by the police. She served as a member of U.P. Congress Committee. She even briefly became a member of Congress working committee when tht body was declared unlawful and arrested en bloc and substitute members were appointed. She was spared arrest at that juncture but provoked the authorities by reading out at a public meeting the very speech of making which her husband was convicted. On January 1st, 1931, she was arrested and lodged in luck now central jail. Asked by a pressman for a message on her arrest she said, "I am happy beyond measure and prouid to follow in the footstep of my husband. I hope people will keep the flag flying." After kamla Nehru's arrest, when practically all congress leaders werein jail, a "resolution of remembrance" was passed on January 26, 1931, and read at thousands of meetings all over India. Itreferred to Indian women's heroic role in freedom struggle. In the words of JawaharLal Nehru: " In this upheaval kamla played a brave and notable part…."

Family and Friends

Kamala Nehru was the eldest daughter of Rajpati and Jawaharmal Mull Atal-Kaul. She had three siblings, brothers Chand Bahadur Kaul and agricultural scientist Kailas Nath Kaul and a sister Swaroop Kathju. After her marriage to Jawaharlal Nehru in the year 1916, Kamala Nehru gave birth to her first child daughter Indira Nehru on November 19, 1917. Her second child, a son was born in November 1924. However the baby was born premature and died two days after birth.

Kamala Nehru shared a close bonding with Kasturba Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's wife and also stayed at her ashram for some time. It was in this ashram that Kamala Nehru developed a strong friendship with Prabhavati Devi, the freedom fighter from Bihar, the wife of freedom fighter Jayaprakash Narayan.4 Greatly impacted by Mahatma Gandhi's principles, it is said that Kamala Nehru had encouraged Jawaharlal Nehru to change his way of life.

"**She took Gandhi's call for self-sacrifice seriously, encouraged Jawahar in his radicalism and urged him to change his way of life**," Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit wrote in her book, 'The scope of happiness: A personal memoir'.

Following the strides of Mahatma Gandhi, she was also involved in the civil disobedience movement to protest British's monopoly on salt.

She was believed to be one of the first leaders to sell contraband salts during salt Satyagraha.

Even when her husband, Jawaharlal Nehru, was imprisoned for months, Kamala Nehru continued with her battle for freedom and set up a dispensary at the Nehru mansion -- the SwarajBhawan where injured fighters would get treated.

She also organised no-tax campaigns along with other women volunteers including Durgabai and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

Kamala was involved with the Nehru’s in the national movement, that she emerged into the forefront. In the Non Cooperation movement of 1921, she organized groups of women in Allahabad and picketed shops selling foreign cloth and liquor. When her husband was arrested to prevent him delivering a "seditious" public speech, she went in his place to read it out. The British soon realized the threat that Kamala Nehru posed to them and how popular she had become with women's groups all over India. She was thus arrested on two occasions for involvement in Independence struggle activities, along with Sarojini Naidu, Nehru's mother and other women of the Indian freedom struggle.. During this period she started a dispensary in her house SwarajBhawan, converting few rooms into a Congress Dispensary to treat wounded freedom fighters, their families, and other residents of Allahabad. After her death, Mahatma Gandhi with the help of other prominent leaders converted this dispensary into a proper hospital known as Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital in her memory.

Fight in the Indian freedom movement

How a shy and ordinary woman went on to become unabashed and a driving force for her husband is commendable. Breaking the stereotypes, Kamala Nehru stepped out of the comforts of her house and joined her husband in the Indian independence movement. The Non-cooperation movement of 1921 saw Kamala Nehru emerging in the forefront. Greatly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's principles, it is said that Kamala Nehru had urged Jawaharlal Nehru to change his way of life. "She took Gandhi's call for self-sacrifice seriously, encouraged Jawahar in his radicalism and urged him to change his way of life," Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit wrote in her book – The scope of happiness: A personal memoir

She organized a number of gatherings and urged other women to actively participate in the movement that was led by Mahatma Gandhi. Kamala Nehru along with other women leaders launched a massive protest against the shops selling foreign cloth and liquor in Allahabad. It was after her marriage to Jawaharlal Nehru in February 1916 that Kamala Nehru took an understanding to the national struggle which had engulfed India and the politics that her husband was an integral part of. Shedding all her inhibitions, Kamala Nehru emerged as a strong woman to provide leadership in the fight for freedom. The Non Cooperation Movement of 1921 saw Kamala Nehru's entry into the freedom struggle. She convinced a large number of women in Allahabad to join hands with her in picketing shops in the city that were selling foreign cloth and liquor. After Jawaharlal Nehru was put behind bars for not cooperating with the British government and planning to deliver a public speech aimed to malign the colonial rulers, it was Kamala Nehru who took the public podium in her husband's place and read out the entire speech that Jawaharlal Nehru was supposed to deliver. Such was the change after marriage in a girl who even a few years back was not only shy but also lacked basic knowledge in the English language. The British soon realized the threat that Kamala Nehru posed to them and how popular she had become with women groups all over India. She was thus arrested on two occasions for involvement in freedom struggle activities.

Support to husband, Jawaharlal Nehru

Some believe that it was Kamala Nehru who influenced her husband to join the Indian independence movement. When Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested by the police allegedly to prevent him from reading out a "seditious" speech, his wife Kamala Nehru represented him. She took the center stage and delivered the same speech on his behalf. Fearing the growing popularity of Kamala Nehru, the British arrested her and put her behind the bars. She fearlessly endured the lathi charges and continued to organise demonstrations along with other women freedom fighters in various places.

"Kamala was a source of comfort to Jawahar and never let him know how ill she had become and how much she needed him. She was always optimistic, and whenever she was near Jawahar, she soothed him and infused new courage into him at moment of anxiety and disillusionment," Krishna Nehru Hutheesing stated in the book Dear to Behold: An Intimate Portrait of Indira Gandhi.

Following the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi, she was also involved in the civil disobedience movement to protest against British monopoly on salt. She was believed to be one of the first leaders to sell contraband salts during salt Satyagraha.

Social Work

Even while her husband was jailed for months, Kamala Nehru continued her fight for freedom and established a hospital at the Nehru mansion, the SwarajBhawan where injured freedom fighters would receive treatment.

Despite facing protests, she encouraged women from the conservative background and herself actively participated in picketing cloth shops and selling Khaddar on the streets while defying the government ban. Kamala Nehru along with other women volunteers including Durgabai, KamaladeviChattopadhyayaorganised no-tax campaigns.

She was profoundly influenced by the Bhagwatgeeta and by the lives and teachings of Ramkrishnaparamhansa and Swami Vivekananda she was also drawn to Ma Anandmayeeji. Full of compassion, her heart went out in sympathy to the poor and down trodden. Regardless of her own falling health, she worked hard to keep running the charitable hospital in SwarajBhawan in Allahabad.

Death

Kamala died from tuberculosis in Lausanne, Switzerland on 28 February 1936, with her husband, daughter and mother-in-law by her side. During her last few years, Kamala was frequently ill and taken to a sanatorium in Switzerland for treatment, though she returned to India as she got well. In early 1935, as Kamala's health again deteriorated, she was taken to Baudweiller (Switzerland) by Subhash Chandra Bose and admitted to a sanatorium for treatment. Her husband (Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru) was in jail in India at that time. As her health worsened, Nehru was released from prison and rushed to Switzerland in October 1935. While Kamala's health improved initially, it started to deteriorate again in 1936, and she died in February. In the prologue to his autobiography, in a chapter added after Kamala's death, Nehru recounts that he was devastated and remained mourning for a few months.

Legacy

A number of institutions in India, such as Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital & Regional Cancer Centre, Kamla Nehru PraniSangrahalay (Indore), Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi, Kamala Nehru Degree Evening College (Bangalore), Kamla Nehru College for Women, Jodhpur, Kamala Nehru Park, Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology (Sultanpur), Kamla Nehru College, Korba,Kamala Nehru Women's College(Bhubaneswar), Kamala Nehru Polytechnic (Hyderabad), ShriRamdeobaba Kamala Nehru Engineering college (Nagpur), Kamala Nehru Memorial Vocational Higher Secondary School Vatanappally (Kerala), ShaskiyaKamla Nehru Girls Higher Secondary School (Bhopal) are named after her.

In Pakistan, Karachi has road named after Kamla Nehru.

The life of kamla Nehru was an epitome of idealism, courage and sacrifice which the struggle for political liberation, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, evoked among Indian womenhood. Those were the days when nationalist India had dared to challenge the might of British Empire, when victory seemed distant, if not uncertain. Kamla Nehru had in her too short life more than her share of physical suffering and nervous strain. But she exhibited remarkable blend of outward gentleness and a rock-like inner strength. She was doubtless inspired by the teachings of Gandhi and by the example of her husband, but she had a mind and will of her own. It is significant that she did not confirm to the dictates of the traditional culture in which she had grown up as a child, nor to the anglicized pattern of her husband’s home in pre-gandhian days. She acquired anindipendant and refreshingly modern outlook on life. She was free from the prejudices of cast and creed and the lifeless rituals of formalistic religion. She was a staunch champion of secularism, but she had also a deep spiritual streak which probably gave her the remarkable inner strength and serenity which impressed those who came in contact with her.a devoted wife and mother, kamla Nehru was also an ardent feminist. Some of the questions which the "women's liberation" movements in different parts of the world are debating today-the sharing of household chores and equality of sexes-find mention in her letters. She felt deeply the injustice of unequal treatment meted out to Indian women who were keep in purdah, denied education and economic independence.

Dr. B.C. Roy, a friend as well as the physician of the Nehru family, recalled that Kamla Nehru had "a frail constitution but an indomitable spirit. Brought up in luxury and comfort, she faced with cheerfulness the difficulties and discomforts of a public worker in India and she identified herself with the humblest among the sufferers in this land." Perhaps the best tribute to Kamla Nehru was paid by Mahatma Gandhi, who said , "I have not known a truer, braver and more- God – Fearing women".

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A Critical Appriciation of Four Quartets (1943)

Komal Anand Hotwani *

This is undoubtedly a philosophical poem of a high order. As such, it is but natural to have derived ideas from various religions and cultures of the world. In this poem, we come across ideas from Hinduism and Buddhism along with those of Christianity. While the Hindu ideas and teachings are clearly mentioned in "The Dry Salvages", the Buddhistic ideas are tacitly suggested in it here and there. We shall trace them hereafter in the Quartets.

I. BURNT NORTON

T.S. Eliot, who was well-read in the Pali texts made use of Buddhistic lore and literature here sparingly Chritians believe in the linear concept of time but the Hindus and the Buddhist in its being circular in nature. The very opening five lines introduce the circularity of 'time', which is more in accord with the Indian concept than with the western one :

Time present and time past
Are perhaps present in time future,
And time future contained in time past.
If all time is eternally present,
All time is unredeemable.

One may read the following passage having a bearing on Buddhistic art where Lord Buddha is portrayed as seated in the middle of the petals of a lotus :

Dry the pool, dry concrete, brown edged,
And the pool was filled with water out of
sunlight. And the lotus rose, quietly,
quietly…….

In Mahayana Buddhism, the 'lotus' appears as the female personification of the enlightening Trancendental Wisdom, which is known as Prajna-Paramita.

Even in the Hindu mythology, the 'lotus' signifies a phase when the lord moves into creation and when Brhma is shown as seated in the centre of the flower emanating from the cosmic body. The 'lotus' in the Hindu concept is personified as the Mother Goddess through the Lord begins creation[1].

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On the one hand, she represents the terms of delight in earthly or even celestial existence, the extinction of every craving for individual duration; on the other hand (but this amounts to the same realization differently described) she is the adamantine, indestructible, secret nature of all and everything, itself devoid of all limiting, differentiating characteristics[2].

Thus, the 'lotus' has been variously connotated and represented. According to Prof. Grover Smith it is definitely a familiar Hindu symbol"[3]. "In rig Veda, it has been repeatedly applied to 'agni', the purifier of all sins. What hampers this realization in the prevalence of 'avidya' (ignorance) that does not allow a person to get at the 'echoes' to move forward towards 'enlightenment'.

And this 'avidya' sticks to him because, to use Worsworth expression, 'the world is too much with us'. It is this that negates the call of 'the bird'. The second movement of Burnt Norton recalls <u>The waste land</u> emphasizing the predominance of lust and passion in the human world. It begins thus:

> Garlic and Sapphires in the mud
> Clot the bedded axle-tree.
> The trilling wire in the blood
> Sings below inveterate scars…

This passage immediately evokes the image of the 'sex act' by employing such meaningful words as 'garlic', 'sapphires', 'mud', 'clot', 'axle-tree' and 'trilling wire' in the blood. It forcefully highlights the truth that the human world is inescapably in the grip of lustfulness or <u>vasanas</u>. But without eradicating the <u>vasanas</u>, one can hardly attain a state of 'Prajna' (wisdom). They are responsible as hinted in "The Fire Sermon", for the 'burning' of the world in the fire if concupiscence. Lord Buddha like St. Augustine, had discovered the world to be so, and he has advised the asceticism as the best cure to it.

The teachings of Buddhism appear also in the following lines of the second movement:

> At the still point of the turning world.
> Neither flesh nor fleshlessness;
> Neither from nor towards; at the still
> Point there the dance is,
> But neither arrest nor movement.

The image of 'the spill point' and 'the turning world' is related to Buddhism (thought this is also found in <u>Vedas</u>). In the above-quoted lines, 'the turning world' is the world of chance and suffering, while 'the still point' points to a state of existence totally free from flux and sorrow. The latter is attained by Buddha when he overcomes the worldly pains and pleasures. It is the state of perfect peace ('shantih' as the yogins say or 'nirvana' as the Buddhist call it). Eliot tries to explain it through 'negatives' (neti neti of Upanishads); it is thus neither 'flesh' nor 'fleshless', neither 'arrest' nor 'movement'. Here the 'dance' of the world is merged into the dance of God:

> Except for the point, the still point,
> There would be no dance, and there is only the dance.

The 'dance' of the world cannot be dismissed as the irrelevant or non-existent, but it ultimately merges into the real Dancer. For ordinary men and women, the need is to know the dancer. One of the popular titles applied to Lord Shiva in Indian tradition is 'Natraj' (i.e. the Lord of Dance). Lord Shiva is regarded as the cosmic Dancer therein. Eliot seems to hold that only through 'the dance' the man can reach or recognize 'the dancer' just as through 'time' he can hope to attain 'the Timeless'. This is, in fact, a recurring motif in Four Quarters.

In one of his famous passages, Eliot mentions the necessary of attaining the Enlightenment or the Real Wisdom. This passage is quoted below:

> The inner freedom from the practical desire
> the release from action and suffering, release
> from the inner, And the outer compulsion,
> yet surrounded. By a grace of sense, a white
> light still and moving……….

The spiritual aspirant must try hard to get freed from 'the practical desire', and then alone he should expect the release from action and suffering. All the Indian philosophical systems stress the need to eradicate 'desire' in order to realize 'moksha' (salvation). The Bhagwad Gita[6] remarks that 'desire' is "the eternal enemy of the wise, the obscurer of knowledge, and therefore it must be killed". Maharishi Patanjali states thus "that which dwells on pleasure is Desire"[7]. Lord Buddha also observed emphatically that 'desire' is the root cause of human suffering and that it should be killed before 'Nirvana' (salvation) is attained --- 'kill tanha' (desire), attain Nirbhana (Liberation).

A peculiar 'stillness' grips one, and this 'stillness' is vibrant with life. Eliot speaks of a similar situation in '**Murder in Cathedral**', where Thomas-a-Becket rises above 'action and suffering in order to attain coveted martrydom'. After the oratorical third movement, we come upon the 'sun-flower' and the 'dematies' in the fourth one, and they are the symbols of rebirth.

The fifth movement of "Burnt Norton" attempts to describe an indefinable experience, especially in the lines :

> Words move, music moves
> Only in time, but that which only living
> Can only die. Words, after speech, reach
> Into the silence.

The 'silence' the poet talks of here is identifiable with the 'stillness' or 'the still point' (noted earlier). Lord Buddha did not like to talk about this experience, and in this respect he was following the Upanishadic line of thought which tried to explain the attributes of Brahman or God in negative term 'not this, not this, (neti). Reaching the 'silence', words get stilled and this 'silence', still point is the reality.

II. EAST COKER

Of the Four Quartets, East Coker is "the mot directly personal poem of Eliot's", remark F.R. leave[10], This personal poem becomes very poignant because it deals with the theme of impermanence. Houses rise and fall, and, 'Houses live and die' point to the fact that nothing is permanent in this world. Buddhim goes a step ahead, an holds the view that not only the physical world but also the self are transitory and fleeting. This view of Buddhism is generally known as the doctrine of 'anatta'. Perhaps the best expression of this doctrine is found in The cocktail Party (1950), where Sir Henry speaks thus:

> Ah, but we die to each other daily
> What we know of other people
> Is only our memory of the moments
> ……. ……. ……. …….

That every meeting we are meeting a stranger. Separation in death and impermanence of the human world have been highlighted in this passage. Buddhism associates the impermanence of life with 'dukkha'(suffering). The second movement rejects the idea of pattern as well as of peace. All the seasons are in disarray. Spring thunder, peals in November, white flowers of summer jostle with those of winters:

> What is late November doing
> With the disturbance of the spring
> And creatures of the summer heat.

……. ……. ……. …….
Late roses filled with early snow?

There is war among the constellations prophesying the possible end of the world. The passage quoted above bring out a complex image of spring out of season, of birth and death.

Man is subjected to recurrent births and deaths, desires and sufferings, in other words, he is bound to 'the wheel' to use a Buddhist expression. The echo of this Buddhist idea is found in the quoted passage. In "East Coker", the begining of the third movement has a bearing on the Buddhist idea of 'void' (shunya), The following lines are specially to be marked for this Idea:

They all go into the dark,
The vacant interstellar spaces,
The vacant into the vacant,
The captains, merchants, bankers, eminent mend of letters ……. ……. ……. …….

And cold the sense and lost the motive of action. Only when one attains the state of 'void', one losses all senses and desires, all motivation for work, as it is perfect silence of nothingness. According to A.K.Jha, "The nothingness of the Madhyamic view of experience can also be read in the kind of void that is felt even before there is a formal cognition of death"[12]. Going into the dark or meeting death is just an aspect of 'void', and Eliot has made use of it in the quoted passage.

The lyrical fourth movement of "East Coker" underlines the predominance of death, disease and suffering. We know the human misery, death and disease drove the Buddha to meditation for long years and attainment of enlightenment. By his temper, Eliot was prone to the human suffering and to the spiritual sterility of modern man. Eliot frankly admits that, 'the whole earth is our hospital endowed by the ruined millionaire'. Under the circumstances, modern man suffers terribly with the chill enveloping the whole body and with fever hotting up the entire mind. After speaking of the sickening conditions of modern man, the poet suggests a way out of them, and that way lines through the 'purgatorial fires'. The influence of Dante is quite clear here, but that of the Buddha is certainlly inescapable. Time and again, Eliot reverts to Buddhism to stress the significance of spiritual practice which alone can cleanse the impurities of sinful acts of modern man.

III. <u>The Dry Salvages</u>

It is in this Quartet the references to Indian sources became quit pronounced. But that happens in the third movement of "The Dry Salvages". So far as the first movement is concerned, Eliot alludes to the Hindu allegory of the life-cycle, as nicely suggested by Prof. grover Smith[13], in the line "the river is within us, the sea is all about us". The Hindu allegory pertains to the drop of water being lifted as vapour from the sea, consigned as rain upon the Himalayas, and carried again seaward by the Ganges.

According to Philip Wheel Wright, the 'river', is a symbol of 'change' and the sea of 'permanence'[14]. As noted earlier, Buddhism is also deeply concerned with the 'impermanence' of the human world which is symbolized here by the 'river'. If the 'river' stands for the fleeing human world, the 'sea' for eternity. The very opening paragraph denotes an everlasting slouching towards death and wastage:

> Where is there an end of it, the soundless wailing.
> The silent withering of autumn flowers,
> Dropping their petals and remaining motionless;
> Where is there and end to the drifting wreckage,
> The prayer of the bone on the beach.....?

The 'soundless wailing', 'silent withering of autumn flowers', the 'drifting wreckage', and the 'prayer of the bone on the beach' tend to affirm the poet' firm faith in suffering and death. Eliot, in the second paragraph, maintains that there is no end, but addition, to death and suffering and 'breakage'. What is added to them is (as hinted in the third para) The 'failing pride' or the resentment at failing powers and the 'slow leakage of a drifting boat'. The fourth para provides us a glimpse of 'and ocean littered with wastage'. After a brief halt, Eliot speaks again of 'the voiceless wailing' in the sixth para, which is quoted below:

> No end to the withering of withered flowers
> To the movement of pain that is painless and motionless,
> To the drift of the sea and the drifting wreckage.

Considered in the light of Buddhism, this passage as well as the first one bears an added meaning and significance. For the Buddha, suffering, old age, disease and death sealed the site of humanity on earth. Both to Buddha and Eliot, suffering (<u>dukkha</u>) is endless and all-pervasive, and it could be overcome with prayer and penance, with renunciation and detachment. According to Mc Carthy[16], the impermanence or flux of things lies the 'poignant expression' of suffering. Onward, Eliot suggests that the moments of 'happiness', of 'sudden illumination', or of 'agony', are as permanent as time permits. The poet comes close to Buddhism in holding the view that 'agony or suffering' is apparently abiding. We should read the following lines in this connection:

> Now we come to discover that the movement of agony.
> ……. ……. ……. …….
> With such permanence as time has.
> And again:
> People change and smile: but the agony abides.

The Four Noble Truths of Buddhism ('Chatvari Arya Satyani') are mainly concerned with: (1) the prevalence of suffering, (2) the cause of suffering (3), the possibility of destroying suffering, and (4) the way leading to the destruction of suffering. The third movement of this Quartet indirectly based on the teachings of Lord Krishna to Arjuna at the time of the fierce battle of Kurukshetra when the hero of the Mahabharta was struck deeply with a sense of muem and inaction. In the context, it is highly relevant despite the serious objections raised by critics like Helen Gardner, Elizabeth Drew and B. Rajan. Commenting on this episode, Miss Gardner writes thus:

> ….. it might be objected to introduce
> Krishna at this point is an error and
> Destroys the imaginative harmony of the
> poem, since it is precisely in their view of
> history and the time process that
> Christianity and Hinduism are most opposed[17].

Clearly, Miss Gardner seems to be perturbed by Eliot's use of Gita at this juncture, and in this manner she is not alone. Even in the second movement of "The Dry Salvages", Eliot gives us a line like 'Time the destroyer is time the preserver', and here he alludes to the two aspects of the Hindu Trinity-Shiva (the destroyer) and Vishnu (the preserver).

Coming to the fifth movement of "The Dry Salvages" after the short, lyrical fourth one dedicated to the prayer of Virgin Mary, it may be suggested that its closing lines carry a Buddhistic touch about them. These lines are:

> And right action is freedom
> From past and future also.

Any freedom from 'action' and 'suffering' is possible only when one does one's work with 'consciousness'- by understanding the tunnel wheel and consciously revolving with it"[18]. The 'Yew' tree standing nearby is verily a symbol of 'karma' (action), and it prompts the 'actor' to move toward contentment in 'the life of significant soil'; it is a tree no theology- Buddhist, Hindu or Christian- can uproot. Eliot seems to be mixing the Buddhist, Hindu and Christian strands in the following lines:

For most of us, this is the aim
Never here to be realized:
Who are only undefeated
Because we have gone on trying
We, content at the last
If our temporal reversion nourish
(Not too far from the yew-tree)
The life of significant soil.

'We have gone on trying' pointedly refers to the 'Karma' doctrine of the Gita (a famous Hindu scripture). The phrase 'temporal reversion' alludes to a Buddhist having something consistent with his "habitual idea of personal Karma"[19] as Grover Smith suggests. And 'the yew tree' is a typical Christian symbol of 'action'; Thus, the above quoted lines are quite pertinent to an Indian reading.

IV. LITTLE GIDDING

It is this quartet with which Eliot was "most satisfied"[20]. The poet is so because Little Gidding is a place of 'Prayer' observance, discipline, 'thought and action'; J.J. Sweeney thinks the theme of "Little Gidding" is "love-the renunciation of temporal interests for a loving contemplation of God"[21]. It is a poem of 'fire', while "Brunt Norton" is a poem of 'air', "East Coker" of earth'; and "The Dry Salvages" of 'water'. Being a poem of 'fire', "Little Gidding" immediately evokes the image of the Hindu 'agni' (meaning 'fire') in all its thinkable functions-domestic, social, religious and moral Also, it reminds us of the prevalence of 'fire' (suggesting 'lustfulness') in the human world, as expressed by Eliot in his "Fire Sermon" (the third section of The Waste Land). The 'fire' image becomes emphatic in the fourth movement of this poem and we shall deal with it after the third movement).

The third movement of "Little Gidding" begins with a typical passage (quoted below) concentrating on the 'the three conditions of human existence — attachment, detachment and between them ('unflowering indifference'. This passage is:

There are three conditions which often took alike
Yet differ completely, flourish in the same hedgerow:
Attachment to self and to things and to persons,

Detachment
From self and from things and from persons; and growing
Between them, indifference
Which resembles the others as death resembles life,
Being between two lives-unflowering, between
The live and the death nettle.

The noted scholar Harold E. Mc Carthy is of the view that this passage may be interpreted in the light of Buddhist thought. The condition of 'attachment' keeps a man bound to the earth, to its comfort and pleasures, its pains and suffering. It is equated to 'renunciation' of 'the fruit of action' (as the Gita puts it). According to McCarthy, the condition of 'detachment' prompts a man to live unattached to self to things and 'to persons' and to rise above the basic facts of impermanence (which is 'suffering').

The Fourth lyrical movement of "Little Gidding" is on the theme of 'love' which is expressed through the symbol of 'fire' Here Eliot talks of two types of 'fire' or two kinds of 'love'— the human love and the Divine Love. It is a 'fire sermon' of great energy. Speaking of it, Helen Gardner writes that the 'fire' which "have flamed and glowed throughout the poem here break out and declare their nature"[22].

A human being cannot help loving, and his or her choice Love. The fire of self love burns in ordinary men and women, while the fire of the Divine Love kindles the hearts of saints and mystics (like Dame Julian of Norwhich, who after undergoing fifteen years of prayer and penance came to realize that love was the real means of redeeming sin). Man may be redeemed or dammed as per his choice:

The only hope, or else despair
Lies in the choice of pyre for pyre
To be redeemed from fire by fire.

If he choose the right kind of 'fire' he will be redeemed; if he chooses the wrong kind of 'fire' he will be dammed. The poet lays great emphasis on the cultivation of moral and mystical love in human heart. This may be gathered from the repetitive use of the lines on 'fire':

We only live, only suspire
Consumed by either fire or fire.

The 'fire' of human passion is a terrible thing to control; it can be controlled by self-discipline and spiritual practices. The cultivation of the 'fire of spiritual love' is badly needed for the eradication of human passion. Eliot was a poet of spiritual bent of mind, and the fourth movement is a glaring example of it.

The fifth movement of "Little Gidding" also reverts to the theme of human love and Divine Love being merged into one and the same. Mark the following passage in this connection:

And all shall be well and
And all manner of thing shall be well
When the tongues of flames are in folded
Into the crowed knot of fire
And the fire and the rose are one

Here 'the rose' of human love and 'the fire' of divine love work in perfect unison. The 'in-folded flame' is unquestionably the supreme being without gross body. The distinguished scholar, Kristian Smidt, rightly remarks that "the greatest philosophical wisdom and detachment" is to be had in "Little Gidding"[23].

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Impact of Employee Attitude on The Performance of An Organization

Dr Gyan Prakash Yadav *

Enhancement in employee performance is the major dilemma of organizations in current environment. Reason behind this improvement is pecuniary profit and competitive advantage. Employees are the basic source of profit and competitive advantage. So organizational activities involve in enhancing their employee performance is actually has the motive of organizational performance enhancement. Different psychological and environmental factors affect the employee performance. Current study is based on the effect of attitude on employee performance. This study include the attitude related factors (behaviors of employees and leaders, job satisfaction, job attitude, motivation and training) to investigate their impact on employee performance.

Key words: *Employee Performance, Job Satisfaction, Attitude, Motivation*

Introduction

All organizational processes are ultimately human processes, being the outcome of human interactions. The strength of any organization is its people. People may be treated as resources available for the organization and these resources are dynamic. Organizational excellence can be achieved by aligning individual objectives to the organizational objectives and organizational performance can be improved by developing the performance of individuals.

Performance is often defined simply in output terms – the achievement of quantified objectives. But performance is a matter not only of what people achieve but how they achieve it. High performance results from appropriate behaviors, especially discretionary behaviors, and the effective use of the required knowledge, skills and competencies.

In an organization employee performance can be defined as behavior associated with the accomplishment of expected or formal role requirements on the part of individual organizational members.

In most cases, performance is not one dimensional. Most jobs have multiple performance dimensions. But, all performance dimensions are not of equal weight. To complicate the issue, different

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managers/supervisors place different importance (weight) on each of these performance dimensions. The conceptualization and measurement of employee performance becomes further complex as, within performance dimensions there are often multiple outcomes desired. These outcomes are often expressed in terms of evaluative criteria.

Individuals cannot achieve perfection on all performance dimensions and/or evaluative criteria. Ultimately, the choice of which performance dimension should carry the greatest weight, or which evaluative criteria should be viewed as the most important, should be made on the basis of the competitive strategy of the Organization. Job Performance is a central construct in industrial/organizational psychology. It refers to scalable actions, behaviors and outcomes that employees engage in or bring about, that are linked with and contribute to organizational goals.

Organizations value attitude among their employees because it is typically assumed to reduce withdrawal behaviour, such as lateness, absenteeism and turnover. Hence, there is no doubt that these values appear to have potentially serious consequences for overall organizational performance. The study of employee attitude is important because employees with sense of employee attitude are less likely to engage in withdrawal behaviour and more willing to accept change. Hence, there is no doubt that these values appear to have potentially serious consequences for a core of committed individuals who are the source of organizational life;

(b). Employees who become less committed to an organization, will route their attitude in other directions; thus, it is important to know how to develop the right type and level of employee attitude to ensure that the better employees are retained;

(c). Employees who develop a high level of employee attitude tend to be highly satisfied and are fulfilled by their jobs;

(d). In the current global economic scenario, organizational change is a continuous process that requires support of all employees in the hierarchical structure.

Most organizations have realized that the performance of their employees plays a vital role in determining the success of the organization. As such, it is important for employers and managers alike to know how to get the best of their employees. One of the antecedent determinants of employees' performance is believed to be employee attitude.

As such, it is important for employers and managers alike to know how to get the best of their employees. Employee attitude has become one of the most popular work attitudes studied by practitioners and researchers.

Literature Review

According to Akintayo (2010) employee attitude can be defined as the degree to which the employee feels devoted to their organization. Ongori (2007) described employee attitude as an effective response to the whole organization and the degree of attachment or loyalty employees feel towards the organization.

Zheng (2010) describes employee attitude as simply employees' attitude to organization. This definition of employee attitude is broad in the sense that employees' attitude encompasses various components.

Employee attitude seems to be a crucial factor in achieving organizational success. Individuals with low levels of attitude will do only enough to work by. They do not put their hearts into the work and mission of the organization. They seem to be more concerned with personal success than with the success of the organization as a whole. People who are less committed are also more likely to look at themselves as outsiders and not as long – term members of the organization. An attractive job offer elsewhere is very likely to result in their departure. By contrast, employees with high attitude to an organization see themselves as an integral part of the organization. Anything that threatens the organization is an imminent danger to them as well. Such employees become creatively involved in the organizations mission and values, and constantly think about ways to do their jobs better. In essence, committed employees work for the organization as if the organization belongs to them.

The relationship between employee attitude and employees' performance has been studied under various disguise. Khan, (2010) investigated the impact of employee attitude (Affective attitude, Continuance attitude and Normative attitude) on employee job performance from a sample of 153 public and private and public sector employees of oil and gas sector in Pakistan. The results revealed a positive relationship between employee attitude and employees' job performance. Therefore, job performance emerged as a determinant of employee attitude.

Thus, Khan, (2010) advised managers to pay special attention to antecedents of employee attitude and all the factors which foster employee attitude so as to increased employee performance and subsequently increase organizational productivity.

Numerous factors have been found to inspire attitude. For instance, Ongori (2007) opines that the degree to which employees are committed or loyal to their organization depends largely on job enrichment, employee empowerment and compensation.

Camilleri (2012) investigated some of the major antecedents that contribute in making employees committed to an organisation using regression method and analysis of variance and found that education level, personality and position are significance that determine an individual's level of employee attitude. His findings further revealed that education level and position are significantly stronger for the continuance and normative dimensions of employee attitude while personality is significantly stronger for the continuance and effective dimensions.

Dex and Smith (2011) applied OLS regression of the log attitude scale, a range of covariates using data from the 2008 Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS) conducted in British establishments from October 2007 to June 2008 to model the determinants of the extent of employees' normative or affective attitude to their employer and found that access to some family – friendly policies such as child care and working at home, improved employees' attitude in the private sector but not in the public sector. Their findings also showed that where employees, but not the employer, thought the organisation had a caring ethos is an important determinant of increased employee attitude. This implies that employees' attitude is largely determined by the organizational culture, especially towards their family welfare, of the company which they work for and not by the attitude of their employer or supervisor towards them.

Lo (2009) examined the relationship between leadership styles (focusing mainly on transformational and transactional leadership styles) and employees' employee attitude in Malaysia using regression analysis and found that transformational leaders are more able to bring in attitude in employees than transactional leaders. Their finding indicates that transformational leaders have a more significant and stronger relationship with employee attitude. This implies that the leaders who give advices, supports, and pay attention to the individual needs of followers will enhance the level of employee attitude of the employees.

Avolio (2014) examined the linkage between transformational leadership and employee attitude by focusing on psychological empowerment and structural distance using a sample of 520 staffs nurses employed by a large public hospital in Singapore. Their findings showed that there is a positive association between transformational leadership and employee attitude revealing that psychological empowerment medicated the relationship between transformational leadership and employee attitude.

Shastri (2010) examined the relationship between charismatic leadership and employee attitude in Indian organization with a sample of 147 employees from Eastern and Northern India and found that the two major antecedents (Charismatic leadership and job satisfaction) exert strong effect on employee attitude of the employees of Indian organization in the study sample. This finding indicates that people tend to be more satisfied if their leader displays charismatic behaviour which makes them to be more committed to their organization. Since it was found that leader's sensitivity to member's needs is related to employee attitude, then managers need to be clear about the goals and values of the organization so as to align them with the needs of the employees. This will help to reduce the high turnover rates being experienced in today's Industrial World.

Akintayo (2010) investigated the impact of work-family role conflict on employee attitude of Industrial Employees in Nigeria using linear regression analysis and t-test and found that there was a significant but negative contribution of work-family role conflict to employee attitude. Based on this finding, Akintayo(2010) recommended that organizational support programme needs to be introduced and provided for all levels of employees in order to reduce the burden of work-family role conflict interface and virtually induced attitude to their jobs. He further stated that the level of family responsibilities of the employees need to be considered during recruitment, in assigning responsibilities and placement process in order to foster employee attitude.

Methodology

Questionnaire is extracted. Four elements are used for each to measure attitudes of employees and leaders, job satisfaction, job commitment, training and motivation. Five elements are used to measure the employee performance. All questions are measured with five point likert scale (1= strongly Disagree and 5= Strongly Agree). Cronbach's alpha is 0.81 which is reliable.

Sampling: The study was conducted on textile industry in Punjab. The data was collected from 106 full time working employees of eighteen textile companies who were randomly selected. Eighty eight questionnaires were useable with response rate of 83 percent which is suitable for analysis. The questionnaires were filled with personal administration.

Result And Discussion

For data analysis, descriptive statistics, Analysis of variance, correlation and regression techniques are used. This process is carried out in statistical package for social sciences 18.0 version for windows. Pearson correlations of variable i.e. attitude of employee and leaders, Job satisfaction, Job commitment, Training, Motivation and performance were used to measure the relationship among variables. It is mostly used method for investigating relationship among variables. For the missing response average method is used.

Table-1 shows the angriness from mean results. It means that attitude, job satisfaction, job commitment, training and motivation will increase the performance of the employees. It is clear from the results of descriptive statistics table that attitude increases the performance of the employees as the answer shows (4.2).

Job Satisfaction also increases the performance of the employees as the answer is (4.07). Job commitment, Training and motivation also shows the positive impact on Performance as their results shows (4.23, 4.01, 4.25) respectively.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviatio
Attitude of Employees ar leaders	88	4.0312	.65193
job satisfaction	88	4.0795	.52734
Job Commitment	88	4.2330	.49247
Training	88	4.0142	.71152
Motivation	88	4.2358	.55626
Performance	88	4.3659	.47583

Table-2 shows the values of correlation. Employee performance has strong positive correlation (0.634) with motivation. If organizations increase the motivation level among employees it will increase their performance. Performance of employees has moderate positive correlation with job commitment (0.562), attitude of employees and leader (0.509), job satisfaction (0.492) and training (0.331). All correlations are significant at the 0.01 level.

Regression is used to draw the regression equation. Multi collenrity is a statistical phenomena use to measure the collenearity among two or more predictor variables. In this situation the coefficient estimates may change erratically in response to small change in the model or data. For testing of multi collenearity, Tolerence, VIF (Varience inflation factor) and Condition index is used. A lower value of tolerance and high VIF value (greater then 10) are the sign of multi collenearity.

For the detection of autocorrelation Durbin–Watson statistic is used. Durbin–Watson is equal to 2 indicates no autocorrelation. Our result in Table-3 & 4 shows that no multi collenearity and autocorrelation prevails in our data so the regression results are reliable.

Table 2: Correlations

		Performance	Attitude	Job Satisfaction	Commitment	Training	Motivation
Performance	Pearson Correlation Sig (2 tailed	1					
Attitude of Employee and Leaders	Pearson Correlation Sig (2 tailed	.509** .000	1				
Job Satisfaction	Pearson Correlation Sig (2 tailed	.492** .000	.716** .000	1			
Job commitment	Pearson Correlation Sig (2 tailed	.562** .000	.510** .000	.456** .000	1		
Training	Pearson Correlation Sig (2 tailed	.331** .002	.522** .000	.409** .000	.464** .000	1	
Motivation	Pearson Correlation Sig (2 tailed)	.634** .000	.550** .000	.540 .000	.573** .000	.465** .000	1

** Calculation is significant at the 0.01level (2 tailed)

Table 3

		Unstandardized Coefficients				Collineanity Statistics	
Model		B	Std Error	Sig.	Condition Index	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.334	.373	.001	1.000		
	Attitude of Employee and leaders	.095	.091	.299	18.366	.402	2.489
	Job Satisfaction	.089	.106	.404	20.695	.455	2.196
	Job Commitment	.251	.099	.013	27.199	.593	1.687
	Training	.056	.065	.391	30.790	.657	1.522
	Motivation	.342	.092	.000	35.260	.542	1.845

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

Table 4: Model Summary

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. error of the estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.698*	.487	.455	.35121	2.075

a. Predictors(Constant), Motivation, Training, Job commitment, Attitude of employee and leaders

b. Dependent Variable: Performance

Table 5: Group Statistics

	Gender	Mean	t- test value	Sig(2 tailed)
Attitude of Employee and leaders	Female Male	3.875 4.0469	-0.709	.48
Job Satisfaction	Female Male	4.0938 4.0781	0.079	.937
Job commitment	Female Male	4.2500 4.2312	0.102	.919
Training	Female	4.1562	0.590	.557

	Male	4.0000		
Motivation	Female Male	4.1562 4.2438	-0.422	.647
Performance	Female Male	4.3250 4.3700	-0.254	.80

Table 6: ANNOVA experience

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Attitude of Employee and leaders	7.106	4	1.777	4.936	.001
Job Satisfaction	2.728	4	0.682	2.637	.040
Job commitment	2.323	4	0.581	2.567	.044
Training	3.826	4	0.956	1.974	.106
Motivation	2.213	4	0.553	1.858	.126
Performance	0.886	4	0.221	0.977	.425

Independent sample t-test is used to measure the impact of gender on all variables. All results (Table-5) are insignificant which means that there is no impact of gender on any of the variable. All respondents irrespective of gender had shown the same type of response regarding to all variables.

Experience is divided into five categories (less than one year, one to three years, four to seven years, eight to ten years and more than ten years). Analysis of variance (One way ANOVA) is used to measure the impact of experience on different variables. Experience does impact on attitude of employees and leaders, Job satisfaction and job commitment as their results are significant shows in table-6. But training, motivation and performance of employees do not affected by length of experience as their results are insignificant.

Conclusion

Employees' good performance is very essential for the effectiveness of the organization. As discussed above there are many factors that affect the performance of the employees and as well as of the organization. The descriptive statistics result proved that all the variables (attitude, job satisfaction, job commitment, training and motivation) are positively affecting the performance of the employees. While looking at the results drawn from the correlation we find that motivation, job commitment and attitude of employees and leaders are highly correlated with the performance and organizations need to create cooperative and employee oriented culture to achieve higher level of performance through these variables.

Regression analysis shows that job commitment and motivation are highly significant and thus managers need to link the pay with performance, provide timely training and set an appropriate job design to improve the performance level. Results proved that all the factors have equal effect on the performance level of different gender and as the level of experience increases the attitude of the employees and leaders, job satisfaction and job commitment show more strong effects on the performance.

For this purpose organizations should value their experienced personnel and devise effective retention policy by giving competitive salary, experienced base pay, experienced based promotion etc.

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Impact of COVID-19 on street Vendors: A Case Study of Patna

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Small entrepreneurs are an important element of the economy since they help to stabilize and balance the growth of a country's economy. These entrepreneurs, who include street vendors who, while having minimal investment in their operations, tend to supply some of the fundamental requirements to the people dwelling in an economy, have an impact on a nation's per capita income. The value of street vending is not limited to improving a country's per capita GDP; it also helps to provide jobless people with a source of income with little investment. These street vendors, who function as single breadwinners, are self-sufficient in their efforts to support their families. Any impact on their line of business, no matter how minor, significantly reduces their daily earnings, leaving them helpless in their position. They receive very little assistance from government institutions or other intermediaries. The current COVID 19 pandemic has disrupted, if not completely halted, the activity of most street vendors. The researcher's goal in this study is to focus on the effects of countrywide lockout on street vendors and the negative influence on their livelihoods. The study emphasizes the need of understanding their challenges and how to deal with them in order to improve the economy.

Key Words : Street Vendors, COVID 19, Lockdown, livelihood, GDP.

Introduction:

COVID 19, a pandemic in the twenty-first century, is one of the most difficult situations that the world has encountered in an era when modern technology has reached its pinnacle. A segment of the economy's residents are caught in a scenario where they are fighting to earn a livelihood amidst all the growth and development. The current study focuses on the livelihoods of street vendors, who have long been an important component of a country's economy. The importance of all-round growth from all facets of society is critical to the success of an economy. Prior to the COVID 19 scenario, street vendors established an enhanced market environment in which many

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requirements could be obtained at a low cost and with ease. The livelihoods of these street vendors were greatly stabilized, and a consistent source of revenue was obtained in a timely manner. The rapid emergence of the pandemic scenario, which engulfed the entire world, had a terrible influence on the lives of street vendors, and most of those who had a regular source of income had to stop working. All business operations were eventually halted as a result of the countrywide lockdown. The small income earners, primarily street vendors, were the most badly hit by this series of lockdowns. Though it appeared that the economy was reviving after the lockdown, it showed a condition in which the country was in turmoil to conduct business in a planned manner. The street vendors had to overcome several obstacles in order to earn a living, and as a result, they had to seize each opportunity that presented itself in order to improve their condition.

Objectives:

1. To study the effects of Covid-19 on the livelihoods of street vendors.
2. To study how Covid-19 pandemic have been dealt by the street vendors to resume their livelihoods during lockdown and post lockdown.

Hypothesis:

1. Covid-19 Pandemic and consequent lockdown have affected street vendors adversely.

Research Methodology:

The present study aims to understand the effects of Covid-19 lockdown on the street vendors and their livelihoods is basically exploratory and descriptive in nature. Primary data from street vendors of Patna has been collected through schedules from selected areas of Patna. The survey was conducted in the month of October, 2020 when unlock phase-5 was undertaken by the Government in order to collect the relevant information from the street vendors for the study.

