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July - 2021

INDEX

Women Entrepreneurship Platform : Initiative for Women

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Abstract:

This paper is providing a detailed information about the Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) is an initiative of The National Institution for Transforming India, The NITI Aayog. The WEP aims to identify and connect women entrepreneurs by creating a unified platform that helps women succeed in their entrepreneurial endeavours. In this article, you will get all the details about the women entrepreneurship platform. As you all know the Start-up culture now there is a lot of promotion in India and women also have shown a lot of interest in this culture. If the government believes so start-ups running in India are almost 14% of start-ups are run by women, if we compare the last decade so these numbers are too much but if compared with developed countries so these numbers are very few.

Keywords: WEP, start-up, women development, encouragement

Introduction:

The Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) is a Government of India initiative by NITI Aayog to promote and support aspiring as well as established women entrepreneurs in India, assist and handhold them in their journey from starting up to scaling up and expanding their ventures. WEP identifies partners who are the pivotal agents that transform WEP's vision to reality through incisive interventions.

- **Incubation and Acceleration**

Women entrepreneurs with the drive to speed up the growth of their startups and early stage enterprises, can sign up for incubation and acceleration programs being offered by WEP partners. These interventions are critical in developing key skills of driving systemic interventions at scale.

- **Entrepreneur Skilling & Mentorship**

WEP partners offer essential entrepreneurial and management courses and programs to hone the skills to stimulate innovation and sustainability. Partners and mentors help build a culture of continuous learning and innovation, resilient business models, project planning, people management, risk assessment, etc.

- **Marketing Assistance**

Through a number of partners, WEP offers marketing support to early stage, as well as established startups to help them improve marketing and positioning of their competency. Get connected to programs that help you in broadcasting products and services through various channels innovatively and iteratively to increase your market presence.

- **Compliance & Tax Assistance**

WEP, through its partner organizations, offers compliance services to registered users to enable them with necessary tools which help them adhere to their duty to comply with relevant

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

laws and regulations, as well as register their enterprises, furnish accounts, apply for loans, IPR, license counseling etc.

○ **Funding and Financial Assistance**

WEP has identified funding as a key problem area for women entrepreneurs looking to launch or scale their venture in India. WEP through its partners, will provide advice on different sources of funding such as equity, debt, relevant schemes and grants, etc.

○ **Community & Networking**

The ultimate goal of WEP is to build a robust network of women entrepreneurs to enable an ecosystem of support, learning and collaboration. WEP and its partners leverage the community module on the website and several offline networking events to enable these connects.

• **Some examples of the women Entrepreneurs who get benefited by this program**

1. Ruchi Jain

Taru Naturals

Quitting her high paying job & opportunities, Ruchi has focused on sustainable agriculture, striving to empower a network of small-scale farmers by leveraging India`s ancient wisdom and sustainable agricultural practices, while ensuring smarter ways of Incomes for the communities Taru engages with, as an organic brand.

2. Nidhi Pant:

S4S Technologies:

S4S Technologies is a near-farm gate food processing platform converting farm losses to value-added products. S4S trains landless Women Farmers, transforming them to Micro-Entrepreneurs by providing the right combination of - technology, finance, and market via their solar conduction dryers that increase vegetable shelf life to six months.

3. Dr. Kalpana Sankar:

Hand in Hand:

With a double doctorate in Nuclear Physics and Gender Studies, Kalpana Sankar's Hand in Hand empowers marginalised women in India through capacity building, training and entrepreneurship promotion. Through credit support from Belstar Microfinance, they educate and upskill rural women to fight poverty and gender inequality in their communities.

4. Jayanti Pradhan:

Gopal Biotech Agro Farm, Orissa:

Jayanti is an agro-processor & farmer who has been educating women in her community and equipping them with better tools for mushroom farming (using waste paddy straw) to enable their financial independence. Jayanthi has helped establish 120 self-help groups for women through her organization and is paving the way for their financial independence.

5. Pratyusha Pareddy:

NemoCare:

Enrolling and undergoing the IIT-Hyderabad Healthcare Entrepreneurship Fellowship fostered Pratyusha's affinity to work in neonatal healthcare. Her organization, NemoCare strives to end all preventable neonatal and maternal deaths by building innovative, affordable and accessible monitoring solutions for emerging markets.