The researcher has applied non-probability (Convenient sampling) technique to select the sample size from the undefined population size. Convenient sampling technique was adopted to collect the requisite information from 100 respondents from 5 different places of Patna Municipal Corporation. Various websites, journals, and articles, CMIE reports were also utilized in the framing of the research study as a secondary source of data apart from the primary data. All the data were tabulated and analyzed using MS excel for the convenience of the study.

Population of the study:

The population of the present study comprises of all the street vendors residing and having a place of business inside the perimeter of Patna Municipal Corporation. It was estimated that there were approximately 29000 street Vendors in Patna Municipal Corporation (NIDAN, 2010).

Table no. 1

Distribution of Selected Samples of Street Vendors in PMC

Sample Site	**No. of Vendors**
Boring road Chouraha	15
Near Patna Junction	20
Raja Bajar, Bailley Road	15
Tempo stand, Kankarbagh	15
Hanuman Nagar	16
Kargil Chowk	19
Total	**100**

Source : Field Survey

Limitations of the Study:

The study was designed to examine street vendors' reactions to Covid-19 and the preceding lockdown period. The sample size was determined using the Patna Municipal Corporation's prominent street selling venues. Despite the fact that the study was done in such a way that it was error-free, it had several shortcomings.

1. The study was conducted in just five particular locations of the Patna Municipal Corporation.
2. The study does not address the issue of street vendors who have already quit their jobs as a result of the Covid-19 Lockdown.
3. The study does not state the exact amount of loss suffered, debt incurred, differences in income as a result of lockdown in monetary figures.
4. The study does not account for those who lost their jobs as a result of the Covid-19 crisis and had to rely on street vending for a living.

Result and Discussion:

Street vending is one of the most difficult aspects in terms of its effective performance. Various difficulties are encountered at the vending site, whether they are related to sales, consumer demands, or operating within the vending regulatory authorities' set of regulations. Despite the challenges, the survey found that, in addition to male vendors (83%) female vendors (17%) were also involved in street vending.

Table no. 2

Sex Ratio of Street Vendors in PMC

Gender	No. of Vendors	Percent
Male	83	83%
Female	17	17%
Total	100	100%

Source: Field Survey

Table no.3

Type of Income from Street Vending

Type of Income from Street Vending	No. of Vendors	Percent
Part time Income	19	19%
Full time Income	81	81%
Total	100	100%

Source : Field Survey

The investigation also revealed that majority of the respondents, for earning livelihood and maintaining a basic standard of living, 81% of the street vendors took street vending activity as a full time profession while the rest, only 19% took the street vending activity as a part time profession to earn extra money.

Street vendors have different product line to commence their activities while some were engaged as vegetable vendors during the period of Lockdown, a sample of the vendors sold fruits. Vendors selling food item were also regarded for the survey. The above chart shows the categorization of the street vendors' product line they were engaged in where 16% sold fruits, 22% sold vegetables, 13% sold readymade cloths and 32% sold food items.

Table no. 4

Impact of Lockdown in the Livelihood of Street Vendors

Impact of Lockdown	No. of Vendors	Percent
No Impact	0	0%
Partial Impact	3	3%
Adverse Impact	97	97%
Total	**100**	**100%**

Source : Field Study

The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic has created a mass disruption in the economic activities. The series of lockdown to control the pandemic situation had adverse impact on the livelihood of the street vendors as stated by 97 % of the respondents who were considered for the study. Only 3 % respondents said that they felt partial impact.

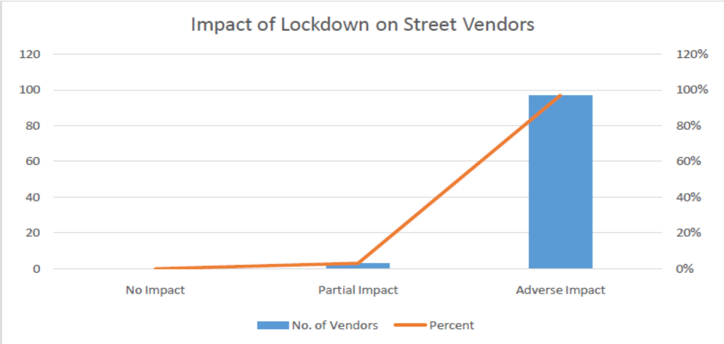

Chart no. 1

Table no. 5

Effect of Lockdown on Street Vendors

Particulars	Response	No. of Vendors	Percent
Loss of Income	Yes	100	100%
	No	0	0%
Complete Shutdown of Business	Yes	100	100%
	No	0	0%
Increase in Debt	Yes	64	64%
	No	36	36%
Scarcity of Food	Yes	69	69%
	No	31	31%

Source : Field Survey

The adverse impact on the street vendors is reflected in the above table where 100% (Table no. 5) of the respondents stated that there was loss of Income which was resulted from the complete shutdown of business, thereby increasing their level of debt to avail the basic necessities of life and there was scarcity of food stocks which was resulted from the nation-wide Lockdown of economic activities.

Table no. 6

Ways to Tackle and Cope up with the Lockdown Situation

Particulars	No. of Vendors	Percentage
Finding Other Source of Income	62	62%
Relying on aids from Government	26	26%
Dependent on their personal Saving to Sustain	12	12%
Total	100	100%

Source : Field Study

Though the series of lockdown phases enacted by the Government created a complete disruption of economic activities. The street vendors responded that they had taken efforts to cope up with the situation of lockdown by finding ways to earn income from other sources which is reflected in Table 6.The study also revealed that 26% of the respondents relied on aids from the Government organizations. Since the street vendors daily expenses are based on daily earnings so majority of the respondents (88%) stated that their savings were not enough to sustain the situation of Lockdown, only 12 % respondents could sustain the lockdown phase by their personal saving.

Table no. 7

Resumption of the Previous Business Activity at the time of Unlock Phase

Resumption of Business on Unlock	**No. of Vendors**	**Percentage**
Yes with same business and same product line	73	73%
Yes with changed business or changed product line	27	27%
Total	100	100%

Source : Field Survey

The post lockdown period whereby phase wise relaxation norms were implemented, gradually brought into motion the Nation's economic activities. The relaxation norms included rules and regulations which need to be complied by the street vendors to resume their business activities. In regard to the recommencement of business activities with the previous Product Line, 73% of the respondents responded that they had resumed their business activities with the old product line whereas 27% of the respondents responded that they are engaged in the street vending business activity with a new product line.

Table no. 8

Difficulties faced to revive the livelihood after Lockdown Relaxation

Difficulties Faced by vendors on resumption of work	**No. of Vendors**
Lack of Capital to resume the business	92
Difficulty in Transportation	84
Strict hygiene and sanitary regulation	56

Fear of exposure to health vulnerability	100
Fear of Police and Municipal Corporation	47

Source: Field Survey

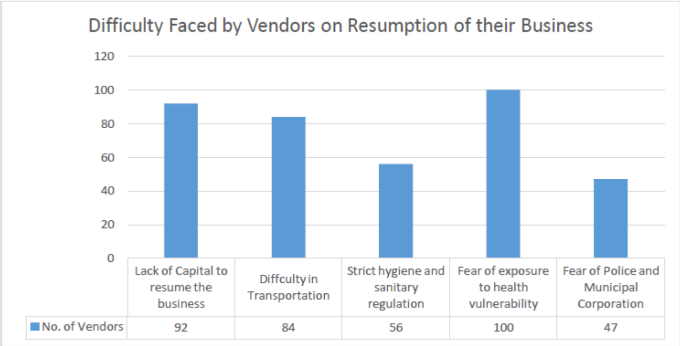

Chart no. 2

The post lockdown period has embedded the market for street vendors with difficulties in a numerous ways. Table 8 reflects the various segments of the sorted difficulties and the respondents' responses where cent percent of the respondents have stated that fear of exposure to health vulnerabilities. 47 street vendors taken for the study have stated that municipal harassment and 56 respondents stated that strict hygiene and sanitary rules and regulations have also created difficulties in performing their business activities. Difficulties created in relation to increase in transportation cost and lack of sufficient capital are overall faced by the street vendors. Lack of capital to resume the business was the major difficulty, 92 % respondents agreed.

Table no. 9

Ability to mitigate the loss suffered during Lockdown by the Street Vendors

Responses	**No. of Vendors**	**Percentage**
Yes	19	19%
No	34	34%
Can't Say	47	47%
Total	100	100%

Source : Field Survey

The loss suffered by the street vendors during lockdown witnessed to be immense hence the street vendor's responses in regard to their ability to mitigate the loss suffered is considered to be significant. It has been observed in Table-9 that 47% of the sample respondents do not have any clear idea in regard to their capability to mitigate the loss while 34% of them stated that they won't be able to mitigate the loss and the remaining 19%stays positive to their ability to mitigate the loss in due course of time.

Findings of the Study:

The findings of the study as per the objectives of the study have been summarized below.

1. Street vendors are a type of entrepreneur who invests very little in their business and earns very little money to cover the family's expenses. As a result, the primitive concept of a male-dominated society has been replaced, and both men and women are involved in this type of business activity to assist in the family's financial matters.
2. The Covid-19 situation has taken into grasp every single aspect of an economy. The result of the pandemic-related shutdown is even worse than it appears. Many street sellers were forced to close their businesses, jeopardizing their financial stability. They lost income, increasing their debts as a result of their inability to satisfy their basic needs. One of the early consequences of the closure on the entire sector of street vendors studied was a shortage of food supplies. Because they were in a situation where their only source of income was severely impeded, the majority of street sellers who suffered tremendous hardship during the shutdown were those who made street hawking a full-time job.
3. Though the series of lockdown phases enacted by the Government created a complete disruption of economic activities yet most of the street vendors had taken efforts to cope up with the situation of lockdown by finding ways to earn income from other sources. The study also revealed that the street vendors had to rely on aids from the Government organizations. Since the street vendors daily expenses are based on daily earnings so it created a troublesome situation for them to sustain the state of lockdown.
4. Although the unlock phases have been undertaken to resume the economic activities in the country yet the aftermath of Lockdown phase have imparted a tremendous effect on the business of street vendors which have left them with the thoughts to either continue with the business or leave the business and venture into anew profession because of various difficulties faced by the vendors during post lockdown phase. Lack of capital to resume work in proper manner, concerns in regard to self-health and maintenance of hygiene condition in the business, complying with rules and

regulations as provided by the authorities, are some stated problems which created a hindrance in the revival of street vendors' livelihoods.

5. The Covid-19 situation has created a depressed state among the street vendors so in order to overcome the state the street vendors provided with the opinion that financial help from the government is of great significance in order to revive their livelihoods. Also some of the respondents have provided responses to equally lay importance on other factors to tackle the situation such as relaxing the code of conduct for performing business activity and providing adequate support in the business to sell the end products.

Suggestions:

The Covid-19 Pandemic has almost hampered all the sections of the economy. The sudden outbreak of the situation which took the whole world into its grasp also had a negative effect on the street vendors and so most of them who use to have a regular source of income were cut off from their livelihood. There had been times during the lockdown period where the street vendors were deprived from the basic necessities of life. Although the service industry has resumed in the economy, in the post lockdown phase, still some restrictions are imposed by the Government hence it is most important for the Government to lay concerns over the matter and impose restrictions in a deliberate and conscious manner. Also financial support is most important by the Government Institutions to such street vendors as they had to bear a huge amount of losses resulting in increased debts. In this regard, the Government of India has launched the "**PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi" (PM SVANidhi)** scheme, which aims to empower street vendors by providing them with not just loans, but also holistic development and economic upliftment. The initiative aims to provide up to 50 lakh street vendors with one-year collateral-free working capital loans of up to INR10,000 to enable them restart their businesses in urban areas, including peri-urban and rural areas. Social security in relation to these street vendors is also a matter of concern to be looked after in order to help the street vendors to effectively perform their vending activities. Restrictions by the Municipal Organisations should also be minimized to help the street vendors in their cause and normalcy should be brought in the market with caution in a full-fledged manner.

Conclusion:

Street vendors are the entrepreneurs who start their business with minimal capital investment but their importance in an economy is very immense in nature. These street vendors (informal workers) serve as a hub to make available goods of every nature thereby setting a linkage with the formal economy. Many a times the sestreet vendors face difficulties in their business activities be it at the vending site by the municipal authorities or unforeseen events which occurs on a daily basis creating a hindrance on their business activities. The survey has given an outlook to the street vendors' life that has faced immense hardships and trouble to tackle the situation of an unplanned nationwide Pandemic "Covid-19"situation. In spite of the various problems persistent with the street vending activity and the new challenges that have been brought forward, most of the street vendors have shown their positive outlook to continue as a street vendor offering their services to the masses and successfully run their livelihood with an expectation that authorities which regulate the street vending activity would provide financial support and extend their contribution towards building the capabilities of the street vendors.

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Effect of Anulom Vilom on Ventilatory Functions of Male Kabaddi Players

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The purpose, of the study was to assess the effect of Anulom Vilom on different functional ventilatory variables like, inspiratory reserve volume, tidal &vital capacity. The present study was conductedto investigate the effect of Anulom Vilom on Ventilatory functions of male Kabaddi-players. Twenty male Kabaddi players between the age group of 18-26 were selected through purposive random sampling technique from Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University Jaunpur Uttar Pradesh. The twenty male kabaddi players have played interuniversity tournaments. Experimental design was applied in which the subjects were pre and post tested. Subjects were divided into two groups i.e., Experimental and Control group. Training of Anulom Vilom was imparted for eight weeks and subjects were post tested. Training program was not given to Control group. Inspiratory reserve volume, Vital capacity and Tidal volume were measured by Spirometer test. The results of the investigation showed significant improvement in all three variables which was tested on 0.01 level of confidence.

Key words : *Anulom Vilom, ventilator function, tidalvolume, vital capacity &inspiratory reserve-volume.*

Introduction

The process of Anulom Vilom is a type of pranayama. Anulom Vilom is a specific type of controlled breathing (pranayama) in the practice of yoga. It involves holding one nostril closed while inhaling, then holding the other nostril closed while exhaling. The process is then reversed and repeated. Alternate nostril breathing is said to have many physical and psychological benefits, including stress reduction and improved breathing and circulation. Anulom Vilom helps to improve lung function and endurance.

Yogic practices are known to improve one's overall performance and work capacity (Bhattacharyya and Krishna, 1960). Yoga appears to provide a comparable improvement in stress, anxiety and health status(Caroline et al., 2007). Yogic practices can be used as psycho physiological stimuli to increase endogenous secretion of melatonin, which in turn, might be responsible for improved sense of

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well-being (Harinath etal., 2004). Training to yoga respiration selectively increases the respiratory sensation, perhaps through its persistent conditioning of the breathing pattern (Florenceet al., 2005). Perhaps one of the most powerful tools in yogic practices is the use of the breath to bring our consciousness back in tune with the Divine Cosmic Breath. This cosmic breath is the rhythm of life itself. Yoga breathing, or pranayama, is the science of breath control. Pranayama (breathing exercise), one of the yogic techniques can produce different physiological responses in healthy individuals (Upadhyay et al., 2008). The science of pranayama is based on the retention of pranacalled 'kumbhaka'

An attempt was made to examine the effect on Anulom Vilom on ventilator function so male Kabaddi players.

Objectives of theStudy

- To assess the effect of Anulom Vilom on inspiratory reserve volume of the male Kabaddi players.
- To analyze the effect of Anulom Vilom on vital capacity of male Kabaddi players.
- To find out the effect of Anulom Vilom on tidal volume of male Kabaddi players.

Method and Procedure

Selection of subjects

The present study was an -experimental study. The investigator selected twenty interuniversity level players, of Kabaddi, from Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University Jaunpur Uttar Pradesh. All the twenty subjects were ranging in age group of 18-26 years.In this study, simple random sampling technique was used for the collection of data.

Experimental Design

The study was experimental, which attempts to know the effects of Anulom Vilom on ventilator function of male interuniversity Kabaddi players. Pre and post test was conducted to find out the effects of the Anulom Vilom. The Twenty subjects were divided in to two groups namely Experimental group and Control group. There were ten subjects in each group. Pretest was conducted on both groups before imparting the training of Anulom Vilom to the subjects, after pretest the experimental treatment of Anulom Vilom was given to the subjects of the experimental group for eight weeks. Training was four days a week. After that, posttest was taken on both groups. No experiment treatment was given to control group. The effect of Anulom Vilom training was analyzed on inspiratory reserve volume, vital capacity, tidal volume, of the subjects.

Collection of data

- To measure the Inspiratory Reserve Volume of the subject, wet spirometer was used. Formula was used for the calculation of the inspiratory reserve volume, i.e., Inspiratory Reserve Volume Inspiratory capacity-Tidal volume,
- To measure the vital capacity of an individual, wet spirometer was used. The score of vital capacity for each subject was recorded in liters. Three trails were given to each subject and the average score was recorded,
- To measure tidal volume, of an individual wet spirometer was used. The score of tidal volume for each subject were recorded in milliliters. Three trails were given to each subject and the average score was recorded.

Statistical Technique

In order to find out the effect of Anulom Vilom on theexperimental group and control group, Y test was used for calculation of data. The hypothesis was tested at 0.01 level of significance,

Results

The results related to present study arepresentedthrough table 1 totable3.

Table-1 Mean for the Pre and Post Test score of Experimental and Control Groups on the variable of Inspiratory Reserve Volume

H_0: There is no significant difference.

H_1: There is a significant difference.

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	df	't' Value
Experimental (Pre-test) Experimental (Post-test)	10	3.99 4.18	0.511 0.520	9	4.67*
Control (Pre-test) Control (Post-test)	10	3.94 3.98	0.670 0.673	9	1.81

***Significant value at 0.01 level = 2.88**

Table-1 show the comparison of pre and post test score of experimental and control group respectively. Where the mean score of pre and posttest of experimental group is 3.99 and 4.18

respectively and standard deviation is 0.511 and 0.520 respectively. The t value 4.67 is found to be significant at 0.01 level of confidence which shows that the Inspiratory reserve volume of experimental group after training for eight weeks slightly higher than the pretest of the same group.

The table further shows the comparison of pre and post test score of control group. Where the mean score of pre and posttest of control group is 3.94 and 3.98 respectively and standard deviation is 0.670 and 0. 673 respectively. The t value 1.81 is found to be not significant at any level of confidence. As the experimental treatment showed significant effect on the subjects so alternate hypothesis which state that there is significant effect on Anulom Vilom on inspiratory reserve volume is accepted.

Table-2 Mean for the Pre and Post Test score of Experimental and Control Groups on the variable of Vital Capacity

H_0: There is no significant difference.

H_1: There is a significant difference.

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	df	't' Value
Experimental (Pre-test) Experimental (Post-test)	10	4.66 4.80	0.810 0.801	9	3.77*
Control (Pre-test) Control (Post-test)	10	4.45 4.55	0.715 0.696	9	1.94

***Significant value at 0.01 level = 2.88**

Table-2 show the comparison of pre and post test score of experimental and control group respectively. Where the mean score of pre and posttest of experimental group is 4.66 and 4.80 respectively and standard deviation is 0.810 and 0.801 respectively. The t value 3.77 is found to be significant at 0.01 level of confidence which shows that the Vital Capacity of experimental group after the training 10 week of Anulom Vilom is slightly higher than the pretest of the same group.

The table further shows the comparison of pre and post test score of control group. Where the mean score of pre and posttest of control group is 4.45 and 4.55 respectively and standard deviation is 0.715 and 0.696 respectively. The t value 1.94 is found to be not significant at any level of confidence. Experimental group performed better on the variable vital capacity. So, alternate hypothesis which state that there is significant effect on Anulom Vilom on vital capacity is accepted.

Table-3 Mean for the Pre and Post Test score of Experimental and Control Groups on the variable of Tidal Capacity

H_0: There is no significant difference.

H_1: There is a significant difference.

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	df	't' Value
Experimental (Pre-test) Experimental (Post-test)	10	0.325 0.390	0.121 0.122	9	4.33*
Control (Pre-test) Control (Post-test)	10	0.350 0.370	9.71 7.52	9	1.08

***Significant value at 0.01 level = 2.88**

Table-3 show the comparison of pre and post test score of experimental and control group respectively. Where the mean score of pre and posttest of experimental group is 0.325 and 0.390 and standard deviation is 0.121and 0.122. The t value 4.33 is found to be significant at 0.01 level of confidence which shows that the Tidal Capacity of experimental group after the training eight week of Anulom Vilom is slightly higher than the pretest of the same group.

The table further shows the comparison of pre and post test score of control group. Where the mean score of pre and posttest of control group is 0.350 and 0.370 and standard deviation is 9.71 and 7.52. The t value 1.08 is found to be not significant at any level of confidence. Experimental group performed better on the variable vital capacity. So, alternate hypothesis which state that there is significant effect on Anulom Vilom on tidal capacity is accepted.

Discussion of the results

The results of the study show significant effect of Anulom Vilom on the variables- inspiratory reserve volume, vital capacity and tidal volume. As the treatment of Anulom Vilomwas not given to the control group so mean was found slightly higher among the variables of control group but it was not found statistically significant. The result of the present study is in line with the findings of Ramdev (2007) and Gore (2008). Anulom Vilom is the breathing exercise of the abdomen or diaphragm in which abrupt injection of breath following one another in rapid succession. Anulom Vilom-is also-characterized by the lack of any phase in the movement of breath so long as the exercise carried by practicing Anulom Vilom. Respiration becomes shallow in nature. The tidal volume decreases. In normal breathing it is 450-500.ml per breath while in Anulom Vilom the tidal volume has been found to be only 150-200 ml per breathing cycle. Minute ventilation (MV), however, increases about three times more than that in the normal breathing due to increased breathing rate. In normal breathing MV is 7.5 liters per minute, while in Anulom Vilom MV is about 20.5 liters per minute. Thus, the Oxygen consumption increases due to increased work of breathing.Consequently, Carbon dioxide is eliminated in large quantity from the blood. Oxygen consumption increases by 10-40 percent over a normal breathing and then decreases by 3 percent, after the practice is over, compared to the normal values. As large quantity of carbon dioxideis washed out from the blood during Anulom Vilom the respiratory center is not stimulated for breathing, on the contrary it is inhibited and one experiences a quiet or a tranquilized state of mind. Experimentally it has been observed that the duration of antar-kumbhaka (holding the breath internally) increases. An apnea like condition is automatically established. This helps one to hold his breath comfortably for a longer time.

Conclusion

- Significant difference was observed between experimental and Control Groupon the variable inspiratory reserve volume. Experimental group performed better in comparison of Control group.
- Treatment of Anulom Vilom indicated increase in vital capacity. When t Test was applied on both group, Experimental group showed significant improvement in comparison to Control group on the variable vital capacity.
- Significant change was also observed on the variable Tidal Volume. Experimental group performed better on the physiological variable Vital capacity due to the training of Anulom Vilom.

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A Study of Labour Migration in Indian Perspective and Impact of Covid-19

Dr Ram Gopal *

The challenges of migrant workers are very serious in terms of protection and their jobs. Workers migration through push and pull factor. in push factor, people to leave their place of residence or origin, and in pull factors, the people attract from different places. Rural labours migrate to urban area through pull factor for the better employment opportunities, regular work and relatively higher wage rate. Thus, census 2011 enumerated 450 million internal migrants based on place of last residence. Worker of less urbanized states have migrated to the more industrialized and urbanized states of India such as Maharashtra, Delhi, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. Allover migration is increasing continuously since 1971 to 2011, however intra-district migration is high in comparison to inter-district and inter-state migration. Almost 450 million internal migrants were in India census year 2011.

India's has the largest Diaspora population at the world level, about 18 million people live outside of country (UN Report 2020). In which, largest number of people migrants from India to the UAE, US and Others gulf's countries. Above 30 million Indians overseas and 9 million Indian Diaspora migrants to Gulf counties during 2017-18. In which, above 90% Indian migrant workers belong to low and semi-skilled workers, which are worked in the Gulf region and South-East Asia. After COVID-19 pandemic has reduced all human mobility through the closing of nations borders and travel worldwide. This pandemic has given rise to major issues such as starvation, family loss and loss of jobs, which in turn will increase the risk of modern slavery by a thousand fold.

This reverse migration effect will increase to pressure on agriculture, which is already overburdened on agriculture. During covid-19, subsistence level jobs also finished. Thus, large numbers of migrants' workers have reached to vulnerable condition in current scenario; there are two emerging challenges in India such as food insecurity and impact of Covid-19. A higher percentage of women experienced job losses. If see migrant workers of India at the world scenario than find that Millions of Indian migrant workers in Gulf

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countries are facing a crisis due to COVID-19 and the collapse in oil prices. Many workers are living in unhygienic conditions and they are unable to return home due to travel restrictions imposed by Gulf countries.

In India, people migrate from rural to urban areas mainly challenges of poverty, high population pressure, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care and education. Excess from these factors, natural disasters like as flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake, tsunami, wars and local conflicts are also causes of push to migration. Therefore, the government has to big challenges work out the laborers, how to bring these migrant laborers back to their respective jobs and how to solve unemployment problems.

Keyword : Migration, Migrant, Worker and COVID-19 are major Keyword.

Introduction:

After China, India is most populous a sub-continent in Asia. India is divided into 29 Linguistic States and 7 Union territories. Each state is like a country when compared to Africa or Europe on the basis a distinct language, culture, tradition and social pattern. There are 122 languages spoken in India, in which, only 22 are recognized as official languages according to the constitution.

The challenges of migrant workers are very serious problem in India. In case of migration, then finds migrant workers are casual and unskilled who move systematically from one area to another area. These laborers give their services on a temporary basis, usually seasonal basis. Migrant workers are important for development in their countries of destination, while origin countries more benefit from their remittances. Migrant worker's skills acquired during their migration experience are also beneficial for their country's development. The challenges of migration workers are very complicated in terms of governance, protection of migrant workers. In case of migration and development, international cooperation is also included in terms of governance and labours protection. Thus, ILO works for the benefit of the labours. The ILO also formulates policies for the migration of workers so that everyone involved can get maximum benefits.

Migration divided into two type **:(i) push factor**, in which, people to leave their place of residence or origin, and **(ii) pull factors**, in which, the people attract from different places. Rural labours migrate to urban area through pull factor for the better employment opportunities, regular work and relatively higher wage rate. As well as, better opportunities for education, health facilities and sources of entertainment are also important for migration through pull factors.

In India, people migrate from rural to urban areas mainly challenges of poverty, high population pressure, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care and education. Excess from these factors, natural disasters like as flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake, tsunami, wars and local conflicts are also causes of push to migration.

Objective of the Study

1. To study about overview of Migrant Workers in India
2. Status of Migrant Workers in India
3. COVID-19 Impact on Migrant Workers life and jobs
4. COVID-19 Impact on working Women in India

To study about overview of Migrant Workers in India

Labour Ministry (2021) recorded out of 1.23 crore migrant workers who returned to their home States during the Covid–19 lockdown. In which 50 percent migrants worker (61,34,943) was belong from three States, namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. If addition the migrants workers of Rajasthan and Odisha then find that 67 migrants workers had returned to home in five state. But, Gujarat is the only State which has not reported return of any migrant worker. Thus, the Ministry data shows that 26 percent share of migrant worker of Uttar Pradesh and 12 percent state of Bihar. Thus, great share of migrant worker of Uttar Pradesh, after then comes of Bihar state. West Bengal and Rajasthan have 11 percent of migrant workers combined share, after then Odisha has 7 percent and Madhya Pradesh 6 percent of migrant workers share.

In June 2020, Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan launched by government across 116 districts in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant worker. This program will helping to returning workers from city to villages during Covid-19 outbreak. Thus, the government data depicts that total expenditure of about Rs.39,293 crore the Abhiyan has generated 50,78,68,671 man - days employment.

Migration of agricultural labour from rural to urban areas, it is a common phenomenon and a natural part of the development process. Its reasons, workers discover to better employment opportunities in industry and services. One cause can be increasing urbanization and low- income in agriculture sector. In case of Indian market economy, movement of the people for better economic opportunities or discover to better employment opportunities.

Status of Migrant Workers in India

Internal migration is an important feature of the Indian economy and society. Census 2011 revealed that 37 percent internal migrant workers of total population (450 million) were estimated based on place of last residence. The Economic Survey (2017) recorded that an average of 5 to 6 million Indians migrated annually since 2001 and 2011. In which, 60 million are inter-state migrant population, and 80 million of an inter-district migrant population of India. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are more population density and less urbanized state of India. Thus, they are migrated in major states of India, which have the more industrialized and urbanized, such as states of Maharashtra, Delhi, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. Table-01 depicts that allover different type migration is increasing continuously during 1981 to 2011, but intra-district migration is high in comparison to inter-district and inter-state migration.

Table-01: Different Types Internal Migration in India

Type Migration	**Population Migration (in Millions)**			
	1981	1991	2001	2011
Intra district	131	140.4	196.8	281.2
Inter-district	46.4	58.8	75.9	117.9
Inter-state	24.2	26.7	41.9	54.4

Source : *Census of India 1981-2011*

Internal migration reveals the arrival and departure of people within a country. Its result is more useful for efficient allocation of human resources to sectors and regions. Generally, there are no restrictions on internal migration. Census 2011 depicts that 450 million internal migrants calculated in India. Allover 4 percent internal migrants of total population are reducing in India in 2011 in comparison to 2011, a rate almost unchanged since 2001. This value was smaller at around 1% for both censuses 2001 and 2011.

In case of attribute to the low rate of internal migration:

1. Non-portability of entitlements (such as Public Distribution System)
2. Preferential norms in educational institutions
3. Domicile Requirements for State Government Jobs

This may lead to policy options to increase to inter-state migration. But, inter-state migration can be promoted through human resources in the spatial dimension. Thereby can be reduced poverty and promote shared prosperity. Table-02 revealed that allover total migration is increasing continuously since 1971 to 2011, but international migration is decreasing during1981 to 2001 in comparison to census year 1971 and again international migration is increasing (with 11.4 Million) in census year 2011.

Table-02: Internal and International Migration based a place of last residence India 1971-2011 (in Millions)

Census	Total Population	Total Migration	Internal Migration Percentage	International Migration	International Migration Percentage	Total Migration to Total Population Percentage
1971	548.1	159.6	29.1	8.1	1.4	30.6
1981	659.3	200.5	30.4	6.0	0.9	31.3
1991	814.3	220.7	27.1	5.9	0.7	27.8
2001	1028.6	309.3	30.0	5.1	0.4	30.4
2011	1210.8	453.6	NA	11.4	NA	37.4

Source : World Bank Report and census 1971 to 2011(NA: not available)

Covid-19 Impact on Migrant Workers in India

Migrant workers have been the most affected by this pandemic. With no means of transport and accommodation, they had to walk hundreds of miles with children and pregnant women. This not only exposes them to the risk of contracting the virus, but also the anger of the police enforcing the COVID-19 rules.

Due to the nationwide lockdown, many migrant workers lost their jobs at short notice. Since most of the laborers work as daily wage laborers, in the lockdown they found themselves facing adversity without adequate resources and knowledge. The government should have intervened to protect them, but, instead, it suspended several laws protecting their labor rights. According to a survey of different states, nearly 90 per cent of migrant workers did not get ration from the government and were denied payment by their employers.

The International Labor Organization predicts that about 400 million workers will fall into poverty as a result of job losses. Several workers faced police brutality and more died on their way back home. The announcement of the lockdown by the Indian government did not consider any transport, financial or security measures for this vulnerable group of the population.

Lowest paying jobs depicts to external Impact on migrant workers in India. These sectors are construction, hospitality, textiles and domestic workers. Almost 90% of the workforce comprises the informal or 'unorganized' sector of the economy, and migrant workers constitute a major part of it. According to the World Bank, amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown, India's 40 million migrant workers are bearing the brunt of this situation. This pandemic has given rise to major issues such as starvation, family loss and loss of jobs, which in turn will increase the risk of modern slavery by a thousand fold. First, the threat of slavery would increase due to an increasing supply of workers at risk of exploitation.

Thus, Covid-19 impacts are created most of the problems for weaker section of society and low-income households. Thus, earnings losses during a recession. As well as, have no alternative earnings and social security available. Most of these workers less earning or work at subsistence level wage rate. But, during covid-19, subsistence level job works also finished.

As well as, Agricultural distress and reverse migration in Agriculture sector are facing too many problems for the last two decades. Majority of the farmers are small landholders, Farmers are facing the two major problem of decreasing productivity and water scarcity. Most of the returner was marginal farmers or agriculture labour during lockdown. This reverse migration effect will increase to pressure on agriculture, which is already overburdened on agriculture.

Decline in producer and increase in consumer price, reverse migration will result in further fall in the producer price of crops leading to reduction in agricultural wages and income. On the other hand, due to low productivity and hoarding of food items, the prices of food items will increase, which will have the biggest impact on the poor people. Reverse migration has led to an increase in rural unemployment and poverty. Also, lower producer prices and increasing pressure on the agriculture sector. This has led to an increase in rural unemployment and poverty.

Thus, large numbers of migrant workers have reached to vulnerable condition. Hence, Millions of migrant workers are unemployed in India due to the lockdown and fear of recession. The number of millions migrant workers have returned to their homes. Thus, mostly impact of covid-19 on unorganized sectors workers, It is created to challenges of ensuring the food security, as well as, how to controlling covid-19 in India. Thus, in current time, there are two emerging challenges in India such as food insecurity and impact of Covid-19.

Covid-19 Impact on working Women in India

A higher percentage of women experienced job losses **-** such as 24 percent of those working women before the pandemic, they accounted for 28 percent of those who lost work, and 43 percent of those yet to recover their paid work in November 2020. Women belonging to low-income households did not experience anywhere near the same level of job recovery as low-income earning men. **Women faced a greater loss in income during COVID-19**; women lost more than two-thirds of their income and experienced deeper losses and slower recovery in paid work than men experience.

Women's unpaid responsibilities at home and other forms of unpaid work such as animal husbandry or agricultural labor are recognized as some of the biggest barriers that prevent them from entering, living and moving into the labor force. Even before the pandemic, Indian women worked around 6.5 hours a day without pay, which is more than three times the amount of time Indian men spent on such work. The survey showed a 47 percent increase in without pay labor for women and a 41 percent increase in without pay care work for women during COVID-19.

Thus, a relief package of 1.7 lakh crores under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) scheme to boost the existing welfare schemes. The relief package supported cash transfers to Jan Dhan accounts, increased MGNREGA wage payments, and doubled collateral-free loans for SHGs. The overall these package and scheme are a critical role in supporting women.

This article depicted that MGNREGA supported 12 million women during the crisis. It also showed the need to increase the reach of the program across the country. But, there is already a gender inequality in the MGNREGA enrollment phase—27 percent of rural, low-income women were not listed on household MGNREGA cards, compared to 20 percent of low-income men in our study.

The government needs to deliberately focus on building social assistance programs for informal workers, especially domestic workers – who are the slowest to gain employment, with 18 percent still waiting for jobs - and casual workers, whose incomes are still 33 percent behind pre-pandemic levels. The pandemic has further exposed the precarious economic security of women. Additionally, income loss has had a negative impact on women's health. While job availability and fair wages are essential to consider, health and care-delivering infrastructure, strong government support and access to information, opportunities and markets are equally important.

Impact on Indian migrant workers abroad

As noted by the World Bank's chief economist, millions of Indian migrant workers in Gulf countries are facing a crisis due to COVID-19 and the collapse in oil prices. Many workers are living in unhygienic conditions and are unable to return home due to travel restrictions imposed by Gulf countries._Amnesty International, together with some other organizations, has expressed concern about the public health risk of migrant workers, citing very common issues such as overcrowded housing that compromises social distancing norms. During the lockdown, most of the migrant workers are unemployed or looking for jobs or are stranded at places. Migrant workers had lack of income to support food and basic needs. Some companies have even stopped paying salaries to foreign workers, raising concerns about their original existence in a foreign land.

Considering the care of the workers, it is very clear that the future of migrant workers abroad is very uncertain. In addition, due to the financial constraint caused by the situation, the Government of India has limited capacity to provide assistance to these workers.

The status of Labour migrants from India to other countries in world, According to official data, above 30 million Indians overseas and 9 million Indian Diaspora are migrants to Gulf counties during 2017-18. Above 90 percent, Indian migrant workers belong to low and semi-skilled workers, which are worked in the Gulf region and South-East Asia.

United Nation's Report (2020) depicts that India has the largest Diaspora population in the world. Around 18 million peoples have been living outside of India. In which, largest number of people migrants from India to the UAE, US and Others gulf's countries. The report depicts that after COVID-19 pandemic has reduced all human mobility through the closing of nations borders and travel worldwide. Covid-19 pandemic may have reduced the growth in worldwide migrants by around 2 million by mid-2020, 27 percent less than the growth estimated since mid-2019. Over the past two decades, it has reached 281 million people living outside their countries of origin in

2020, up from 173 million in 2000 and 221 million in 2010. This reports also depicts that the majority of labour migrants from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka to the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Thus, recorded to slow growth of regional migration corridor during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In many of the GCC countries, thousands of migrant workers work in the construction, hospitality, retail and transportation sectors, they lost their job due to the pandemic, and were forced to return to their home. According to World Bank estimation, "the COVID-19 pandemic has reduced the volume of remittances. The volume of remittances is reducing in middle-income countries from US$548 billion in 2019 to US$470 billion in 2021.Thus, these middle- income countries the volume of remittances has declined of US$78 billion or 14 percent during COVID-19 pandemic.

Thus, impacts of COVID–19 on rural migrants are high Unemployment rate, self-employment affected, reduction and loss of income, Food and nutrition insecurity, increased vulnerability and aggravating social, environmental and economic factors.

Conclusion

Almost1.23 crore migrant workers were returned to their home States during the Covid–19 lockdown. Five states 67 percent migrant workers returning at home, such as state UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Odisha. Uttar Pradesh has biggest share of migrant workers who returned to the State followed by Bihar. Thus, census 2011 numerated 450 million internal migrants based on place of last residence. Worker of less urbanized states have migrated to the more industrialized and urbanized states of India such as Maharashtra, Delhi, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. Allover migration is increasing continuously since 1971 to 2011, however intra-district migration is high in comparison to inter-district and inter-state migration. Almost 450 million internal migrants were in India census year 2011.

But, international migration is decreasing during1981to 2001 in comparison to census year 1971 and again international migration is increasing (with 11.4 Million) in census year 2011. Thus, different states, nearly 90 per cent of migrant workers did not get ration from the government and were denied payment by their employers. Several workers faced police brutality on their way back home. This pandemic has given rise to major issues such as starvation, family loss and loss of jobs, which in turn will increase the risk of modern slavery by a thousand fold.

This reverse migration effect will increase to pressure on agriculture, which is already overburdened on agriculture. During covid-19, subsistence level job works also finished. Reverse migration will result in further fall in the producer price of crops leading to reduction in agricultural wages and income. On the other hand, due to low productivity and hoarding of food items, the prices of food items will increase, which will have the biggest impact on the poor people. Thus, large numbers of migrants' workers have reached to vulnerable condition in current scenario; there are two emerging challenges in India such as food insecurity and impact of Covid-19.

A higher percentage of women experienced job losses. Such as 24 percent of those working women before the pandemic. They accounted for 28 percent of those who lost work. About 43 percent workers did not find paid their working in November 2020. Thus, Government of India issues a relief package of 1.7 lakh crores under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) scheme to boost the existing welfare schemes. The relief package supported cash transfers to Jan Dhan accounts, increased MGNREGA wage payments, and doubled collateral-free loans for SHGs. **MGNREGA supported 12 million women during the crisis**. The pandemic has further exposed the precarious economic security of women. Additionally, income loss has had a negative impact on women's health.

Millions of Indian migrant workers in Gulf countries are facing a crisis due to COVID-19 and the collapse in oil prices. Many workers are living in unhygienic conditions and are unable to return home due to travel restrictions imposed by Gulf countries. Due to the financial constraint caused by the situation, the Government of India has limited capacity to provide assistance to these workers. Above 30 million Indians overseas and 9 million Indian Diaspora migrants to Gulf counties during 2017-18. In which, above 90% Indian migrant workers belong to low and semi-skilled workers, which are worked in the Gulf region and South-East Asia.

India has the largest Diaspora population in the world, about 18 million people living outside of country (UN Report 2020). In which, largest number of people migrants from India to the UAE, US and Others gulf's countries. The majority of labour migrants are more from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka to the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). COVID-19 pandemic have also reduced the volume of remittances. The article depicts that after COVID-19 pandemic has reduced all human mobility through the closing of nations borders and travel worldwide. At last, view of points, most of impact COVID–19 on rural migrants in form of high Unemployment rate, self-employment affected, reduction and loss of income, Food and nutrition insecurity, Increased vulnerability and aggravating social, environmental and economic factors. So, it need to be worked out for effective implementation of policies. Migrant workers are the engines of growth in the construction industry. Therefore, the government has to big challenges work out the laborers, how to bring these migrant laborers back to their respective jobs. Government need to save migrant laborers and marginal farmers from poverty and hunger in the short run. Government has also helped to migrants' worker for emerging the crisis. This help was helpful in short time, but in long time is not sufficient, so government need to permanent treatment of migrants worker problem.

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Sub theme - Human Development and Education : Aspects and Dimension

Dr Ajanta Das *

The vision of "putting people at the centre of development" has long been the theme of the United Nations. The Preamble of the UN Charter referred to the dignity and worth of the human, equal rights of men and women, and the need to promote social progress and better standards of living in larger freedom. Human development was formally defined in the first *Human Development Report* as "a process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical of these wide-ranging choices are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect.

The present study relates to developmental as well as exploratory method. The analysis and interpretation of data involves quantitative as well as qualitative analysis. Now all countries strive for improvement of the quality of life of the people. It requires progress in the economic sphere like income, employment, skill as also in the non-economic sphere like social, political and cultural affairs. Economic growth is seen as an essential means to human development. And this economic growth can be achieved through education. Education and health are basic objectives of development. They are important ends in themselves. Health is central to wellbeing and education is essential for a satisfying and rewarding life. Both are fundamental to the broader notion of expanded human capabilities that lie at the heart of the meaning of development. Both are forms of human capital.

But education is an integral part of national development. Researches all over the world suggest that education happens to be the cheapest and the easiest support that the government can provide to its citizens. It is rightly Recognised that education is the most important input for the development of an individual, society and a nation. The scientists, sociologists, economists, educationists all over the world insist that education is the single most important factor for the development of any nation and the second most important factor for an individual after health. Education and development are thus linked in a variety of ways.

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The present day education system in India has come a long way and the age old traditions have undergone a makeover to produce an ecosystem that is evolving every single day. Initiatives like the Right to Education Act have provided an impetus to growth and progress by laying special emphasis on elementary education in India. Combined with policy changes like making child labour illegal, the government is working to ensure that the seeds of education are planted in both the rural and less privileged sub-urban areas of the country though there are a number of pressing challenges at hand that hamper the proliferation. It is seen that depending on quality the economy may follow different paths. When the quality is relatively high, the economy develops to the maximum level, with the full population investing in higher education. On the other hand when the quality is relatively low, the economy finds itself in a sort of poverty trap with no one going for secondary education. In India so far the human resource development has focussed mainly on quantity of education by making primary education free and compulsory.

But the debate the world over especially in the developing countries over the quality of education has nevertheless affected India also. India is the world's largest working democracy and is the home to 1.21 billion people according to the 2011 census. The problem remains with the countries exploding population growth as almost 2 crore children get added to the population (about 2 %) which needs to be educated. Maintaining the quality is therefore a herculean task. India has the largest student population in the world with over 13.5 crore pupils in primary education followed by China at 12.1 crore pupils. The dropout rate is 28% for primary education and a high 50% for the entire elementary education system indicating that a significant number of children do not study after enrolment to grade I. The UNESCO Global Monitoring report, categorises India as a country with high enrolment, but low survival with less than 75% of the children reaching the last grade of primary education.

Another and the most recent index of development since 1990 is the Human Development index which is based on three indicators- longevity, educational attainment and standard of living. A UN study has ranked India at 134 out of 187 countries in terms of Human Development Index even as it has observed that life expectancy at birth in the country has increased by 10.1 per cent a year. India is ranked 134th on human resource index with 34% of those aged 15 and above considered illiterate. It is pointed out that 56% youth males are literate; in case of women the percentage is as low as 44%. The literacy rate rose to 28.3% in1961 to 43.7% in 1981.By 2001, literacy rate rose to 65.4% and 74% in 2011.

Literacy rates of India 1951-2011	
YEAR	**LITERACY RATE**
1951	**18.3 %**
1961	**28.3 %**
1971	**34.5 %**
1981	**43.7 %**
1991	**52.2 %**
2001	**65.4 %**
2011	**74%**

Source *-1951-2001 Ministry of Human Resource Development*

In India the current scheme of Universalisation of Education for All is 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' which is one of the largest education initiatives in the world. India's academic system resembles a pyramid with small high quality at the top and a massive sector at the bottom. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalise elementary education by community ownership of the school system. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. It has set some standards to be followed in schools-

A. There should be at least one teacher for every 40 students in primary and upper primary stage of education.
B. Ensuring the existence of at least two teachers in every school.
C. One separate room for every headmaster of upper primary schools.
D. Ensuring free textbook for girls, children of schedule castes and tribes in every primary and upper primary schools.
E. Schools should be opened within one kilometre of every habitation etc.
F. Free school uniform, midday meals and school bags are provided to every child enrolled in the elementary level.

Key Challenges for the Indian Education System

25% of the Indian population is illiterate.

Only 7% of the population that goes to school managed to graduate and only 15% of those who enroll manage to make it to high school and achieve a place in the higher education system.

A few reasons why education in India is given less importance in some areas are as follows:

- 80% of schools are managed by the government. Private schools are expensive and out of reach of the poor.

- More hands to earn remains the mentality amongst many families and therefore little kids are set out to feed for the family over going to school to garner an adequate education, in the most literal sense of the word.
- Infrastructure facilities at schools across rural areas and in slums dispense very poor quality of education.
- The teachers are not well qualified and therefore not well paid and therefore are not willing to work hard enough. This has been a classical Catch-22 problem that the government has been trying hard to fight against.

But a number of recent efforts have been made in India to make elementary education a Fundamental Right of every child. With the 93rd Constitution Amendment Bill by the lower house of the Parliament and then by the upper house, a major change was witnessed. With this Act, for the first time since independence and since the framing of the Constitution, was a Fundamental Right added to the Constitution. About a hundred years ago a great son of India, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, urged the Imperial Legislative Assembly during the British rule to confer on the Indian people the Right to Education. About ninety years later the Constitution of India was amended to enshrine the Right to Education as a fundamental right. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, was enacted by Parliament in August 2009. Education is henceforth a fundamental right for all children aged between six and fourteen year age group in India.

A number of changes have been witnessed since than. In India 1,50,000 students have travelled to foreign countries every year and spend out $13 billion on education. This puts the entire education sector market size to $86.2 billion (Report Kaizer). Annual Government spend is $30 billion (2006 at 3.7% GDP) and annual private spend of $43.2 billion. Over the years the government has been focusing on the education sector through increased fund allocation. The government has increased fund by 20% from 28,674 crore to 34,400 crore. It is time for India to hold it on its advantage. Now in reverse brain drain the IIT graduates prefer to remain in their own country or return to the country of their origin. The Indian R&D centres of Bell laboratories, the world's largest research organisation filed more patents than the US laboratories. Recently, India announced 1312 applications for drug patents, a record only to US.

So definitely India has hope as it has key elements to begin and sustain the process and it is emerging as one of the leading countries in its manpower resources.

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Copyright Protection For Software In India

Manogya Singh*

Due to the obvious widening, growth, as well as advances in information and communication new tech, the global revolution and expansion of social and cultural use of the rise of social media is offering rise to new laws as well as liabilities in cyberspace. In the context of intellectual property, copyright protects the expression of ideas rather than the ideas themselves. Not only are authors as well as inventors protected by copyright as well as patent laws, however both copyright and patent legislation are applicable to and used to protect software. One type of protection is vastly superior to the other, and there are heated debates about these two types of software protection. Since a long time, software has affected almost every area of human existence in every area of the globe. This research will show how each side explains why intellectual property protection under patent laws as well as copyright laws are superior, and also how technological advances are blurring the lines between both the two types of intellectual property protection. Hence, the need to have such a point of view upon what is the improved way to protect software programmes, whether by copyright, patent law, or both, which will cover software programmes, and also to develop new rights for programmes that will incentivize and defend internally and externally essential features of software.

Keywords : Software Protection, Intellectual Property Rights, Copyright, Software System, Patent Laws

introduction

Since software is a consequence of human intellect, the term "intellectual property" is relevant. Given its importance in today's global economy and growth, software protection is a serious and pressing issue that must be addressed. Software security has become increasingly popular around the world.

Unauthorized production or piracy poses a threat to the software industry. Because the economic system loses a massive amount of money nearly every day, safeguarding has now become extremely relevant. Piracy becomes more and more of a global problem. According to a study conducted, cutting piracy by

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10percent over 4 years would result in 4,50,000 available employments, over $40 billion in growth in the economy, and over $5 billion in tax income.[1]

When it comes to software security, there really are two major schools of thought. There are two types of purposes for protecting software: moral and economic. Intellectual property should be protected for economic reasons in order to compensate the person who created it. People will be encouraged to be more creative as a result of this. The commitment of legal recourse will also encourage investment, keeping in mind that investments in research and development of software application can be significant, although with strong legal safeguard, a financial gain is not guaranteed. Increasing as well as stimulating creative work but also investment will help society by raising and arousing employment, technical progress, commercial growth, as well as wealth. The ethical reasons imply that a person who creates computer application shares a connection with it and therefore it is morally his. Because the creator created the object, he should really be capable of preventing others from using it without approval and regulate its subsequent use.[2]

The open-source motion is premised on the idea that just by trying to make source code broadly accessible and freely configurable, higher quality software can be developed at a lower cost than commonly available application. The principles of unrestricted re - distribution, self-perpetuating conditions, the right to generate adjustments as well as derivative works, the absence of warranties, source code, as well as differentiated modifications underpin copyright licensing of open-source code.[3]

kinds of protection

Patents as well as copyright are two types of intellectual property rights that can be used to safeguard software. In most nations, copyright protection is recommended because it is broader and the circumstances to be shielded are less onerous than under patent law. A patent, from the other side, can safeguard a smaller number of items due to the onerous conditions that must be met in sequence for a products and processes to be classified as patentable. A patent is granted for a shorter period of time than a copyright and is much more expensive to obtain than a copyright. Furthermore, copyright just seeks to preserve unauthorised free exchange of ideas, not to outright prohibit it. When it comes to copyright, most nations impose the right to prevent unauthorised use of task, even if it isn't registered.

As a special agreement to the Berne Convention, the WIPO Copyright Treaty of 1996 [4]was signed. The protection of computer software is explicitly stated in this treaty. The Universal Copyright Convention (Paris Act 1971[5]) also includes software in its general definition. Even so, these conventions lack a conditional method of resolving disputes or for enforcing them in national courts. TRIP mandates national treatment and states that all nations must adhere to Articles 1 through 21. As a result, computer programmes are explicitly included in their scope.

Method of Protection

Enforcement is an essential part of the IP regime. The civil remedies available are more or less similar to the remedies available for the violation of any other form of property. Injunction is usually sought for prohibiting threatened commission or continuance of wrongful acts. Damages and accounts for profit, the normal aim for awarding damages is to compensate the plaintiff for the harm done. It is not always easy to quantify the damage, but is left to the discretion of the court. The reason behind this to ensure that law cannot be broken with impunity. The IP regime is incomplete without compliance. The civil remedies provided are more or less the same as those available for any other type of property contravention. Injunctions are typically sought to prevent the commission or continuation of wrongful acts that are challenged. Damages as well as profit accounts, the goal of claim for damages is to compensate the injured party for the damage he or she has suffered. That's not always easily quantifiable the harm, but the court has the final say. The reason for this is to

Legal Stance In India

In India, software system is not a patentable subject matter because the patent law requires that the process produce something "tangible" and "vendible." Though few people in India require software safeguards, it is a necessary safeguard given the country's growing information technology sector. India had also ratified most international treaties, including TRIPS[6], the Berne Convention, the WIPO Copyright Treaty, as well as software protection legislation. The Copyrights Act of 1957 [7]as well as the Patents Act of 1970 are the 2 significant statutes in India that encompass software safeguards.

The National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) is a staunch advocate of India's powerful intellectual property laws. NASSCOM launched a campaign to raise awareness in 1990 to start educating users about the proper use of application. NASSCOM has indeed been working hard to provide various anti-piracy solutions. This has also successfully facilitated the enforcement of existing laws against pirated software in India, and it has maintained ongoing dialogue with the Indian government to ensure that IPR laws are updated in accordance with WIPO and other global treaties and agreements. In order to enforce copyright laws, it collaborates closely with BSA.

The Copyrights Act of 1957[8] as well as the Patents Act of 1970 [9]are the two major legislations in India that encompass software safeguards.

Copyrights Act, 1957

Copyright was once only affiliated with artistic product lines, and it is now an essential way to safeguard software applications as well. The Copyrights Act[10] protects original works of authorship that are fixed in any tangible medium of expression. The Copyrights Act[11] gives the copyright user exclusive rights to reproduce, right to make copies, and distribute their work. For copyright to occur, it is not necessary to take actions after the work has indeed been formed and "fixed in tangible form." However, in order to pursue a copyright infringement action, a copyright registration in a work is required.

Patents Act, 1970

A computer programme, other than its advanced applications to sector or a mixture with hardware, is indeed not patentable, according to the Patents Act of 1970[12]. As a result, application can only really be registered as a patent if it is used in conjunction with hardware.

International Laws And Their Compliance By India

Software is protected under the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS), the Berne Convention, as well as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Software is now protected by copyright laws all over the world.

Copyright laws just safeguard the type or expression of an idea, not the idea itself. The functional programming language used to convey the underlying idea is the target of copyright protection in a computer programme, not the underpinning idea. The system's coding is completed independently. Within this case, the system's underlying idea is expressed in a manner that varies from the way it was expressed by the program's creator. As a result, the new software is shielded as the expression (of the underlying idea), however the methods have been proposed within a programme are not. As a result, algorithms are merely ideas that aren't even protected by copyright laws. Source code as well as object code are the outputs of algorithms; they are indeed the manifestations of the algorithms' ideas, so they can be shielded from literal copying under copyright laws.[13]

A programmer's or an interface designer's "look and feel" of a computer system can also be referred to as the interpretation of the user's or interface designer's concepts. Despite the fact that this is a non-literal affirmation, it is protected under US copyright law. The international treaties have addressed this and many other issues relating to software safeguard. The list consists of the most important international instruments:

1) **TRIPS:** It's the first international convention to specifically mention computer programmes as a type of copyrighted work. TRIPS establishes three types of software safeguard: copyright, patent, as well as trade secret regimes. Copying with minor changes is allowed, and copying that amounts to fair use is also allowed under many countries' copyright laws.[14] As a result, it is not illegal to re-implement functional components of a protected programme in "clones."It's worth noting that programmes that are autonomously coded as well as deliver the very same workable actions and behaviours as the originator's own software aren't considered to intrude on the latter's application rights because this is considered fair use. Companies throughout all nations benefit from increased innovation and competition as a result of this.
2) **Berne Convention:** In its indicative list of copyright works, the Berne Convention[15] doesn't really specifically say computer programmes. TRIPS, on the other hand, requires that member states recognise computer programmes (software) as literary works. Article 2(7) of the Berne Convention [16]makes the safeguards of works of applied art subject to domestic legislation, i.e., the extent to which protection may be awarded as well as the circumstances under which such works will be shielded are determined by the framework of the country wherein the work was created.The works listed in Article 2 of the Berne Convention[17] are only examples of the types of works to which copyright may apply. These examples aren't all-inclusive. As a result, works like computer programmes that have utilitarian characteristics as well as expressive aspects can be classified as works of applied art.

3) **Universal Copyright Convention ("UCC"):** Underneath the UCC's national treatment regulations, software formed or first published in the United States is shielded in other UCC member nations to the large extend that the copyright laws of those countries protect software. According to the UCC[18], any member nation that met to ensure with niceties (such as registration, deposit, or notice) as a situation of copyright protection must treat such niceties as fulfilled if all published copies of a work endure the symbol "©" the title of the copyright owner, and year of first publication.
4) **WIPO Copyright Treaty:** In 1996, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) negotiated two copyright treaties. The WIPO Copyright Treaty ("WCT") as well as the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty ("WPPT") are the two treaties in question. The WCT of 1996 is a special agreement to the Berne Convention that mandates adherence to it. The Berne Convention expressly states that computer programmes are protected as literary works
5) **European Community Directive on Computer Program Legal Protection (EC Software Directive, or "ESD"):** Article 1.1 of the ESD[19], which came into effect in 1991, required member nations to prolong copyright protection to computer programmes. In the middle of a slew of constraints on using operating system by anyone other than the holder, ESD has eased some of these restrictions, primarily in the area of reverse engineering. Article 6 of the ESD[20] stipulates that reverse engineering for compatibility purposes must be limited to aspects of the programme that require compatibility and that the information needed to achieve interoperability must never have heretofore been easily accessible. As a result, under the ESD, reverse engineering for the objective of making competitive products is forbidden.

Conclusion

All software users are affected by duplicated as well as pirated software. There is a pressing need for more robust legal recourse. In India, the Copyrights Act of 1957 provides the primary safeguards for software applications. In India, there are now only a few cases involving software safeguards, the majority of which involve Microsoft Corporation as the aggrieved party. The Delhi High Court granted punitive as well as exemplary damages in one of these cases to the wrongdoer who was implicated in hard-disk loading pirates. With the increasing significance of software in every company or organization, more companies have sought legal immunity to prevent and mitigate unauthorized copying.

Apart from the statutory protection and other forms of protection discussed above, there are several organisations formed to fight against software infringements and piracy: BSA, SIIA, NIPO, NASSCOM, FICCI, Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (CEAC) to name a few. BSA along with NASSCOM started a hotline for reporting pirated software. NASSCOM has also suggested the establishment of fast-track courts to dealwith piracy issues. These fast-track courts would be vital in the area of criminal liability. Besides the statutory as well as other protective measures mentioned above, several institutions have been formed to combat software breaches as well as piracy, including the BSA, SIIA, NIPO, NASSCOM, FICCI, and indeed the Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (CEAC). The BSA, in collaboration with NASSCOM, launched a hotline to report pirated content. In order to deal with pirated issues, NASSCOM has proposed the creation of fast-track courts. In the area of criminal liability, such fast-track court system would be essential.

The BSA has also made some recommendations to the government. The government must:

a) keep updating their copyright laws to comply with WIPO commitments;
b) put in place strong legal frameworks;
c) train officials to adapt to changing types of piracy;
d) make people more aware; and
e) set an example by only using legal software.

Because enforcement is a critical component of successful legislation implementation, a greater emphasis should be placed on improving enforcement mechanisms. The introduction of strict criminal liability as well as expedited courts would go a long way toward reducing piracy. As a result, software piracy should be viewed not only as a loss of revenue or a violation of IP rights, but also as a loss to the global economy.

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[20]Article 6 of theEuropean Community Directive on Computer Program Legal Protection.

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Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage:A Special Ground For Divorce

Aakriti Prakash*

Marriage is the bedrock of the family and by extension of the society. The Marriage is based on the relationship of trust, confidence and understanding between the parties. The sharing of happiness and sorrow is the very essence of the marriage. But, if the parties are not happy together or if they are living separately continuously for a longer period, it is indicative of the destruction of marriage. The continuation of marriage in such cases would be harmful for both the parties. Hence, it is high time that the legislature should include irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce.

Keywords : *marriage, divorce, irretrievable breakdown of marriage*

Introduction

The institution of marriage has undergone a steady transition. The institution of marriage has taken on a new shape as a result of the complexities of modern life and its associated outcomes, such as changing socio-economic conditions, the disintegration of joint families, awareness about equal rights between genders, education, and so on. Divorce was once frowned upon by society, and it was thought that dissolving marriage was a sin that led to social breakdown. But today, we have divorce laws. At first, the grounds for divorce were restricted, and it was only sought in exceptional situations. However, as the nature of marriage has changed, the scope of legislative and judicial actions in the area of matrimonial law has vastly expanded.Divorce rules in India, particularly Hindu law, have undergone a seismic transformation. From divorces granted only in extreme situations to divorces given voluntarily, the law is currently evolving to include grounds such as irretrievable breakdown of marriage.[1]

What is Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage?

The term “Irretrievable breakdown of marriage” refers to a situation in which one or both spouses are no longer able or willing to stay together. As a result, their marital connection as husband and wife is entirely ruined, with no possibility of resuming spousal responsibilities. Their marriage has failed to the point where

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reconciliation is impossible, and marriage is dead in every sense of the term. Irretrievable breakdown of marriage is such failure in the matrimonial relationship or such circumstance adverse to that relationship that no reasonable probability remains of the spouses again living together as husband and wife for mutual comfort and support.[2] Thus, where the marriage has broken down irretrievably, there was no point in continuing with the marital tie and divorce should be granted so that the parties can spend the remaining years of their lives happily.

What is the Law on Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage?

Indian law considers marriage and divorce as a part of the personal law of the parties concerned. The marriage and divorce law in India are based on the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, The dissolution of Muslim Marriage act, 1939, The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969,etc.Under Section 13(1)(1-A) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955,the non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights or non- resumption of cohabitation after a decree of judicial separation for a period of one year is treated as a conclusive evidence of breakdown of marriage.In both these cases, we find the glimpse of irretrievable breakdown of marriage and the right to seek divorce on any one of grounds is available to both husband and wife as in such cases it is clear that the marriage has proved a complete failure.[3]

Describing the significance of including irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground of divorce under the Indian laws, the Law Commission of India in its 71st report stated the following as the theoretical basis of irretrievable breakdown of marriage-:

"Restricting the grounds of divorce to a particular ground offence or matrimonial disability causes injustice in those cases where the situation is such that although none of the parties is at fault or the fault is of such a nature that the parties to the marriage do not want to divulge it, yet there has arisen a situation in which marriage cannot be worked. The marriage has all the external appearance of a marriage but none of the reality. Marriage is merely a shell out of which substance is gone and in such circumstances, there is hardly and utility in maintaining the marriage as a facade, when the emotional and other bounds which are of essence in the marriage have disappeared."[4]

The Law Commission of India on its own submitted the 217th report in March 2009[5] which also recommended the inclusion of irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce. To give effect to this report,in 2010, The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010[6] was introduced.This Bill recommended the adding up of a provision that allows both parties to file for divorce on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage.

Recently, the Upper House of the Parliament has approved a The Marriage Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013[7] purporting to include irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce.But, the bill contains certain flaws which needs to be rectified.

So, we can say that at present, there is no specific ground as to irretrievable breakdown of marriage under any of the Indian divorce laws. The subtle implications of the breakdown theory can be found in the provision mentioned above but no concrete incorporation has been done so far. However, through Article 142 of the Constitution of India and with the help of certain indirect provisions, divorces are being granted on the grounds of irretrievable breakdown of marriage.

Judicial View on Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage

There had been many instances when the Indian judiciary encountered cases involving irretrievable breakdown of marriage. For the first time, the judiciary voiced the need for including irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a separate ground of divorce in 1971 when a case of appeal came before the Delhi High Court in the case of ***Ram Kali v. Gopal Das***[8], where the court held that if the court is of the view that the relations between parties have reached a stage where there is no possibility of reconciliation, it may grant the decree of divorce .This is in consonance with the modern trend not to insist on the maintenance of union which has utterly broken down. It would not be a practical and realistic approach, indeed it would be unreasonable and inhuman, to compel the parties to keep up the facade of marriage even though the rift between them is complete and there are no prospects of their ever living together as husband and wife.

The importance of irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce has been laid down by Supreme Court of India in ***Naveen Kohli v. NeeluKohli***[9].In this case, the Supreme Court has also recommended to the Union of India to seriously consider bringing an Amendment to incorporate irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for the grant of divorce. It was observed that the marriage which has been wrecked beyond the hope of salvage, public interest, the interest of all concerned lies in the recognition of the fact and to declare defunct de jure what is already defunct de facto. To keep the sham is obviously conducive to immorality and potentially more prejudicial to the public interest than dissolution of the marriage bond.

In ***Swati Verma v. RajanVerma***[10], the appellant had filed many criminal cases against the respondent. In view of the court, clearly the marriage had been irretrievably broken down. In order to put an end to any further litigation, to restore a good relationship, and not to leave any room for other litigation arising out of the given broken marriage, the Supreme Court, in exercise of its constitutional power to do complete justice under Article 142 allowed the decree of divorce.

In a similar way, in ***Kanchan Devi v. Pramod Kumar Mittal***[11],the court observed that the parties were living separately for more than 10 years. The court decreed divorce on the ground that the marriage has been irretrievably broken down.

Hence, we can see that the Supreme Court is also of the view that there is no use in continuing a marriage which has already broken down beyond repairs.

Conclusion

It can safely be concluded that the necessity of modern society lies in the recognition of irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce. It considers a variety of factors, including the individual's sensitivity, mental and emotional makeup, social norms and values, the importance and sanctity of marriage for both the individual and for the society, and the protection of the parties' individual dignity and respect even if they are involved in a matrimonial dispute. As a result, it is strongly urged that the legislature fully acknowledge irretrievable breakdown of marriageas a ground for divorce.

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Depiction of Women Body – Comprehending The Sculptor's Psychology With Special Reference To The Maitraka Period

Dr Pankaj Sharma *

The art of any nation represents the longing of the soul of people to express its intuitive experience in form, sound and colour. This spirit in ancient India expressed itself in poetry, sculpture, architecture and paintings. It is generally believed that the Indian approach to art was essentially religious and spiritual. Religious piety fused architecture, sculpture and painting into a happy harmony and the history of Indian art presents the cultural and spiritual history of the Indian people.

Nearly all the artistic remains of ancient India are of a so-called religious nature, yet it does not mean that secular art never existed. Though, most of these works have since perished still, the extant art remains of ancient India reflect the full and active life of the times and as Basham ([1958, 1967]1996: 346) puts it, 'is full of intense vitality reminding of this world rather than the next'. Even in the religious Indian art the Gods and demigods are depicted young and handsome, their bodies rounded and well nourished. Only occasionally they are shown as moron or grim while generally they look contended and wear a smile. Though asceticism and self denial in various forms are praised in most Indian religious literature, the ascetics who appear in sculpture are usually well fed and cheerful. Nonetheless, the gender bias is apparent since the women are projected to be more indulgent than their male counterparts, majority of the latter being shown as recluse.

It has often been argued that art is not anatomy, nor an artistic master piece necessarily a reproduction of physical fact or a lesson in natural science. Art do not so much represent as suggest. Its various forms do not so much reproduce reality as create aesthetic emotion. Thus, Indian arts during ancient period were allegedly not concerned with the appearances of the actual. They were more directed towards the realization of ideas, of the truth in the objects. It is of course true that as against most of the western art in which form

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carries the spirit; it is the spirit that carries the form, in the Indian art (Sri Aurobindo,1971: 212). Yet it will be absurd to lay any overemphasis on this aspect since irrespective of geographical variances and peculiarities the spirit needs all the possible help of the material body to interpret itself to itself through the eye. Thus, all early Indian art was full of naturalism, and though a thing of spirit, beauty took lovely shape in form or matter (Jawaharlal Nehru, 1993: 210).

The mundane aspects were not altogether neglected and the people in ancient India visualized the Art in general and women body in particular as a medium of revealing of eternal and universal elements in nature and portraying the divinity of the various forces of nature. Art was deliberately expressed for soul's sake, the spirit's sake and the expression of all that the soul, the spirit wanted to seize through the medium of beauty of the women body. With the passage of time it was highlighted for its spiritual quality, aesthetic appeal and inward truthfulness or integrity.

Though, the purpose of all art in ancient India *prima facie* remained sacramental and was depicted to have been used not as a means for public enjoyment, but as an accessory of worship (Radhakrishnan, 1983: 183), yet all Indian art, be it religious or otherwise, came chiefly from the hands of secular craftsmen, who, though worked according to priestly instructions and increasingly rigid iconographic rules, loved the world they knew and lived in, with an intensity which was to be seen behind the religious forms in which they expressed themselves. In the opinion of some scholars the usual inspiration of Indian art may not lie in so much as a ceaseless quest for the absolute but in the pleasure and delight in the world as the artist found it, in the sensual vitality and a feeling of growth and movement as regular and organic as the growth of living things upon earth.

Infact, architecture, sculpture and painting, because they are the three great arts which appeal to the human psychology through the eye, were those too which in those days became the abstract personification of beauty and morality with the intent of subjugating the common masses as well as the medium of establishing the social norms in a patriarchal society.

This dualistic paradox is precisely what leads us to make an attempt to peep inside the psychology of the Indian sculptor who being an integral and inseparable part of the entire art structure woven around the religious themes – as his chisel found its ultimate manifestation in temples built in veneration of a particular God, deity or sect – played a significant role in the period from the fourth to the eighth century CE (nearly five centuries from the Gupta period to the post-Harsha times), which contrary to the political environment, was a period of cultural refinement and economic prosperity.

Here, an effort is made to analyze the depiction of women body in the sculptures of the Maitraka period in Gujarat in order to draw some general inferences. Just like many other ages in Ancient and Early Medieval India, the Maitraka period also witnessed the construction/creation of female sculpture and figurines of both goddesses and deities as well as women devotees.

Though the archaeological evidences in this regards are scanty, a few epigraphical records prove that Goddesses also played an important role in the Maitraka times. The inscriptions of the dynasty mention two such goddesses Panarajya (Jackson, 1902: 2 ff.) or Panduraja (Barnett. 1983 [1921-22]: 17 ff.) and Kottammabikadevi (Jackson, 1902: 9-10). King Dronasimha, in the Bhamodra Mohota copper plates (dt. c. A.D 502), donated a village named Trisangamaka (Tarsamia near Hstavapra or modern Hathab) for the maintenance and upkeep of the temple of the former goddess. Together with gold and other gifts, the grant also provided for the supply of the offerings to *visvadevas*, *bali*, *charu*, and perfumes, incense, lamps, garlands etc. Prior to the publication of the mentioned grant, this goddess was not known to us. Further, it has been observed by scholars, that during the times, there were numerous Saktipithas in Saurastra (Sankalia, 1987: 127).

As far as the temple of the other goddess mentioned is concerned, it was constructed by Dronasimha in the *svathala* (boundary) of Trisangamaka or modern Tarsamia (Jackson, 1902: 6; Sankalia, 1941: 218). For reasons unknown, the royal grant to the temple was discontinued. It was resumed and granted a permanent stature by Dhruvasena. II (c. A. D. 639-40), who also had the temple repaired. Ruins of this temple dedicated to Kottaradevi were in existence when Jackson edited the grant (Jackson, 1902: 6). In the absence of any description by him, of the temple or the image of the goddess, it has been argued that she might have been some *sakti* of Siva or a local goddess like Panduraja. Another example of goddess worship is obtained from the legend about the Valabhi queen Puspavati, the wife of king Siladitya, the last ruler of the dynasty, who went to Arasur to pay homage to goddess Bhavani (Virji, 1952: 168-69; Thakur: 87).

The Matrika sculpture in the form of mother and child from Samalaji currently laying in the National Museum (Sivaramamurti, 1977: 175; Shah, 1960: Figure 23) **[Plate A]**; the Sapt-Matrikas from Roda (Sivaramamurti, 1977: 452); the Skandamata from Mahodi (Sivaramamurti, 1961: 54, 67; Shah, 1960: Figures 29-31); alongside a host of other such images (Parekh, 1976: 212-220) of Kaumari, Indrani, Vaisnavi, Mahesvari, Chamunda and Tripuramata (Haripriya Rangrajan, 1989: 169) generally found in the panels of temples (Soundara Rajan, 1960: 22), belonging to the Maitraka period and laying in the areas which were under the Maitraka sway, show that Goddess worship was in flourishing state. Iconographical and artistically rich evidence has been found from Galal, a small village near Kavi (ancient Kapika) in Broach district, by Vasant Kumar Parekh (1976: 212-220) who detected nearly life size figures of Brahmi, Indrani, Varahi, Vaisnavi, Kaumari etc. from the place. All these figures are about six feet high and are shown in *sambhanga* (erect and full front), or with a little *tribhanga*. The eyes, in all, are either shut or open ajar, ultimately depicting *dhyana mudra* (meditation posture). From the graceful pose and the delineation of the body form, these sculptures can be placed in the sixth century CE (Sankalia, 1987: 127). We also have the Varahi and Indrani figures from Gujarat, having a child held in their hands. These sculptures generally found in the panels of temples are datable to the seventh-eighth century CE (Soundara Rajan, 1960: 22).

Among the many sculptures concerned with devotion and devotees, mention could be made of a superb eighth century western Indian miniature bronze of the Maitraka period from the *Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.* Though only 24 cms high, this finely modelled figure of a devotee holding a *chauri* or fly-whisk (George Mitchell, 1980: 19-28) sways slightly (*tribhanga pose*), tilting her sensual body, rich jewels and long tassels. [Plate B]. Similar is the case of the inclining women from Samalaji (*ibid*, 1980: 24-25) dating to 5^{th} – 6^{th} century CE which lies in the National Museum. [Plate C]

Although, the genesis of worship of the Mother Goddess can be traced to the hoary past, we know for certain that The Great Mother, who had been the source of creation, was the earliest deity worshipped in the fertility cult. Through the ages she has been represented both by iconic and aniconic forms focusing on the divergent traits of her manifestations (*Indian Archaeology – A Review*, 1970-71: pl. LIX B; Kenoyer J.M. *et. al.*, 1983: 88-94). Out of her several forms, one "in which she is shown nude with emphasized pudenda and breasts" found from the areas under the Maitraka sway along with other regions and eras, has attracted the attention of scholars, because of its unusual and somewhat odd-looking way of depiction. Though this study was initiated in the past by scholars like Stella Kramrisch (1956: 259-270), H.D. Sankalia (1960: 111-123) and J.N. Tiwari ([1971] 1985), none of them could satisfactorily explain the true significance of the nudity of the goddess. She has been variously identified by them as *Aditi-Uttanpada*, Nude Goddess or the "Shameless Women". But these titles fail to do proper justice to the true nature of this deity, the representation of whose present peculiar form began to appear from c. second century BCE and continued until the twelfth-thirteenth centuries CE (Sonawane, 1988: 27-35).

Such sculptures showing a highly flexed posture of the nude goddess, with or without head, torso bearing well developed breasts and legs stretched apart so as to display the pudenda prominently–often exaggerated in size–were later recognized by scholars as the representations of *Lajja Gauri*. The challenging task of providing appropriate and convincing explanations pertaining to the significance of the nude torso of the deity, the analysis of literary evidence, place-names, study and its plausible correlation with archaeological evidence alongside its current nomenclature – *Lajja Gauri* – was first successfully handled by R.C. Dhere (1978). In his detailed account he gave due importance to relevant traditions and folklore as well while dealing with this particular folk-deity. With the help of a popular legend he explained how she got the name *Lajja Gauri* (ashamed at being detected in an amorous posture with Siva by a devotee), which is one of the names of Parvati. C. Margabandhu (1976: 205-216) also brought to light a few terracotta and stone plaques from Gujarat, representing *Lajja Gauri* aspect of the Divine Mother.

Of these images the first one comes as a surface find from a village called Tarsang (Sonawane, 1973-74: 57-60), situated about 30 kms to the north-west of Godhra in Panchmahals district. This fine grained grey schist plaque of *Lajja Gauri* measures about 8.5×8.5 × 1.5 cms of which major portion on the lower right corner is broken off. Though the figure has been carved in a low relief, the details are quite visible. The goddess is shown seated as usual in her characteristic manner, keeping legs stretched apart and hand kept upright, resting on the knees raised upwards. Most likely, she holds a flower, probably a lotus in each of her hands. Unlike the other representations of the deity, she does not seem to be shown nude as there is a suggestion of folds of the lower garment on her left leg. A similar non-nude terracotta image of mother Goddess is found from Samalaji (Shah, 1960: pl. 24, p. 121). She is also shown in a squatting posture keeping legs upright. Unlike others, owing to the inclusion of a stylized *trisula* and the feel (*sripada*) just immediately below, at the upper left corner, this Tarsang plaque is somewhat unusual in composition. The image is decked with simple traditional ornaments such as *ekavali*, multiple armlets and bracelets, long circular *patra-kundalas* and bejewelled *Katimekhala*. The simple halo-like *prabhavali* behind her head adds charm to the whole composition and signifies her divinity.

An equally interesting sculpture of this variety belongs to Valabhipur (this plaque was kept at the residence of a local worker named J.P. Goswami, who brought it to the notice of the scholars from the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, M.S. University of Baroda, during the excavations at Valabhipur in 1980), situated in the Bhavnagar District. This dark green schist plaque measuring 11.5×5×3 cms. represents the human headed *Lajja gauri* in bold relief, but details of the figure are partly distorted **[Plate D]**. Alongside the usual features (as mentioned in the first example), a noteworthy feature of this 'nude deity' figure is the depiction of a seated *nandi* towards the right side and a crouching devotee in *anjali–mudra* on the left. Compared to the Tarsanga deity, this figure seems to be a bit-late and could be assigned to c. seventh century CE.

The find spot of the third image of the group is Bavaka [Plate E], situated about 12 kms. to the south west of Dahod in Panchmahals district. This light green schist image measuring 12.5×9.5×1.5 cms., depicts the deity in the usual sitting posture. She is accompanied by a seated *Nandi* on her right and a female devotee on the left, in the same manner as that of the Valabhipur example. But one peculiar feature of this plaque is that in place of her head there exists a lotus flower which infact is a normal way of depicting such representations of this goddess (Margabandhu, 1976: 206-208, Fig. 1 - Another lotus headed image of *Lajja gauri* is found from Kanad in Surat district). Stylistically this image shows marked resemblance with the tenth-eleventh century sculptures of this region.

The fourth image of this category in the form of light green schist plaque was discovered by R.N. Mehta in early 1970's while exploring the area around Pavi Jetpur (Mehta & Mankad, 1962: 33-35), situated on the right bank of the Orsang river in Jabugam taluka of Baroda district. This rectangular plaque with rounded top, measuring 9×13×2.5 cms, represents the *Lajja Gauri* in high relief [Plate F]. This human-headed nude figure depicts all the usual characteristics except the fact that it is not accompanied by any of the associated figures like *Nandi*, *Siva linga*, Ganesa, devotee or the lotus flowers. This slender figure is adorned with very simple ornaments like earrings, necklace, bangles and anklets. Her face and hands are partly damaged. Though stylistically the portrayal of this goddess is comparable to the figures of the Akota hoard datable to seventh-eighth century CE; the modeling of the said image is slightly crude and hence is assignable to c. eighth-ninth century CE (Sonawane, 1988: 31).

The final image of this group is found installed in one of the niches of the Munjeshwari step well at Dhank (Manibhai Vora & Narottam Palan, April 1971: 357-358, Fig. 5) which is situated at a distance of about 15 kms. to the west of Upleta town of Rajkot district **[Plate G]**. Though the image is slightly damaged, it does reflect the novel features of the period. The typical hair style and ornaments with which the image is adorned depict affiliations with Gupta sculptures and paintings. The presence of Ganesa in the upper left corner and a female devotee (*ibid*, 358, Fig. 5) in the lower left suggests some significance of their association in the composition of this image. The beautiful head-dress, squarish face and the meager ornaments of the figure enable us on stylistic grounds to assign this sculpture to c. seventh century CE.

Out of the five figurines, belonging to the Maitraka period and later and carved in various shades of talc, serpentine, chlorite, schist probably acquired from the stone mines of Dungarpur territory in southern Rajasthan (Shah, 1953: 92-93), four have come from south Gujarat and one from Saurastra. Further, four out of the five representations of this deity, attempted by Margabandhu, are shown with female heads. Of these five images the first three are currently in the collection of the Department of Archaeology, M.S. University of Baroda; while the fourth and the fifth are in the Museum of Gujarat Vidyapitha at Ahmedabad and in the step-well at Dhank respectively. Besides these illustrated examples some more human-headed stone plaques of the same category were found in Gujarat at places like Dhank of c. seventh century CE (Vora & Palan, 1971: 359, Fig. 10), Randelia near Valabhi of c. seventh century CE (this broken red sand-stone plaque was discovered from Randelia during the excavations at Valabhi in 1980 by C. U. Bhagat of the

Department of Archaeology, M.S. University Baroda), Sathal in Ahmedabad district belonging to c. seventh century CE (it was discovered by Momin, K.N. in 1980) and Gadhali in Bhavnagar district pertaining to c. twelfth century CE (It was discovered by Jayarath, V.K., Research scholar of the Archaeology Department, M.S. University, Baroda, while exploring the Bhavnagar District for his Ph.D. dissertation). In fact Sonawane (1988: 33-34 and Appendix) has mentioned twelve such sites from Gujarat.

Most of the present set of images belonged to the sixth-seventh century CE, when the Maitrakas of Valabhi were at the apex of their power in Gujarat. But scholars like Sonawane (*ibid*, 32-33) do not find any reason to give credit to the existing political powers for popularizing this cult deity in their respective provinces. They suggest that the worship of *Lajja Gauri* more or less relied on an individual's personal attitude rather than as an imposed ideology patronized by any particular governing power. The absence of any elaborate temples dedicated to this deity – a clear sign of the lack of royal patronage – and the discovery of innumerable plaques (Sircar, D.C. 1980: 14. While delving on the issue of the worship of the *Lajja Gauri* plaques here he remarked that most of these plaques were worshipped by the devotees on particular occasions and thereafter were preserved in their houses probably to receive occasional attention of the women folk) bearing depictions of *Lajja Gauri* are given as two potent reasons to support this view. However, it must be understood that religion, literature and art, even when not under direct royal patronage, always grew in India under an enlightened rule resulting in the expansion of social dimensions. Thus, the relevance of the Maitraka influence in this regards cannot be undermined.

However, this presumed *Lajja Gauri* considered to be one of the cult divinities has not been the topic of detailed study, probably due (Dhavalikar, M.K. 1980: 30) to two reasons. Firstly, she does not occupy an exalted position in the pantheon of Hindu deities unlike other Mother Goddesses, and secondly because of the non-availability of her textual description supported by standardized iconography. This is precisely why the nomenclature and iconography of these figurines along with their origin and development are yet to be completely understood.

Two standout features of the present set of sculptures representing the *Lajja Gauri* aspect of the Divine Mother are worth noting. First, the association of *Nandi*, Ganesa, *Siva linga* and *trisula* with *Lajja gauri* indicates towards her Saiva affiliation. Secondly, the presence of an attendant or a devotee in her composition in some of the plaques suggests that she was worshipped or recognized as a regular goddess. The depiction of *prabhavali* in one of these images also signifies the attainment of divine position by this cult image.

Anyhow, it is also an accepted fact that the goddess under consideration was worshipped both for procuring an offspring (Dhere, 1978) and forwarding of draughts (Dhavalikar, 1980: 32-33). Hence, the *Lajja Gauri* symbolized either child fertility or vegetative fertility.

Yet the explanation leaves a lot to be desired. Firstly, the association of attributes of Siva with *Lajja Gauri* is apparently intentional and there seems a concerted effort to provide her *Saiva* affiliation so that in the light of the above evidence, she can very well be considered as a manifestation of the *Sakti* aspect of *Siva*. Secondly, the attachment of a *prabhavali* is found only in one of these figurines. Though this was probably done to provide it the stature of a deity and regular goddess, the crude and rustic way of her depiction as well as the ordinary ornaments used to bedeck the images, leaves little doubt that she might be a local person who was granted the status of a deity and deliberately incorporated into the Siva pantheon perhaps at the behest of the some Maitraka kings or institutional vested interests in order to support the view that the Maitrakas were followers of Saivism, a fact which is debatable (Pankaj Sharma & Manmohan Kumar. 2007–08: 721-726). Thirdly, the legends which form an integral part of the hypothesis pertaining to the origin of *Lajja Gauri* cannot be relied upon as authentic source of history. At the same time it is very astonishing to note that a female figurine represented with all her assets in a completely unabashed, unsympathetic and almost cruel manner is accorded a halo or *prabhavali* which was suggestive of an exalted divine status.

As far as the evidence related to the aforementioned Panarajya (Jackson, 1902: 2 ff.) or Panduraja (Barnett. 1983 [1921-22]: 17 ff.) and Kottammabikadevi or Kottaradevi is concerned, it has to be reiterated that the description in both the cases is indicative of their local decent and underlines that both were merely the abstract personification of beauty and morality, with strong possibilities of the origins being entrenched in the persona of virtuous local ladies who once lived in the region. Inspite of the vivid details provided in the grants relating to the offerings made to these deities, the scantiness of archaeological evidence and the virtual non-description of the idols and/or the temples, the unheard nature or anonymity of the names of the goddesses in previous times, and the discontinuance of the grants to one of these idols during the Maitraka tenure all prove the relative insignificance of these deities. Thus the assumption that one of these figurines was the Sakti of Lord Siva seems incorrect. It is also worth noting here that the suffix *devi* applied in context of one of these so-called deities was not infrequently used with the names of common females and was not necessarily or exclusively indicative of goddesses. Interestingly, the similarities between the names of Kottammabikadevi or Kottaradevi and that of Kotari (a nude folk goddess), also sometimes known as Kotta Mahika, Kotmai or Kotavi which was equated (Madhu Bazaz Wangu. 2003:84-86) to *Lajja Gauri* also indicate tribal or rural decent (Singh Deo, September 2009: 137-138).

Though on the divine level, *Lajja Gauri* is believed to be the embodiment of the idea of fertility, its description as 'shy woman' (one of the suggestions is that, because of her nudity, the goddess felt ashamed, and hence the face was not shown – **Plate H** – A sandstone sculpture of *Lajja Gauri* or *Aditi,* also called *uttānapad* (female who crouches with legs spread), from Badami Museum dated c. 650 CE) or as 'shameless woman' elsewhere demonstrates the inherent contradiction in the perception of woman and her treatment in various art forms. That the same confusion or prejudice existed in the psyche of the authorities as well as the masses and guided the endeavours of the sculptor (who was predominantly a male) in Ancient India is not difficult to fathom. The dilemma is apparent in the iconographic representation at the human level as despite of the hidden agenda and often painstaking effort of projecting female figurines as symbols of the fertility cult and using them as a metaphor of creation; it failed to overwhelm the sexually suggestive and inviting nature of these nude images. Whatever the case may be these figurines became very popular, probably due to their satisfaction of the male's aspiration for children. The symbolism of the composite whole of sexuality and fertility attached to the persona of *Lajja Gauri* can be refuted on the ground that even though the vagina is prominently shown in the image as if it is about to procreate yet there is no sign of pregnancy (*ibid*, 138). Agreed that the Indian goddesses are never depicted pregnant in imagery or myth yet the pose of *Lajja Gauri* still remains ambiguous and enigmatic.

Thus the fusion of the erotic art with fertility is much more than being merely symbolic. It was a means of perpetuating the dominance over the females by projecting them in poor light as the secular artist, who simply knew of erotic treatment, was forced by the religious authority to incorporate rich symbolism in order to carve these images in a way which ridiculed more than they revered. "The depiction of women's sexual availability for men's needs; her defining domestic and nurturing function; her identity with realm of nature; her existence as an object rather than creator of art ….. constitute an ongoing subtext underlying almost all individual images involving women. The inseparable identity of women with the realm of nature is primarily meant to provide the ideological veil to overt patriarchal discourse of power over women under the masked appearance of natural, eternal or logical order of things" (Nochlin, Linda, 1997: 72).

Over all, the sensual, erotic and indecent (to the extent of being vulgar) delineation of the sculptures of Maitraka goddesses, *Lajja Gauri* and the female devotees alike as well as their conceived connection to fertility depicts not only an clandestine desire and attempt by the males in a patriarchal set up to malign and mock at the stature of the females by representing them nude in the most ugliest of ways in the garb of divinity but also an unflinching urge on the part of the dominant gender to perpetrate its supremacy by representing the woman as a symbol of just procreation even when she is superficially declared holy.