6. Dr. Priyanka Mokshmar:

Vaayu Home Appliances:

Vaayu has created and patented a hybrid technology for an AC-cum-cooler unit which provides economically affordable and environmentally feasible alternatives to traditional AC units across India. Priyanka and her husband identified the need for such an innovation while running a home-based business where their AC usage resulted in high electricity bills.

7. Ramya Venkataraman:

Centa:

Centre for Teacher Accreditation (CENTA) Pvt. Ltd. certifies teachers and creates merit-based career paths, making teaching an aspirational profession - fundamental to education quality. 1,50,000+ teachers from 35,000 schools in 6000 cities/towns are part of MyCENTA. 15 Governments support the initiative. CENTA holds Certification Trademark status.

8. Rinka Banerjee:

Thinking Forks:

Thinking Forks enables growth in the food industry through a creative blend of design thinking, consumer insights and industry expertise. They specialize in providing R&D solutions to the food & nutrition industry, enabling them to create products to combat acute malnutrition; a program aligned with the Indian Government's public health efforts.

***9.* Dr. Anupriya Balikai**

Spookfish Innovations

Dr Anupriya Balikai is an increasingly known face in the pharmaceutical and machine vision space in India. With a PhD in computer vision and machine learning and a keen eye for markets, Anupriya has dealt with a diverse set of markets and customers, including pharmaceuticals, FMCG, currency coin manufacturers, paper and steel mills.

10. Dr. Jugnu Jain:

Sapien Bioscience:

Sapien transforms medical waste to medical innovation via state-of-the art biorepository & deep datasets, using human translational platforms. As India's first multi-centric biobank, encompassing all diseases, it's a unique resource to the biotech industry & academia to identify new drugs, disease biomarkers, non-invasive diagnostics for personalizing medicine.

About WEP:

The Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) is a first of its kind, unified access portal which brings together women from different parts of India to build a nurturing ecosystem that enables them to realize their entrepreneurial aspirations. WEP achieves this by facilitating relevant information and services through key partnerships.

The idea of the Platform was first proposed by Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog who announced the WEP at the conclusion of the 8th Global Entrepreneurship Summit(GES) in 2017, to help resolve the information asymmetry that exists in the ecosystem.

As an enabling platform, WEP is built on three pillars- Iccha Shakti, Gyaan Shakti & Karma Shakti

- Iccha Shakti represents motivating aspiring entrepreneurs to start their business 1

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

- Gyaan Shakti represents providing knowledge and ecosystem support to women entrepreneurs to foster entrepreneurship 1
- Karma Shakti represents providing hands-on support to entrepreneurs in setting and scaling up businesses 1

As an aggregator platform, WEP hosts information and services relevant to women entrepreneurs. WEP enables key partnerships to bring crucial content, workshops, campaigns and other avenues of learning and growth to its users from trailblazers in the industry. Through its partnerships, services are provided in 6 main focus areas:

- Community and Networking
- Funding and Financial Assistance
- Incubation and Acceleration
- Compliance and Tax Assistance
- Entrepreneur Skilling and Mentorship
- Marketing Assistance

For this, WEP encourages entrepreneurs to share their entrepreneurial journeys, stories & experiences to nurture peer learning. All of this is further strengthened by the mentorship of industry players. WEP platform, as a driver of change, will also promote offline initiatives and outreach programmes to promote the entrepreneurial spirit among potential women entrepreneurs, in collaboration with partner organizations.

Conclusion:

There has been a steady increase in the participation of women in small business indicating immense potential for entrepreneurial development among them. From the point of view of performance, it was observed that the women enterprises in India have made significant contribution towards generation of employment, gross output, asset creation and exports. Women form the family, which participate to develop society and Nation.

Entrepreneurial movement among women started late and is still in its infancy. Changes in the global and domestic environment have contributed towards the growth of women entrepreneurship in India. As observed the success of women entrepreneurs differs from State to State in India. It was also observed that women enterprises are concentrated in the micro segment of the MSME sector. To enlarge their participation in small and medium segments a stronger coordinated role of Indian Government, financial institutions, voluntary agencies and educational institutions with an integrated approach is necessary. Young female entrepreneurs should share their success stories in the world of e-commerce to speed up entrepreneurial movement in India.

Women entrepreneurs will be better understood and encouraged by studying and focussing (i) their social and cultural background including family system (ii) religion and caste and (iii) location where they are staying, e.g.,
whether it is urban area or rural area or district or block.

The above review of Indian research reveals that studies conducted in the past have covered various aspects such as motivation, available support system and problems faced by women entrepreneurs. Zimare (2006) has also carried out an earlier research under the title: Socio Economic Study of Women Entrepreneurs in Pune District.He had includedJain women entrepreneurs as a part of this study but the sample was small, i.e.15 only. Also Gangure Saroj Purushottam has done a research titled: "A comparative study of women entrepreneurs from business communities like Parsi, Sindhi, Bohari Marwari, Guajarati and non-business

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

community like Maharashtra working in Pune and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation Areas". Here too Jain women are studied but only from a comparative perspective; also the samples are limited to Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad areas of the city. The project under study has a larger number of samples and will be applicable to the entire Pune district.

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Contribution of Financial Inclusion Index in Economic Development : An Analysis

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Abstract :

Financial Inclusion Index is an index which tells about the condition of Financial Inclusion in the country. Financial Inclusion Index summarizes about to what extent the financial products are available to the common man of the country. Apart from this, GDP has been a key area of interest for every common man. To understand the Country's economy, people first see the GDP and then come to a decision regarding economy. To calculate GDP, different economists and researchers use different techniques by taking different factors into consideration. These factors are consumption, imports, exports, investment, government expenditure etc. Not only this, there are different methods which have been employed to calculate the GDP Namely Expenditure Approach, Income Approach, Value Added Approach etc. There are many factors which are contributing to the GDP of the Country. On the same line, it will interest to know what is the contribution of Financial Inclusion Index to the GDP of the country. In this research paper, we are trying to understand the relationship between GDP and Financial Inclusion Index. Whether there exist any relationship between GDP and Financial Inclusion Index or not. Even though it exists, then to what extent it exists. Whether they are positively correlated or negatively correlated? In this analysis, the linear relationship between GDP and Financial Inclusion Index has been analyzed.

Introduction:

Financial Inclusion is a new and booming topic in the entire world. Financial inclusion brings many things together when it comes to supplying and bringing financial products to the last citizen of the country. It has always been a topic of concern for the past as well as for the present time. The motto of financial inclusion is to bring each and every common citizen under the umbrella of financial inclusiveness. Financial Inclusion has been seen as a promoter of building economy of the country. Jan Dhan Yojana has been seen as a major contributor to the development of Financial Inclusion in the nation. Apart from this digitalization has also played a great role in building the economy. When all these things are taken into consideration, it can be seen that no proper calculative models are available which can tell to what extent the Financial Inclusion contributes to the economy of the country. It has been the case where generating a predictive model is very difficult. But to initiate the model generation process, GDP and Financial Inclusion has been taken as two parameters. This paper is all about developing a statistical relationship will give the exact understanding about to what extent Retail Digital Payments are contributing to the Digital Payments.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Literature Review:

Different regions have significantly contributed to the research work in the field of financial inclusion and framed out important challenges in the coming future.[Peterson K. Ozili(2020)] Considerable range of indicators have been taken to develop an index to know the financial inclusion of different states in the country.[Dr. Suprabhat Bagali, Papita Dutta(2012)] Banks have played a significant role in providing services to the last citizen of the country.[Babar Alam Iqbal, Shaista Shami(2017)]Financial Inclusion has not infiltered still even after the availability of financial services. [Charan Singh, Akanksha Mittal, Akshay Goenka ,Cirigani Rahul Pramod Goud, Karthik Ram, Rathi Vaibhav Suresh, Ravi Chandrakar, Ritesh Garg Ujjaval Kumar(2014)] The multidimensional aspect has been taken into consideration to develop the model for Financial Inclusion [Sayed, Abbas and Tony(2020)] The impact of Financial inclusion on economic development is dynamic in nature and not static.[Deenabandhu sethi, Debashis Achrya(2018).] Financial Inclusion has been a key topic in emerging the economic condition of the nation.[Dipasha Sharma(2016)]. Financial Inclusion has contributed to the nation by bring new changes in the banking services and authorities.[Salome Musau, Stephen Muathe, Lucy Mwangi (2018)]

Methodology:

Sample Size:

Eight years sample size has been taken from 2008-09 to 2015-16. The sample has been taken for 8 years.