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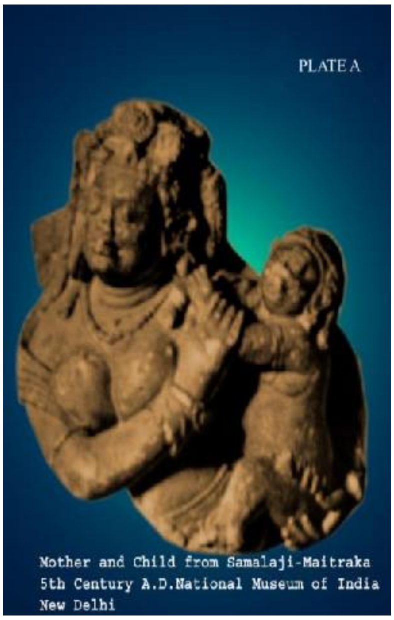

PLATE A

Mother and Child from Samalaji-Maitraka
5th Century A.D.National Museum of India
New Delhi

PLATE B

Devotee Holding a chauri,8th Century Maitraka Bronze,
Ht. 24cms.Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda

PLATE C

Inclining Woman from Samalaji-Maitraka
5th-6th Century A.D.National Museum of
India,New Delhi

PLATE D

Lajja Gauri from Valabhi (Bhavnagar),Gujrat.
C.7th Century A.D.

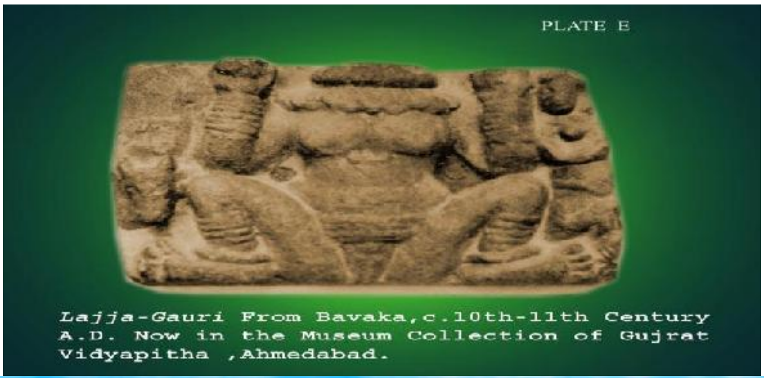

PLATE E

Lajja-Gauri From Bavaka,c.10th-11th Century A.D. Now in the Museum Collection of Gujrat Vidyapitha ,Ahmedabad.

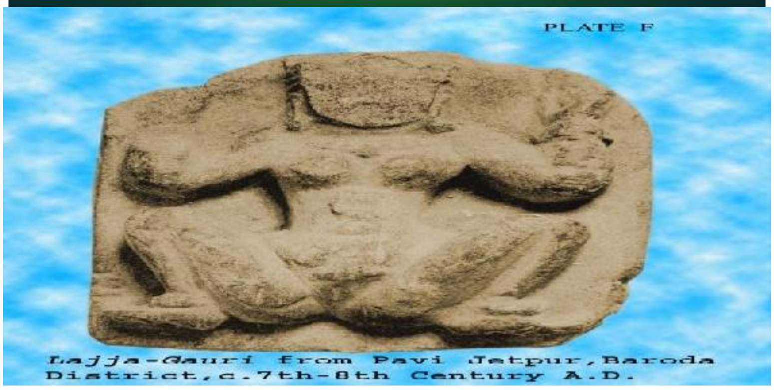

PLATE F

Lajja-Gauri from Pavi Jetpur,Baroda District,c.7th-8th Century A.D.

PLATE H

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The Impact of The Philosophical Thinkers on The Romantic Poets of England

Dr Sanil Kumar *

Historically and politically the last decade of the eighteenth century formed an era of revolutionary social, economic, political, religious and even literary changes. The process of social change accelerated by the French revolution began with the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789. This historical event heralded the dawn of a new era of democracy with the ideal that –

> "There was only one country, the country of mankind, only one nation, the nation of mankind."

The sources of new ideas for the Revolution were chiefly the works of great philosophers like Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau. This surge of new ideas and the deplorable condition of society and politics in France enraged the people so much that they raised their voice against the established tyrannical set-up. This historical event impacted the men of letters and the common people all over Europe. The imagination of the Romantics in England was set on fire by the French Revolution. The great poets like William Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lord Byron, P.B. Shelley and William Blake were deeply influenced by the revolution, and their poetic works were coloured by the ideals that were propounded by the great thinkers of the time. The contribution of the contemporary thinkers can be discussed as given below:

Isaac Newton (1642-1727) – He aimed at making man free from supernaturalism and drawing him much closer to Nature. He adopted two methods in completing this mission. In the first place he showed that universe is controlled by absolute natural laws. In the second place, his experimental method implied man's contact with Nature. But it is very interesting that Newton did not do man away from God. He believed in His existence which he proved from the purposive and harmonious arrangement of the world. He always maintained that:

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> "The most beautiful system of the sun, planets and comets could only proceed form the counsel and dominion of an intelligent and powerful Being."1

This loving statement of brilliant Newton gave support to deism the philosophy that affirms the existence of God. This natural religion propounded by Newton afterwards finds full expressions in the poetry of the Romantic poets William Wordsworth when he writes in his poem ***Tintern Abbey-***

> "I have felt
> A presence that disturbs me with the joy
> Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
> Of something far more deeply infused,
> Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
> And the round ocean and the living air,
> And the blur sky, and in the mind of man,
> A motion and a spirit, that impels
> All thinking things, all objects of thought,
> And rolls through all things."2

John Locke(1632-1704)- He was the second man to work for the liberation and emancipation of mankind, though in a different manner. Those days, man was regarded innately bad and so his thoughts needed controlled by the church and his actions by the state. But Locke argued that man was not innately bad rather his mind at worth was blank, ideas came from reason and experience. He believed that man's mind was polluted ant tarnished by social, political and religious evils of society in which he is born. Like Newton, he believed in God and not in miracles, superstitions and dogmas associated with revealed religion and thus he opened the way for deism. This philosophy of deism greatly influenced the thoughts of the Romantic poets of England. This philosophy shook the very fabrics of feudalistic society and heralded the dawn of a new era of democracy with the ideal that:

"…….. there was a universal mankind, every member of which ought to be free equal opportunities, and bound to each other as brothers are bound. Hence, finally all divisions made by cast, by colour, by climate, by aggressive patriotism by all that we call nationality were also dissolved. There was only one nation, the nation of mankind."3

Voltaire (1694-1778)- He conveyed the rationalistic and empirical ideas of Isaac Newton and John Locke in England. In religion, he was a deist. Taking his inspiration and impetus form this philosophy, he argued that there is some unseen power who is an intelligent creator of the universe. God is transcendent not personal. He created the universe and then withdrew himself form it, never interfering in the affairs of man. He, like Newton had full trust in Nature and religion, but not in revealed religion.

> "Voltaire's natural religion made God, for all practical purposes, a natural rather than a supernatural being."4

This concept of Voltaire directly of indirectly exercised indelible impact on the Romantic poets of England. So far as his political philosophy is concerned, he rehashed the ideas of John Locke. He trusted in limited but enlightened monarchy. He was not in the favour of democracy and used to say that it was better to be ruled by one lion than by a hundred rats. To keep the masses from rising in revolt, religion was of great advantage and later on this concept was supported by Karl Marx by saying that religion is rather opium for the masses. One of his most popular saying is:

> "If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him; but all Nature cries out to is that he exists."5

However, Voltaire believed that ours is not a lost world and there is the possibility for disorder to be replaced by order, for every individual to acquire harmony with society. The main cause of any kind of revolt or of revolution, he believed, is the high tension under which main lives and works in society. The eighteenth century society was functioning under great tension and there was a need to be free from stress caused by social, political and economic disparities. As a philosopher, Voltaire believed that order in man is the basic of order and justice in society; order is the expression of law and justice. No doubt-

> "Then comes the sociological study that if a man in society is a picture of orderliness, he breathes, he radiates, je perfumes the place with orderliness, and others also become orderly. On the other hand, a tension created somewhere is tension created everywhere. A disorder in one individual is a disorder in a whole community."

All these views of Voltaire exercised a tonic effect on the Supporters of the French Revolution which became a source of inspiration for all the romantic poets of England.

Montesquieu (1689-1755)- He was a great admirer of Newton and John Locke. In religion he was deist like Voltaire. He held full faith in being of God but deprecated dogmas, miracles, revelations, ceremonials and other false conceptions of Christianity. He was not only a social but also a political thinker of high order. According to him, there are four forms of government –

1. Democratic government, in which people govern.
2. Aristocratic government, in which a part of the people govern.
3. .Monarchical government in which one man governs according to laws.
4. Despotic government, in which one man governs without laws.

Thus he showed the path to the French revolution and even the poets of England came under the spell of the philosophical views of this French thinker, who believed in the balancing ideology between the king and the people. Such views gave push to the French revolution, one of the greatest events of world which deeply affected the destiny of nations and changed the course of History.

La Mettrie (1709-1751)- He was a person who knew and knew exactly what he knew. He was a firm believer inn free and frank expression of thought. He did not believe in concealing opinions of thought. His constant self-exposition to social realities had made him the greatest philosopher with a deep understanding of the human psychology and social behaviour. He looked at human behaviour in its totality and in a proper perspective. To him man is man and not just a name. For these views, he is regarded as the father of French materialism. According to him, the dogmatic approach is the cause of conflict; and this conflict is largely based on the narrow mindedness and lack of mutual understanding of the people. So long as these things are present in the mind of people, the world could not become a place worth living. Therefore, he always suggested that God of sufferings must be replaced by Nature with its absolute laws.

> "Nature invites man to love himself, incessantly to augment the sum of his happiness; religion orders him to love only a formidable God who is worthy of hatred, to detest and despise himself, and to sacrifice his terrible idol the sweetest and most lawful pleasures. Nature bids man consult his reason and take it for his guide."6

Perhaps having been influenced by this kind of philosophy, all the Romantic poets of England found shelter in the lap of Nature and Wordsworth could not help emphasizing the moral influence of Nature. He spiritualized Nature and regarded her as a great moral teacher, as the best mother, guardian and nurse of man, as an elevating influence. In his poem ***Tintern Abbey*** , he says that Nature is :

"The anchor of my purest thoughts, the nurse
The guide, the guardian of my heart, and soul
Of all my moral being."

Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)- He is undoubtedly one of the most unique philosophers of the eighteenth century. He was a born philosopher and became a humanist under socio-economic compulsions. He was a blend of philosophy , humanism and justice. He was not a man with split personality. Really, he stood apart from other philosophers of the time. He was the true devotee of sentimentalism. In religion he was also a deist, but his belief in God was based on feeling. His religion of heart greatly influenced Wordsworth, whose philosophy was also based on human heart. In his poem , ***The Immortality Ode*** he wrote:

"Thanks to the human heart by which we live,
Thanks to its tenderness, its joys and fears,
To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

Rousseau's chief contribution lies in the field of political thinking. Here he fathered the cunning democracy by laying stress upon the principle of the sovereignty of the people based upon the tenets of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Wordsworth echoed this political thinking in ***The Prelude ,*** Book IX thus-

"We were brothers all
In honour as in one community,
Scholars and good gentlemen"

D.H. Cole has rightly observed that Rousseau is "accepted as one of the greatest writers France has produced. He is still revered as the author who above all inspired the French Revolution." Lytton is a clear pointer to the precise achievement of Rousseau when he said-

> "The 18th century in France began with Louis XIV and ended with the Revolution. It is the period which bridges the gulf between autocracy and self-government, between Roman Catholicism and toleration, between the classical spirit and the spirit of Romantic Revival."7

Rousseau's thesis was that:

"Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains."

Thus we can conclude that all these political and philosophical thinkers influenced the French Revolution, which exercised great impact on the romantic poets of England, especially P.B. Shelley and Lord Byron. In the words of W.J. Dawson:

> "Shelley sets the French Revolution to music; but he does his work with such an ethereal magic that its earthly and faulty aspects are forgotten and it is lifted into a realm of pure enchantment where all its errors are obliterated and all its boundless hopes are crowned with a more than human fulfilment"

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Ṣūfī Tradition of Bihar Sharif

Chandra Prakash*

The History of Ṣūfīsm is actually as old as Islām. According to the religious literature of the Ṣūfīs, this tradition started with Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) and passed on to various Ṣūfī sects through the fourth KhalifāHazratAlī. But on the basis of historical evidence, it can be said that the Ṣūfīs appeared firstly in the region of Khorasan (Central Asia) in the 8th century AD. For this advent of Ṣūfī movement all the Political, Economic, Social intellectual and religious changes were responsible that took place in the first century of the history of Islām.

Ṣūfīsm has been defined in many ways. According to some scholars, it was a devotional ideology based on love and reverence for God as opposed to religious rituals. According to some it was liberal, mystical and Syncretic Stream of Islām. According to some others it was the result of ideological and cultural differences between the Arabs and Iranians. In fact, it is difficult to present a universally accepted definition of Ṣūfīsm because the development of this ideology took place under different circumstances, in different regions, as a result of different influences and in different stages. This ideology was and in different stages. This ideology was the result of a process of evolution spread over two centuries, from the early stage of ascetic life to taking the form of a developed philosophy and code of conduct. Thereafter it entered the Indian subcontinent where Indian, Vedanta, Buddhist and Yoga traditions gave it a new and developed form.

The first prominent Ṣūfī saint to immigrant to the Indian Subcontinent, about whom authentic historical evidence is available, was Shaikh Osman bin AlīAlhujwiri, who settled in Lahore in the early eleventh century. He is commonly referred to as ‘Data Ganj Baksh’ and his work “*KashfulMajhoob*” is considered to be the first authentic work on Ṣūfīsm in India.[1]

As the concern of Bihar, according to Ṣūfī traditional literature, Ṣūfī Saints were active in Bihar in the twelfth century. Actually, Bihar has been one of the earliest places in India where Ṣūfī Saints had settled. The most important of all the Ṣūfī orders in Bihar, however, was the Suharwardiya, Particularly its sub-section,

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the FirdausiyaSilsilah. One of its most celebrated Ṣūfī Saints was Sharifuddin Ahmad. He was born in Maner in 1262 and died in Bihar Sharif in 1377 A.D.[2] The other important Ṣūfī order in Bihar are as follows: Chistiya, Suharwardiya, Qadiriya, Firadausiya, Shattariya and Madariya etc. In this regard, the advent of Ṣūfī movement or tradition in Bihar Sharif and its adjoining areas also led to the mushrooming of Mosques and Khanqahs of eminent Ṣūfī Saints and preachers. These became centers of spiritual education in Islām. In fact, a number of Khanqahs and Tombs of Ṣūfī Saints bear the testimony of it.

In course of time, there grew up many educational institutions. Among the renowned madrasas located in Bihar during the Turco-Afghan and post-Turco-Afghan period mention may be made of the following: the madrasas of MakhdumSharf-ud-din Yahiya, Ahmad Chiramposh (of Amber), Sheikh BadhṢūfī, Malikku-Ulemā, Sheikh Abdur Nabi (son of Sheikh Badh) and Qāzī Abdus Shekur at Maner Sharif, Yahia and Chiramposh were noted for their erudition in poetry and theology and commanded the respect not only of scholars of neighboring countries but also of Firūz Tughluq, the Turco-Afghan Sultan of Delhi, who was a lover of learning. The madrasas of QāzīZiaullah at Mohalla Mirdar or Mirdad (Bihar Sharif) of Shamsul Huq, alias Buddha Haqqani, at Bazidpur near Barh in Patna district, those of Mulla Mansoor Danishmand and of Mullā Abdus Sami at Rajgir, that of Amir AtāullahZainabi at Phulwari Sharif and the madrasas of MullāShafi and MullāAfaq at Amuthu, have been notably mentioned.[3]

Islāmic mysticism or Ṣūfīsm appears to have reached the regions of Bihar even before its conquest by the Turks. The earliest preachers were members of the Chisti and Suharwardiya orders of Ṣūfīs. Some of the well-known representatives' saints of the Chishti order were Muhammad Shahab-ud-din, popularly known as 'PirJagjot' of Jethuli, HazratBadr-i-Ālam of Chhoti Dargah, Mir FazlullāhGosain of Daira, Farid-ud-din TawailaBux of Chandpura, Ahmad IsāTāj of Bhaisaur Mohalla (Bihar Sharif), AtāullahBaqhdali of Mirdad and Syed Sadr-ud-din Zahidi, all they settled in Bihar Sharif.[4]

Many of the early Ṣūfī Saints of eastern India were not only devotees of Allāh and men of Piety and austere habits and practices but were also learned and scholarly people. Unfortunately, many of their works have been lost owning to the ravages of time and climates, fire and disturbance and neglect and distractions of their owners, especially in recent times, of shifting population. The saintly authors did not write anything about themselves. Sometimes they did not like their mystical writings to be in the hands of all and sundry. Hazrat Muzaffar Shams Balkhi (d. 803 A.D.) strongly enjoined upon one of his addresses, Qāzī Zainuddin not to show his letters on any account to another and says, *I too did not bring out the letters of my Sheikh (Sharfuddin Maneri). You will cause annoyance to me if any one sees my letters of my letters and he gives the reason the volatile and conventional people will not comprehend the discourses of this poor man*. Hundreds of letters which H. Sharfuddin Maneri wrote to his greatest disciple and successor, Maulana Muzaffar, during the course of a quarter of a century were buried according to his will, with him, and only 28 of them which fortunately escaped the notice of his successor were found later and published under the name of *Muktubat-i-Bist-o-Hasht*. There are a few such letters also in the Maktubat of the Maulana.[5] The injunction not to make the abstruse dissertations generally known to the public Especially on Allāh, creation, soul, will or determination and predestination, etc, had an unfortunate result in that even other things which might have been valuable for a student of history were tied up in manuscripts and kept out from the public till they were lost forever.

Persian literature in this town was first produced by Ṣūfī saints, who were themselves learned men. They wrote both prose and poetry with elegance.

Here, I would like to introduce some popular and prominentṢūfī Saints of Bihar Sharif: -

[HazratShaikh Sharifuddin Ahmad YaḥyāManeri]

The first important writer and Ṣūfī saint was Shaikh Sharifuddin Ahmad (popularly known as Makhdoom-ul-Mulk and Makhdoom-e-Jahan), born at Maner, then a flourishing town in Patna district in 1262 A.D. His father Yaḥyā-b-Israil(head of the Chishtis)[6]was a renowned Ṣūfī and his mother Razia was a Saintly lady. In fact, all the holy orders of the Saints in Bihar trace their descent, lineal or spiritual, to them. Of the large number of works which SharifuddinYaḥyāManeri, wrote or caused to be written, only a few not exceeding 30 have come down to us, and all these were written or compiled during the last five decades of his earthly career.

He completed his education at Sonargāon in Bengal. He acquired a perfect knowledge of all branches of Muslim theology, Sciences, Poetry, rhetoric and philosophy.[7]

He was a boy in teens reading Masadir and MiftahulLughat when he was taken to Sonargaon by his namesake Maulana Sharfuddin Tawama, a great sage of Bukhara, then on his was from Delhi to Bengal, under the orders of the then Sovereign of Delhi. Though he completed his scholastic attainments and became well versed in all the branches of Muslim learning including the mystic philosophy, he did not write any book at Sonargaon. Owing to his excessive devotion to learning and austere spiritual practices, he fell ill was advised to marry and a son born to him whom he took to Maner on the death of this saintly father, in 690. He soon left for Delhi in quest of spiritual preceptor, met the renowned saints NizāmmuddinAuliā and Sharfuddin Bu AlīQalandharPanipati, but accepted as his Shaikh, Najib-ud-din Firdausi who died in (1291), a few days after handing over to him his written instructions. On the way back to his home with his brother Jalil-ud-din, the voice of an ostrich threw him in such an ecstatic condition that he flew into the then dense jungle of Behea (Shahabad) and was heard of no more for 12 years. He wandered about in jungles of Shahabad and hills of Rajgir, Monghyr and Morang for about 30 years practicing austerities and leading the life of a religious recluse like the Hindu Sanyasis, subsisting on what he could get from the hands of nature and also what came unasked from others. It was in the hills of Rajgir that he was discovered by NizāmMaulā, a disciple of Nizāmm-ud-din Auliā and was requested to pay a visit to Bihar town (i.e., Bihar Sharif). After some time, the saint volunteered to come on foot every Friday of Bihar Sharif to impart instructions to his admirers.[8]

Without doubt, he was one of the best Persian prose writers of his period. His style is simple and direct and we find in it a combination of dignity and grace.

Abul Fazal, the great writer of Persian letters, very much liked the Saint's Makhtubat (letters) and mentions them in his Āin-i-Akbarī, "*He left many works and amongst them his writing on the mortification of the spirit was in use during Akbar's time as exercise*."[9]

He reconciled religion with Philosophy and the seven letters of H. Sharfuddin Ahmad to M. Shāhbāz, alias Gorakhnāth, indicate his anxiety to explain everything in terms of Islām. He quotes such philosophical Ṣūfīs as Ghazzali, Āīn-ul-Quzzat and ShāhabuddinSuharwadi. He wrote a commentary on the latter's Arabic work, 'Ādab-ul-Muridin' and frequently cites his views from his standard work, 'Awarif-ul-Mārif'. But it would be unhistorical to deny the possibility of cultural contacts and the permeation of essentially Indian ideas into their thoughts, experiences and actions.[10]

He died in great sanctity and buried in Bihar Sharif in 1380 and his tomb became a place of worship and pilgrimage. The place is called the Mohalla Badi Dargah and is situated at the southern extremity of the town (Bihar Sharif). A great veneration is submitted at this Shrine by the local Muhammadans and also Hindus, assemble here on the 5th day of Shawwal (Urdu month of *Eid-ul-fitr*) to celebrate the Urus or the anniversary of his death for two or three days. He preached tolerance and that 'the path of Islām is wide enough'.

We get such an information by primogenitors of Bihar Sharif that the genealogy of this great Ṣūfī saint was associated with the grandfather of Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) and the generation still continues and live in this town.

[Hazrat AhmadShāhChiramposh]

Ahmad Chiramposh of Amber Mohalla(Bihar Sharif) was the first cousin of the Saint of Maner. He was a mystic, philosopher and poet. His dress consisted of a cap of hide and garments made of sackcloth and he was therefore known as Chiramposh (the hide-wearer). He belonged to the Suharwardi school of mystics. Like all Ṣūfīs of Bihar, he recognized truth in every faith and emphasized the need of love. To him, 'Islām' and the 'Kufr' all became one through love. He died most probably in 1364. Ahmad Chiramposh's contribution to Persian consists in his mystic utterances as compiled by his disciples, and in his Diwan (poetical works). He was the first cousin of Hazrat Sharfuddin Ahmad, wrote several verses of a high order which embody his mystic experiences, wide sympathy, broad-mindedness and cosmopolitan tolerance. A work entitled 'Zia-ul-qulub', compiled by his disciple, Shaikh Ala-ud-din Alī-bin-Ibrahim, also contains a Hindi doharā by the saint.[11]

[Hazrat Kader Qumaish]

In the middle of the town is the cenotaph of Kader Kumbez or Kader Qumaish, a Ṣūfī saint who came from Sadora in 14th century A.D after twenty days journey west from Delhi. His body was carried to his native place, but Salamullāh, a descendant of the saint had built a monument or tomb with giving 300 bighas of free land[12]. On a certain day of the anniversary thousands of people assemble and make offering on the saint burial.

[Badr-i-uddinBadr-i-Ālam]

Badruddin Badri-i-Ālam was a Well-known saint of Chittagong (now in Bangladesh) who settled down in Bihar and died in 1440 A. D. His tomb is locally called as Chhoti Dargah. He originally belonged to Meerut and had spent a long time at Chittagong from where he was invited by the Saint Shah Sharfuddin but arrived some days after the latter's death in 1380 A.D. Blochman mentions a curious stone slab with inscription on its both sides, one of the reign of FīrūzShāh of Bengal recording erection of a mosque during the governorship of Hatim Khan in A.H. 715 (A. D. 1315), and the other also of the reign or FīrūzShāh, the Sultan of Delhi and date A. H. 761 (A. D. 1359). It appears the former inscription was walled up when the other inscription was engraved, though treating a Muhammadan inscription containing the name of god in this manner would otherwise be repugnant to the feelings of a Muhammadan. In 1873 the slab was lying leaning against a wall of the Dargah and was considered "an infallible cure for evil spirits of all sorts".[13]

Ṣūfītradition in Bihar Sharif as in the case of other parts of Bihar or India had passed through its earliest phases of development such as the ascetic and ecstatic stage followed by speculative, pantheistic and theosophical stages. Foundations had already been laid of the great Ṣūfī orders with their hospices and monastic establishments variously called *Zawiyah, Takya, Daira, Jama'atkhana* and *Khanqah* and the great theorists and founder saints had already produced their standard works, laying down the pattern of thought which was followed by others.

The writings of Ṣūfī Saints of Bihar show that they were thoroughly acquainted with the works of master thinkers and theorists, not only of Ṣūfī tradition but those of other sections of the Muslims. In the course of time Ṣūfīstic theosophy had reached its highest point in Bihar and Ṣūfīs of Bihar Sharif played a prominent role in this concern.

It is an irony or coincidence or transformation of the Nature that when the Buddhism was dying out in this town (Bihar Sharif), Ṣūfīsm was flourishing on their ruins.There is a debate amongst scholars that Ṣūfīsm is influenced by Indian philosophy like Buddhism. However, some research scholars belief that Ṣūfīsm was already established here before the Mohammadan conquestbut they did not refer any strong evidence. So, it is a matter of further research. But It is true that in the mediaeval period (during Saltant to Mughal)Ṣūfīsm had nourished this town and blessed with new charm and spirit. Whose legacy continues to inspire today and there are some places in this town like; Mohalla Badi Dargah, Chhoti Dargah, Amber dargah and Mohalla Khanqah, where if one must feel the influence and affection of Ṣūfī Saints. The urus is celebrated at each particular places every year on the death anniversary of Ṣūfī Saints.

Ṣūfī tradition in Bihar is still a thriving tradition and many important Ṣūfī centers still continue to flourish.

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English Language Teaching for Dealing with Student's Behavioral Problem in Classroom

Neetu Pal *

Problems of education are found in each and every country in the world.These problems vary in their kind and degree, but they are throughout the world. However, some general questions pertaining to education arise in each country except where English is there mother tongue. Some examples of this questions are: Is the current system of education suitable to cope with the national needs and aspirations? Do the schools of today fulfil the expectations of the people? Have enough facilities and resources been organized for education in English? In today's scenario, problem behavior can often interrupt instructional time and disrupt learning designed for 21st century school leaders, behavior specialist and plans for preventing problems behavior at both the classroom and school level.

In a school setting problem behavior is acknowledged to be any form of behavior that causes concern to teacher. It can range from low motivation in students, from talking in class to understanding to course materials. Problem behaviour may lead to problems like discipline time-loss of teacher during teaching-learning process, negative impact on other students and inculcating negative behavior in them as a result of which academic achievement is hampered. Teachers play a crucial role in modelling inclusive attitudes and establishing expectation in the classrooms. Professional success of every professional depends mainly on his up-to-date profession knowledge, fullest devotion and dedication along-with his efficiency and effectiveness. In the present-day world with advancement in technology these qualities can be inducted through effective education in English. As ateacher, tries to teach in the way in which he himself was taught by his favourite teachers, this tends to perpetuate the traditional methods of teaching. Such an attitude becomes an obstacle in progress in a situation like the present where new and dynamic methods of instruction are needed.

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Three possible reasons for children's behavior :

- Environments: Classroom environment, curriculum and children's interests' activities and needs of students are not according to them.
- Lack of Experience:- The child may not be knowing which behaviour is not acceptable. *Frustrations: The student may be frustrated because adult expectations are too high or because he or she lacks the skills needed to do a task or to communicate clearly.

Teaching of English in India- Study of the problems

In India, teaching of English has many sided problems. The English language teacher should be aware and familiar with the nature and scope of these problems, should be capable of organizing the teaching work at all levels so that the output is successful

Some of the major problems of studying English language are-

Setting the Goals of English Teaching: With the changing global scenario the goal of teaching English is changing positions. That stage after which the perfect proficiency in English was considered the be-all and end-all of education in India to the stage when English is studied not as an end in itself but as a mean to an end.

Problem of vast Number of students: During the last couple of decades there has been increasing rush for secondary education and the classes have become overcrowded. The urge for education has been growing and as a result bringing more pressure on schools who shall struggle with the shortage of funds,buildings, and trained teachers.

This increase in number of students and dearth of teachers is affecting the teaching of English adversely. Language teaching and learning is a skill to be drilled because it is not more information that has to be given to the students.

Problem of Method teaching.

There are basically two approaches, One is traditional grammar and translation method and the other is oral-aural approach that avoids the use of mother tongue. The new techniques are mainly concerned with the selection and grading of the teaching material. Initially they emphasized the control of vocabulary and later on much attention was paid on gradation of the constructions and sentence patterns of English.

Problem of Reading Material:

For teaching vocabulary control and graded structures specially, prepared books would be required to fulfil the requirements of the syllabus. Certain modification would be required to fulfil the requirement of the syllabus. Certain modification would be required like abridgement of stories for the students. This method is very different from re-writing stories for Indian children, keeping in mind the controlled vocabulary and the controlled constructions at the earliest stage.

The children classics like Robinson Crusoe and Cindrella can be easily modified, simplified and abridged to suit the purpose because the children are mainly concerned in the incidents of the story. Works like David Copperfield and Treasure Island cannot be modified, without much loss of human characterization, background and style.

Challenges of Learning English

India is a multilingual country where more than 350 languages and dialects are spoken. In India, people are used to a particular pattern of pronunciation, intonation, stress and phonology of their mother-tongue. With the start of learning English language along with their own sets of their pattern of language along with their own sets of their pattern of language and rules, the confusion begins. The result is seen in the problem in teaching and learning process of English language.

Learning to speak a language is a different task for second/foreign language learners, as it requires the ability to use the language properly in social interactions. The learning to speak a foreign language requires more than knowing its Grammatik and semantic rules. The learners must also acquire knowledge of how the native speakers use the language in the context of structured interpersonal exchange, where several factors interact.

Various other Challenges of Learning English

Factors that affect-oral communication, components underlying speaking proficiency and other specific skills and strategies in the language learning e.g.

Learning Inhibition

. Lack of Motivation

.Lackof Subject Matter

.Lack Proper Vocabulary of

.Lack of Confidence

.Improper Listening skills

.Poor Non- Verbal Communication

.Family Background
. Rural Background
.Excessive use of Mother-tongue

Challenges of Teaching English to deal with problem Behaviour in Classroom

There is a depending and subordinating relationship between teaching and learning. The teacher plays the role of a facilitator who guides and encourages the learner and sets the condition for learning. Having a good understanding of the psychology of the learner would assist the teacher to determine his philosophy, education, teaching approach and methods. There is no point in providing interesting, well prepared language lessons if the students do not learn from them.

The teacher encounters various challenges in the process of his teaching the English language class. They are-

1. **Determining the goal of language teaching:** The teacher needs to be well acquainted with the goal of language teaching and how will it-be achieved. Often the language teachers divert from the basic goals of language teaching i.e., to develop teaching i.e., to develop learner's communicative competence. The teachers fail to achieve the four macro language **skills i.e., listening, speaking, reading and writing to the fullest.**
2. **Several methods in language teaching:** dominance of various methods in language classrooms are a good challenging factor for the teacher. The classroom goals are focused maximum on communicative competence and not restricted to grammatical or linguistic competence. Language technique are designed to engage learners in the pragmatic authentic and functional use of language for meaningful purpose.
3. **Requirement of Student Centred Collaborative Approach:** The student centered collaborative approach requires the teacher and the learner to play the role quite different from the traditional approaches. The teachers are required to develop enough classroom language of the students. So that they can understand the teacher's instructions, choose group techniques appropriate for students, plan group work monitor, tasks and help debrief the students to start their activity.
4. **Use of Teaching Materials:** Teaching materials play an important role in promoting materials play promoting communicative language teaching. The use of teaching materials has a major impact on the activity of English language teaching.

The teachers need to make exclusive use of audio-visual aids to make the language class interesting and useful. Majority of teachers rarely use visual materials like cards, charts, real objects and other audio-visual aids. Even though it is a proven fact that visual materials help students learn language effectively and improve their skills.

The teachers should adjust their teaching activities and the educationists should develop strategies to make English teaching and learning more effective.

1. **Less Interesting Teaching Style:** The class environment is not very exciting. Not many activities are designed to arose the student's interest. The teacher's lecture style is also observed to be monotonous -sitting at the teacher's desk, holding the book and talking. Even if the teachers are moving around the class but that hardly makes the class exciting. The teachers hardly do any activity to make the students excited and eager to learn.
2. **Insufficient Time for Communicative Activities:** The teachers have hardly any time for the communicative activities. It is merely restricted to answering the questions in the text books. Rarely any opportunities are provided to the students to communicate their own ideas.The teachers hardly set adequate communicative situations that require the students to speak to obtain information from each other or to solve the problems together.
3. **Poor Lesson Preparation:** The English language teachers hardly spend time in preparing the lessons beforehand. This is the reason that the class lack innovative ideas and activities.
4. **Large class size:** It is known that the classes in Indian schools are overcrowded, which affects the quality of English teaching and learning. A small language class would help the teacher to pay individual attention to the students.

Recommendations:

There is a need to increase the time available for English teaching that would suffice to develop student's skills in listening, speaking and writing.

- Urgent need to reduce the class size of the English language class. The students can be made to sit in small sections to facilitate the effective use of communicative activities.

- Various teaching methods should be adopted depending on the demand and requirement of the class. The communicative approach should get the priority because language teaching needs immense improvement in the student's communicative competence.

- Need to develop effective teacher's professional development programe.

Remedies

These problems can be resolved to a great extent by following remedies mentioned below.

1. **Provide certified and qualified Teachers:** Special attention should be paid to ensure that the English language teacher is well qualified and certified. It is utmost important for the teachers to upgrade themselves and remain competent. For this it is required by them to continue their research activities by participating in seminars/conferences and workshops. By presenting papers and publishing articles would enable them to keep abreast with the recent trends.
2. **Building Rapport:** A good and healthy environment by building rapport and good selections with the learners is essential to make the learning atmosphere friendly. This facilitates-the learning process to become easy and effective. The friendly atmosphere strengthens the bond between the learner and the teacher. The learner feels free to express their views and enables them to shed their shyness and inhibitions.
3. **Building Confidence:** Once the teacher is successful in establishing a good rapport with the Learners, the next important aspect is to build their confidence. This, the teacher should begin with simple and easy tasks. This would encourage the slow learners to participate in the activity and boost their morale with the gradual increase in the difficulty level would help and there by improve the learners. Minimizing teacher talk timeand maximizing learner talk time will also encourage the learners. The teacher should be a guide, mentor and facilitator.
4. **Using different methods of Teaching:** The teacher should adopt different methods of teaching English language. The methods should suit the diverse needs of the learners, like, The audio – Lingual method, translation method, direct method, etc. It is required to tailor the teaching method according to the diverse needs and styles of the learners. What ever the method, it should keep the learner involved and motivated so that it is useful in their real life situations.

Conclusion:

Focus on teaching was made because teachers are closely in all respects related to students. They are watching their behaviour in their day to day life. And the quality of teaching can only be enriched by quality education. But in context of India it is very sad to say that much importance is not paid to meet requirement of problem behaviour of students in the classroom.

The process of Teaching English language can be made affective when both the learner and the teacher are involved in the process and derive fun out of it. This is an important and interest level high. This would further facilitate the learning outcome.

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Aeroallergens And The Incidence of Respiratory Diseases In The Population of Varanasi

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Aeroallergens are all forms of allergic substances which are present in air. These substances are mostly of biological origin such as pollen grains, animal hair and fungal spores etc. But they include substances like dust and smoke particles also. In the present study, it was found that school going children and workingmen in Varanasi are most exposed to aeroallergens and therefore have major allergic respiratory health issues. Children below 6 years of age, women and older people who usually remain indoors have least allergic problem (breathing related) owing to their least exposure to air borne allergens. The period of year when allergic plants are in flowering stage is the time when allergic reaction in hypersensitive individuals is maximum. A survey of Varanasi district (both downtown and outskirts) revealed the growth of certain allergic plant species and presence of fungal spores in air.

Introduction : Aeroallergens are various airborne substances of both biological and a biological origin which cause various forms of allergic diseases in human beings. These aeroallergens include pollen grains of various plant species, fungal spores, mites,dust and smoke particles. Nair *et al*. (1986) conducted a survey of the airborne pollen, spores and other plant materials of India. Kothari *et al*. (1993) found that the spores of fungus *Alternaria* were the major cause of asthma. Mandal (1982) investigated the probable allergic pollen producing plants of Darjeeling hills. These substances when inhaled result in allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Often, they cause respiratory illness such as asthma, allergic rhinitis (hay fever), coughing, sneezing, wheezing etc. In hypersensitive or hyper responsive patients, the inhalation of airborne allergens leads to secretion of histamine by mast cells (mastocytes). Histamine secretion in over responsive patients causes obstruction and narrowing of air passages resulting in episodicasthmatic attacks. These aeroallergens also cause hay fever or allergic rhinitis with symptoms such as running nose, congestion, itchy eyes and nose, uninterrupted sneezing, sinus pressure etc., in hypersensitive patients. In less sensitive individuals, it results in cough formation, congestion,

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wheezing etc.This results in reduced quality of life in these individuals.

Physicians and chest specialist usually recommend use of pressurized metered-dose inhaler (pMDI), rotacap inhalers and nebulizers. This includes both asthalin based and steroid inhalers. As a prophylactic measure, vulnerable individuals are advised by doctors to either stay indoors or wear masks while going outside. Plants producing allergic pollen grains should be avoided.

Varanasi is one of the oldest cities of India. Being a big religious, commercial and academic centre, the density of the population in the city is very high 2399 inhabitants per square kilometre. The population growth rate recorded over the last decade 2001-2011 was 17.32%. With so much population pressure the city boundaries are continuously expanding. New residential colonies are being developed on the outskirts. Most of these new residential colonies are developing in the crop land areas and are thus encroaching upon the green belt around Varanasi. In many of these colonies houses are being constructed amidst agricultural land,where crops are still under cultivation.Although aeroallergens are prevalent across the city but their concentration is remarkably high in the ambient air of new residential colonies.Residents of these colonies complain about respiratory problems in certain seasons of the year, particularly when allergic crops plants are in the fields. The affected population includes members of all age groups but the incidence of respiratory disorders owing to aeroallergens is considerably high in children and younger population. The present study was undertaken to ascertain the incidence of respiratory disorders caused by airborne allergens in Varanasi both in the city and in the outskirts areas.

Materials And Methods : For the purpose of study, data were collected from a medical practitioner (chest specialist).The medical practitioner was having a postgraduate degree (MD in chest and tuberculosis). Data were also collected from medical shops mostly located in the suburban area of Varanasi. The two medical shops selected, were in areas viz., Chitaipur and Sarnath.Data collection from the physician and medical shop owners were done with the help of questionnaire in different months of the year 2014. The questions asked from the chest specialist, included queries regarding the number of asthma and allergy patients consulting the doctor, their age group and sex.The questionnaire for medical shop owners included following queries such as the type of drugs soldsuch as pressurized metered-dose inhaler (pMDI), rotacap inhalers and nebulizers.The sales figures in different months of the year were recorded.Besides this, surveys were also conducted for the prevalence of allergic plant species in and around Varanasi.

The data collected through questionnaire was subjected to critical analysis and for drawing conclusions. Total of 1007 patients suffering from allergy related respiratory problems, consulted the physician (chest specialist) in the year 2014. This included patients in various age groups such as 0-5; 6-20, 21-40; 41-60 and above 60 years.The months of the year was also divided into three periods viz., February to May; June to September and October to January.

Results : The results obtained have been given in the following tables:

Table 1: No. of patients visiting OPD of chest specialist for treatment of allergy related respiratory problems.

Months of year / Age groups (In years)	February to May	June to September	October to January
0 to 5	25(M); 32 (F)	26 (M); 18 (F)	34 (M); 27 (F)
6 to 20	99 (M); 53 (F)	18 (M); 06 (F)	102 (M); 73 (F)
21 to 40	65 (M); 11 (F)	10 (M); 03 (F)	135 (M); 09 (F)
41 to 60	78 (M); 06 (F)	05 (M); 07 (F)	97 (M); 12 (F)
61 and above	25 (M); 03 (F)	12 (M); 0 (F)	16 (M); 0 (F)

M= male; F= female

Table 2: Sale figures of inhalers and nebulizers of two medicine shops in Varanasi.

Type of medication	Months of year		
	February to May	June to September	October to January
Inhalers (both p MDI and Rotacap based)	479	63	645
Nebulizers	06	NIL	04

A total of 1007 patients suffering from respiratory allergic diseases consulted the physician (chest specialist) in the year 2014. Maximum turnout of patients was during the months - February to May and September to January. The number reduced to roughly one fourth during the period from June to September.

Among patients seeking treatment for breathing related problems the age group from 6 to 60 years appears to be the most affected. In this age group also, men far outnumber women, in seeking medical advice.

The sales figures of inhalers and nebulizers was also significantly higher in the two time periods i.e., from February toMay and October to January. Sale figures got remarkably reduced during the month spanning from June to September. Nebulizer sale was far less when compared to inhalers. This was probably due to their high cost, being not portable and sufficient efficacy of inhalers.

During the survey of various downtown and outskirt of Varanasi, manyallergic plant species were found growing in abundance such as *Azadirachtaindica*Juss., *Amaranthusspinosus*L., *Bauhinia* sp., *Brassica campestris*L., *Cannabis sativa*L., *Carica papaya* L., *Casuarinaequisetifolia*, *Chenopodium album* L., *Cynodondactylon*(L.) Pers., *Dicanthiumannulatum*(Forsk.) stapf., *Eucalyptus spp.*, *Helianthus annus*L., *Lantana camara*L.,*Oryzasativa*L., *Partheniumhysterophorus*,*Psidiumguajava*L., *Tridaxprocumbans*L., *Triticum*sp.,*Xanthium strumarium*L. etc.

Spores of several species of fungi were also reported to be present in the air. Some notable species are- *Aspergillusflavus*, *A. fumigatus*, *A. niger*, *Cercospora*, *Neurospora*, *Rhizopusnigricans* etc.

Conclusion : From table 1, where figures of patients visiting the OPD of chest specialist in different months of the Year has been given, it can easily be concluded that the age group, 6 to 60 years was most affected with air borne allergens. The age group 0 to 5 years and above 60 years showed least allergic related breathing problems.Among the age group affected, male far outnumber the female. It can be concluded that exposure to aeroallergens increases when people are more involved in outdoor activities and therefore the resulting breathing problems. From 6 year onwards children start going to school and their involvement in outdoor activities like playing outdoors and sports in school etc. increases.This results in more exposure to allergens and also increased health issues. As women, children and aged person usually remain indoors, their exposure to airborne allergens reduces significantly and therefore have least health issues relating to allergies. These findings correlate well with observation of earlier workers (Kothari and Kothari, 1999). The sale of inhalers in table 2, correlates well with the findings of table 1.The sales increased during the months- February to May and October to January. Lesser person seeking medical advice during the month from June to September is probably due to reduced allergen concentration, which in turn is because of the washing effect of the rains.

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The Significance of Lexical Translation in Thai Cultural Buddhist Studies

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Abstract

The paper aims to study The Significance of Lexical Translation in Thai Cultural Buddhist Studieswiththeoretical study James S Holmes's (1988)framework and systematic feature of linguist experts. starts with a background of Buddhism in Thailand, the function of the Royal Dhamma Studies Office and the background of Buddhist Studies Education in Thailand. The objective of the research is to study the retrospective pattern of words in translation in Thai Buddhist Studies syllabus for both Thai and English versions. It seeks to reclassify the corpus of lexical selection to a form of cultural-religious language pattern. This format is designed to fit the theory of lexical cultural translation that expert linguists have investigated in a sufficiently meticulous form. Furthermore, the research focuses on finding the translation strategies of terminologies (lexical translation words) in each subject of the elementary level of Dhammasiksa course namely, 1) Buddha's Proverbs, 2) Buddha's teaching, 3) the Life of Buddha and 4) Lay-Buddhist's discipline. Thus, it aims to explore, compare, categoris, analyse and synthesis the lexical translation words found in the syllabus of the Thai Cultural Buddhist Studies. The purpose is to find the number and frequency of repeated translations to evaluate the percentage. The frequency values are then synthesised to compare the results of comparable research to reach a final research conclusion.