Data and Sources of Data

- Secondary source has been taken as the source of data collection. Data has been taken from
- **https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=IN,**
- **https://www.crisil.com/content/dam/crisil/crisil-foundation/generic-pdf/CRISIL-Inclusix-Volume-III.pdf,and**
- **https://www.crisil.com/content/dam/crisil/our-analysis/reports/Research/documents/2018/march/crisil-inclusix-financial-inclusion-surges-driven-by-Jan-Dhan**

Theoretical Framework:

Gross Domestic Product and Financial Inclusion Index are the two variables which have been taken for analysis. As Financial Inclusion has been taken as a contributing factor towards Economic Development. So here the Independent variable is Gross Domestic Product and the Dependent variable is Financial Inclusion Index.

Hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis and Alternate Hypothesis have been framed for analysis. Under Null Hypothesis, Gross Domestic Product and Financial Inclusion Index are not related to each other. Under Alternate Hypothesis, Gross Domestic Product and Financial Inclusion Index are related to each other.

H0: Gross Domestic Product and Financial Inclusion Index are not related to each other

H1: Gross Domestic Product and Financial Inclusion Index are related to each other

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

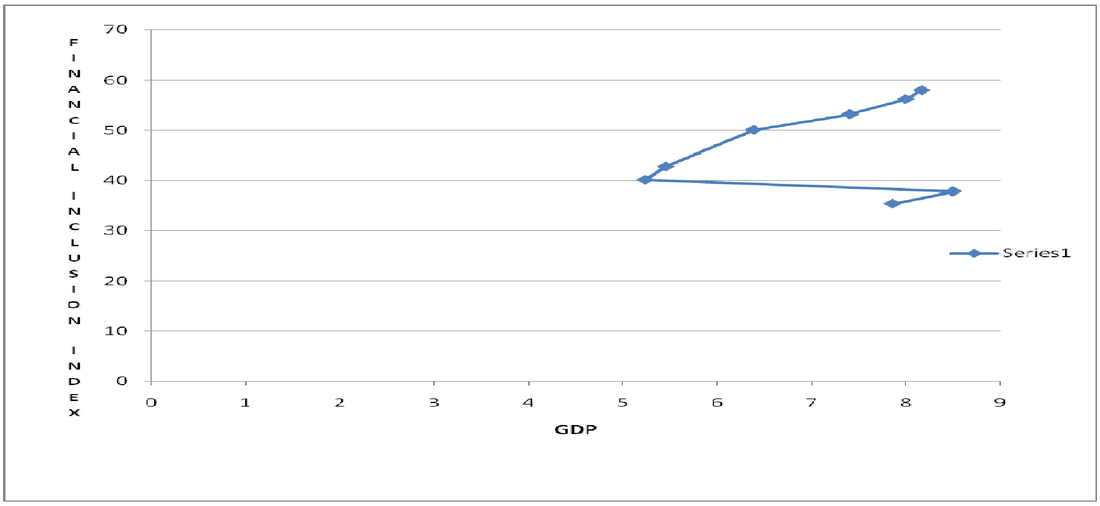
Data Recording:

The data has been recorded from year 2008-09 to 2015-16 for both Gross Domestic Product and Financial Inclusion Index.

Year	GDP	Financial Inclusion Index
2009	7.86	35.4
2010	8.5	37.8
2011	5.24	40.1
2012	5.46	42.8
2013	6.39	50.1
2014	7.41	53.2
2015	8	56.2
2016	8.25	58

Scatter Diagram:

Scatter Diagram is drawn between two variables which are GDP and Financial Inclusion. Independent variable is drawn on X axis and dependent variable is drawn on y axis



Correlation Analysis

X	Y	X^2	Y^2	XY
7.86	35.4	61.7796	1253.16	278.244
8.5	37.8	72.25	1428.84	321.3
5.24	40.1	27.4576	1608.01	210.124
5.46	42.8	29.8116	1831.84	233.688
6.39	50.1	40.8321	2510.01	320.139
7.41	53.2	54.9081	2830.24	394.212
8	56.2	64	3158.44	449.6
8.25	58	66.7489	3364	473.86
57.03	373.6	417.7879	17984.54	2681.167

Correlation Coefficient Calculation

$$r = \frac{n(\sum XY)-(\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum X^2-(\sum X)^2][n\sum Y^2-(\sum Y)^2]}}$$

$\sum XY = 2681.167$

$\sum X = 57.03$,

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

$\sum Y = 373.6$

$\sum X^2 = 417.7879$,

$\sum Y^2 = 17984.54$

By Substituting all the value in the above equation the value or r is calculated.

r = 0.229921

Regression Analysis:

Regression Analysis consists of dependent variable and independent variable. Financial Inclusion is taken as independent Variable and GDP is taken as dependent variable.