The research concludes by summarising guidelines of important cultural religious translation works and deficient lexical content to propose into Thai Royal Dhamma Studies Office for consideration to improve the translation strategies and translation procedures in each subject of Buddhist Studies Textbooks for the elementary level.

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Key words : Lexical Translation, Thai Cultural Buddhist Studies, ReligiousTranslation,Descriptive Translation Study, Dhamma Studies curriculum, Dhammasiksa.

1. Introduction

A type of Buddhist education which is widespread among many countries around the world recently in North America, Europe, Africa, Australia, Asia, etc. is the Dhammasiksa Course (Buddhist studies for lay people). The course belongs to the Royal Dhamma Studies Office of Thai Buddhist Sangha. One of its part is focused on making available Buddha's teachings (Dhamma) in many languages such as Thai, Chinese, Hindi, English among others. An English version is written for the foreigner course and also for those eager to learn about an ideal Buddhist life following Buddha's teachings and other benefits. There are collections of morals and instructions from a number of Buddhist scriptures that have been used in the Dhammasiksa course. It further includes instructions and training for lay people willing to practice moral values among themselves as well as among others in the society.

2. Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the essential lexical words of Dhamma Studies for the elementary level both in Thai and English versions in the corpus of Thai Buddhist syllabus.
2. To compare retrospective use of the lexical translation words in both Thai and English version towards Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) model of cultural translation method.
3. To investigate the translation strategies that have been in application in the English version towards a Composite Model of Cultural Translation Procedures.
4. To analyse the used translation procedures of the lexical words from the Dhamma Studies for elementary level in the form of percentage.
5. To synthesise the systematic translation procedures between the research outcome and the defective lexical contents through introductions of religious patterns.

3. Research Design

The major part of the research period will be spent on compiling the content and sourcing theories to be applied to religious cultural translations. The study will be a retrospective analysis of the cultural words used in the Buddhist texts as well as the comparative study of both the versions of the book, i.e. in the Thai version with the name: "คู่มือธรรมศึกษาชั้นตรี" which was published in 2006 and the

English version with the specific name: "Cerriculum of Dhamma Studies for Elementary Level" which was translated in 2007. The culture-specific religious words in both the Thai and English versions have already been explored by the researcher. These texts have four parts (or four subject) namely: 1) Kradudhamma Subject (Dhamma Essay), 2) Dhamma Subject, 3) History of The Buddha, and 4) Vinaya Subject (PancaSila, Pancakalayanadhamma).

The important part of research design is to find out how to organise the terminology method? In this section, the researcher has therefore established the methodology for the adopted analysis based on two distinctive features needed for the research work.

Firstly, the researcher will be finding the translation theory which is sufficient to the corpus as support with cultural religious platforms. It investigates numerous descriptive translation theories which relate to retrospective translation. The purpose is to explore a micro-textual way through analytical retrospective analysis. Then the research will consent to the objectives of the study number two: to compare the retrospective lexical translation words used in both Thai and English version towards the DTS model of cultural translation method.

Secondly, the researcher will point the direction to categorise the quantity of translation strategies used in the translated version (English). It also follows the third Objectives of the Study which categorise the lexical words by the Composite Model of Translation Procedures pattern which from the point of view of famous linguist scholars of cultural translators involved in the research topic.

The final part of research design, collects the corpore of translation strategy. It will measure how many kinds of translation methods have been used in Thai Dhamma Studies textbook and how many percentages there are used.

4. Research works

The first state of research work will start from the retrospective exploration of the corpus of the Lexical words which are present in "Dhammasiksa" Elementary syllabus (18 books) in each subject- 1) Kradudhamma, 2) Dhamma Subject, 3) History of The Buddha, and 4) Vinaya Subject. After collecting the religious words of both versions, a total of 159 word-groups, the researcher has categorised these words based on the chapters and the specific subject for the literal and textual translation and analysis of the same. The analysis is fully based on Source Test (ST) and Target Text (TT). The researcher has found the meaning correlative mainly in

English through P. A. Payutto's*Dictionary of Buddhism: Thai-English & English-Thai* and Nyantiloka's*Buddhist Dictionary*.

In the second state, the researcher acknowledges that Toury's theories were helpful in the Translation Studies of Religious terminology that took shape as empirical discipline after its first foundation was laid by James S. Holmes's Framework, Munday (2012b: 177). Descriptive Translation Study or DTS Models of Toury, three important phases of this methodology will be implemented: 1) The sufficient lexical texts are collected from the SL (Thai version) and mapped into their corresponding TTs (English translated version). 2) The text-pairs will be wholly and comparatively analysed to find out the relationship in segments of ST(Thai) and TT(English). 3) The last phase, the generalisations are formulated to identify patterns of cultural translation procedures employed in the text-pairs (Thai and English) with the ultimate goal of identifying suitable corpus of translation procedures. To reach the objectivity of setting the nature of the ST-TT mapping, the researcher shall use a composite model of translation procedures which would be able to systematically identify natural relationships that can be identified between ST and TT segments.

In the third state, the research aims to find the translation procedures of the manual book of Buddhist studies syllabus specifically at the elementary level. It deals with Methods of Data analysis and for it the researcher uses a composite model of translation procedures. The model of Vinay et al. (1995)proposes the two approaches of "direct" (literal) translation and "oblique" translation to describe the translation strategy between each language. They separated the direct translation method into three procedures: borrowing, cacique, and literal translation, and the oblique translation method into four procedures: transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. Newmark (1988) proposes a series of alternative translation processes to address the problem of textual micro-level translation difficulties during the translation process and cultural translation. He proposes that in some situations, the problem may require two procedures, referred to as a 'couplet,' three or four procedures as a 'triplet,' and 'quadruplet.' He also introduces a collection of translation procedures that can be utilised to overcome problems in cultural and linguistic translation by combining them with other procedures such as additions, comments, and glosses. However, Dickins, Hervey and Higgins (2002) are of the opinion that the model was created to cope with the term "strategic decisions," and it was used to make decisions in the translation process when there were issues. This model contains a set of potential strategic considerations for translating specific cultural concepts (adapting to use with religious lexical terms). The model of strategic decisions has dealt with source-culture and target-culture, right cultural borrowing, cultural transplantation.

The research will reach an important state in data analysis with the used of translation strategy. It has collected the percentages used in separate subjects, 1) Buddha's Proverbs, 2) Buddha's teaching, 3) The Life of Buddha and 4) Lay-Buddhist's discipline. The benefit for identifying the relationship, measurements, consequence, to compare them in each subject as acknowledge that how are they similar/different?

The final state of essential research will deal with the synthesis between research results and deficient content with unsatisfied use in modern translation pattern e.g. Dhamma website, General Thai dictionaries, Buddhist Studies textbook.

5. Tool of the Study

The research study is based on a qualitative method, so the tools of the research are obtained from the primary source books with the corpus in the textbook and reference books of Thai Buddhist Studies syllabus in both Thai and English versions in each subject of that elementary level course: 1) Buddha's Proverbs, 2) Buddha's teaching, 3) The Life of Buddha and 4) Lay-Buddhist's discipline. And another version of new-curriculum of the Thai Royal Dhamma Studies Office who regulate this syllabus as a programme.

Primary sources:

- Thai Dhamma Studies Textbook English and Thai version:
  1. Cerriculum of Dhamma Studies for Elementary Level.
  2. Dhamma Studies Textbook Thai version namely "คู่มือธรรมศึกษาชั้นตรี"
- Reference books in Thai Buddhist Studies Elementary level course as both versions:

Subject 1 Dhamma Essay or Buddha's ProverbsEnglish and Thai version total 2 books.

Subject 2 Dhamma orBuddha's teachingEnglish and Thai version total 6 books.

Subject 3 History of Buddhaand Religious CeremonyEnglish and Thai total 4 books.

Subject 4 Vinaya: Lay-Buddhist's disciplineEnglish and Thai version total 4 books.

The other tools which deal with primary sources are the translation platforms (Secondary Sources). The format is designed to fit with lexical theory of cultural religious translation that the linguist experts have investigated and sufficiently deal with primary corpus. The Secondary Sources are; (1) The three-stage methodology of Toury are Placing the text, Mapping the TT into the ST, and formulating generalisations. (2) Translation norms right a replacement for “equivalence,” which will help identify ‘regularities of behavior’ (Toury 2012), and the decision-making process that can be used to produce a suitable translation. (3) Translation Laws (proposed by Toury) which appear to be able to satisfy descriptive translation investigations. The principles of DTS are a set of cogent laws that state the relationships between the variables present in the ST-TT translation. (4) The composite model of cultural translation methods that will be able to determine the nature of the relationship that is appropriately identified between TBTs and EBTs segments which proposes by Vinay and Darbelnet’s (1958 & 1995), Newmark’s and Dickins (1988), Hervey and Higgins’ (2002).

6. Hypothesis

H 1. The exploration through introspective pattern will find the segments of TTs and ETs in cultural-religions translation in Buddhist Studies syllabus both Thai-English version.

H 2. The principles of retrospective comparison of the corpus between ST and TT both versions will satisfy descriptive translation investigations.

H 3. Finding the translation strategies of the terminology in the English version (TT) will be investigated by the systematic features of linguist experts.

H 4. The measurements with percentages and charts will appear to be suitable to describe the systematic feature of research results.

H 5. The research will summarise guidelines between research outcome and defective corpus through the religious pattern investigation.

7. Findingsof Formulated Hypothesis

1. The retrospective exploration of essential lexical translation in terms of Thai Cultural Buddhist Studies, research has found the identification of the natural relationship of the ThaiTexts and English Texts segments with various translations which divided trail four groups: 1) Buddha’s Proverbs, 2) Buddha’s teaching, 3) The Life of Buddha4) Lay-Buddhist's discipline and also choose these coupled pairs as lexical corpus.

2. The retrospective comparison of the lexical corpus was done through the DTS-model features of Toury (2012) i.e. the three-stage methodology, ST - TT mapping, Translation norms, there are helpful to investigate translational hypotheses of religion-oriented analysis these were sufficient or insufficient in segment pairs.
3. The data investigation by Procedures of Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Translation Procedures of Newmark (1988) and Strategic decisions of Dickins et al. (2002) the name"a composite model of translation procedures" of them can be divided the essential translation strategies into seven types.
4. The investigation analysis which contains as set of "a composite model…" from Vinay et al, Newmark and Dickins et al. was make the decisions have yielded hierarchical results: Literal Translations 57.15%, Transliteration 24.35%, Borrowing 16.7%, and lower than 5% of another potential strategic considerations.
5. The acquisition of a suitable translation strategy on cultural-religious was synthesized in the process of the three scholars which they used to make decisions in the translation process when there were issues and also address the problem during the translation process and cultural translation.

8. Limitations of the study

A group of translators under 'Thai Royal Dhamma Studies Office' has collaborated to translate the English version of the Dhamma Studies textbook. The purpose is to be used as the manual book model in a class of Buddhist Studies. The Dhamma Studies Curriculum consists of three levels which are Elementary, Intermediate and Advance Level. The translated version of Elementary and Intermediate Level is available in English. Advanced Level has not yet been translated. It is available only in Thai Version.

The limitations of the corpus in the research framework will be focused only on the Elementary Level in both Thai and English versionsas consisting of eighteen books.

The limitations of translation theories, the expert linguists in past and present have categorised religious translations into cultural translations.Therefore, the theories applied to this specialised translation has a clear scope in cultural translation. So, the experts who produce textbooks that are useful to research are as follows:

- Holmes, James S.; "Translation Studies into pure and applied". in *The Name and Nature of Translation Studies (1988)*.

- Toury, G.; “Subsequent model of Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS)” in *Descriptive Translation Studies – and Beyond (2012)*.
- Newmark, Peter.; “A series of alternative translation processes in cultural translation and the collection of translation procedures.” in *A Textbook of Translation (1988)*.
- Vinay, J.-P., and Darbelnet J.; “The direct (literal) translation and the oblique translation” in *Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Translation Methodology (1995)*.
- Munday, J.; “Explanation of the Holmes/ Toury map” in *Introducing Translation Studies (2012b)*.

9. Conclusion

The study in retrospective pattern of lexical translation in the form of cultural-religious language of Thai Buddhist Studies syllabus. It is great to be able to satisfy descriptive translation studies investigations. Because the DTS principle is particularly useful in verifying the translation corpus of TTs and ETs segments that took place 14 years ago.

The retrospective result of the translation strategies has seven types. There are used ‘Literal Translations’ in most of the course, and there are ‘Transliterated Translations’ in the second and ‘borrowing Translations’ in the third place. It can be analysed that the translation from the Thai version to English uses Literal strategies in most translations’ patterns. Literal Translation refers to one translation from the source text to the target text. Most of the lexical translations are borrowed from Pali language during Buddha’s time, so it is not necessary that each word has an equivalent word in English language. Therefore, the translator has explained those words literally to explain everything clearly and conceptually. The translation principles found are perfectly consistent with the theory suggested by Dickins et al. (1988) that was created to cope with the term “strategic decisions,” and it was used to make decisions in the translation process when there were issues. The model of strategic decisions has dealt with source-culture and target-culture right cultural borrowing, cultural transplantation. The Elementary level course: 1) Buddha’s Proverbs, 2) Buddha’s teaching, 3) The Life of Buddha and 4) Lay-Buddhist's discipline. Most translation technique in all subject borrowings have mixed translations in most of the same subjects. Because most of these words are religiously profound, they cannot be translated. Therefore, the translators have used the original Pali words as a template. The translation principles found are perfectly consistent with the theory suggested by Newmark (1988) to overcome problems in cultural and linguistic translation by requiring two procedures, referred to as a 'couplet,' three or four procedures as a 'triplet,' and 'quadruplet.' It will be clear to translate the Buddhist vocabulary in a cultural-religious pattern.

And last point to propose the principle of "a composite model of translation procedures" of the linguist expert has to be a model for investigating the translation methods that have already occurred and also to address the problem of textual micro-level of translational difficulties in the future.

10. Suggestions and Recommendations for further study

As the definition of the word research suggests that it is a process of searching again and again. Any Research work is never complete in itself. There is a possibility of further findings in the same area. It applies here also. Present research will work as a guiding principle in doing works on other levels of Dhamma Studies Curriculum. Further if anyone wants to work on Dhamma Studies book sections i.e. Novakovāda, then this research will again work as an authentic manual in understanding its principles and methods applied.

The synthesis of research results in cultural-religious pattern has an overall conclude that the translator has used translation strategic the corpus and also has adopted these borrowed words as part of them cultural religious identity, and the essential result aim to learn either Pali Language or make understanding of original version and confirm proposes a series of alternative translation processes.This work will also help linguistics scholars to go to the roots of Thai and Pali language respectively.

The final purpose is to develop a translation that is flawed, malformed, out-of-date to the transformation that has taken place into an accessible language of words containing moral values in the modern era.

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An Assessment and Comparison of Selected Motor Fitness variables between District Level Kabaddi and Basketball male Players

Dr. Triloki Yadav *

Abstract

Purpose: The objective of the study was to compare motor fitness variables between district level kabaddi and basketball male players.

Method:. Only male players were selected randomly from the Kabaddi and Basketball, who had represented in district level kabaddi and basketball tournament were selected from Ghazipur District. The age of players ranged between 18-25 years. Strength (Arm & Leg Strength) was selected as a variable for investigation of present study. kabaddi male players were better in relation to arm strength in compare to basketball male player. It will we known fact that kabaddi played with hands and feet on other hand basketball male player were better in relation to leg strength were in compare to kabaddi male players. It is will we known fact that basketball played with hand. Descriptive Statistics i.e. (Mean, Standard Deviation) and. Independent t-test were used. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

Conclusion: Insignificant difference was found between kabaddi and basketball male Players relation to arm strength. Insignificant difference was found between kabaddi and basketball Male Players in relation to leg strength. The observed sequence of mean performance was found kabaddi male player greater than basketball male player in relation to arm strength. The observed sequence of mean performance was found basketball male player greater than kabaddi male player in relation to leg strength.

Key Words: Motor Fitness, Arm Strength, Leg Strength, Kabaddi, Basketball and Player.

Introduction :

Although the term is most often used synonymously with physical fitness by the Coaches but it is very important for the physical education student to understand the basic difference between physical fitness and motor fitness. physical fitness is used to denote

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only the five basic fitness components (muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance, freedom from obesity and flexibility), where motor fitness is a more comprehensive term which included all the ten fitness components including additional five motor performance components (power, speed, agility, balance and reaction time), important mainly for success in sports. in other words motor fitness refers to the efficiency of basic movements in addition to the physical fitness.

Components of motor fitness are reflected in different types of motor performance like running, jumping, dodging, climbing swimming, weight lifting, load-carrying, pull-ups, etc.

Uppal and Datta studied motor fitness components as predictors of hockey performance. The purpose of the study was to identify the motor fitness components which could predict the performance of the game. 74 male hockey players from different universities of India served as a subject for the study. The motor fitness components included speed, strength, power, agility, dynamic balance flexibility and kinesthetic perception. Strait field hockey rating scale served and criteria measured to evaluate the playing ability. the study included that motor fitness components mainly speed, grip strength,(both right and left) agility, balance, kinesthetic perception, contributed to hockey playing ability where as power and flexibility were not significance contributors to hockey performance.

Strength is the maximal work done or Torque (Movement of system of force tending to cause rotation) developed during a maximal voluntary muscular contraction.

Objective of the Study:

The objective of the study was to compare motor fitness variables between district level kabaddi and basketball male players

Procedure And Methodology

Selection of Subjects:

This study was conducted on 30 subjects, 15 from each district level kabaddi and basketball male players

Criterion measures:

Motor fitness Variable was measured follow:

Variables	**Test**	**Unit of Measures**
Arm Strength	Chin-ups	Number
Leg Strength	Standing Broad Jump	Meter & Centimeter

Data Collection :

Prior to data collection field marking was done. All subjects were asked to go for warm-up. The test for arm and leg strength was demonstrated and instruction to complete the test was given to the subjects. When subjects were ready for the test, the data was recorded by the administering the tests.

Statistical Analysis :

The collected data was analyzed by using independent t-test to find out the significant difference between Kabaddi and Basketball players on arm and leg. The level of 0.05 was set for statistical significance differences.

Statistical Technique :

1. To characterize the selected motor fitness Variables between kabaddi and basketball Male Players, Descriptive Statistics i.e. (Mean, Standard Deviation) was used.
2. To compare the selected motor fitness Variables between kabaddi and basketball Male Players, Independent t-test was used.
3. The level of significance was set at 0.05.
4. The data was analyzed by applying SPSS16-Version

Result of the Study:

Table-1: Mean and Standard Deviation of Selected Motor Fitness Variables between Kabaddi Male Players.

S. No.	Motor fitness variables	Mean	Standard deviation
1.	Arm Strength	9.67	2.06
2.	Leg Strength	2.02	2.23

It is evident from table - 1 clearly shows that mean and standard deviation value of Arm strength and Leg strength for kabaddi male players were 7.73, 6.13 and 2.06, 2.23 respectively.

Table-2: Mean and Standard Deviation of Selected Motor Fitness Variables between Basketball Male Players.

S. No.	Motor fitness variables	Mean	Standard deviation
1.	Arm strength	7.87	2.23
2.	Leg strength	2.17	0.15

It is evident from table - 2 clearly shows that mean and standard deviation value of Arm strength and Leg strength for kabaddi male players were 7.87, 2.17 and 2.23, 0.23 respectively.

Table-3: Significant Difference between the Mean of Selected Motor Fitness Variables between Kabaddi and Basketball Male Players.

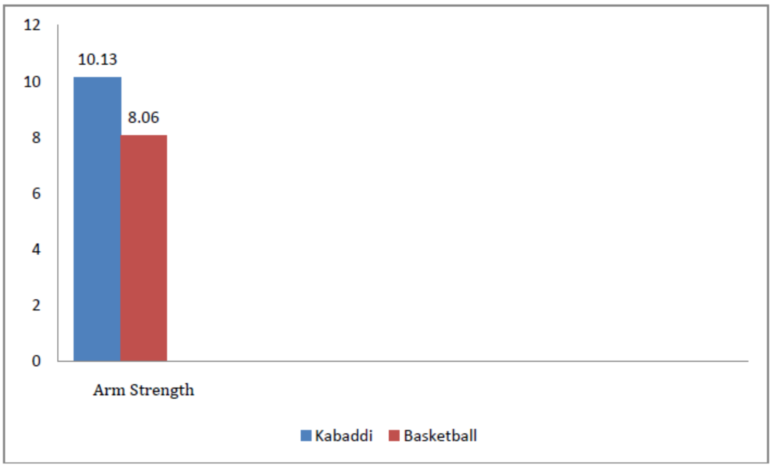
S. No.	Motor fitness variables	Group	Difference mean	"t" ratio
1.	Arm Strength	Kabaddi	1.80	-2.30
		Basketball		
2.	Leg Strength	Kabaddi	0.15	-2.65
		Basketball		

Tab t0.05 (28) =2.048

In case of Arm strength the obtained/calculated value of't' (-2.30) which was lesser than the tabulated value of't' (2.O48) at (28) degree of freedom with 0.05 level of significance; Insignificant difference was found between kabaddi and basketball male Players in relation to arm strength.

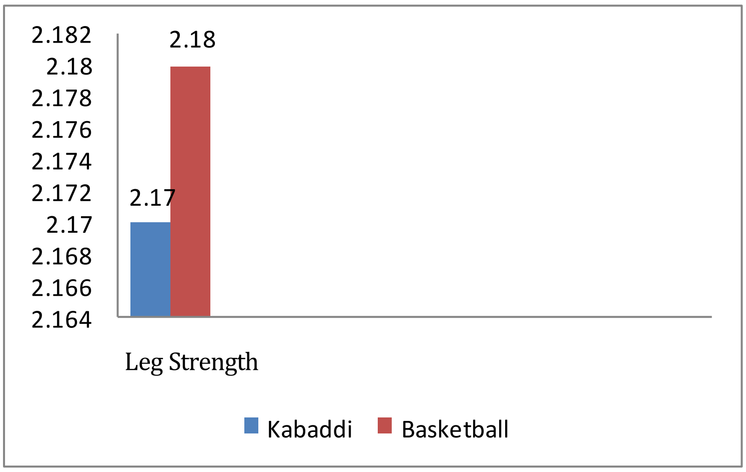
On the other hand from table -3 In case of leg strength the obtained/calculated value of 't' (-2.65) which was lesser than the tabulated value of 't' (2.O48) at(28) degree of freedom with 0.05 level of significance; Insignificant difference was found between kabaddi and basketball Male Players in relation to leg strength.

Figure 1: Graphical Form of Mean Arm Strength between Kabaddi and Basketball Male Players.



The observed sequence of mean performance was found kabaddi male players greater than basketball male players in relation to arm strength.

Figure 2: Graphical Form of Mean Leg Strength between Kabaddi and Basketball Male Players.



The observed sequence of mean performance was found basketball male players greater than kabaddi male players in relation to leg strength.

Discussion and Finding: on the basis of finding there were insignificance difference between kabaddi and basketball Male Players in relation to arm strength and leg strength. This finding may be attributed to the fact that both the team was highly advanced and trained players are also exposed to higher level of participation. The finding also showed that the level of arm strength and leg strength of kabaddi and basketball Male Players were moderate which is essentially required to assertive in team games like kabaddi and basketball. Both the games require consist speedy movement throughout the required period with sufficient amount of arm strength and leg strength. kabaddi male players were better in relation to arm strength in compare to basketball male player. It will we known fact that kabaddi played with hands and feet on other hand basketball male player were better in relation to leg strength were in compare to kabaddi male players. It is will we known fact that basketball played with hand.The observed sequence of mean performance was found kabaddi male players greater than basketball male players in relation to arm strength and the observed sequence of mean performance was found basketball male players greater than kabaddi male players in relation to leg strength.

Conclusion :

1. Insignificant difference was found between kabaddi and basketball male Players relation to arm strength.
2. Insignificant difference was found between kabaddi and basketball Male Players in relation to leg strength.
3. The observed sequence of mean performance was found kabaddi male player greater than basketball male player in relation to arm strength.
4. The observed sequence of mean performance was found basketball male player greater than kabaddi male player in relation to leg strength.

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Importance of Yoga Practices on biochemical Parameter of Menstrual disorder in adult female: A Thematic Paper

Dr. Poonam Dwivedi *

The present study indicates that a huge population of females suffers from the problems of irregular menstruation cycle that in fact tremendously affects their psychosocial health, fitness and regular lifestyle. Appearance of such problems in menstruation cycle among girl population is also met by modern medicine in spending a huge medical bill. The present study, included with an effective yoga programme, which helps the females to control the menstrual irregularities that may also restore their normal level of psychosocial health, fitness and regular lifestyle. Thus, the present study has added the scientific information, about the role of yoga in controlling menstruation irregularities along with improving health and fitness of females. It is evident that 30-87% adolescent girls are prone to prevalence to menstrual disorders. The treatment methods for such cases include in medical (hormonal, anti depressant and pain killers), surgical (hysterectomy and salpingo-oophorectormy) and alternative medical treatments. Obviously, these medical and surgical therapies come with side effects. Hence, alternative therapies especially exercise or physical activities are suggested. In fact, generally, regular exercise and yoga training programmes have positive effect not only on improving health related physical fitness and body mass index by reducing excessive body fat, if any, but also add improvement in psycho-emotional states of pre menstrual syndrome including depression and anxiety. Thus, exercise and yoga may have positive relationship health related physical fitness, body mass index and menstrual problems.

Key words - Menstrual disorder, Yoga Practices, Biochemical Parameter

1. Introduction

The average volume of menstrual fluid during a monthly menstrual period is 35 milliliters (2.4 tablespoons of menstrual fluid) with 10–80 milliliters (1 - 6 tablespoons of menstrual fluid)

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considered typical. Menstrual fluid is the correct name for menstrual blood. Many people refer to menstrual fluid as menstrual blood. It contains cervical mucus, blood, as well as vaginal secretions along with endometrial tissue. Fluid of menstrual cycle is brownishred, and somewhat dark in color than the normal blood. Many women also notice blood clots or shedding of their uterus's endometrium lining during menstrual cycle.

This endometrial lining is shed in the form of small tissue pieces along with blood. These tissue pieces are generally confused with menstrual clots and a specimen test can confirm which you have. Sometimes menstrual clots or shed endometrial tissue is 4 incorrectly thought to indicate an early-term miscarriage of an embryo. An enzyme called plasmin — contained in the endometrium – tends to inhibit the blood from clotting. The amount of iron lost via menstrual fluid is relatively insignificant for a lot of women. In a study, women who were premenopausal exhibited symptoms of iron deficiency were given endoscopies. 86% of them actually had gastrointestinal disease and were at risk of being misdiagnosed simply because they were menstruating. In most females, various physical changes are brought about by natural fluctuations in hormone levels during the menstrual cycle, and by muscle contractions (menstrual cramping) involving the uterus that can precede or accompany menstrual cycle. Some of the premenstrual symptoms are change in sex drive, breast tenderness, water retention, fatigue, and nausea. Breast swelling and discomfort may be caused by water retention during menstruationknowledge in the global literature.

"Menstruation is a natural biological process that ensures the perpetuation of the human race. In humans, the length of a menstrual cycle varies among women and it ranges from 21 to 35 days, with an average or normal length of 28 days. Each cycle can be divided into three phases based on events in the ovarian cycle or in the uterine cycle. The ovarian phase consists of three phase"s i.e. follicular phase, ovulation and luteal phase. In the uterine cycle, the phases are menstruation, proliferative and secretary phase. Both cycles are controlled by the endocrine system."(Klump KL, 2013) First menstruation of a girl is termed as Menarche and generally occurs at the age of 12-13 and end of this reproductive phase is called menopause. These different phases experience different changes. (Johnson S, 2008)

Menstruation is a phenomenon which is a gift to a girl by God. When a girl attains her first periods accompanied by changed physical attributes, it is a sign of becoming a woman. This stage can be confusing and scary because a girl has to face certain peculiar problems associated with Menstruation. The other term associated with menstruation is the uterine cycle. Menstruation occurs every month in the life of a woman from the time of puberty to the time of menopause. The monthly natural process of discharge of cells and vaginal blood from the uterus linings is known as menstruation. This complete process generally lasts from 2 to 7 days in a month and it brings a lot of hormonal changes in the females during this period and females are anxious during this period of time or cycle. The females can face physiological changes from the period of Menarche till Menopause.Menarche means commencement of menstrual cycle and it is considered very important for adolescents.

Yoga is a discipline to expand or develop one"s intrinsic supremacy in a well-adjusted manner. It suggests many ways to achieve the whole self-realization. The accurate meaning of the Sanskrit word Yoga is "Yoke". It can be defined as a way to connect the individual soul with the worldwide soul of God. According to 2 Maharishi Patanjali, “Yoga is the suppression of modifications of the mind”. The Kathopanishad describes it, "When the senses are stilled when the mind is at rest. This steady control of the senses and mind has been defined as Yoga”. “Yoga is not for him who gorges too much, nor for him who starves himself. It is not for him who sleeps too much, nor for him who stays awake. By moderation in eating and in resting, by regulation in working and by concordance in sleeping and waking, Yoga destroys all pain and sorrow.”(B.K.S.Iyengar, 2011) Yoga is an Indian tradition which brings happiness and health. It cultivates the personality of a person mentally, physically, intellectually and morally (Batch, 1987). Yoga improves physical and mental fitness by eliminating stress and strain. By achieving a reasonable standard of physical fitness, one can do vigorous activities without fatigue and yoga helps in achieving such levels of physical endurance as well as mental bliss that may enable an individual to cope up with physical as well as mental challenges in day to day life (Morehouse, 1982).

In Ayurveda, there are five pranas i.e. Apana, Vdana, Vyana, Prana and Samana, which are accountable for the functioning of our body. Apana focused on downwards flow. It is liable for urination, excertion and menstruation. Through the menstrual cycle, the course of Apana is downwards and helps to exert out of the body.

Painful Menstrual Cramps- Many women experience painful uterine cramps during menstrual cycle. In order to push the fluid of the menstrual cycle, the muscles surrounding the uterus i.e. abdominal and uterine muscles undergo spasmodic contractions. Prostaglandins are the fatty acids which when released in excess, help in the stimulation of lining of the uterine wall, which in turn leads to contractions. This is called primary dysmenorrhea. It usually 5 starts within one to two years of menarche. It may continue until menopause, but many people find that their symptoms of dysmenorrhea gradually subside after their mid-20s. If the pain occurs between menstrual cycles, or sustains for more than few days in the beginning of the cycle, it is termed as secondary dysmenorrheal. Symptoms of dysmenorrhea may become debilitating in some people. It is unknown why this occurs in some people only. Some of the symptoms which may be severe include pain in the lower back, hips and thighs, along with nausea and constipation or diarrhea. Medications for excess prostaglandins i.e. anti-prostaglandins or oral contraceptives for hormonal regulation can be used as a treatment for severe dysmenorrhea. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs symptoms (NSAIDS), such as over - thecounter ibuprofen and naproxen, may ease symptoms.

Emotional and Psychological Experience - Some women experience emotional disturbances associated with their menstruation. These range from the irritability, to tiredness, or "weepiness" (i.e. susceptible to crying quickly and easily). When a female is pregnant, similar kind of mood swings and emotional problems are observed. The prevalence of PMS is estimated to be between 3% and 30%. More severe symptoms of anxiety or depression may be signs of Premenstrual Syndrome. Rarely, in individuals susceptible to psychotic episodes, menstruation may be a trigger (menstrual psychosis).

Premenstrual Syndrome - In some cases, stronger physical and emotional or psychological sensations may become debilitating, and include significant menstrual pain i.e. dysmenorrheal, headaches associated with migraine, and depression. Severe uterine pain i.e. dysmenorrhea, is commonly observed in young and adolescent females (one study found that 67.2% of girls aged 13–19 suffer 6 from dysmenorrhea). These symptoms are collectively called as Premenstrual Syndrome.

2. Review

Daley, Stokes-Lampard and Macarthur (2011) examined the effectiveness of different forms of exercises on vasomotor menopausal symptoms in postmenopausal and perimenopausal women. Various databases were searched for this bibliographic study. Only randomized controlled trials in which any form of exercise intervention vs no intervention were included for this meta-analysis. Based on these inclusion criteria, only six studies were included. It was observed that all the included studies were based on insufficient samples. This study revealed that there insufficient and inadequate evidence in order to determine the effectiveness of exercise in the treatment of vasomotor menopausal symptoms in perimenopausal and postmenopausal women.

Rakhshaee (2011) assessed the efficacy of yoga for primary dysmenorrheal. Three yoga poses i.e. Cat, Cobra, and Fish pose were used 19 to find out whether they can reduce duration and severity of primary dysmenorrhea. 92 girls aged 18-22 years were enrolled for this study and were randomly assigned to experimental and control group. The duration of pain was calculated in terms of hours. In order to assess pain intensity, Visual Analog Scale for Pain was used. Both the groups were analyzed for three consecutive menstrual cycles. The experimental group was given yoga training during luteal phase and was assessed for menstrual characteristics during menstruation. However, control group did not receive any training intervention but were assessed for menstrual characteristics during menstruation. The result of this study showed significant reduction in pain intensity and pain duration in experimental group subjects as compared to control group. From the results it was concluded that yoga practices can be used for the treatment of primary dysmenorrhea.

Poovaiah, N.K. et.al. (2017) studied the effect of isolated and combined training of aerobic and yoga on Haemoglobin among the school students. They selected 60 female students aged from 15 to 18 years from INDUS International 20 school of Bangalore. They were divided into four groups i.e. Group I- Aerobic Training, Group II-Yoga Training, Group III- Combined Training and Group IVControl Group. The subjects were tested on selected criterion such as Haemoglobin prior to and immediately after the training period of twelve weeks. ANCOVA was used to find out the significant differences. The results of the study have revealed that there were significant differences between the control group and all experimental groups, whereas no significant differences were found between the experimental groups.

Tsai, S. Y. (2016) "investigated the effects of 12 weeks Yoga exercise on premenstrual symptoms in females in Taiwan. Yoga intervention was given to 64 subjects, 90.6% reported menstrual pain during menstruation. After the intervention, subjects reported decreased use of analgesics (P=0.290) and decreased moderate or severe effects of menstrual pain on work (P=0.0011). The Yoga exercise intervention was associated with the improvement of scale physical function (P=0.0340) and bodily pain (P=0.0087) of SF 36 and significantly decreased abdominal swelling (P=0.0011) breast tenderness (P=0.0348), abdominal cramps (P>0.0018) cold sweats (P=0.0143). Menstrual pain was decreased after the yogic intervention and correlated with improvement in six scales of SF-36."

Rani, K. et.al. (2016) conducted research on "Psycho biological changes with add on Yoga Nidra in patients with menstrual disorders." They selected 100 21 women from Lucknow (U.P.) and randomly two groups have been formed from the selected subjects. One of the group have been given both medication and yogic intervention for six months whereas the other group has been given only medication. Both hormonal index and Psychological general wellbeing index (PGWBI) were considered for both groups as pre and post-test. There was found a significant mean score difference between general health, depression, anxiety, positive well-being, hormonal levels and vitality scorein the intervention group in posttest as compared to the pre-test. Regarding the control group, no significant difference found. The result shows that an alternative to drug therapy for menstrual discomfort is yoga Nidra.

3. Purpose of The Study

Generally, a woman of childbearing age should menstruate every 28 days or so unless she's pregnant or moving into menopause. But numerous things can go wrong even with the normal menstrual cycle, some may be due to physical causes, or emotional disturbances etc. These include amenorrhea, or the cessation of menstruation, menorrhagia, or heavy bleeding, and dysmenorrhea, or severe menstrual cramps. Nearly every woman will experience one or more of these menstrual irregularities at some time in her life. There are lot of reasons why menstrual problems like delayed menstruation is caused in women. Some of them include practicing heavy work outs, sudden loss in weight, changes in diet pattern, excessive stress etc. Such activities bring about a lot of changes in a women's body. As per the rule of nature if any changes take place in the body, it has to respond to such changes. Delayed menstruation or menstrual problem is one of the ways in which women's body responds to these changes. Disturbances of the menstrual and reproductive functions are extremely common and are a source of continual suffering for many women throughout their lives.

The main Objective is to study the prevalence of menstrual abnormalities among the adolescent girls .

1) To examine the menstrual pattern of the adolescent girls.
2) To assess the knowledge and belief on menstrual pattern among the adolescent girls.
3) To study the impact of menstrual problems on health and on day-to-day life among adolescent girls.
4) To determine the association between the emotional and psychological experience and the menstrual abnormalities among adolescent girls.
5) To make suggestions for better menstrual health of adolescent girls based on the findings of the study.

4. Conclusion

Yoga may have positive relationship health related physical fitness, body mass index and menstrual problems.Nature of diet seems to have no role to play for menstrual irregularities. 1 st and 2nd orders of birth are more akin to have menstrual irregularities. Appearance of 1st time menstruation cycle at the early age or later age may be one of the reasons towards irregular menstruation cycle in future age.

- Although both 'aerobics' and 'yoga' help to maintain good status of health related fitness and body mass index of the collegiate females; however, 'yoga' participants possess comparatively better status. Moreover, yoga helps to maintain the improved health related fitness and body mass index for a longer period of time than aerobics.
- Both 'aerobic exercise' and 'yoga' interventions help to minimize 'menstruation syndrome' before, during and after menstruation cycle; however, yoga has been found comparatively better strategy.
- Both 'aerobic exercise' and 'yoga' interventions are the good strategy to minimize the menstruation problems/ irregularity. However, 'yoga 'intervention has long term effects for controlling menstruation problems.

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Local Participation in Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902

Ajeet Kumar *

It is generally conceived in the recent South African historiography that local people outside Europe did play a role in the Anglo-Boer war (1899-1902). Scholars’ understanding of the significance of the Boer War have undergone a considerable change over a century[1]. The claim that the Anglo-Boer War was a pro-white war has received unjustified attention[2]in academia. Both the English and the Boers have similar basic theories in their arguments. They were careful not to incite racial animosity against whites by including non-white or extra-European in their fight. Regardless of popular opinion, non-white were often employed in both assistance and active warfare roles throughout the Anglo-Boer War. If one begins to analyse European tactics toward non-Europeanor outsiders in South Africa, it must be noted that a station framework was built under both the Boer and English European attributes. The Boers were mainly from the Holland and nearby regions of Europe, and they ruled the Cape for a long period. These ‘white’ displaced people were hostile to non-Europeans from the beginning in terms of considering them as ‘degraded lots’, probably because to their belief partly in their scriptural superiority and partly in the Darvinian doctrine of ‘survival of the fittest’.

In terms of essential perspectives toward non-Europeans, the attitude of the English camp were not very diverse. Despite the fact that English government and management influenced Europeans' sociopolitical lives, their methods of reasoning toward non-whites did not suggest a logical inconsistency. Since the Boer War, the two parties have given much thought to the subject of extra-European investment in the fight. Those who were not from Europe were strongly discouraged from getting themselves enlisted in the conflict, as per the official report[3]

In the similar fashion, the Boers censured the utilisation of these elements in the conflict[4].The possibilityof a person superior in race endorsing the killing of one more white man by an individual of colour was unendurable to the Boers. Moreover, the Boers didneveraspire to animate non-European longings to battle for a similar freedom and regard for which they personally were battling.

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In any event, when non-European contribution turned into a reality, incredible disquiet was communicated with regards to this turn of events. Expertsapprehendedthat non-Europeans might mangle thekill the injured men and women and youngsters and conspire against whites[5]. Preparatory steps were initiated to keepthe present day weapons away from the non-whites.

It appears to be that both challenging powers shared sentiments that the reputation of whites in Africa would be in question if non-whitesat once observed that they could prevail overEuropeans in fight, making a perilous point of reference[6].

Regardless of the hesitations that have been noted, it is obvious from the evidences that the both the English and the Boers utilisedoutsiders as soldiers or backing powers from the start of the conflict. General Sir Herbert Kitchener, who succeeded Field Marshall Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in South Africa before the finish of November 1900 conceded having utilized non-Europeans[7]. He also provided numerical strength of various groups of who participated in the conflict.

The data accessible recommends that the clarification is fairly not exactly open. The central matter uncovered here is that Kitchener had without a doubt chosen to involve non-Europeans in dynamic jobs in the tactical exertion. One can assume that he did as such in view of his abrogating craving towards a fast resolution of the conflict. This inference is predictable with Kitchener's situation, and with his tactics.

Since the conflict appeared to be seen as a genuine danger in Britain, legislative resistance to non-European support weakened. An extension of non-European help with military obligations was looked for, however hesitantly. All things considered, the British were at last headed to utilise each asset accessible in their favour. Non-Europeans' presence could be seen in all significant struggles. Simultaneously, all potential means were used to keep the non-Europeans from fostering a limit with respect to autonomous military activity.

Local forces were substantially utilised in the Anglo- Boer war. To begin with, it was the Zulu Police Force that assumed a significant part in building up British soldiers. Many Zulus were utilised to monitor the lines of Natal against Boer invasions. The Zulu armed forces, popularly known as *impis*were likewise employed to stop Boer attack onZululand, Fort Itala and Fort Prospect to name a few. Infamous for their proportional attacks, the Zulu *impis* rushed to do unpredictable retaliations against the despised Boers[8].

The role of the Zulus in the Anglo-Boer War was known by nearby authorities in South Africa as well as by all levels of the British government. This is evident by a royal correspondence between the officials of both England and South Africa.The hesitant acknowledgment by the British of the need of utilizing non-European soldiers was steady with the real factors of their circumstance. When this reality was acknowledged, they were in a vastly improved situation to arraign the conflict.

Another such development was an extension of the British prominent reach among the Xhosas. Truth be told, the British fashioned strong links with the Xhosas. William Philip Schreiner, thewould beprime minister of the Cape Colony (1898-1900), secretly commended the Xhosas for their conduct under the tensions that were to develop. He stated that thelocalswhowere his powerful weapons,remaineddependably prepared on a very short notice. Despite the fact that the Xhosas had never been thoroughly reliable for Europeans, the former had to meet the military commitments were forced upon them at whatever point an emergency happened[9].

Apparently, the Xhosa were no less gallant than their white countrymen. OfficerNeylan recounts the wonderful activity of a unit made out of skippers Schenk and Rayner, ‘4 lieutenants’, ‘146 Europeans’, and ‘86 Blacks’ who were encircled by the foe at Molteno. Regardless of serious gunnery and rifle discharge, the Boers were driven back[10]

Indians from Asia in South Africa did make a presence in the Anglo-BoerWar. The Indian populace created when Natal ranchers started bringing in Indian workers to work in sugar estates. After 1860, there was an extensive populace of Indians, numbering above 100,000. Their numbersincreased rapidly to the Transvaal Republic[11].At the episode of the Anglo-Boer War, an extraordinary larger part of the Indians elected to battle for the British. Gandhi coordinated an Indian rescue vehicle corps whose 800 free and 300 obligated individuals set their administrations at the removal of the Natal Government[12].Accordingly the Indians were inseparably associated with the white man's conflict. One British high authority respected the Indian administrations in the conflict openly by applauding the Natal Indians who chipped in for military help without compensation[13].

Mention may be made, in this context, of the *CapeBoys*, sometimes also referred to as half-castes or *CapeColouredas*one of the extraordinary non-European contingents who came from the Cape Town in search of livelihood opportunities. They safeguarded Mafeking, a significant bordertown.The chronicles of the attack of Mafeking record their liberality and valiance[14].Despite the fact that enmity won for quite a long time between the Cape Coloured and the Boers, they communicated in a similar language. Subsequently it may appear to be that the Cape Coloureds sided with the Boers, however indeed they agreed with the British. Obviously the British depicted themselves as an additional obliging individuals.

Fingoeswereanotherorganisation of non-Europeans who shielded Mafeking They were came from the Cape Colony through agreements offered to themsome times ago by the extraordinary mining investor, Cecil Rhodes. At the point when their agreements lapsed, a large portion of them made settled near Mafeking. Their home became known as the Fingo Location[15].For the fact that they were earlier in service of the British, their feeling of devotion stayed to their previous bosses, and an assumption that they would, by helping the British conflict exertion, meet all requirements for all the more only treatment after the conflict. Be that as it may, this confidence was sold out after the conflict, when the British displayed meagre compassion toward the fate of non-Europeans all through Southern Africa.

In the bilingual local area that established this performance center of the Anglo-Boer War, the biggest part was the Baralong boo Ratshidi, and not the two parties engrossed in the war. It was the clan which set up was, perhaps the most popular station of the British Empire when the new century rolled over. However, in the shout that followed the alleviation of Mafeking, minimal genuine consideration was paid to the job of these tribesmen.... In any case, in writing that deified the guard of the remote boundary settlement, the Baralong are by and large talked about in rather erratic way[16].

The principal motivation of the Basutos likewise was unwaveringness to the British. The Basutos added to the improvement of the British guards in Basutoland, and assumed a critical part in battle exercises. Serving the British as wagon-drivers and as workers and medical clinic assistants, they likewise gave a base to helper administrations as the British armed force moved north to the Transvaal[17].

The Boer response to this discount utilisation of non-Europeans as soldiers by the British was unsurprising, as the unfolding of the extended conflict began to conflict with them.

As the reports suggest, one observes indisputable proof that the Boer's utilisation of non-Europeans formed into a painstakingly considered plan fit to their necessities, whenever they had depleted each and every valuable chance to get military assistance. There are numerous cases in which African bosses were allured tosupport the Boer cause. This procedure was clear on account of Chief Molapo, who at the end broke up from the British to help the Boers[18].

Reiterating the gist of the whole discussion, the aforesaid accounts vividly display thesubstantial use of non-Europeans as participants in the Anglo-Boer War. It is loud and clear that the Non-Europeans were equipped and dispatched into war by both sides, the British and the Boers. Non-Europeans were also coerced into duty as spies, messengers, blockhouse watchmen, and transportation drivers. Historians appear to overlook the reality that these support efforts were crucial to the war effort as well. We must remember that the record, as transmitted down to us by two protagonists, is tainted by European biases, which continuously minimise the importance of non-Europeans' engagement in the Anglo-Boer War.

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COVID-19 And Environmental Change

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Abstract

Spread of novel Corona virus SARS-COV-2 has become a global and pandemic crisis. The global outbreak of corona virus disease 2019 is affecting every part of human life, including the physical world. This study intents to explore the positive and negative environmental impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic by reviewing the available scientific literature. This study indicates that, this situation significantly improves air quality in different cities across the world, reduces gaseous emission, lessens water and noise pollution and reduces the pressure on the tourist destinations, which may assist the restoration of the ecological system. There are some negative consequences of Covid-19 like increase of medical rest, health hazards use and disposal of disinfectants mask and gloves and burden of untreated waste continuously endangering the environment.

Keywords : Pandemic, pollution, restoration

Introduction

Environmental change is one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century. The Covid-19 pandemic is considered as the most crucial global health calamity of the century and the greatest challenge. Covid-19 is a disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus. CO stands for corona, VI for virus and D for disease. Formerly this disease was referred as “2019 Novel Coronavirus” or “2019-nCOV”. It is a contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2). The first known case was identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019 (page etal. 2021). Covid-19 is now recognized as one of the most tempting challenges and largest tragedy of the century after the Second World War (Gautam 2020). According to Peters et al. 2020, the classification of novel coronavirus (i.e., large in number, single stranded ribonucleic acid virus of the family CORONAVIRIVAE, order NIDOVINALES, which is now separated in alpha, beta, delta and gamma. Alpha and beta coronaviruses among these four are associated with human health issues).

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According to Gautam and Trivedi 2020, during human history, a number of out breaks of viral epidemic diseases have been reported. On June 1, 2020, there were world wide 3,72,035 deaths and 61,66,946 confirmed cases of corona virus infections (https://aajtak, in today.in/) The entire world population currently faces enormous challenges (social, environmental, health and economic) due to impact of COVID-19. In this condition, the affected countries are now trying to slow down of the transmission of the virus by seif distancing, strategies of lockdown, increasing the number of testing and treatment and restricted large gatherings. Environmental pollution has its roots in industrialization and urbanization, which are the main source of huge release of green house gases (Chakraborty and Maity2020). The majority of the studies conducted in the resent past have focused more up on fighting against this deadly virus but very few are focused on the indirect beneficial effect of this pandemic on the environment (Zambrano-Monserrate et.al. (2020). Humans and the environment interact with each other in such a way that any damage to the environment will indirectly affect human health. Any improper or undesirable action may lead to the contamination of ground water, natural resources, animals and the atmosphere, however potential environmental damage may be overlooked and neglected due to the focus of countries and organizations on the principle of copying with SARS-COV-2. So, considering the importance of environmental protection and the presence of hidden dangers threating the environment. The aim of the present study was to investigate the environmental challenges that come with novel coronavirus pandemic.

Methodology

This study was performed by reviewing the available published literatures, case studies and information from different government and non-government organizations official websites. Scientific literatures were collected through electronic means from the data base of science direct, springer, ISI web of knowledge, Research Gate and Google Scholar. Form a large number of studies this study compiles and presents the data and information which are relevant to the environmental effect of Covid-19 and meet the goals of this study.

Results And Discussion

The global disruption caused by the COVID-19 has brought about several effects on the environment and climate. Due to movement restriction and a significant slowdown of social and economic activities air quality has improved in many cities and water pollution also reduced in different part of the world. Besides, excess use of PPE and their disposal in a huge amount from hospitals waste has negative impact on the environment. Water pollution is a common phenomenon of a developing country like India and Bangladesh, where domestic and industrial wastes are dumped in to rivers without treatment (Islam and Huda,2016; Bodrud-D oza etal,2020;). The river Ganga and Yamuna have reached a significant level of purity due to absence of industrial pollution on the days of lockdown in India. This Improvement of water quality at Haridwar and Rishikesh was ascribed to the sudden drop of the number of visitors and 500% reduction of sewage and industrial effluents (Singh and Matto, 2020, Somani etal,2020). It is reported that, due to the lockdown of COVID-19, The Grand Canal of Italy turned clear and reappearances of many aquatic species (Clifford, 2020), water pollution is also reduced in the beach areas of Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, Maldives and Indonesia(Kundu,2020; Rahman,2020). Moreover, owing to the reduction of export- import business, the movement of merchant ship and other vessels are reduced globally, which also reduces emission as well as marine pollution.

As industries, transportation and companies have closed down it has brought a sudden drop of greenhouse gases emission. Compared with this time of last year levels of air pollution in New York has reduced by nearly 50% because of measures taken to control the virus (Henriques, 2020). It was estimated that nearly 50% reduction of N_2O and CO occurred due to the shut down of heavy industries in China (Cain, 2020). Emission of NO_2 is one of the key indicators of global economic activities, which indicates a sign of reduction in many countries (eg. USA, Canada, China, India, Italy, etc.) due to recent shutdown (Biswal et al, 2020; Ghosh, 2020; Somani et al, 2020). Overall, less consumption of fossil fuels lessens the greenhouse gasses emission, which helps to combat against global climate change and reduce air pollution. Noise pollution is the elevated level of sound, generated from different human activities (eg. Machines, vehicles, construction work), which may lead to adverse effects in human and other living organisms (Goines and Haggler, 2007; Zambrano-Monserrate et al, 2020). Usually, noise have negative effect on physiological health along with cardiovascular disorders, hypertension and sleeplessness in humans (Kerls et al, 2018). Noise level of Delhi has reduced drastically around 40-50% in the recent lockdown period. Due to travel restriction the number of flights and vehicular movements have drastically reduced around the world, which have ultimately reduced the level of noise pollution. Due to the outbreak of Covid-19 and local restriction, the number of tourists has reduced in the tourist spots around the world. As a result of the restrictions, the color of sea water has changed, which usually remains turbid because of swimming, playing and riding motorized boats. Nature gets time to assimilate human annoyance and due to the pollution reduction recently returning of dolphins was reported in the coast of Bay of Bengal and waterways, canals and ports of Venice after a long decade.

Some negative environmental effects were also seen during this period like increase of biomedical waste generation, since the outbreak of Covid-19 medical waste generation is increased globally which is major threat to public health and environment. For sample collection of the suspected Covid-19 patients, diagnosis, treatment of huge number of patients and disinfection purpose lots of infectious and biomedical waste is generated from hospitals. According to the latest published literature, it is reported that SARS-COV-2 virus can exist a day on cardboard and up to three days on plastics and stainless steel. So, waste generated from the hospitals should be managed properly to reduce further infection and environmental pollution which is now a matter of concern globally. To protect from the viral infection presently people are using face masks, hand gloves and other safety equipment which increase the amount of healthcare waste. Due to lack of knowledge about infectious waste management most people dump these in open places and in some cases with household waste (Rahman et al, 2020). Such haphazard dumping of these trashes creates clogging in water ways and worsens environmental pollution. Overall due to disruption of routine municipal waste management, waste recovery and recycling activities increased the land filling and environmental pollution worldwide.

Conclusion

Directly or indirectly, the pandemic is affecting human life and the global economy which is ultimately affecting the environment and climate. The global response of Covid-19 also teaches us to work together to combat against the threat to mankind. The viral pandemic has produced both positive and negative indirect effects on the environment. At present its is important to control the disease, reduce the transmission and proactively save lives.

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Politics and security with the challenges of ASEAN

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Abstract

The world has many changes and Thailand is constantly faced with new challenges countries in Southeast Asia must use the perspective of education to analyze, correct problems of each country. Politics and government are a serious problem within each country. Because of the economic differences, social systems, races, religions, traditions, technology, it is important to consider these issues sincerely to increase good understanding. Prepare, exchange, learn and strengthen relationships within the community. Accepting differences in nature in order to live together. These are important mechanisms for managing such changes for the future success of ASEAN.

Keywords : Politics, Security, Challenges of ASEAN

Introduction

In order to see the overall view of problems with the conditions of society, culture, economy, and politics social change makes understanding and see the movement clearly will help to consider the broad and profound stories of the issues that are clearly considered Have more reason and look around. When talking about ASEAN, many ASEAN people will know that ASEAN is an organization that refers to the ASEAN community or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the year that is about to enter the 52nd years. Thailand is one of the countries located in the region. Southeast Asia As an important ASEAN country. Thailand is still a country that has developed over many countries in the economy. Many times, Thailand has been ceded to be a country that is far superior to other countries in the region that is smaller than Thailand, and has been entrusted to become the president of ASEAN again in the year 2019. There are many problems and hurdles caused by members' accumulation in the country and foreign support. ASEAN members have collaborated to solve problems that create the power of members for the benefit of the region.

The integration of the ASEAN community enables member countries to move forward with the development of politics, economy, society, security. The most important is the social aspect

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because "Human being is social animal". Now, the world is becoming more developed. Technological advances borderless communication also affects important factors in living and living. Doesn't stop in one country. At present, technology has played a more active role in living. Therefore, the relationship of the country group has increased in order to facilitate various benefits. Currently, each country is grouped into a global network. It can be said that "The state is a regional community." The ASEAN community gathered from many states. When members are grouped together, of course, there are problems. And is an obstacle to the challenges of the ASEAN Member States in politics, security, drugs, human trafficking, including natural disasters that may occur at the same time. Therefore, it is necessary to protect and prevent any potential disaster. Is a war of violence that may occur between ASEAN members, causing many countries to continue to resolve conflicts.

ASEAN Political and Security Community

At present, the international political environment is changing rapidly. Has brought both opportunities and challenges that ASEAN must face. Whether it is an opportunity to strengthen political cooperation and security ASEAN to be stronger or facing new threats such as crimes and transnational terrorism. New threat form Terrorism Transnational crimes, natural disasters are important issues that ASEAN tries to come together. To increase the progress and development of the ASEAN political and security community for the mutual benefit of Southeast Asia. Should cooperate to deal with new forms of threats among ASEAN Member States due to the sovereignty of member countries and no country dares to be a serious leader in addition, some issues are seen as bilateral issues such as Myanmar drug problems that enter Thailand pirates problem in the Strait of Malacca Which does not want the third country to participate or some issues are specific to a particular country Including not interfering with domestic matters or with international conflicts Which is often used as a condition

Leaders of ASEAN member countries therefore agreed to establish "ASEAN Community" by 2015 to create unity of ASEAN Member States by establishing the ASEAN Political and Security Community as one of the three key pillars of the ASEAN Community. Being a political and security community of ASEAN, which will help strengthen the peace and political stability of the region, is an important basis for development in various fields. The main objective is to create value and common practice of ASEAN in the face of security threats in both traditional and new forms based on human security principles and allow the ASEAN community to have strong and constructive interactions with the global community by allowing ASEAN to play a leading role in the region

ASEAN Political and Security Community Establishment Process The foundation of ASEAN cooperation and agreement on politics and security that has been implemented for a long time has become more concrete and structured, such as the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia Treaty on making the ASEAN region a peace zone Freedom and neutrality and the Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty in Asia South east In the Asia-Pacific region Which has members attending more than 25 countries, including the United States, Russia, China and the European Union.

In addition to the political stability of the region The important result that will happen is The ASEAN Member States will have comprehensive mechanisms and tools Efficiency in solving various security-related problems Whether it is a political conflict between member states and member states Which must be solved by peaceful means Or new threats Which one country cannot solve alone, such as terrorism Drug trafficking, piracy and transnational crimes, etc.

The 14th ASEAN Summit on 26 February to 1th March 2009 in Cha-am Hua Hin, Thailand. The meeting of ASEAN member countries has adopted a blueprint or plan for establishment ASEAN Political Security Community which defines the framework and activities that will make ASEAN achieve its goals as a political security community that emphasizes the importance of public safety Which is a plan that covers the work of all three pillars of ASEAN Has a plan to establish a political and security community Social and cultural community From the original that only plans for the establishment of the economic community And there are many other certifications to create the economic equality of ASEAN At present ASEAN Member States are in the process of implementing such blueprints.[1] At this ASEAN summit Will be established “ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights” officially Which the commission Established Will act as the main agency for cooperation between ASEAN Member States and international organizations and civil society associated Which will play an important role in promoting and protecting the rights, freedoms, and the lives of Thai people and the people of ASEAN as a whole Of more countries Which will indirectly affect cooperation with countries and international organizations outside ASEAN in all aspects.

However, strong integration seems less likely due to many differences that have limitations. If members are aware of the benefits of receiving more than bad results, the group members will progress and potential leaders are important With leadership of the group members will be an important factor in driving ASEAN to achieve success with unity. Therefore, the preparation of members for the ASEAN community still needs to continue to allow all sectors to fully benefit from entering the ASEAN community. “People of each country”, which is the heart of ASEAN operations, must be Get the most benefit it is a process that will strengthen the integration of ASEAN and be more efficient.

The main obstacle of the ASEAN community

Over the past 52nd years the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN has developed in order and Thailand has played an important role in pushing forward the cooperation of ASEAN to progress. The environment in Southeast Asia is tense. As a result of the Cold War which has international ideological conflicts that support the liberal democratic ideology with countries that adhere to the communist socialist ideology. And the member States continue to protect their interests primarily and finding income into the state of ASEAN countries in the same way is the main income of the country from the import and export tariffs. In which the integration of the ASEAN community is to cancel taxation between each other or to collect less taxes. But the member countries cannot waive their income in this part because it is money that must be used to develop the country. The integration of the free trade between countries in the Parties is difficult.

Differences in the form of politics and governance of different ASEAN members. the ASEAN Charter has clearly defined democratic principles let the member countries adhere to the government that comes from the constitutional way making the community stable and helping to raise the level of cooperation promote democracy in each country which affects political peace in the region as well. But when considered, it can be seen that the administrative system of all 10 member countries has a diverse political pattern. There are various forms of governance in ASEAN Member States.

- Democracy in the parliamentary system is Thailand, Cambodia, Singapore and Malaysia.

- Democracy in the presidential system is Indonesia and the Philippines
- Communist Socialist dictatorship is Laos and Vietnam
- Military dictatorship is Myanmar or Myanmar
- Absolute monarchy is Brunei.[2]

The members in ASEAN are clearly different some countries also have democratic problems and still rule in an authoritarian style in order to maintain their power Making ASEAN difficult to develop.

Different styles that are unique to each country differences may create disunity. Unrest, Some countries are experiencing political monopolies country administration is limited to certain groups or only one group of leaders causing the management problems that are unfair and inequitable and equally contrary to democratic ideology. Some countries are different, leading to insurgency within the country and spread to neighboring countries. And some countries suffer from dishonest elections creating dissatisfaction and not being accepted by political opponents facing the conflict, the rioters protested the chaos and loss. These problems even though it is an internal matter of each country. But when combined into one community inevitably affecting the overall image of the region causing unreliability Do not trust and are unsure of stability, insecurity, risk of investment, tourism business, travel, international trade in the overall. Including delayed domestic political development.

Although the border issue may be resolved Agree well when being integrated into the ASEAN community which is a hope that needs to eliminate conflict and has been shared in the base of members of the same community. Every country will not affect their national interests and refuses to be in a party that is absolutely disadvantageous Thus causing problems and obstacles again.

The role of Thailand and the ASEAN political and security community

Thailand will use this opportunity to lay the foundation for the ASEAN community in 2015 to enable ASEAN to be a clear and efficient operation organization By pushing the new working mechanism of ASEAN under the ASEAN Charter Including the foundation of the 3 pillars of the ASEAN Community Council and the establishment of the ASEAN Permanent Representative Committee in Jakarta have completed the drafting of the ASEAN human rights organization In order to be reliable and able to actually be used to protect and promote human rights in this region.

The role of Thailand is to make the region peaceful. ASEAN Member States agree to cooperate in political development to achieve the goal of promoting good governance. And the rule of law prevent fraud promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and promote ASEAN democracy by focusing on the benefits of the people as a location with the principles for each member to perform in the primary for the way of government that leads to sustainable prosperity, including the prosperity and well-being of all people as follows

Principles for the prosperity and well-being of AEC members include

1. The Rule of Law means a legitimate law. Enforcement is in accordance with the law. Strictly follow the rules by taking into account the rights, freedom and justice of the people.
2. Ethics means adhering to the correctness, goodness, support to the diligent people. Honest, economical, patient, disciplined a good faith career that became a national habit.
3. Transparency means transparency, can be examined in contrast to corruption and corruption.[3]
4. Participation means the opportunity for people to participate in politics, administration and community resource allocation regarding community life.
5. Accountability means having a conscious mind in the role of responsibility for society, rights and duties and public problems of the country. And respecting different opinions according to democratic principles.[4]
6. Value for Money means managing and using limited resources for maximum benefit. Produce quality products that can compete in the world market Sustainable national development and preserve natural resources.[5]

In addition, the security problem must be solved in the same way as traditional security, which means war and international conflicts and security issues in a new form or nontraditional security, such as transnational crimes that cover drug trafficking human trafficking salad, weapons smuggling, money laundering terrorism or natural disasters that date more intensively. Strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat both in terms of budget and personnel in order to enable ASEAN to be able to operate fully and responsibly as defined in the ASEAN Charter. Create an ASEAN-centered community by the prime minister and ASEAN leaders will meet with representatives from various groups with a variety of representatives, such as representatives of members of the House of Representatives, youth representatives And representatives from civil society organizations.

The Thailand wants to increase flexibility to cope with global threats. By strengthening human security in various dimensions in the ASEAN community to be able to reduce things that affect the well-being of people including raising issues of food security, energy and disaster management. Increasing the role of ASEAN in becoming a regional development center Strengthen efforts to create an ASEAN community ASEAN will support ASEAN as a center. In the evolution of regional structures. The Summit will be a great opportunity for ASEAN. In showing to the world community that ASEAN remains strong. All 10 countries are a complete part of the wider East Asian community. And remains an important engine of growth in the global economy.

The ASEAN has grown amidst differences. Causing the work of the past ASEAN to be lacking in clarity, while at the same time there are not many people that. The position of ASEAN is neutral. And is the engine that pushes the ASEAN countries to grow progressively in the future for another 5 years. What are the challenges that will be the management of differences because if considering all 10 ASEAN member countries that come together in this group there are many differences? Whether it is race, ethnicity, religion, regime, politics, government, way of life, perspective on life that said find the difference easily.

This difference is another corner of the challenges in ASEAN. Because this challenge is considered a highlight which sent ASEAN to be a global community that can manage this difference perfectly in terms of all ASEAN leaders in this time no country leader who can become an ASEAN leader now and the ASEAN member countries are in transition, there are new rules and regulations at the upcoming level Resulting in an uncertain atmosphere in the ASEAN community. Meanwhile, the role of a superpower like China And the United States still plays a very important role in ASEAN, like the United States, in the past, President Barack Hussein Obama Has implemented a diplomatic strategy that builds relations with Asian and ASEAN depositors But as soon as President Donald John Trump became president, Trump immediately pulled out the pins that Obama had pinned. At the regional level, the management of conflicts occurred with a neutral image. For example, problems with Rohingga refugees some groups view that ASEAN does not play a role in solving this problem as it should. But if looking at the position of ASEAN, it seems that this issue is a domestic conflict that ASEAN is acting as an intermediary. ASEAN has placed a stand on this issue as a person who will not intervene. Because it is seen as a story within ASEAN member countries but ready to provide assistance in terms of facilitating the handling of this problem at all times.

In the future, from now To keep an eye on low-income countries such as Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, with the highest economic growth rate in this region Which is the result of the promotion policy ASEAN Free Trade Area (AEC), which encourages members to focus on strategic planning and economic development Until now, the economic growth rate of the country like Vietnam And Laos overtook ASEAN countries that were already in the middle income level.

Principles of social development that are suitable for every regime

In the past, governments of different countries managed the country by focusing on quantitative economic development. While giving priority to other aspects of development. When the economy grows, but social and environmental problems persist should therefore turn to change management by focusing on economic development society and environment as well as humans together. Consideration of social welfare economy and politics for humanity to support the peace and happiness of the world. For parents to establish a human society that has peace and satisfaction with great practical value will produce good results must consist of mercy and compassion for all living things. Happiness can be achieved by living a pure life, not behaving in violation of the rules of society. Set on the foundation of good moral and spiritual principles. Such guidelines must make life under the conditions of good social and political rules that are supportive. When this condition is met, the person or community will be able to achieve a more noble and noble goal. With morality amity and not by antagonism is the principle of governing without humanity. The creation of peace and happiness cannot be achieved if human beings desire and desire to win and suppress others. To eliminate or reduce crime will need to improve the economic conditions of the people. The relationship between parents and the subordinate employers and employees will be good. Leaders must consider this principle and make people happy and satisfied. Which when this would result in the nation or the ASEAN community is peaceful and free from crime this concept is

Step 1: Conquering outlawed crooks like to solve the problem of poverty and the economic downturn which is the cause of the culprit Initially aimed at 3 people at the lower level which is the largest group in the land, including

1. Small farmers
2. Retail merchants
3. Small government officials.

In order to encourage people to earn a living in the following way.

- Provide rice and rice to the farmers who are diligent to do agriculture on a reasonable occasion.
- Provide funds to merchants who are diligent to do commerce on reasonable occasions.
- Providing allowances and salaries to civil servants who work diligently on reasonable occasions.

The result is that following the advice, people are increasingly striving for their work. No thief peaceful city no encroachment and taxation into the royal treasury.

Step 2: After the country is peaceful and the economy is recovering well there are ways to determine the tax rate for the state as follows:

Recruiting suitable persons in the formulation of preliminary state policies by requesting approval and cooperation from direct participation in determining the rate of tax return to the state from 4 groups and proposing to be clearly legal, namely

1. Parents of the government
2. Government officials
3. Representatives of religious leaders and
4. The main operator of the country.

By inviting to consult, discuss for approval and cooperate to determine the tax rate for the state.

The result is that from sharing in determining the rate of tax payment to the state and the draft resolution proposed as a fair use law between states. And people like this, no one can blame the action later.

In addition, the qualifications of the parents must be filled with knowledge and ability. With good morals and ethics is suitable for the position. The status of the leader will be beneficial and driven to the economic system, which is to build confidence among the parents and the people that affect the efficiency of government policy. The direction of the economy will be more or less depending on the economic analysis will continue to grow continuously and stable people are confident that decisions in economic activities will yield good returns, benefit as targeted. From the results of the economic recovery various social problems such as theft, robbery terrorism sluggish people who are a social burden. Was corrected to make people live together in peace and quiet without having to be suspicious of various threats, the relationship of family members and society will strengthen. People turn to work in their own work which is to improve their quality of life and potential. With economic development coupled with mental development and also creating good values to become a society that praising the diligent and good people who follow the standard criteria is the charity. In addition, the subject of forced labor to do what is not needed is to deprive the rights and freedoms of all lives. Which every life would love happiness, hate, and suffering and love more.

Therefore, parents must act to manage the economy to meet the goals. Have growth There is a stable development, employment and support of occupations according to competence will result in satisfied career occupation. And the development of a career in and the distribution of income thoroughly and fairly this approach can be seen fully fulfilled by taking action seriously.

Conclusion

However, although various countries In the 10 ASEAN countries, there will be many similarities in countries, geographic location, climate, demographic characteristics, race, society, culture. And history that have come together for a long time. But the development and improvement of internal operations to modernize to support the ASEAN economy is concrete. Conducive to free facilitation. As well as allowing ASEAN to be an attractive region and attracting foreign investors from both inside and outside ASEAN, allowing ASEAN to be fully integrated into the global economy and jointly promote various mechanisms. And emphasize coordination to solve problems transnational crime terrorism Environmental impact and public health problems. Which is considered a new form of security problem. Especially the transnational crime which is considered part of a new and more sophisticated form of threat today due to technological development. Communication and communication resulting in elevation becoming a global problem coupled with raising the domestic economy to be a regional and global economy. As well as solving laws or regulations to facilitate the management of problems such as the problems of immigration of *Rohingya* that are complex in relation to many countries are issues of regional and global concern. Which not only Thailand if Malaysia still exists and Indonesia which faced the same problem when the evacuation is so large that it cannot bear the burden.

So, to summarize Thailand has to prepare in many respects. Despite the cooperation and agreement on politics and security between each other. But the threat of security, especially new threats which is more complicated, has created insecurity for ASEAN to always face obstacles. The cooperation between the member countries is therefore important and remember very well both now and in the future. Must understand and access the differences that exist by human nature and the condition of the land as well as different religious ideologies change ideas about differences into a variety of acceptable identities and is not a problem to develop together going forward in the future. Which should start with the establishment of the ASEAN learning center in the educational institutions as to the origin, objectives, rules, regulations and agreements that should be known throughout all regions to link between Thailand and the member countries. To prepare for the ASEAN community In the future, which is currently not very concrete.

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Hindustani Classical Music In Sri Lankan Education System

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Abstract

*Indian classical music has two different branches such as Hindustani and Karanataka. These traditions belong to Indian Classical Music and both currently exist in Sri Lankan Music. Sinhala medium curriculum has Hindustani Music and Tamil medium curriculum has Karanataka Music. This syllabus has development since last century and today it's become a major curriculum in Sri Lankan music and Education sector. Also both the systems are practiced since last 60 years in both School curriculum and University curriculum. This Research focu*ses on the development of Hindustani classical music in sri lanka.

Karanataka Music was introduced by "Nadagam"[1] dramatradition which based on Malayalam culture to Sri Lanka in mid of 18th centuries. Since then the tradition established among Tamil speaking community as its classical form. There are many accounts which prove the collaboration of karanatak Classical musicians performed and worked to develop the tradition in Sri Lanka. Beginning of the 20th century Karanatak music also became a part of Sri Lankan music.

In 1950, Pandit Ratanajankar from Lucknow who arrived to Sri Lanka for grading the artists of broadcasting made a new era of Sri Lankan Musical field. After that a fresh development could be seen in the study of Music Education because Master music was made through Noorthi music. It means a group of musicians. Under the guidance of a veteran musician, continued Master music traditionally through the method of Gurukula. Because of the involvement of Sri Lankan Applied music in the field of Education, a new path was opened to seek fresh knowledge for Sri Lankans. According to the above information, Hindustani music was very popular among Sri Lankan musicians as well as audience who love music. So it made temptation for Sri Lankan artist to study this veteran Master music system. Among them many Sri Lankan musicians were there also joined in Indian music.

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Introduction

The first Sri Lankan to attend an Indian music Educational Institute was Lionel Edirisinghe. Lionel Edirisinghe was awarded a scholarship to enter Shanti Niketan[2] in Bengal in 1933. Later Lionel Edirisinghe entered Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya in 1936; Mr.Jinadasa Wikkramasinhe was the second Sri Lankan citizen who got the opportunity to learn in Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya in Kathak dancing and Tabla.

Lionel Edirisinghe mastered the Sitar under the guidance of Usthad Allaudhin Khan. Ananda Samarakoon, Sunil Shantha, Anangalal Athukorala, Edvin Samaradivakara and Soorya Shankar Molligoda were a few destined students to receive music education at Shanthi Niketan.They were a great asset to the development of music in the later years.

Sunil Shantha entered Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya in 1939 and learnt Sitar and vocal music. Ananda Samarakoon who was a student in Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya composed the Sri Lanka National Anthem and learnt the instrument Esraj and vocal music. P.B. Ilangasinghe learnt vocal music and to play Dilruba from Pandit Ambigapathy Ray who visited Sri Lanka from India in 1900. C.S. Handunpathirana studied Hindustani classical music from P.B. Ilangasinghe, and was able to broadcast Hindustani classical music solos in Dilruba programme since 1956 over Sri Lanka broadcasting cooperation called ‘Radio Ceylon’ in earlier days.

During 1940s and 1950s singers like Ananda Samarakoon (the composer of the National Anthem of Sri Lanka in the year 1952), Suriyashankar Molligoda, Sunil Shantha and musicians like Lional Edirisinghe were among the scores who were benefited from Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Shanti Niketan and Bhatkande Sangeet Vidyalaya.

Sunil Shantha who entered Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya in 1940 was the second Sri Lankan musician to receive ‘Visharadh’ degree for vocal music and Sitar. Sunil Shantha was the pioneer who achieved ‘Visharadh’ for vocal music. He became a singer in light classical music and sang most of the songs on the basis of the Hindustani classical rāgas and the songs were broadcasted over the Sri Lanka broadcasting cooperation which are cherished even today.

In 1945 P. Dunstan De Silva entered Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya. He was the third person to achieve the degree of Visharadh in vocal music. His colleagues were K.A. Dayarathne, Premavansa Hapuwalana and B.A. Dewage.

W.B. Makuloluwa who entered Shanthi Nikethan[3] in 1944 created a unique difference in Sri Lankan music education. W.B. Makuloluwa introduced many positive developments in Hindustani classical music and made changes in the curriculum of school education. Makulouwa mastered playing Esraj at Shanthi Nikethan and returned to Sri Lanka in 1951.

In 1945 Edwin Samaradiwakara entered[4] Shanthi Nikethan to professionalize in playing Esraj,Sitar and Sarod. Surasena Weerakoon, Chitrasena, Panibaratha, G.R. Edward, Shesha Palihakkara, Ganganatha, Dayananda de Mel, O.A. Kariyawasam, Somabandu Vidyapathy, Nimal Welgama and David Podiappuhamy were his colleagues. David Podiappuhamy left Shanthi Nikethan to Maiyer and learned Sitar, Sarod, Violin, vocal and table under Ustad Allauddin Khan residing in his house.

Nimal Welgama was the pioneer to introduce the school orchestra in 1943. Five students were trained to play Esraj, four students for Sitar, two violinists and two tablists. From 1943 P.L.A. Somapala joined the Sri Lanka broadcasting cooperation as a violinist. Musicians such as R.Muththusami, Thilakasiri Perera and B.T. Rasappa contributed for musical shows and other entertaining programmes

Hindustani classical music had been taken a few practical steps forward during 1950s, with the visit of Pandit Ratanjankar[4] in 1951, who was the former principal of Bhathkande Sangeeth vidyalaya.He assisted as a panelist in grading the radio artists in Hindustani classical music. By the guidance and the influence of Pandit Ratanjankar, Sri Lankan students entered Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya, Lucknow, Shanti Nikethan, Kolkatta, and the Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan in Bombay.

Anil Mihiripenna entered Shanthi Nikethan in 1950 and learnt Esraj under the guidance of Prof. Ashish Chanra Benarji and also mastered the flute from Gour Goswami of Kolkatta. In 1953 W.D. Amaradeva entered Bhathkande Sangeet Vidyalaya and mastered in vocal and Violin in Hidustani classical music under professors Dawji Goswami and PanditV.G. Jog. D.R. Pieris, Janaki Gunawardana, L.D. Gunasena, Daya Jinadasa, P.V. Nandasiri, Joe Ginige, Kalyani Abeysinghe, Kuddus Marikkar, H.D.S. Jayasekara, Kularathna Tennakone were in the same batch in the same year. The pioneers of this batch contributed for the development of Hindustani classical music in Sri Lanka. Later W.J. Fernando went to India and mastered Violin from Pandit V.G. Jog.

B. Victor Perera, Gunapala Perera, Shanthi Geethadeva and Sadananda Pattiarachchi entered Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan in Bombay in 1957. P.V. Nandasiri entered Bhathkande Sangeet Vidyalaya in 1955 to master in vocal and tabla. P.V. Nandasiri was the first to secure a Nipun degree in Sri Lanka in 1960.

B. Victor Perera started to master the Violin under Sri Dhar Pareshkar in the year 1957 and also learnt vocal from Vidananda Nagarkar, C.R. Javkar, S.C.R. Bhatt and C.R. Vyas. Shanthi Geetha deva mastered singing under Ustad Vilayat Khan. Later he secured a post graduate degree from Akila Bharathiya Gandarva University from 1959 to1961. The first Sarangi player was Dr. Potupitiya in 1950 and Sadananda Pattiarachchi mastered sarangi under Pandit Ram Narain.

Manis Pattiarachchi, M.A. Piyadasa, H. Don Vincent, M.K. Vincent, Jerad J. Pieris, George Pallewatta, Jayantha Aravinda and bandara Athavuda were among those who mastered the Violin in Sri Lanka without proceeding to India. They too contributed to the development of Hindustani classical music by performing, conducting workshops and teaching in schools.

In 1959 Sanath Nandasiri mastered vocal and tabla, while Ratna Dissanayake mastered Sarod and Leelananda Rathnayake mastered Esraj in Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya. Premada Mudunkotuwa entered Shanthi Nikethan in 1960 to master Sitar and Esraj and 1964-1967 Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya and 1967 to 1968 Allahabad Prayag music societies respectively. Walter Marasinghe who had entered the University of Kolkata for his Ph.D. in Sanskrit, mastered in Sitar under Ustad Imrat Hussain Khan 1964 to 1968.

The pioneers who mastered Violin and tabla during the lecturers at the University[5] of Visual and Performing Arts were P.V. Nandasiri, W.D. Amaradewa, B. Victor Perera, Gunapala Perera and Somasiri Ilesinghe and all of them were students of Hindustani classical music Academies. In 1962 Somasiri Ilesinghe mastered the Violin under Professor Dawiji Goswami at Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya and later personally from Professor Gopinath Goswami in Lucknow. Nimal Ranasinghe entered to Bhathkande Sangeet Vidyalaya in 1962 as a student of Violin. In the same year Kusuma Perera entered Kairager University and studied for the post graduate degree till 1966 and her colleagues were Wijedasa Bandara and Nimal Ranasinghe.

Amara Ranathunga, who entered Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya in 1961, later became the first Sri Lankan Professor[6] in Hindustani classical music in the University of Visual and performing arts. Her colleagues who mastered vocal were H.D.S. Jayasekara, W.F. Wimalasiri, Nimal Ariyarathna, Dhanawathi Alwilage, Dayarathna Ranathunga and Shelton Perera. Those among who entered the Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya were Lional Balasuriya in Sarod, Samarasooriya, Jamaldeen in the same year and Upali De Silva and Gunadasa Kapuge in vocal and De Seram in Sitar, Bertram Senarathna, Rathnayaka and Hettiarachchi in Violin in 1963. In 1966 W. Peiris entered Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya to master in Sitar. W.M. Gunathilake mastered flute from Pandit Gaur Goswami between 1968.1969.

Jayantha Aravinda who is a violinist in Hindustani classical music went to India 1969-1970 to appear for the examination[7] 'Vadya Nipun' Part I and Part II. L.D. Gunasena former lecturer of the University of Visual and performing Arts accompanied the students to Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya for diploma and visharadh examination from 1967 onwards. Some of the pioneers who mastered the Violin were Bandara Athavuda, D.W. Madagangoda, Sagarika Edirisinghe, W.D. Aslin, Luxmi,Jayalath Dharmasena and Jayatissa Alahakoon.

S.W. Randuwa left to master tabla while Sarath Dassanayake and Premadasa Mudunkotuwa mastered Sitar, Dassanayake and Ananda Jayasinghe mastered in vocal of Hindustani classical music.

During the (1957 – 59) B. Victor Perera and Gunapala Perera mastered the Violin and during the 60s they held Violin concerts and started teaching the students. Even today many have the tendency to play the Violin. The other musical instruments were not popular as the Violin.

In 1920 Sadiris Master used the Violin for Hindustani Classical music and by 1930 Don Marthelis and P.B. Ilangasinghe taught the students to play Violin in Hindustani classical music.[8]

In 1980s there was a significant trend among the Sri Lankan students in attending to the other Indian music colleges and Universities where Hindustani classical music is taught. Besides Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya and Shanti Niketan Banaras Hindu University, Indira Kala University, Rabindra Bharathi University and Delhi University are some of the other important institutions.

Kusuma Perera is the first Sri Lankan who entered to Banaras Hindu University in 1981 and obtained the Doctor of music in 1985. Amara Ranathunga entered to Banars Hindu University in 1987 for Doctor of Music. Rashmi Sangeetha in 1985 in vocal, Premadasa Mudunkotuwa entered to Banaras Hindu University in 1984 and obtained Master of music in 1986. Ranjith Fernando entered Rabindra Bharathi in 1984 and obtained Master of music in flute. Thushara Rathnayaka entered Banaras Hindu University in 1989 and completed Doctor of music in Violin in 1998. B.R. Dassanayake entered Maharaj Saijerao University in 1989[9] to complete M.A. in Violin.

The students who entered Indira Kala University in 1989 and completed in1992 are Sunanda Weerasinghe, Priyantha, Thanuja, Abeykoon Banda, Rohana Chandra, Kumara Jayakody, Nalin Alwis and W. Peiris studied only a year from 1989 -1990.This group completed their studied in Hindustani classical vocal music. During 1991 Janaki Ranthetiyawa, Harini Manjula, and Athula Jayasuriy and kapila Balasuriya studied Violin at Bhathkande Sangeeth Vidyalaya and completed in 1995.

Conclusion

Hindustani classical music established as a prominent music asset in in the field of Sri Lankan music. As I understood, Hindustani Classical music was a main source of Sri Lankan Sinhala medium curriculums in music education and currently reducing its popularity in the field of Music in Sri Lanka. According to current data collection and observed knowledge is the most convincible teaching method for Classical music.

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The Status of Safety & Security Provisions in Elementary Schools of Varanasi and its Relation to Students School Engagement

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Abstract

*Underlying the importance and the role of education in national development, Kothari Commission (1964-66) has stated that the destiny of India is being shaped in its classrooms. Therefore, we can say that the quality education in totality must be ensured for proper growth and development of the child and the whole nation at large. Education can only be imparted in a safe and sound environment as the safety and security has a strong connection with Students' school engagement in the schools.***

Key terms : Safety & Security, School engagement

Introduction

Children are our nation‘s most precious resources and means of progress. It is necessary to attend the Children‘s needs and rights. Children are backbone of a Nation. India has the second largest child population in the World, while children represent 39% of total population of the country (Census of India, 2011). Children are one of the groups at risk, facing several difficulties that remain unresolved as deprived of safety, education, care, basic social and health services. Children are the most important and vulnerable section of the population as well.

In India the number of accidents among children has increased (National crime record bureau, 2018). Children by nature are at risk to accidents, exploitation, and all forms of abuse because of their vulnerability, defenselessness, dependence on parents, teachers, caretakers or guardians and their lack of awareness about danger and self-protection. Children are particularly susceptible to accidents and their safety requires different approaches from their caregivers, teacher, school and administrators. Some common things can be exceptionally dangerous to children such as, small objects and poisonous products like cleaners and antiseptic, can result in

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poisoning. Many accidents and deaths are also caused by falls, both inside and outside the home and classroom. According to Mexia (2007) about one million children worldwide died each year from accidental injuries. There are several reasons for children accidents such as lack of safety, parental concern, monitoring and supervision towards children. Child safety needs a multidimensional approach, which includes educating adults and children about dangers, designing safe environments. School is an important organization that provides structured education and it plays an important role in child‘s growth and development. Schools can model the children into good, responsible and hardworking individuals. Parinduri (2014) reported that children spend more time at school than anywhere else. At school, children need a secure, comfortable and positive environment for adequate learning, growth and development. A safe and secure environment is necessary for students of all age group. Indian schools are evidently low on safety and security.

Child injuries, abuse and molestation in schools has sadly become very common and an everyday news. Over the past few years incidents of physical injuries and sexual abuse in schools have increased considerably. A 10 year old student of G.D. Goenka School in Indirapuram, Ghaziabad died due to injuries from a fall in the school (Vatsa, 2017). Parents alleged that the floor was wet and the child slipped due to the school‘s negligence. A six year old was found dead due to drowning in the water tank of Ryan International‘s Vasant Kunj Branch, Delhi, India (Agrawal, 2017).These cases have shaken up the nation. Therefore the issue of school safety is a major concern at all levels.

As we know that children are thought to be the most vulnerable section of community therefore, their safety must be given top most priority and the above discussions draw our attention towards the safety & security in elementary schools as elementary education forms the base for children’s academic life. So, the author decided to take this level of school into consideration for the paper. The status of education in the schools also has the direct relation to the status of students’ school engagement in those schools.

Safety & security in Elementary Schools

The term ‘School Safety’ has been defined as the creation of safe environments for children starting from their homes to their schools and back. This includes safety from large-scale 'natural' hazards of geological/climatic origin, human-made risks, pandemics, violence as well as more frequent and smaller-scale fires, transportation and other related emergencies, and environmental threats that can adversely affect the lives of children. The concept has evolved over the last couple of decades as the threat to the physical well-being of children has become more visible both globally and in the country.

Safety is the condition of being "safe" and the state of being protected from harm or non-desirable outcomes. Safety plays an important role in schools. Schools have legal responsibilities of ensuring a safe and secure environment for students. It includes safety from any kind of abuse, violence and physical injuries. Safe school as one that is ―free from danger and possible harm, where non-educators, educators and learners can work, teach and learn without fear or ridicule, intimidation, harassment, humiliation or violence‖. Rose & Gallup (1999) reported that safety as the most important problem facing the nation‗s school. Students who do not feel secure and safe at school cannot learn to their fullest potential.

Aspects of Safety & Security in Elementary Schools

The status of safety & security in elementary schools has been studied with respect to following dimensions:

- **Physical Provisions to Safety & Security:** The physical provisions to safety & security have been studied in following components:
  - Locality
  - Infrastructure
  - School Management
  - Emergency Provisions
  - Health & Hygiene
- **Psycho-social Threats to Safety & security:** The psycho-social threats to safety & security has been studied in following components:
  - Discrimination
  - Harassment & Humiliation
  - Eve teasing
  - Bullying
  - Intimidation

Students' school Engagement

School engagement is conceptually related to students 'connectedness and belongingness to school and its activities. Student engagement has been defined as "student's participation in educationally effective practices, both inside and outside the classroom, which leads to a range of measurable outcomes" (Kuh, Kinzie, Buckley, Bridges & Hayek, 2007), and as "the extent to which students are engaging in activities that higher education research has shown to be linked with high-quality learning outcomes" (Krause & Coates 2008, 493) Similarly, Hu & Kuh (2001, 3) define engagement as "the quality of effort students themselves devote to educationally purposeful activities that contribute directly to desired outcomes".

By way of contrast, others have defined engagement as "the process whereby institutions and sector bodies make deliberate attempts to involve and empower students in the process of shaping the learning experience" (HEFCE 2008) or as "institutional and Student Union (SU) processes and practices, such as those relating to student representation and student feedback, that seek to inform and enhance the collective student learning experience, as distinct from specific teaching, learning and assessment activities that are designed to enhance individual students "engagement with their own learning" (Little, Locke Scesa & Williams 2009, 10) Combining these two perspectives, Kuh (2009 (a), 683) has defined student engagement as "the time and effort students devote to activities that are empirically linked to desired outcomes of college and what institutions do to induce students to participate in these activities" (Kuh, 2001, 2003, 2009) Coates (2007, 122) describes engagement as "a broad construct intended to encompass salient academic as well as certain non-academic aspects of the student experience".

Components of School Engagement

- Active & collaborative learning
- Active participation in curricular and co-curricular activities
- Formative communication with academic staff
- Involvement in enriching educational experiences
- Feeling legitimated and supported by school.

Dimensions of School Engagement

- **Cognitive Attachment-** Cognitively engaged students would be invested in their learning, would seek to go beyond the requirements, and would relish challenge. Further, it can also be said that cognitive attachment deals with the connectedness and active involvement of the students with school in terms of curricular and co-curricular activities taking place in the school.
- **Affective Attachment-** here the term affective attachment is concerned with students' feeling and their emotional attachments towards school. Students who engaged emotionally would

experience affective reactions such as interest, enjoyment, or a sense of belongingness.

- **Behavioral Attachment-** it deals with students' belongingness towards school, teachers, staff and peer group on behavioral ground. Students who are behaviorally engaged would typically comply with behavioral norms, such as attendance and involvement, and would demonstrate the absence of disruptive or negative behavior.

Rationale of the study:

A sound education system is one of the most vital ingredients today for the development at individual, social, national and global at large. The major reforms which have taken place in aspects of human living, somehow symbolize the reforms enunciated and propagated through education. Today, access to quality education has been identified as one of the major policy goals across the world. Therefore, In Indian context a major policy goal was set up to provide elementary education as a fundamental right. Today all efforts at administrative and policy level are directed towards effectively implementing the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act- 2009.

Underlying the importance and the role of education in national development, Kothari Commission (1964-66) has stated that the destiny of India is being shaped in its classrooms. Therefore, we can say that the quality education in totality must be ensured for proper growth and development of the child and the whole nation at large.

The term quality education is a multidimensional construct which carries several tangible and intangible aspects related to healthy educational provisions. Among these provisions there are many which need an urgent attention in light of present socio - economic as well as psycho - emotional situation. In this context the provisions for safety and security in the school is one of the most paramount indicator of quality education.

Marking the importance of child safety and security Bill Clinton, *Former President, U.S.A.* had stated very beautifully that there is nothing more precious to a parent than a child and nothing more important to our future than the safety of our children.

School definitely is a place where future takes place and in the eyes of society schools are supposed to be the safest places for the children to learn and grow. Therefore, it is very essential to keep our children safe and secured both physically and psycho-socially in the schools.

Nobody can do his task effectively in the absence of proper safety and security provisions. Safety and security comes to be something more important while dealing with children as they are at a growing stage and developing concept of self and society. A positive, safe and clean school environment is essential for sound child development and high level of learning and is directly linked to students' academic performance. Students learn best and achieve to their fullest potential when they are taught in an environment where, they are physically, socially and emotionally safe and secured.

The discussion made so far yields that safety and security provisions in the schools are needed to be maintained at highest priority. In terms of provisions, enactment of Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009 provides a major guideline to elementary schools regarding safety and security of children. Recently, in year 2012 an amendment was notified by government of India, which categorically lays down the safety and security provisions in all it's possible dimensions. It outlays provisions for physical as well as psycho-social safety.

The review of literature suggests that a safe school is positively related to several student outcomes. A positive school environment is associated with students' behavioral and emotional adjustment, increased academic success and higher rates of staff retention.

In the light of discussion above, the investigator felt that there is need to verify if the policy goals are being practically implemented or not, there is need to check elementary schools, if, the provisions related to safety and security are being maintained in our elementary schools. The above discussion also indicated that no study has conducted regarding the relationship of the status of safety and security in elementary schools with students' school engagement in the locality like Varanasi.

Knowledge Gap

The review of related literature revealed that no such study has been conducted at elementary level and that to in locality like Varanasi. Further, the psycho – social safety has also not been properly studied in India, whereas, some efforts have been seen in abroad. In addition to this, the status of safety and security provisions in the schools and its relation with students' school engagement has not been studied regarding the locality like Varanasi.

Research Question

1. What is the level of safety and security provisions in elementary schools of Varanasi?
2. What is the status of the school engagement of elementary school's students of Varanasi? And if they are related with school safety and security provisions**?**

Statement of Problem

In order to find out the empirical answers of the above mentioned research questions present study has been designed under the formal title as follows:

The status of Safety & Security Provisions in Elementary Schools of Varanasi and its relation to Students' School Engagement

Operational definitions of the key terms:-

Safety and Security:

Security is an assured or a certain state of being untroubled by danger or fear. A secure school is the school where, learners and educators have very low risk of physical, emotional and psychological injury. In the present study safety and security refers to it's physical as well as following psycho – social aspects in the elementary schools:

1. **Physical aspect:**
2. **Psycho-social aspect:**

Elementary schools:

In the present study elementary schools refer to all the government and private schools of Varanasi district providing elementary education of 1st to 8th standard, which are governed by Uttar Pradesh Basic Education Board (UPBEB) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

School Engagement:

In the present study school engagement refers to the connectedness and belongingness of students with the school. Further, it refers to the involvement of students with the school, curricular & co - curricular activities of the school and their attachments with teachers, peer group and staff. School engagement has been studied with respect the following dimensions:

Objectives of the Study

1 **To study the availability of safety and security provisions in elementary schools with respect to**

1.1 **Physical provisions to safety & security**

1.2 **Psycho-social Threats to safety & Security**

2 **To study the school engagement according to the soundness of safety and security in elementary schools?**

Findings:
Finding 1.1:

Table: 1.1
Dimension-wise availability of Physical Provisions to Safety & Security in Elementary Schools

Sl. No.	Dimension	Score	Mean Score	Percentage (%)	LOPP
1.	Location	172	5.73	57.33%	Moderate
2.	Infrastructure	182	6.06	60.66%	Moderate
3.	School Management	177	5.90	59.00%	Moderate
4.	Emergency Provisions	139	4.63	46.33%	Low
5.	Health & Hygiene	120	4.00	40.00%	Low
6.	**Overall**	**790**	**26.32**	**52.66%**	**Moderate**

Table 4.1 shows that with respect to the availability of physical provisions of safety & security in elementary schools it was found that the availability of physical provisions related to dimension infrastructure (60.66%) is maximum and the availability of the provisions related to dimension health & hygiene (40.00%) is minimum in all five dimensions. While, the availability of the provisions related to dimension school management (59.00%), dimension location (57.33%) and dimension emergency provisions (46.33%) stood second, third and fourth respectively in terms of the dimension-wise availability of physical provisions of safety & security in elementary schools. In overall availability of physical provisions of safety & security 52.66% (moderate level) physical provisions are available in elementary schools of Varanasi.

Finding 1.2:

Table-1.2
Dimension-wise status of Psycho-social Threats in elementary schools

Sl. No.	Dimension	Mean Score	SD
1.	Discrimination	19.02	3.79
2.	Harassment &Humiliation	15.27	3.86
3.	Eve Teasing	14.03	3.70
4.	Bullying	13.75	4.19
5.	Intimidation	9.96	3.62
6.	**Overall**	**71.57**	**15.72**

The table 1.2 shows that regarding the dimension-wise availability of psycho-social threats in elementary schools it was found that the mean score of the dimension discrimination (M-19.02) is maximum and the mean score of the dimension intimidation (M-9.96) is minimum among all five dimensions of psycho-social threats in elementary schools. While, the rest dimensions i.e., harassment & humiliation (M-15.27), eve teasing (M-14.03) and bullying (M-13.75) stood at second, third and fourth place respectively. Further, it has been observed that the level of psycho-social threats in elementary schools lies at moderate level.

Finding 2.1

The level of school engagement according to the soundness of safety and security provisions with respect to Physical Provisions of Safety & security:

Table 4.4

Level	Physical Provisions (%)					School Engagement (%)		
	Locality	Infrastructure	School Management	Emergency Provisions	Health & Hygiene	Cognitive Attachment	Affective Attachment	Behavioral Attachment
High	71.93	67.25	60.70	45.21	49.59	69.43	72.87	73.21
Moderate	44.32	28.69	32.38	19.18	18.57	13.92	15.68	20.35
Low	13.87	16.05	21.91	11.32	10.76	10.21	11.82	14.20

Table 4.4 shows the connection between the availability of physical provisions to safety & security in elementary schools of Varanasi and the level of students' school engagement in those schools and it was observed that in the schools with high level of the availability of physical provisions (in percentage) to safety & security dimension-wise ranges from 45.21 to 71.93 i.e., location (71.93%), infrastructure (67.25%), school management (60.70%), emergency provisions (45.21%) and health & hygiene (49.59%) and in those schools the level of students' school engagement ranges from 69.43 to 73.21 dimension-wise i.e., cognitive attachment (69.43), affective attachment (72.87) and behavioral attachment (73.21). The above table also shows that in the schools with moderate level of the

availability of physical provisions (in percentage) to safety & security ranges from 19.18 to 44.32 dimension-wise i.e. locality (44.32%), infrastructure (28.69%), school management (32.38%), emergency provisions (19.18) and health & hygiene (18.57) and the level of students' school engagement in those schools was found dimension-wise as cognitive attachment (13.92), affective attachment (15.68) and behavioral attachment (20.35), similarly regarding the schools with low level of the availability of physical provisions to safety & security, it was found that the availability of physical provisions ranges from 10.76 to 21.91 dimension-wise locality (13.87%), infrastructure (16.05%), school management (21.91%), emergency provisions (11.32%) and health & hygiene (10.76%) and in these schools the level of students' school engagement was found dimension-wise as cognitive attachment (10.21), affective attachment (11.82) and behavioral attachment (14.20).

Thus, it can be concluded that where the level of the availability of physical provisions is high, there the level of student's school engagement is high and similarly where the level of physical provisions is low, there the level of students' school engagement is also low. Therefore, it can be established that there is a positive connection between the level of the availability of physical provisions to safety & security and students' school engagement in elementary schools.

Finding 2.2

The level of school engagement according to the soundness of safety and security provisions with respect to Psycho-social threats to Safety & security:

Table 4.5

Level	Psycho-Social Threats to Safety & Security (%)					Students' School Engagement (%)		
	Discrimination	Harassment & Humiliation	Eve Teasing	Bullying	Intimidation	Cognitive Connectedness	Affective Connectedness	Behavioral Connectedness
High	25.32	23.14	19.02	25.71	17.21	10.21	11.10	14.20
Moderate	56.14	59.53	63.17	62.97	70.89	13.92	15.68	20.35
Low	18.53	17.32	17.80	11.85	11.89	69.43	72.87	73.21

Table 4.5 shows the connection between the level of psycho-social threats to safety & security in elementary schools of Varanasi and the level of students' school engagement in those schools and it was observed that in the schools with high level of psycho-social threats (in percentage) to safety & security dimension-wise i.e. discrimination (25.32%), harassment & humiliation (23.14%), eve teasing (19.02%), bullying (25.71%) and intimidation (17.21%) and in these schools the level of students' school engagement dimension-wise was found as cognitive attachment (10.21), affective attachment (11.10) and behavioral attachment (14.20). In the schools with moderate level of psycho-social threats to safety & security, the level of psycho-social threats ranges from 56.14 to 70.89 dimension-wise i.e. discrimination (56.14%), harassment & humiliation (59.53%), eve teasing (63.17%), bullying (62.97%) and intimidation (70.89%) and in these schools the level of students' school engagement was found dimension wise as cognitive attachment (13.92), affective attachment (15.68) and behavioral attachment (20.35). Whereas, regarding the schools with low level of psycho-social threats to safety & security, the level of psycho-social threats to safety & security ranges from 11.85 to 18.53 dimension-wise i.e. discrimination (18.53%), harassment & humiliation (17.32%), eve teasing (17.80%), bullying (11.85%) and intimidation (11.89%) and in these schools the level of students' school engagement found dimension-wise was as cognitive attachment (69.43), affective attachment (72.87) and behavioral attachment (73.21).Thus, it can be observed from the above that where the level of psycho-social threats is high, there the level of students' school engagement is low and vice-versa. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is negative relationship between the level of psycho-social threats and the level of students' school engagement in elementary schools of Varanasi.

Conclusions

The followings are the conclusions of the paper:

- **T**he availability of physical provisions of safety & security in elementary schools was found at moderate level in overall. The level of physical provisions related to infrastructure was maximum and the level of physical provisions related to health & hygiene was minimum in elementary schools as compared to all other dimensions of physical provisions to safety & security.
- The status of psycho-social threats to safety & security in elementary schools was found at moderate level in overall. The level of psycho-social threats to safety & security relating to

discrimination was maximum while the level of psycho-social threats to safety & security relating to intimidation was minimum in elementary schools.

- A strong positive connection exist between the level of students' school engagement and the status of the availability of safety & security provisions (with respect to both physical and psycho-social aspects) in elementary schools.

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An Sight of Indo-French Trade Potential

Dr. Pratibha Singh*

Abstract

The study is an attempt to analyse the bilateral trade between India and France on the basis of data of percentage share of the trade volume to each other on yearly basisand suggest the areas of potential growth in trade. This is achieved by studying commodity composition and the revealed comparative advantage. It also provides a glimpse of the convergence of thoughts on global and bilateral issues of development and mutual benefit. The findings of the paper depict the areas where bilateral trade between India and France is lower than its potential and suggestsome measures to intensify the trade between both countries.

Keywords: Commodity composition, Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), Indo-French, bilateral trade as percentage share.

Indo-French trade relation is very close and deep rooted, and it systematized well after the establishment of the strategic partnership with India and France in 1998.In new economic policy regime (1991), it has registered significant progress in all fields of bilateral cooperation such as defence, counter terrorism, nuclear energy, and space by regular high-level exchange of ideas between heads of the states. The bilateral trade between India and France has increased significantly during the period from 2001-01 to 2019-20, where the bilateral trade of US $ 1.660 billion in 2001-2001 has multiplied 6.7 times to US $ 11.05 billion by 2019-2020. France ranks 14th with 1.6 % in India's total export and 24th with 1.29%in India's total Import. India's export and import share in French export and import is very low. It is between 0.3 percent to 1.1 percent. In other side France's share in India, export is between 2.3 to 1.6 percent and in import from 2.5 to 0.7 percent. The quick state visit of President Emmanuel Macron in March 2018, within two years of that of President Francois Holland's visit in January 2016, marked the remarkable deepening of Indo-French strategic partnership, and helped boost spheres of our economic, scientific, and cultural exchange. Emmanuel Macron received Prime minister Narendra Modi on 22-23 August 2019 for a bilateral visit at Chateau de

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Chantilly in France. This meeting is followed by prime minister Modi's participation in the G-7 summit in Biarritz from 24 to 26 August 2019. On July 22nd, 2020, French defence minister Mr. Florence Parly visited India to attend a ceremony at Ambala airbase to introduce the first five Rafael jet fighters into the Indian Air Force (I.A. F) on 10th September 2020.This visit not only helped to forgeclose defence cooperation between the two nations but also stands as the glittering symbol of ongoing manufacturing partnership projects of "Make in India", "Digital India" and "Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan".

In respect to France, India is an important player in global economic governance providing a vast, sizeable, and dynamic market. Likewise for India, France has traditionally diplomatically, economically, and most important trustworthy close relations. France supported India's membership in the multilateral trade export control regime and for India's in the U.N. security council. Thus, keeping in mind, the trade potential of India and France, the trade between these two countries, seems to be at a low level. Indian President Mr. Ram Nath Kovind too has so remarked "The trade basket between India and France should be diversified and the new avenues explored". Likewise, the joint statement issued after the meeting of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and French President Emmanuel Macron on March 10, 2018, committed to increase the bilateral trade to 15 billion Euro by 2022 and stressed on the importance of 'open and inclusive global trade'. The joint statement also vowed to work together with all members of the World Trade Organization (W.T.O.) for an open and inclusive global trade. *[1]

So, India and France both have the immense opportunity of increasing bilateral trade potential in untapped areas. Moreover, both the countries share close degree convergence on a range of regional and global issues, such as terrorism, China's menace at India's border,etc.

Objective

1. To study the Indo-French bilateral trade as percentage.
2. To study the pattern of commodity composition between India and France.
3. To examine the Revealed Comparative advantage for India and France.
4. To identify the Areas for enhancing trade between India and France.

5. To suggest measures to enhance trade intensity in emerging areas between the two countries.

Research Methodology

On the value of commodities of exports, the Relative Comparative Advantage (RCA) is calculated using the Balassa (1965) indexand a comparison undertaken to identify the commodities beneficial for exporting by both countries.

Data Source: Present study is based upon Secondary data which is collected from various sources from national and international publications. Bilateral trade as percentage is taken from World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS). Commodity Composition andRCA Index calculation based on UN COMTRADE STATISTICS and International Trade Centre.

My study is limited to the data available for Bilateral trade as percentage and RCA. All have been taken on basis of Harmonized System (HS) code two-digit level.

Literature Review

Mathur Ajeet Narain (2002) Evaluated the Indo-French economic relation and found that trade and investment grew rapidly after 1990 but the expansion of Indo-French services trade is a promising area. So, both countries should explore the potential of service sectors.

Singh Pratibha (2019) Examined the trade intensity between India and France trade relation. She has found that trade intensity Index values for both countries have always been less than unity throughout the period which shows the trade has been underrepresented in each other's exports and imports and trade relation may be termed as feeble. This further indicates that the volume of trade between India and France is at a low level relative to the size oftheir economies, and both thecountries have much trade potential to make use of in future.

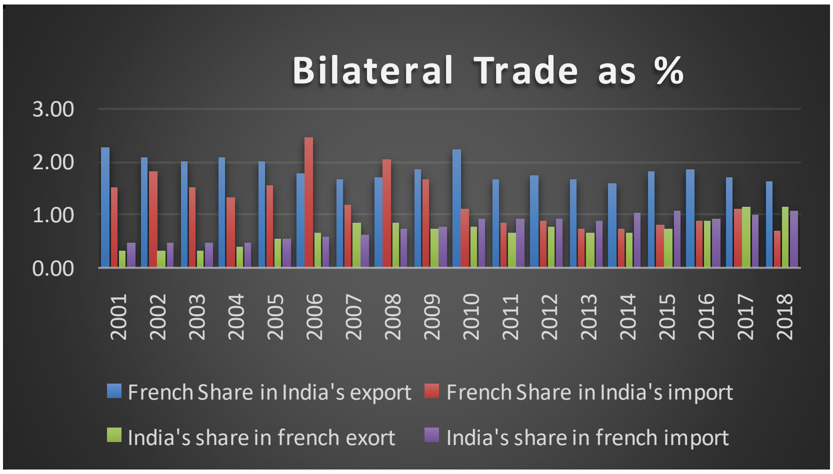
Study of percentage share: Bilateral trade as percentage share isimportant to understand increase and decrease in actual trade volume and the trend of growth.

Table No -01

Year	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
French Share in India's export	2.25	2.07	2.01	2.07	2.01	1.78	1.68	1.70	1.87
French Share in India's import	1.53	1.80	1.51	1.33	1.57	2.46	1.16	2.03	1.65
India's share in Frenchexport	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.39	0.53	0.66	0.85	0.83	0.74
India's share in French import	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.55	0.59	0.63	0.73	0.75
Year	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
French Share in India's export	2.23	1.67	1.73	1.66	1.60	1.82	1.87	1.71	1.64
French Share in India's import	1.09	0.84	0.89	0.72	0.74	0.82	0.89	1.11	0.70
India's share in Frenchexport	0.75	0.66	0.75	0.63	0.63	0.71	0.89	1.15	1.15
India's share in French import	0.91	0.93	0.90	0.87	1.04	1.06	0.92	0.99	1.08

Source- World Integrated World solution (WITS)

Chart No-01



Source-Table No-01

French Share in India's export: France's share of export in India's total export is 2.25 percent share in 2001 i.e., the first year of the block period and it also records the highest level of the period. Hereafter the percentage share has in the general a downward trend. In 2008 it came down 1.67%. In the next two years that is in 2009 and 2010 have an upward trend reaching 2.23% in 2010. Thereafter with marginal exceptions in 2012, 2015 and 2016 the downward trend continued, finally coming to 1.63% in 2018.

taking the whole period as a block, the average percentage share of export to France comes to 1.85 percent per year. The percentage share of the highest level 2.25% in 2001 and the lowest of 1.6% in 2014.

French Share in India's import: France's share of imports in India's total imports clearly shows an overall downward trend. The percentage share1.54 percent in 2001 and ending in 2018 with merely 0.73 percent share which is almost less than half of the percent share of 2001. but in between the years particularly from 2002 to2010 the variation in percentage share has been very erratic and irregular. Maximum level of percentage share of 2.42% records in 2006 while the minimum level of percentage share is 0.70% in the year of 2018.

Considering the whole period as a block the average share has been 1.27% per year and it is 1.93 percent less than the maximum level and 0.57 more than the minimum level.

India's share in French export:

India's share of export in total export of France shares merely 0.31% in 2001 i.e., the first year of the block period and it also remains to the same level to 0.311% in 2002 and these two years also record the lowest level of percentage share of the block period. Hereafter the percentage share has a regular progressive upward trend and increased to 0.851 in 2007. Then downward in next 2 years 2008 and 2009 of 0.83 and 0.73% respectively. In 2010 it increased to 0.75% share and except for an insignificant decrease in 2011 and 2013, thereafter it has been continuously rising over the years and touching the highest level 1.15% in 2017.

Taking the whole period of the bloc together, the average comes to o.68% per year, the maximum level of 1.15% in 2017 and minimum level 0.31% in 2002.

India's share in French import: In contrast to France's share of imports, India's share of imports in France total the trend of percentage share is having regular and progressive rising upward trend except only with the very minor downward fluctuations in 2002, 2013 and 2016.

The percentage share was0.45% in 2001 which reached to the maximum level of 1.08% in 2018 However the minimum level of 0.45in 2002.

considering the whole period as one block period the average India's share comes to 0.68 per year which is 0.39less than the maximum level and 0.23more than the minimum level.

Commodities Composition

Commodity composition is the crucial aspect of a country's trade. It refers to the commodities which are exported by a country to another country. Commodity Composition also determines the relative development position of the country in international community of nations. by indicating the stage of economic development of that country.

Value &Percentage Share: According to the analysis onthe basis of value and % share, the most promising sector for Indian exports to France in descending order of export value in 2019 are:

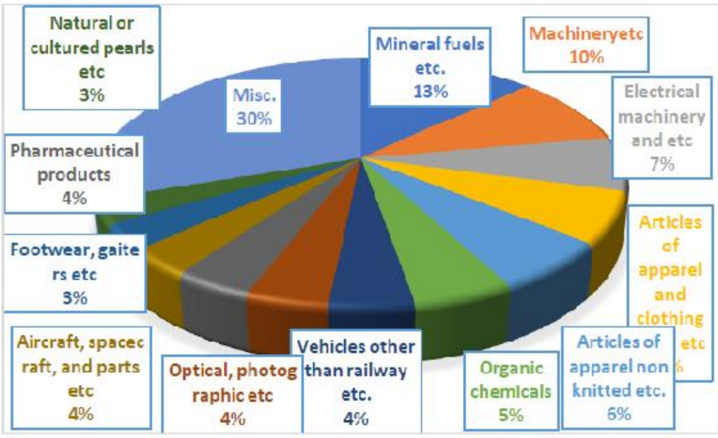
India's export to France Value & Percentage Share

Table No:1.1

	India's exports to France	**Value**	**As %**	**Value**	**As %**
HS Code	**Product**	**2001**	**2001**	**2019**	**2019**
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products etc.	44	0.01	698620	12.86
84	Machinery, mechanical appliances etc	22568	2.28	509926	9.38
85	Electrical machinery and equipment etc	24432	2.47	383410	7.06
61	Articles of apparel and clothing acce. Etc Knitted	130242	13.17	354633	6.53
62	Articles of apparel and clothing acce etc. Not knitted.	204001	20.63	343722	6.33
29	Organic chemicals	32264	3.26	279891	5.15
87	Vehicles other than railway etc.	7900	0.80	235302	4.33
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic etc	8909	0.90	231905	4.27
30	Pharmaceutical products	9186	0.93	221427	4.07
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	16282	1.65	186851	3.44
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts	31058	3.14	178669	3.29
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious etc	34256	3.46	163456	3.01
40	Rubber and articles thereof	5604	0.57	89224	1.64
39	Plastics and articles thereof	11366	1.15	49272	0.91
72	Iron and steel	7089	0.72	40568	0.75
	Misc.	443693	44.86	1467415	27.00
TOTAL	**All products**	**988894**	**99.99**	**5434291**	**100.00**

Sources: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistic

Chart No :1.1 India's export to France in 2019



Source: Table No-1.1

Commodity composition of trade with France shows the effect of limitations in case of India's export toFrance as may be observed from the pattern of value in relation to percentage share and RCA value found in most of the categories except commodity (27) mineral fuels, mineral oils and products. This is obviously because France's preferential trading arrangements including tariff and quotas with other EU member countries which mitigate against commodities commonto India's export basket.

According to the analysis based on value and percentage share, the most promisingsector for Indian exports toFrance indescending order of export value in 2019 are:

(27) Mineral fuels mineral oils are products of their distillation whichhas avalue of US $ 44 thousands (0.01% share) in 2001 and rising upward to US$ 6,98,620 thousand i.e.12.85% share in India, s total exports to France in 2019.

(84) Machinery, Mechanical appliances nucleus reactors, boilers And parts thereof: The export value of US$ 22, 568 thousand (2.28%share) in 2001 rising upward touching the maximum level of value and percentage in the year of 2019 to a value US$ 5,09,926 thousand with 9.38% share.

(85)Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, televisioncommencing with US$ 24,432thousand 2.47percent share in 2001 and with upward trend touching the maximum level of value and % share both US$ 3,83,410 thousand with 7.06% share in total France's exports by India in 2019.

(61) Article of apparel and clothing accessories knitted or Crocheted: In 2001, the export value of US$ 1,30,242 thousand (13.17%) in 2001, after that downward trend coming down to an export value of US$ 354,633 thousand with 6.52% share in 2019.

(62) Articles of apparel and Clothing accessories, not knitted: In 2001 exports were of US$ 204001 thousand (20.62%share) and coming down to US$3,43,722 thousand (6.32%share) in 2019.

Some other Commodities of export to France , having percentage share in 2019 and below include :(29)Organic Chemicals (5.15%share),(87)Vehicles other than railway or tramway, rolling stock and parts and Accessories thereof (4.33%share).(90)Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measure checking, precision, medical or surgical(4.27%share)'(88)Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts thereof (3.44%share),(64)Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts of such articles(3.29%share),(71)Natural or Cultural,pearls precious or semi stones, precious metals, metal clad (3.01%share), (40)Rubber and articles thereof(1.64%share), (39)Plastics and articles thereof(0.91%share), (72)Iron and Steel(0.75%share) .

(61) Apparel knitted and (62) Apparel &clothing Not knitted: in comparison to 2001 has significantly come down in 2019. The percentage share of these two commodities from 13.17 and 20.62 in 2001 has come down to 6.52 and 6.32 respectively in 2019.

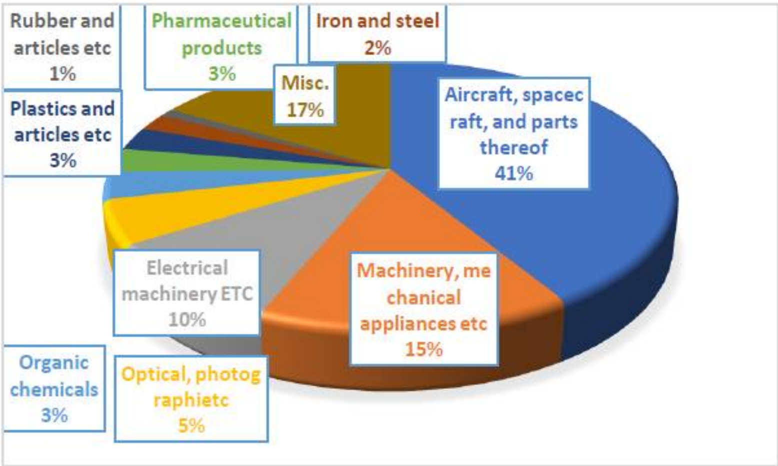
IMPORTS COMMODITIES

Table No :1.2

Unit : US Dollar thousan		**Value**	**As %**	**Value**	**As %**
HS Code	**Products**	**2001**	**2001**	**2019**	**2019**
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	52600	5.78	2479425	41.33
84	Machinery, mechanical appliances etc.	195779	21.51	894376	14.91
85	Electrical machinery and equipment etc.	214580	23.58	587855	9.80
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic etc.	63185	6.94	319970	5.33
29	Organic chemicals	53108	5.84	198357	3.31
30	Pharmaceutical products	23963	2.63	175464	2.93
39	Plastics and articles thereof	17789	1.95	169004	2.82
72	Iron and steel	28527	3.13	123809	2.06
40	Rubber and articles thereof	12433	1.37	59868	1.00
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway etc	7534	0.83	42722	0.71
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of etc.	15693	1.72	16757	0.28
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi etc knitted	904	0.10	12138	0.20
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories etc. Not knitted	201	0.02	3727	0.06
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories etc	120	0.01	2401	0.04
64	Footwear, gaiters etc.	755	0.08	1631	0.03
	Misc.	222957	24.50	911805	15.20
TOTAL	**All products**	**910128**	**100.00**	**5999309**	**100.00**

ITC Calculation based on UN COMTRADE statistics

Chart No :1.2 India's imports from France in 2019



Source:Table.No:1.2

Table no 1.2 shows the India's import composition with France in value and percentage in 2001 and 2019**.**In import from France (88) Aircrafts, Spacecrafts and Parts thereof: has been the most significant steep increase from 5.77%share (US$ 52,600 thousand)in 2001 to 41.33 % share(US$ thousan2479425 in 2019.

In imports, the other two major commodities – (84) Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactor boilers and parts thereof and (85) Elect. Machinery and equipment and parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television have received significant increase in part values but show decline in total share during the period. The percentage share of commodity (84) and (85) in2001 of 21.51% share (US$ 1,95,77thousand) and 23.57%(US$ 214580thousand) has come down to the 14.91% share (US$ 8,94,376thousand) and 9.80%share (US$ 5,87,855thousand) in 2019 respectively.

In comparison to 2001 and 2019 the commodity having decline in percentage share in total imports from France are :(90) Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical- (from 6.94% in 2001 to 5.33% share in 2019,(29)Organic chemical from 5.84% to 3.30%share in 2019,(72)Iron & steel from 3.13% share in 2001 to 2.06%share in 2019,(40)Rubber & articles thereof from 1.36% share in 2001 to 0.99%share in 2019,(87) Vehicles other than railway or tram way rolling stock and parts and accessories thereof from 0.82% in

2001 to 0.712% share n 2019,(27)Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation, bituminous, substances, mineral from 1.7% share in 2001 to 0.27% share in 2019,(64) Footwear gaiters and the like; parts of such articles from 0.08% share in 2001 to 0.02% share in 2019.

However, a marginal increase is recorded in percentage share of imports in the following commodities-(30) Pharmaceutical products- from 2.63% share in 2001 to 2.93% share in 2019,(39)Plastics and articles thereof: from 1.95% share in 2001 to 2.82% share in 2019,(71)Natural or cultured precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad: from 0.10% share in 2001 to 0.20% share in 2019,(61)Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted - from 0.01% share in 2001 to 0.04% share in 2019,(62)Articles of apparel and clothing accessories Not knitted or crocheted – from 0.02% share in 2001 to 0.06 percent share in 2019.

Revealed Comparative Advantage of India and France To Compare the competitiveness of each country in the export of particular commodity group, the revealed comparative advantage Index is generally used. This paper identifies the pattern of revealed comparative advantage using The Balassa (1965) index for export data. So the measures of RCA have been used to assess the India's and France's export potential commodity wise.

RCA index defines the relativity that the export of a country has in comparison to the share it holds in the world trade in that commodity. Analysis of RCA index may be utilized in evaluating a country's export potential in that commodity.

RCA index of country 'j', for the commodity'c' is often measured by the commodity's share in the exports of the country's total exportsin relation to its share in the world trade by using the following computed formula:

$$RCAij = [(Xcj / Xjt) / (Xcw / Xwt)]$$

Where Xcj = Country 'j's export value of commodity' c'

Xjt = Total export value of country 'j''

Xcw = World's export value of commodity'c'

Xwt = Total value of world's export.

So, to say, the country 'j' has comparative advantage in exporting the commodity group 'c', that is, when country j'sexport share of commodity group 'c', is larger than the world's export share of the same commodity group. On the country, if RCA is less than the country 'j' has a comparative disadvantage.

Analysis of RCA may also provide important and useful insight information's regarding the export potential trade prospects information for possible export ofchoice with new trade partners, in expansion and diversification of country by commodity export commodities basket.

RCA measures, if estimated at high levels of commodity disaggregation, can focus attention on the other non-Traditional commodities that might be successfully exported.

As per Table No.1.3 RCA is analyzed and compared between India's export to France and vice versa for the year from 2001 and 2019 in respect of 15 main commodities that India export to France.

Revealed Comparative Advantage of India and France

Table No :1.3

	Revealed Comparative Advantage		
HS Code	**Product label**	**India (2019)**	**France (2019)**
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	**1.249**	0.253
29	Organic chemicals	0.512	0.904
30	Pharmaceutical products	**1.485**	**1.891**
39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.680	**1.126**
40	Rubber and articles thereof	**1.012**	**1.162**
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	**1.910**	0.730
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	**2.058**	0.976
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	0.929	0.978
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad ...	**3.391**	0.518
72	Iron and steel	**1.526**	**1.265**
84	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	**2.223**	**1.023**
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ...	0.316	0.535
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	0.677	**1.194**
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	0.261	**5.439**
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical ...	0.321	**0.972**

ITC Calculation based on UN COMTRADE statistics

According to table No 1.3 the RCA_{ij} analysis the most promising commodity group sector in the favor of India's export to France are : Natural & cultured Pearls (PC 71),Machinery & Mech. equipment's (PC 84),Apparel & clothing knitted (PC 61),Apparels & clothing not knitted (PC 62),Pharmaceutical products (PC 30),Iron & Steel (PC72),Mineral Fuels and Oils (PC 27) and (8)Rubber and articles (PC -40) having RCA value in 2019 above unity.

RCA, Pattern Trend of France's export to word:(A) During the analysis of RCA values, the following commodities having been identified as having RCA value more than unity in the year of 2019 –PC 88 Aircrafts/ Spacecraft and parts thereof ,PC 30 Pharmaceutical Products ,PC 40 Rubber auto Articles thereof ,PC 72 Iron &Steel, PC 87 :Vehicles other than railway / tramway 39 :Plastic and articles thereof 84- Machinery / Mechanical equipment.

India and France both have RCA value above unity of given below t 4 commodities. In this case both countries have opportunities for intra-regional trade.

		RCA: India's exports	RCA France export
1	Machinery & Mechanical	2.224	1.02
2	Iron &Steel	1.525	1.26
3	Pharmaceutical Products	1.485	1.89
4	Rubber Products	1.012	1.632

Conclusions:

India's exports to France mainly constitutes of the following commodity, given in order of their decreasing percentage share in 2019.Mineral fuels, Mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances, minerals, Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers, parts thereof, Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof /sound recorders and reproducers, television, Articles of apparel & clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted ,Articles of apparel, clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted, Organic chemicals.

In imports, from France, the three major commodities in 2019 are– Aircrafts, Spacecrafts and Parts thereof, Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactor boilers and parts thereof and Elect. Machinery and equipment and parts thereof.

In our present analysis RCA Index value for the commodities, Natural&cultured Pearls, Machinery & Mech. equipment's, Apparel & clothing knitted, Apparels & clothing not knitted ,Pharmaceutical products ,Iron & Steel, Mineral Fuels and Oils and Rubber and articles have comparative advantage in export. These commodities having major share of about 43 % of total export to France. On the other side France is importing more of these items from the world also. So, India has opportunity to increase their export of these commodities to France. These commodities are belonging to India's exports basket.

France has revealed comparative advantage in Aircrafts/ Spacecraft and parts thereof, Pharmaceutical Products, Rubber auto Articles thereof, Iron &Steel, Vehicles other than railway / tramway which are the India's major importing items also.

Above analysis comprise that the immense opportunities of trade between the two countries. ButIndian exporters have face high tariff and non-tariff barriers in France specially Textile and Chemical exporters. Most probably thismay due to the France's preferential trading arrangements, including tariff quotas with ACP countries, which mitigates the exports of Indian commodities, which are common to India's export basket.

we have seen the sluggish growth in Indo-French trade is account of decay in positive vision towards India. Presently, India's trade regime and regulatoryenvironment, remains relatively restrictive. Technical barriers to trade (TBT), sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures, deviation from international standards and agreements, as well as, discrimination based on legislative or administrative measures inIndia, affect a wide range of sectors, including goods ,services, investment and public procurement.

Currently European Union (EU) is the largest trading partner of India's. Negotiation for a comprehensive free trade agreement (FTA) between EU and India were launched in 2007 but suspended in 2013 due to a gap in the level of ambitions between the EU and India. The EU remains committed to work towards the ambitions, comprehensive and balanced agreement FTA with India that responds to each sides key interest will improve the trade in value and percentage and diversify the commodity trade basket of both countries. But with the diversification of export basket India must pay attention on the quality, process of production, environmental issues on the international criteria.

Attempt needs to be designed to facilitate and foster mutual confidence in both between India and France. Trading in commodities where comparative advantages are noticeable would benefit both the countries. Continuously political dialogue and a higher mutual economic engagement through systematic removal of institutional impediments could pave the way for utilisation of Indo-French trade potential to optimum level.

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Fundamental Concepts of Biomechanics in Physical Education and Sports

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In physical education and sports activities, we are concerned with the movements of our body. To achieve good results in this fields, we have to correlate the laws of mechanics (branch of physics) with the biological movements and functions of our body. The field of such a study is called Biomechanics. Thus biomechanics is the mechanics of body movements and muscular activity. The study of this field assumes importance because by applying the principles of biomechanics in physical education activities and sports, we can achieve:

1. Perfection in performances.
2. Obtain best results.

Certain basic principles of biomechanics are part and parcel of the fundamentals of sports. For example, a runner has to assume a particular posture at the start of a race, quickly. A shot putter has to release the shot put at a particular angle (45^0) to get the best distance of a throw. In this example, the principle of projectiles is involved. A wrestler, at some stage in a wrestling competition has to assume a position from which he may not be dislodged easily. This example shows the need for applying the principle of equilibrium. In short, we can say that there are certain principles of biomechanics which are applicable in many sports whereas there are some that are applicable in a particular sport or technique.

The principles of biomechanics applicable to movements in sports can be classified under the following heads:

1. Principles or Laws of motion
2. Laws of force
3. Laws of friction
4. Laws of projectiles

1. **Principles or Laws of motion :** The laws of motion that have great bearing in sports activities are known as Newton's Laws of Motin. These are:

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i. A body continues to remain in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line unless it is compelled by force to change that state.
ii. The acceleration produced in a body is proportional to the force applied.
iii. For every action, there is always an equal and opposite reaction.

Examples of application :

i. Running around a curved athletic track. or a dodging technique in Kho-Kho or Basketball depends upon the successful application of the first law of motion as stated above.
ii. The second law indicates that a greater force is required to reach a certain speed in a give time, if one starts from a stationary position than when he is already in motion This law is applicable in relay races while exchanging batons in exchange zones. It points to the need for an early start by an exchange runner.
iii. As a consequence of the third law of motion, a runner is require to push his feet against the ground with great force in order to get a similar forward propulsive force.

The laws of motion in sports are mostly related to the laws of force, levers, friction, gravity and elasticity. Therefore, they are important for learning the fundamentals of skills in sports.

2. **Laws of force:** Force is defined as something (push or pull) that tends to produce a change in state of rest or of uniform motion of a body. Force applied on an object can do three things, i.e.

(a). It can change the speed of the object-making it move faster or slower.
(b). It can change the direction of motion of an object.
(c). It can change the shape of an object.

Since force creates motion or prevents it and since games, sports and athletics are activities involving motion, there would be no such activity without force. However, it is one thing to generate a large amount or force and another to use it successfully. Using force successfully requires the knowledge of the technique of the application of force, the direction of force and the knowledge of the principles of force such as resultant or law of parallelogram of forces, the application of levers, centrifugal and centripetal forces, force of gravity, friction, etc.

For obtaining good result, the following factors are much more important than the application of brute force:

(a). The direction of force
(b). Point of application of force
(c). Proper sequence in the application of available force
(d). The resultant effect of the force
(e). Time of application of force

The above-mentioned factors have great importance in Football, Hockey, Cricket, Golf, Billiards, etc. Therefore, a coach or a competitor must pay great attention to these factors for obtaining good results.

3. Lays of Friction : When an object or a body is tried to move or slide over the surface of another body, a resistance to motion is developed between the two surfaces. This resistance to motion is called friction. This developed resistance depends mainly on (i) the material of the two surfaces, (ii) the irregularities of the two surfaces, and (iii) the force with which the two surfaces are pressed together.

The principles of friction have an important bearing in sports because, the problem of slopping is notices on many occasions in sports. This problem may be faces while stopping, while changing direction, while fielding and while running between wickets. While performing such movements, a gripping effect between the shoes and the surface on which movements are taking place taking place on which movements are taking place is needed. For this reasons, spiked shoes are used in Football, Track and Field, Cricket, etc. In some cases, we use sticky substances on shoes or treat the plying surface chemically to increase friction. Another important factor required to counter such problem is to pay attention to the fundamentals of starting stopping and changing direction to maintain equilibrium.

Another important principle of friction is that the friction remains the same when two surfaces press each other at one point or over a wide area. This principal suggest that in sports where a contact, blow or collision occurs, we should fry to spread the force of the blow over a wide area as is done in case of the gloves of a boxer or a wicketkeeper in cricket. This principal can also be applied in adopting proper technique while sliding in Football or Cricket. In this technique, a player should try to strike the leg, hip and side of his body on the ground at the same time. Such a technique can serve as protection against abrasion, etc.

4. **Projectiles :** A body projected or propelled upwards that continues its motion due o its won inertia is called a projectile. Normally, the path of a projectile is a parabola. The principles

derives from the path described by projectile indicate that the range of distance of flight from the point of release depends upon (1) the angle of release and (2) the height from which the object is released if it is returned to a lower level. It the angle of release is either high (say 75^0) (say 30^0) with the horizontal, then the range of movement is less. The range of movement is maximum when an implements is thrown or projected at an angle of 45^0. Secondly, the rage increases if the implement is thrown from a greater height than the place of landing.

These two principles are of great help in competitions involving hurling or throwing of implements, i.e. Javelin, Short Put and Hammer. These are also applicable in Long jump and Hop stop and jump.

Thus we see that the principles of mechanics are applicable in every sphere of body movement. In is, therefore, very important to know such principal and apply them in training and coaching to achieve good results and avoid injuries.

Physical education is a process of education which takes the help of activities like games and sports to achieve the desire objectives. The objectives of physical education are (1) physical development, (2) psychological development, (3) social development, (4) moral development and (5) improvement of knowledge. These objectives are the same as the objectives of education. For this reason, physical education is considered as a part of the larger field of education.

On account of the universal appeal and intense worth of physical education activities, physical education has become both popular and intense worth of physical education activities, physical education has become both popular and necessary in the modern world. it has assumed importance because of its universal appeal appeal and because it can help greatly in (a) education of individuals in different directions, (b) in all-round development of individuals, (c) the development of a healthy society through the development of its basic unit, *i.e.* the individual and (d) facing the challenges of modern times. In spite of its importance, physical education is considered as a time-wasting pursuit. It is sometimes said that participation in physical education activities leads to the development of rude and indiscipline children. It is forgotten that physical education is a branch of education that develops in individuals the qualities of bravery, social cooperation, honesty, leadership, etc. In fact, physical education fits in well in the vast field of education because of its common aim objectives. In the modern world which is full of problems like lack of exercise, worries, tensions, competition, pollution, etc., the need for physical education programmes cannot be ignored. Therefore, there is a need for a permanent place for physical education in the education in the educational set-up.

Various philosophies of physical education like (a) philosophy of idealism, (b) philosophy of naturalism, (c) philosophy of pragmatism and (d) philosophy of humanism give its programmes additional justification for being the means of achieving our objectives or aim. The philosophy of idealism demands the ideal development of various aspects of human beings and physical activities are a very good contributing factor of achieving this aim. The philosophy of naturalism waives strength to physical education because the programmes of physical education are based on the natural activities of human being. Because of the practical nature of the activities of physical education and the results achieved through them, the theory of Pragmatism or Practicality in physical education is proved. Moreover, the programmes of physical education help develop the human qualities of friendship, brotherhood, cooperation, etc., which are the basic factors of the philosophy of Humanism,

For achieving (i) perfection and (ii) obtaining good results in the field of games and sports, we have to make use of the laws of mechanics in our body movements. By making the best use of (1) Newton's laws of motion, (2) Laws of force, (3) Laws of friction and (4) Laws of projectiles, we can enhance our performances to a great extent. Since (the principles of mechanics are applicable in all the activities of physical education, it is very important to keep them in mind and apply them wherever necessary to good results and avoid injuries.)

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Hindu Nationalism-BJP's Ladder to Power

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Abstract : Since independence, this was for the first time in 2014 that "Bhartiya Janata party" which is supposed to carry a "Right Wing" ideology has come to absolute power at the centre under the leadership of Narendra Modi - an icon of Hindutva. The idea of "Hindu nationalism" carries a lineage from Savarkar, hegdewar,Shyama Prasad mukharji to Atal Bihari Vajpayee and now Yogi Adityanath to Narendra Modi in recent times. Hindutva was a key factor in BJP coming to power is evident from the fact that only after demolition of the disputed site at Ayodhya in 1992, could BJP form government with alliance parties at the centre under the leadership of atal Bihari Vajpayee. From subtle Hindutva of Vajpayee to blatant assertion of "Hindu nationalism" of Modi shows a steep rise in the political dividend to BJP. Hindu nationalism coupled with pragmatic approach to governance will surely be a no looking back for BJP in the present Indian democratic system which is witnessing the decimation of the grand old "Congress party" because of it's style of functioning in the recent times.

Key words: Hindutva, Hindu Nationalism, saffron wave, Hindu Renaissance, Ideologyetc.

Hindu Nationalism-an overview:

Voices of "Hindu Nationalism" was prevalent since pre and post-independence, but it gathered momentum only in 90s and came to bloom in 2014, when under the leadership of Narendra Modi BJP secured full majority in the parliament as well as in many major States specially the Hindi speaking belt. Over the past two decades, under the leadership of Narendra Modi, Hindu nationalism has been coupled with a form of national-populism that has ensured its success at the polls, first in Gujarat and then in India at large. Modi managed to seduce a substantial number of citizens by promising them development and polarizing the electorate along ethno-religious lines. Both facets of this national-populism found expression in a highly personalized political style as Modi related directly to the voters through all kinds of channels of communication in order to saturate the public space.

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Hindutva ideology over the past century, from Savarkar and Golwalkar, to Advani and Vajpayee, before arriving at Modi and Shah, allows us to retrospectively register the early tremors of the political earthquake we are now experiencing. Abroad, countries like Israel, Turkey, Hungary and Brazil provide a global context for the rise of ethnic democracy.

Political Dividend:

In the general elections in 1996, the BJP emerged for the first time as the largest political party in India. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was given two weeks to explore the BJP's possibilities of forming a government, but the party's systematic use of communal rhetoric had antagonized both Congress and left-of-centre political forces to the extent that no coalition was possible. The BJP had won the election but not power, and was soon returned to a position of "mighty marginality." Once again, the party could portray itself as the unjustly neglected voice of the true majority of Hindus. In the following months, however, the BJP leadership embarked more fully on a strategy aimed at creating alliances with a host of "regional interpreters" in a range of states where the BJP's own potential for further electoral consolidation was circumscribed by language, caste, and by the fact that the Hindu nationalist movement in the eastern and southern parts of India is strongly associated with the Hindi-speaking "cow belt." The first result of this strategy appeared in March 1997, when the alliance between the premier Sikh party, Akali Dal, and the BJP in the state of Punjab won a resounding victory in the polls for the state legislative assembly. In the following months the BJP continued this strategy, and as general elections were held in early 1998, the BJP had made electoral alliances and adjustments with a range of smaller political formations in different states—formations with constituencies based on regional sentiments or caste communities to which the BJP had no access on its own. These manoeuvres enabled the BJP to strengthen its popular mandate once again, but the political price of this pragmatism was considerable. In the difficult and protracted negotiations in March 1998 leading up to the formation of a multiparty government headed by the BJP, the party had to compromise on most of the issues that had been at the heart of its campaigns for more than a decade: the imposition of a uniform civil code, the scrapping of Kashmir's special constitutional status, the construction of a Ram temple in Ayodhya, and so on. Of the BJPs high-profile themes, the only ones remaining were the tougher line toward Pakistan, the decision to set up a National

Security Council, and the decision "to re-evaluate the nuclear policy and exercise the nuclear option," as was written in the "National Agenda for Governance" agreed upon by all the coalition partners in late March 1998. The decision to start the nuclear test program was taken immediately thereafter, ostensibly in an attempt by the BJP to demonstrate political will and determination on an issue that was bound to generate national enthusiasm. Given the considerable consensus on foreign policy matters, and in particular on the relations with Pakistan, from left to right in India, it was a lowrisk decision in terms of its domestic political repercussions, especially as the critical reactions from western opinion and the sanctions imposed by western donors almost inevitably turned out to benefit the BJP.

Contribution of RSS, VHP and other subsidiary organizations:

The role of RashtriyaSwayamsevakSangh played a pivotal role in BJP's ascension to power. The grass-root organizations like RashtriyaSwayamsevakSangh (RSS), Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) along with the BJP have been displaying 'Hindutva' as an ideology based upon which Muslims and other minorities in India are delineated as 'outsiders' and could be assimilated into broader majoritarian national identity if they accept 'national culture.

The SanghParivar's ideology is dubbed Hindutva ("Hinduness"), to distinguish it from Hinduism. The movement does not demand a theocratic state or any explicit embrace of Hinduism as the state religion. Hindutva is a national-cultural rather than a religious category, seen as synonymous with the idea of India. Indians of other faiths, including Muslims, should therefore have no trouble accepting Hindutva, according to the SanghParivar. If they choose not to, they must be traitors to the nation. The SanghParivar's main grievance is that India's Congress-architected secularism has been too accommodating to Muslims and other minorities. One major symbolic sticking point is the state's recognition of Muslim personal law for marriage and inheritance, while other Indians are subject to a uniform civil code. Like other fascist groups throughout history, the Hindu Right believes that the best defence is a good offense.

The Saffron Wave:

IT IS TEMPTING to view the "saffron wave" from the late 1980s onward as a logical outcome of decades of disciplined, well-planned organizational and ideological expansion of the Sanghparivar (see, for example, Basu et al. 1993, 6). This interpretation tends, however, to reproduce the RSS's narrative of its own history as an unbroken, consistent, and thus irresistible effort to "organize Hindu society" and to "awaken the Hindu." Such an interpretation excludes from view the specificity of the political space created by the broader societal transformations in the 1980s, which the Hindu nationalist movement and a multitude of other forces sought to occupy. As I will explore in more detail in the following chapter, the "saffron wave" certainly had much to do with new and bold public strategies, including effective appeals to widely disseminated communal mythologies. Nonetheless, the successes of the RSS, the BJP, and other affiliated organizations in winning broad support in new areas and within new social groups remained crucially dependent on processes beyond the control of its organized effort. The central argument here is that the "saffron wave" was made possible by the conditions of possibility offered in the political field: the emergence of a "majoritarian democracy," new forms of "populist governmentality," and proliferation of new demands and new identity claims in a process of "intensified democratic revolution."

Debacle of Congress:

I argue that the success of the Hindu nationalist movement was far from inevitable, but it was able to expand and change the political common sense in India because it drew on already existing discursive registers, because it voiced broad-based if imprecise disgruntlements and anxieties, and because in large parts of India it could occupy the political space that opened up as the Congress party gradually disintegrated. Populism and the Transformation of Governance Congress returned to power in 1980 and began to reconstitute its political power on the basis of huge electoral majorities in the elections in the following decade. It soon became clear, however, that the edifice of the "Congress Raj," as it had evolved in the course of the first three decades after Independence, had changed irreversibly. The political upheavals of the 1970s had mobilized larger sections of the electorate than ever before, and had further spread a language of rights and a sense of entitlements vis-à-vis the state among still larger groups in Indian society. The Congress organization had been fatally weakened by Indira Gandhi's consistent attempts to deinstitutionalize the party, and her reliance on populist electoral techniques. At the same time, a still more self-confident, if heterogeneous, range of opposition parties had built constituencies in north India and in such states as West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka. The classical Congress structure of the Nehruvian period was an intricate institutional mechanism negotiating power, resources, and mandates among districts and between the states and the centre, distributing fiscal resources and arbiting social and political conflicts. Its resilience was premised on the inclusion of most important elite groups within a structure of negotiation, bargaining, and aggregation of the discrete powers and constituencies of local elites upward to the center (Kothari 1970; Weiner 1967). After the split of Congress in 1969, Indira Gandhi set out to consolidate her own weak position by creating a new parallel system of authority in the party based on loyalty to her personal leadership. The formal structures in the party were bypassed, internal elections were continuously postponed and stalled, and large groups of ambitious but inexperienced politicians made fast careers in the political apparatus by virtue of their unconditional loyalty to the central leadership. The other instrument was the institution of "electoral populism" and the search for unassailable majorities. This method combined effective slogans and centrally organized lavish campaigning at rapidly increasing cost with recruitment of "winners" at the local level on Congress tickets. Locally influential businessmen and wealthy peasants who could finance a campaign and secure a seat would get Congress support. Prominent persons believed to be able to deliver electoral support from their specific community would also get on the ticket. The distribution of places on the ticket became commercialized and engineered from above, often bypassing the local party organization. This generated considerable instability within the Congress party and within state governments, where factionalism was regularly encouraged by the central leadership in order to prevent state-level politicians from acquiring enough strength to challenge the central leadership. This policy resulted into decimation of Congress across India.

Other Contributors:

State Satraps especially UP, MP and Bihar were also the key players in the rise of BJP and the Hindu nationalism from time to time. It is significant to mention the role of Kalyan Singh, Uma Bharti, Madan LalKhurana, Bhairo Singh Shekhawat and many others, who were accused in the demolition of disputed site of Babri Masjid-Ram Mandir, in the spread of Hindu nationalism riding on the saffron wave. Even today Yogi Adityanath is vital for BJP and Narendra Modi to come back to power at the centre. Yogi Adityanath in order to draw a clear line between Hinduism and other communities especially minorities runs a militia State, and makes Islamophobia an item of official policy. Campaigns of "gauraksha", "love jihad" and "gharwapsi" make for a deadly cocktail of privileged caste orthopraxy and social conservatism, reinforce patriarchy, and continually bully, shame and terrorise Muslims and Christians. The cow belt and Hindi heartland, including Rajasthan, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh along with Uttar Pradesh, spilling south into Karnataka and east into Assam, are now thoroughly saffronised.

In the spring of 2019, nearly 900 million Indians will be eligible to cast their ballots in the country's seventeenth general election held since independence in 1947.1 As is the case with each successive Indian election, this year's contest will be the largest democratic exercise in recorded history. While the election will influence the direction of India's economy, the country's foreign policy, and the dynamics between New Delhi and India's state capitals, the campaign's outcome will also determine the contours of India's future as a secular republic dedicated to upholding the country's unparalleled diversity and committed to embracing ethnic and religious pluralism. Around the world, there has been a resurgence of political movements inspired by religious nationalism in many democracies. This blending of democratic politics with religious fervor is apparent in settings as diverse as the Middle East, Latin America, and South Asia. India is a vital case in this regard, on account of both its size and its democratic longevity. The comingling of religion and politics is hardly a new development on the Indian subcontinent. When India's founders framed the country's constitution following independence and amid the horror of the Partition, they decided to commit the polity to a doctrine of secularism that differed from prevailing Western notions. India's constitution did not establish a strict church-state separation but rather instituted a "principled distance" between religion and the state whereby the state would embrace all of India's many religious faiths without unduly favoring any one tradition.2Although this careful balance was largely preserved in the early years after independence, it did not take long for this blurry line to be crossed. In practice, India's secular politicians often championed the cause of secularism but opportunistically manipulated religion when doing so proved politically expedient. In 2014, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)—a party built on an ideological foundation of Hindu nationalism—came to power on the backs of the first single-party majorityin India's parliament in three decades. Led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who formerly served as the chief minister of the state of Gujarat for more than a dozen years, the BJP trounced the incumbent Congress Party, which had governed India for much of Indian political history since independence. Accusing the Congress Party of engaging in "pseudo-secularism" and appeasing India's minority communities at the expense of the country's overwhelming Hindu majority, the BJP experienced a resurgence that signaled a shift toward a muscular, pro-Hindu brand of nationalism. Building on its historic 2014 performance, the BJP has since methodically expanded its footprint across large swathes of India, snatching political territory away from the Congress Party and many of its regional opponents.

BJP, Hindu Nationalism and Governance: a turbulent journey

It is important to assess the role Hindu nationalism is playing in India's democracy under the political leadership of the BJP 2.0, a term used to distinguish the current iteration of the party under Modi from its earlier avatar under the tandem of prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and senior lawmaker L.K. Advani. As the political affiliate of the SanghParivar, the family of Hindu nationalist organizations led by the RashtriyaSwayamsevakSangh (RSS), the BJP was widely expected to implement pro-Hindu policies under the tutelage of its ideological affiliates. In practice, the relationship between the Sangh and the BJP has proven more complicated due to a mix of factors, from political pragmatism to Modi's outsize persona. In power, the Modi government has deferred immediate action on several of the Sangh's most controversial, long-standing priorities, choosing instead to allow space—mainly at the subnational level—for pro-Hindu social policies. Ahead of the pivotal 2019 election, the outcome of which remains uncertain, five dimensions related to the ascendance of Hindu nationalism and its consequences for India's political life are worth a closer look. What are the BJP 2.0's core ideological beliefs? Although scholars have often bemoaned the lack of ideological content in Indian politics, it would be a mistake to label the country's elections as ideologically vapid. While political parties in India cannot be arrayed on a simple left-right spectrum, as they are in many advanced democracies, Indian politics is deeply riven by differences of opinion on questions of state intervention and official recognition of identity-based status differences. Under Modi, the party successfully united economic and social conservatives, who together became the foundation of a powerful coalition. Maintaining ideological coherence will be an uphill task: BJP supporters who frown on state intervention in economic and social life do not universally embrace the party's Hindu majoritarianism. Left unaddressed, these emerging fault lines could disrupt the party's cohesion. What powered the BJP's once-in-a-generation 2014 electoral victory? Since 1989, India has been governed by a series of unsteady coalition governments, many of which have struggled to complete their full terms in office. Against a backdrop of an electorate fragmented across caste and religious lines, the BJP succeeded in constructing a pan-Hindu vote in a small but critical number of electorally pivotal states. The party's ability to efficiently translate less than a third of the total vote into a parliamentary majority was a testament to Modi's own charisma and unique popularity.3 While the BJP's national campaign focused on issues of development and good governance, it selectively deployed Hindu nationalist tropes in pockets of the country where it believed such appeals would resonant. The prospects of the BJP replicating its 2014 performance in 2019 seem unlikely, especially given the internal contradictions emerging within the party's cross-caste coalition. What impact is the ascendance of Hindu nationalism having on secularism in India and the posture of secular parties? The rapid success of the BJP in conquering new political territory has prompted many commentators to note that the party has become the new center of gravity in Indian domestic politics, replacing the once-dominant Congress Party. The BJP's Hindutva agenda has become more acceptable in mainstream discourse at a time when secular nationalism has been widely discredited. Indeed, secular-minded parties such as the Congress and (nominally) apolitical arms of the state such as the judiciary—especially at lower levels—have gravitated toward more pro-Hindu positions, raising the question of whether there is a politically viable contender able and willing to reclaim the mantle of secular nationalism in the years to come. What relevance has Hindu nationalist ideology had for economic policymaking under the BJP 2.0? Given the party's focus on economic reforms and good governance in the 2014 campaign, there was a great deal of speculation as to how the BJP would balance its economic agenda with the more nationalist preferences of the SanghParivar once in power. Ultimately—and to the surprise of many observers—there has been more convergence between the economic priorities of the two entities. For its part, the Sangh has adopted a more pragmatic approach in which it has selectively picked its battles, understanding that it must not overplay its hand if it is to stay relevant. The BJP government, on the other hand, has faced political pressures to temper many of its pro-market positions. How has Hindu nationalism come to shapethe foreign policy decisionmaking of the BJP 2.0? Hindu nationalist foreign policy doctrine emphasizes the acquisition of hard power capabilities. Former BJP prime ministerVajpayee—as is evident from the 1998 nuclear tests conducted on his watch, his hawkish approach to Pakistan, and his pragmatic outreach to the United States—embodied the realist approach favoured by Hindu nationalist thinkers. Lofty rhetoric notwithstanding, Modi has been less successful at enhancing India's hard power capabilities—failing to undertake significant domestic economic reforms or plug gaps in India's defence capacities. What distinguishes Modi's foreign policy is the emphasis he has placed on India's civilizational values, deploying religious diplomacy and soft power to bolster India's place in the world. His efforts to transform India from a "balancing" to a "leading" power, however, will run aground in the absence of social stability and economic prosperity.

Conclusion:

Hindu nationalism today seems to be making its way towards 'Hindu Renaissance' reformulating and articulating the historical traditions. It is interesting to see the religious ideology being synthesized with the politics of BJP government and its subtle projection of religious nationalism- Hindu nationalism.

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Rights of Children and Health: A Legal Study

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Abstract

The reasonable question of the right to health has evolved as one of the most desirable and important issues to be discussed in this century. The reasonable question of children's right to better health requires utmost attention because in every condition, children are the future respondent of any nation in the universe. This research paper in a way is an attempt to understand, analyze and clear the various aspects of children's right to protection in light of various programs policies, legislation and judicial response of the Government of India in this guided direction. Health is considered as necessary condition for achieving a state of complete physical, mental and social welfare and is, therefore, a natural and legislative fundamental right of every human being without distinction of any kind. The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child which is the first international treaty that defines the fundamental rights of children. A safe childhood is a human right.

Introduction

In 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights took the path, declaring that childhood deserves special care and assistance. It only emerged as a concept of children's rights during the twentieth century. The 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child incorporates the rights perspective, a milestone in international human rights law[1]. Children are a human resource, priceless but weak. Various laws in India focus on a situation where children are treated as non-entities and where sincere efforts have been made not only to free them from exploitation and abuse, but also to food, health they have been enabled to develop their full potential with proper access, education and respect. The children of the most vulnerable section of society require care, protection, relief and affection for their survival and all-round supportive development. The aim of this study is to critically evaluate how effectively the child rights violation can be prevented and to provide the better health insurances and Government about their responsibilities to guarantee the rights of the child[2].

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UN convention on the rights of the child and Child health

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, held in New York in 1989, declared in Article 6 that every child had an inherent right to life and that the State Parties should ensure the survival and development of the child to the maximum extent possible. Article 24 of the said convention calls for ensuring access to essential health services for mothers and children, including the advantages of breastfeeding, prenatal care of mothers, and postpartum care. Article 27 states that in case of need, the State Parties shall provide material assistance, particularly in relation to nutrition, clothing and housing. Likewise, in Article 32 the States shall require the parties to recognize the right of the child for protection from economic exploitation and to undertake any act which is likely to be dangerous or to interfere with the education of the child. It is mandatory to be harmful around health. social development. The Government of India has ratified this session in December 1929, in which the solitary rider has been told in relation to Article 32 of the conference. The Government of India took measures to progressively implement the provisions of Article 32 (Paul, 2008)[3]. According to Article 1 of the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, "a child means that every human being under the age of 18, unless under the law applicable to the child, a majority is first attained".

In India the age limit at which a person ceases to be a child varies in different laws (Shukla and Ali, 2008)[4]. Apart from guaranteeing the fundamental right to life and personal liberty under Article 21, the Indian Constitution also protects every person including the right of children against exploitation. Article 47 directs the State to increase levels of nutrition and public health in addition to efforts to curb the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs that are harmful to health for medicinal purposes. Specific human rights tools for child rights: The 1924 Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the United Nations, can be seen as the first international instrument to deal with children's rights.

Children’s health in case of India

Children in India have been suffering from kinds of health problems since childhood. The research findings of the mid-decade review highlight several aspects such as progress on polio eradication that have not yet been achieved, the role of oral rehydration therapy, and the problem of malnutrition, discrimination against girls, infant mortality (IMR), and vitamin A deficiency as a public health problem.

Child health issue with Nutrition values

There are 60 million underweight children under the age of five, and 67 percent of pre-school deaths are associated with malnutrition. In absolute numbers, 2.42 million under the age of five die each year from malnutrition (UNICEF, 2005; Sinha, 2006). Infant milk stores, feeding bottles and infant feeding (regulation of production, supply and distribution) Act 1992 regulates the production supply of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and promotes breastfeeding and its protection to the infant is fed for the purpose of. Use of infant food and other incidental matters. In People's Union for Civil Liberties v Union of India and Others (2001), (Writ Petition (C) No 196 of 2001, the apex court asked the central government to implement both the revised nutrition and feeding norms as well as the financial criteria Ordered dietary supplements under ICDS scheme[5].

Child health Issue with Anemia, Immunization and vaccination

Among children between 6 months and 59 months, the great majority of 70% are anaemic. This includes 26% who are mildly anaemic, 40% who are moderately anaemic, and 3% who suffer from severe anaemia. According to the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS; 2005-06), 83.3% of children in the age group of 6-35 months are found to be anaemic[6]. Vaccination is the single most viable and cost-effective way to ensure that all children enjoy their rights to survive and good health. According to NFHS-3 (2005-06), coverage of individual vaccines has increased significantly. The coverage of complete immunization is 44% (12-23 months of age). In 2009, thirty-five million people are living with HIV / AIDS. Although HIV / AIDS has become a chronic, treatable disease in developed countries due to life-saving drug cocktails or highly active antiretroviral therapy (ART), millions of people in the developing world still have access to treatment (UNICEF, 2008)[7]. The only act so far prevalent in India to prevent the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children is the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, which was amended in 1986 to curb the trafficking of young persons, both boys and girls[8].

In 1995, the World Tourism Organization's General Assembly adopted its first resolution on the prevention of "organized sex tourism", which condemned and condemned child sex tourism. In an important judgment of the Supreme Court of Sakshi v. Union of

India and others, the court had highlighted the process of hearing of child abuse and rape cases to the extent that appropriate legislation is urgently needed.

Children and disability

Children, due to their tender age, are particularly likely to drift into drug addiction under unhealthy effects and be used as an instrument in drug trafficking. The amended law makes it mandatory for states to set up protection homes at the juvenile justice board and district levels. But states are dragging their feet on the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Amendment Act, 2006.

The National Education Policy 1986 is implemented to achieve the goal of providing education to all including the disabled. In a landmark judgment in Union of India (1997), 16 (AIR 1997 SC 3021 (para 24, 60), Justice K. Ramaswamy and Justice DP Wadhwa ruled) the court held that it was the duty of the government and all voluntary non-Governmental organizations to take necessary measures to protect them from prostitution and to rehabilitate them so that they can lead a life with dignity of the person[9].

Child health care programmes

Several childcare programs are being implemented by the Government of India from time to time to improve the health status of children such as: (i) day care and créche facilities (ii) the Reproductive and Child Health Program (RCH) (iii) Integrated Child Development service plan, (iv) National Charter for Children 2003 (v) National Action Plan for Children, 2005; The health of the child has been taken as a serious issue under various issues by the government under the Commissions for National Health Policy (2000)[10] and National Health Policy (2002) (vi) Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (Act No. 4) is. of 2006). Without any doubt, there are many provisions, programs, policies to deal with children's health issues[11].

Therefore, it is necessary to create general awareness about children's mortality and the importance of children's health care[12].

Judicial response in India:

The Constitution of India provides a protective umbrella for the rights of children. To explore the creative role of the state in relation to children, In the historical decision of. Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu (1997), (24 AIR 1997 SC 699), the apex court held that children below 14 years of age cannot be employed in any hazardous industry or mines or other works. A description of the danger does not take into account other hazards, which are a threat to children, mental, social, spiritual and psychological. Not only low wages or long hours of work, but these children are also exposed to many occupational risks. The risks in various fields are countless. The Supreme Court of India has declared in Sheila Barse and the Honorable Supreme Court that a child is a national asset. It is the duty of the state to take care of the child with a view to ensuring full development of its personality. Parliament has now enacted in pursuance of the constitutional directive of primary education, The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 which has become effective. 1 April 2010. The Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 also made certain provisions in relation to health and safety. Section 13 of the Act deals with the health and safety measures of a child employed in businesses or procedures.

Conclusion

The World Health Organization report (2007) in which international health regulations, issued from time to time, serve not only as a guiding framework for domestic policies, but also in strengthening the link between human rights and health. The judiciary in India has attempted to establish inter-relatedness between rights through the understanding of ‘protection of life and liberty' under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, by adopting a liberal, flexible approach to create harmony with the part III and Part IV of the Constitution of India. This has led to the recognition of 'right to health’ as a part of Article 21. Unfortunately, the findings of the Third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) prompted the political class to think seriously[13]. Infant mortality is 47 (SRS, 2011)[14], this is far from the 30 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) IMR to be achieved by 2015 (Ramachandran and Rajalakshmi 2009)[15]. Most of these deaths can be prevented through childhood immunization. But the country's Universal Immunization Program (UIP) remains inaccessible, a result of a weak public health care system. India has the highest level of child malnutrition in the world, higher than most countries in sub-Saharan Africa. India is currently no closer to achieving the goals set under Malnutrition and Nutrition in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (Gonsalves, 2006)[16].

Suggestions and way forward:

Overall, child health facilities in India are widely inadequate. Thus, to transform the concept of child health as ‘human right’ into reality and to overcome the obstacles in the way of attainment, the following measures can be taken;

1. Approximately 100 million people live in urban slums areas with little or no access to potable water, sanitation facilities and health care services. This is because of high infant and child mortality and the need to provide primary health care.
2. It is mandatory and socially needed to embed universal coverage in comprehensive social security schemes related to health care and supplement it with specially designed, targeted forms for the vulnerable and excluded groups of society.
3. Each village should maintain a list of community midwives and trained birth attendants, primary school teachers and Anganwadi workers, who may be assigned various responsibilities in the implementation of integrated service delivery (National Population Policy, 2000)[17].
4. A holistic approach to children's health that includes nutrition and health services should be adopted and special attention should be paid to the needs of women, and girls, at all stages of the life cycle.
5. Gender selection and abortion of female foetuses is big business among the big players. In order to implement the PNDT Act, the message needs to go beyond the objectionable medical professionals and bureaucrats, that female feticide would be considered a very serious crime and punished effectively accordingly.
6. The natural concerns of hierarchical health governance, administratively, economically and technically, also contribute to the poor state of the public health sector. In addition, "public health, sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries" are state subjects. Health should be brought under a "concurrent list" in the constitution, which will empower both the Center and the states to handle health issues effectively.
7. To address the groups and communities they believe to be related to their most important health problems and health disparities, they complement more technical and necessary approaches to assess social inequalities and set priorities for action.
8. Our government should adopt periodic reviews, health policies, strategies and action plans based on environmental and sociological evidence to address the health issues of the whole population. This should include ways such as health indicators and authority of benchmarks, by which progress can be closely mentioned.
9. It should be public health legislation enacted which should act as an umbrella law to regulate implementation, monitor any health law. Fundamental health right should be given the status of fundamental right in the chapter on Fundamental Rights through amendment of the constitution. In fact, health is a low cost, high return investment that can promote every aspect of child development and also for the

overall progress and prosperity of a nation. There is an urgent need to formulate a national policy on health that must conform to human rights jurisdictions and, at a minimum, provide basic health care services as the right of every citizen, in particular, and those The nation's torch bearer for children. Therefore, the National Health Bill 2009 should be passed on a priority basis so that the health of the people should be given the highest priority along with education and food security.

To conclude, the 'right to health' can not only be conceived as a traditional right against the state, but it must be accepted as a positive human right globally (Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, 2008).

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Bond of Musculo-Skeleton Grumblings with Anatomical Sites Amongst Players of Ultimate Sports

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Abstract

The epidemycological study was undertaken to give an outline of relative frequency of musculoskeletal sports injuries documented by survey on randomly chosen inter-university level sportsmen pertaining to selected sport. Inter university level players (20±4.5 years) from different sport (i.e. Football, Hockey, Badminton, Volleyball, Basketball, Athletics) completed a systematically prepared injury report questionnaire. According to the criteria marked by the researcher, the participants who had to keep away from the practice sessions for more than one week due to reported injury wereconsidered as injured. The self report injury questionnaire included various parameters to be enquired such as: type of sport, age, type of injury and anatomical site of injury etc. The data was analyzed using chi square and descriptive statistics. The results of the study suggested that the sports such as football and basketball which include cutting and turning maneuvers are prone to lower limb injuries (i.e. knee and ankle). Badminton players sustain injuries on almost all the major anatomical sites. The results showed that track & field athletes mostly suffer with hamstring (37%), ankle (21%) and knee injuries (23%). Weight lifters were much prone to Back (35%) and knee (27%) injuries.

Keywords: Musculo-Skeleton, Injuries andAnatomical Sites

Introduction

Competitive sports make a tremendous demand on the physical condition, vitality, endurance and mental powers of participants. Only athletes in the finest condition can withstand the wear and tear of the competitive sessions. Only finest of them can play to the best of their ability (Jain, 2005). Participation in sporting activities is growing on an annual basis, with rising levels of achievement in sports, redefining athletic performance boundaries. A substantial number of sports and exercise participants suffer injuries

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each year, and it is widely believed that sports injuries are becoming more and more prevalent.

Injuries may also occur depending upon the nature of sport. As each sport, like team or individual, contact or non-contact, has got unique biomechanical and associated physiologic stress/demands placed upon the musculoskeletal system (Lawrence M., 2005). To tackle these demands basically aroused due to the nature of sport, training and competition stress is given. The training stress in various form such tactics, technique, or exercises has an ability to injure or disturb the normal functioning of the body. Sometimes due to the over enthusiasm, higher aspirations or negligence, athletes ignore minor injuries and in stretched time period fall prey of irreversible chronic injuries. For instance, Stress fractures in runners common. The causes are similar to those leading to the repetitive stress problem of soft tissue and base. Injuries may also take place due sudden involuntary and uncontrolled impact of external or internal force, commonly known as acute injuries. Injuries to the hamstring muscles and tendons are commonto the variety of running sports. (Robert and David, 1989). Injury patterns are common to specific sports. Understanding which injuries occur with these sports allows the examinerto establish and treat the athlete easily. (Plancher, 1996). It is vital for every athlete to be acquainted about major injuries which can take place during participation in sports and recreational activities. In fiction, the increase in occurrence of injuries in sports and recreational activities has shaped the need. Treating sports injuries is often difficult, expensive and time consuming, and thus, preventive strategies and activities are justified on medical as well as economic grounds. With an estimated cost for these injuries of almost a billion dollars per year, the ability to identify risk factors and develop prevention strategies has widespread health and fiscal importance (Letha Y.Griffin, 2000)

Method

For the purpose of study (237) inter-university level players from different sports (i.e.Athletics, Badminton,Basketball,Football, Volleyballand Weight lifting) completed an injury report onquestionnaire. The subjects with a mean age of 20±4.5 years were randomly chosen. According to the criteria marked by the researcher, the participants who had to keep away from the practice sessions for more than one week due to reported injury were well thought-out as injured.The self-report injury questionnaire was primed by the researcher on the basis of review of literature and expert's consultation. The questionnaire had undergone two phases of pilot run and to end with shaped on the basis of conclusions extracted out of theresponses from pilot run. The participants were also assured for the confidentiality.To assess the prevalence of the sport's specific injuries in selected sports, four sites in body namely ankle, knee, back, and shoulder were selected.The standard case record included the following parameters: type of sport, age, anatomical site of injury. The data obtained from standard case records were analyzed in a computer database. Statistical analysis was carried out using Chi-square test and descriptive statistics was also presented. P-values less than 0.05 were considered to be statistically significant.

Results

TABLE 1
Name of Sport Site of Injury Cross Tabulation

Name of the sport		Site of injury					
		Knee	**Ankle**	**Hamstring**	**Back**	**Shoulder**	**Total**
Athletics	count	13	12	21	06	05	**57**
	Percentage	**22.80%**	**21.05%**	**36.84%**	**10.52%**	**8.7%**	
Badminton	count	08	10	07	08	08	**41**
	Percentage	**19.51%**	**24.39%**	**17.07%**	**19.51%**	**19.51%**	
Basketball	count	15	10	00	07	04	**36**
	Percentage	**41.66%**	**27.77%**	**0%**	**19.44%**	**11.11%**	
Football	count	16	19	06	07	03	**51**
	Percentage	**31.57%**	**37.25%**	**11.76%**	**13.72%**	**5.88%**	
volleyball	count	11	06	01	05	07	**30**
	Percentage	**36.66%**	**20%**	**3.33%**	**16.66%**	**23.33%**	
Weight lifting	count	09	02	02	15	09	**34**
	Percentage	**26.47%**	**5.88%**	**5.88%**	**35.29%**	**26.47%**	
total	count	72	59	37	45	36	**249**
	Percentage	**28.91%**	**23.69%**	**14.85%**	**18.07%**	**14.45%**	

From table 1 it is evident that the number of injuries at different anatomical sites is different in counts. Knee injuries (16) and ankle injuries (19) has highest count in football, hamstring injuries (21) in athletics, back injuries has most frequent occurring in sport of weight lifting (12) and shoulder injuries (09)have most frequently occurred among badminton players.

Discussion of findings

Ankle injuries were found to be most frequently occurring in football (39%) and basketball (30%), closely preceding the frequency of occurrence of knee injuries. These sports are prominently marked by explosive burst of speed in linear and non linear fashion, cutting and turning maneuvers, jumping and landing increases therisk of injuries in lower body. While playing these sports, the movements are not pre-planned and largely influenced by the movement of opponent. Most Often, to gain the possession over the ball in critical circumstances, the players are forced to makemovements which challenge the normal range of motion on ankle and knee consequently hampering the equilibrium of biomechanical forces. Hence players incur themselves with injuries like sprains, dislocation, ligament tears and a vast range of complicated injuries. These sports pose the risk of collision and other traumatic injuries as the underlying cause may be their semi contact nature. Letha y. griffin in a study also concluded that the highest incidence of the injuries related to ACL is in individuals 15 to 25 years old, who participate in pivoting sports. Among badminton players, injuries are distributed in almost all the anatomical sites with majority in shoulder (29%), ankle (22%), and back (21%). Badminton players may suffer injuries due to a wide range of factors including improper warm up, inefficient technique, fatigue etc. although shoulder injuries were found to be significantly associated with badminton players as most overhead shots exert stress on the muscles and joints.Ankle injuries mayoccur in case an athlete steps on his partner's foot and land with a plantar flexed, inverted and supinated foot with most sprains occurring on the ligaments outside the ankle joint. Shoulder injuries have also a major share with a percentage occurrence of (29%). These are very common in Badminton as this game involves a lot of overhead shots and usually caused due to problems in the rotator cuff. Knee injuries (22%) also feature frequently in the badminton players chiefly caused by a sudden twisting movement of the knee during footwork resulting in the tear of the meniscus. The back injuries (41%) pose greatest risk to the weight lifters as they have to tackle large forces in the form of heavy external weights. The injuries occur mostly in the lumber area of spine, since the lumbar spine is the only connecting column between the upper and lower parts of the body, all the forces must be transmitted via these structures and most common type of injuries are muscle strains, ligament sprains, lumbar vertebral fractures, disc injuries, and neural arch fractures. Working on the strengthening of abdominal muscles and flexibility of lower back may reduce the high risk of back injuries (Alexander, 1985).Hamstring injuries are reported to be mostly associated with the track and field athletes (37%). Hamstring injuries are hazardous in nature because of relatively slow healing pace and their reoccurring nature. The condition is goaded by inadequate rehabilitation. Several etiological factors have been proposed as being related to injury of the hamstring musculotendinous unit. They include: poor flexibility, inadequate muscle strength and/or endurance, dyssynergicmuscle contraction during running, insufficient warm-up and stretching prior to exercise, awkward running style, and a return to activity before complete rehabilitation following injury (James C. Agre). Muscle strength imbalances between the hamstring and quadriceps muscle groups may be another factor aggravating the chances of occurrence of hamstring injuries. Volleyball is a source of direct injuries and chronic overloads of the joints, which indirectly results in traumas and permanent dysfunctions. Knee (42%) along with ankle (21%) and shoulder (21%) injuries is a major cause of concern for the volleyball players (Dworak L.B.al). Patellartendinosis/tendonitis is the most frequent over use injury in volleyball. Jump rate is a major concern for the volleyball players which contribute to majority of injuries. Athletes who generate greatest power during vertical jumping seem to be at great risk. Volleyball is a sport found with greatest jump rate (WilliamW.) D F Murphy et.al conducted systematic review of literature to identify potential risk factors associated with occurrence of injuries and categorized the risk factors into extrinsic and intrinsic risk factors. Extrinsic risk factors include level of competition, skill level, shoe type, use of ankle tape or brace and playing surface. Intrinsic risk factors include age, sex, previous injury and inadequate rehabilitation, aerobic fitness, body size, limb dominance, flexibility, limb girth, muscle strength, imbalance and reaction time, postural stability, anatomical alignment, and foot morphology

Realistic consequence

Although injuries are most unpredictable in nature and the association could not be restricted to particular sports. Every sport has got specific demands in the terms of technique, motor abilities, involvement of specific musculoskeletal areas etc. in particular movement.So, the involvement of sportsmen in an activity (either training or competition) designed for attaining competitive edge in sports may expose them to a particular category of injury including on the basis of different musculoskeletal sites. The present study may cater the need of creating a database of various aspects of injuries, based on which a greater insight may be developed which would be helpful in tackling sports injuries.

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A Study of Women Prisoners and their Children's in District Jail of Chhindwara

Swati Chandelkar *

WOMEN are small minority of the prison population, but a minority that is growing at a disproportionate rate, their need, and indeed their rights is often not fulfilled by prison as it is predominantly designed for men. Also women do have very different need than that of the men .Also Another area of concern are children's ; women are often the sole or primary care taker of the minor children ,so the children who are less than six and have no caretaker for them also live with their mother. However it raises complex issues about the facilities available for such children to ensure their development –physical, mental, and emotional. The study helps to find out number of female prisoners their children and facilities they are provided in the district jail.

Key words – convict, under trail, vocational

Introduction: Changes in society demands changes in the way of maintaing social order, which get threaten by the deviant behaviour prison system aims to provide an institutional arrangement in order to provide punishment to those who violate the law of the land. With the change over the time, the functions of prisons have also changed from custodial to coercive, to corrective.

Prison system in India aims to curb the criminal behaviour and rehabilitate them. Prison system primarily was established by keeping in mind that world of crime was man's world. No attention was paid to research on women crimes. In India it was only in later 1970's that this topic was also taken as an important issues.

Women prisoner are those who has been found guilty of criminal behavior convicted under Indian penal codes and sentenced to Imprisonment.

Chhindwara District : Chhindwara district was formed on 1st November 1956.It is located on south west region of Satpura range of Mountains. It is spread over an area of 11,815 sq km.The district jail is divided into 13 tehsils,11 development blocks with a population of about 20,90,922.The district is a part of Jabalpur division.

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Chhinwara Jail

The district jail of Chhindwara was established in 1883.

	WOMEN	20
Inmate capacity	MEN	450
	Total capacity	**470**

1. Total no. of women prisoner = 33

Convicted	12
under trail	21
Total	33

2. Children's living with their mother = 4

Boy	3
Girl	1
Total	4

Facilities and Programmes for Women Prisoners and their Children

1. Jail Administration : The district jail of Chhinwara does consist of both male and female prisoner. But do consist of separate ward for female inmates.

2. Prison Staff:-

Staff	Number
Male	46
Female	14
Total	60

3. Accommodation Areas:-

- Number of Rooms inside women ward = 1 (hall)
- Size of the room = 600 sq feet
- No Separate Unit For Mother And Children

4. Basic Facilities:-

S.No	**Facilities**	
1.	Bathing Soap	Yes
2.	Washing Soap	Yes
3.	Tooth Brush And Paste	Yes
4.	Sanitary Pad	Yes
5.	Cloth	2 Set
6.	Bedsheet	1 Set
7.	Pillow	No
8.	Blanket	Yes
9.	Carpet	Yes(1)
10.	Sleeper	Yes
11.	Hair Oil,Shampoo	Yes

Analysis :- Above data it reflect that female prisoners are provided with basic facilities for their routine work .but it should be noted that these are only given to convicted not the under trails.

Children:- Are also provided with basic facilities like cloth (according to seasons), toys, books etc.

Infant or small babies –oil, powder, and moisturizer cream soap etc.

5.Food:-

Food	
Breakfast	Yes
Lunch	Yes
Dinner	Yes

- Special food on special occasion like Holi, Independence day, Dipawali etc.
- Evening snacks for children.
- Nutritional food for children like porridge(daliya), milk, egg,biscuit,fruit, Rusk etc.

6. Recreational Activities

S.No.	Facilities And Activities	Available
1.	Library	No
2.	Television	Yes
3	News Paper	Yes
4.	Magazine	Yes
5.	Music	Yes
6	Fm	No
7.	Common Room	No
8.	Picnic	No
9.	Movie	No
10	Seminars	Yes
11.	Yoga	Yes

7. Drinking Water Supply : Municipal Corporation Supplied Water (Tap Water)

8. Electricity Supply =24/7 Supply

9. Visitors:-

- Women prisoner are allowed to meet their family member.
  - Convict = in 1week
  - Under trial= in every 2 week
- Generally 2 People Are Allowed To Meet.
- Phone Call =In A Week = 2 Times.

10. Education:-

- Educational programmes are present in prison.
- Courses provided by IGNOU.
- Teach how to do signature and knowledge of basic letters and alphabets.
- NGO working = Brahmakumar, Sahayojan, Nirmal etc.
- Children = Aganwadi centre after 3 year with the permission of their mothers
- Elementary education in prison only.

11. Health:-

S.No	Health Facilities	Availability
1.	Primary Health Care	Yes
2.	Regular Checkups	Yes (10-12 Days)
3.	Specialised Doctors	Yes(Gynecologist, Child Specialist)
4.	Medical Camps	Yes

- Bill payment = jail administration
- Hospitalization if any unforeseen situation arises.
- Medical treatment as prescribed by doctors.

Pregnant Women =

- Regular check up.
- Medicine as prescribed by doctors.
- Food and nutrition =milk, fruits etc.
- Shifted to central jail of Jabalpur in 7^{th} or 8^{th} month after delivery comes back to the district jail.
- Infant =regular check up and medicine.
- Lactating mother (food and medicine) = as prescribed by doctors.
- Children =regular check up

11. Vocational training =

- Various workshops are arranged skill development.
- Programme to train female prisoners in beauty parlor courses, cooking, stitching etc. as arranged by women and child development.

12. Maintenance of complain box.

Suggestion:-

1. Construction of new building or barracks to deal with issue of overcrowding-presently jail has the capacity of 20 inmates but 33 inmates are living there.

2. Education facilities - inmate should be provided with more opportunities also basic education must be given to all. Special attention on children and their elementary education.
3. Vocational training – which will help them to rehabilitate in outside world after their release. More courses must be introduced for women inmates. Like painting toy making, carpet making etc.
4. Jail administration with the help of NGO's may increase recreational facilities so that women offender may feel fresh
5. Local organization can also have a human approach in rehabilitating the women prisoners and show their ways to live with self confidence.
6. Availability of library for better reading habits.

Conclusion- The above analysis shows that the condition and facilities provided in district jail of Chhindwara is quite appropriate. The population of female inmates in district jail is lower than as compared to the male inmates. Also under trail inmates are more than the convicts. But the facilities provided in jail provide humanitarian living and an opportunity for rehabilitation after the release.

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