X	Y	X-X□	Y-Y□	$(X-X□)^2$	(X-X□)(Y-Y□)
7.86	35.4	0.73125	-11.3	0.534727	-8.26313
8.5	37.8	8.5	37.8	72.25	321.3
5.24	40.1	5.24	40.1	27.4576	210.124
5.46	42.8	5.46	42.8	29.8116	233.688
6.39	50.1	6.39	50.1	40.8321	320.139
7.41	53.2	7.41	53.2	54.9081	394.212
8	56.2	8	56.2	64	449.6
8.17	58	8.17	58		
7.12875	46.7	49.90125	326.9	289.7941	1920.8

Formula for Regression Equation

$$b = \frac{\sum (X-X□)(Y-Y□)}{\sum (X-X□)^2}$$

b= 6.628154265

(Y-Y□)=b(X-X□)

Y-46.7= 6.628154265 (X-7.12875)

Y = 6.628154265X-47.25045472+46.7

Y= 6.628154265X-0.55045472

Results And Discussion:

I. Scatter Diagram:

1. The scatter values lie in the corner of the first quadrant of the XY Plane.
2. Almost a straight-line trajectory is not formed.
3. Scatter values have not stretched over the XY Plane.
4. As the values lie in the XY Plane, it forms a positive relationship

II. Correlation Coefficient's Findings:

1) The value of correlation coefficient is 0.229921
2) Correlation Coefficient is not very close to 1.

From the above analysis, it can be seen that there is a correlation between two variables. Hence Null Hypothesis is rejected. Retail Digital Payments and Digital Payments both are related to each other

III. Regression Analysis findings:

1) The Value of Regression Coefficient is 6.628154265.
2) The value of constant is -0.55045472.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

3) Slope of the regression line Y= 6.628154265X-0.55045472

Conclusion:

GDP and Financial Inclusion, both are positively correlated to each other. Financial Inclusion and GDP, both have linear regression relationship with each other with a slope of 6.628154265 and a constant of -0.55045472.

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Financial Literacy 'An accelerator for Women-led Businesses' :- A Literature Review

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Abstract:

In modern times, women are more educated and independent than in the past few centuries. Today, they are considered equal to men in all aspects, but somewhere this equality lacks, this equality lacks in terms of money-making and financial education. Financial literacy is a set of key skills and techniques, which permit individuals to utilize, not only to save but also to invest their hard-earned money better, it has great importance in women entrepreneur's life, which is discussed in this paper through literature review. It also highlights the various financial literacy tools and the difficulties faced by women entrepreneurs without financial knowledge.

Keywords: - Women Entrepreneur, financial knowledge, Financial Literacy, financial tools.

Introduction:

In the dynamic world, everything is growing rapidly be it technology, living style, infrastructure, etc. Upgrading according to the dynamic growth is crucial for oneself and also for the economic growth of any country. One of the unreleased powerful contributors to the economy is women entrepreneurs, Women are half of the world's population who are still denied basic rights and it is difficult for them to cross the stereotype barriers. Women should be equipped with all the tools and tricks to be financially independent. In modern times, however, many women across the world are coming forward and breaking the barriers by becoming women entrepreneurs. Financial knowledge is one of the crucial and success factors for any business to start and thrive on its grounds. Women across the world face many problems related to finance because of unawareness, they suffer a lot in getting funds and meeting financial needs, the financial institution usually avoids giving them financial assistance fearing failure of the venture led by a woman. It is believed that financial literacy will not only financially help them but also empower them in many aspects.

Financial literacy is a set of key skills and techniques, which permit individuals to utilize, not only to save but also to invest their hard-earned money better.

Objectives:-

- To understand the nexus between women entrepreneurs and financial literacy.
- To understand the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in lack of financial literacy.

Literature Review:-

- (Mathew, 2019) mainly addressed the plight of women entrepreneurs and how they overcome their barriers with the help of nonprofit organizations. Discussed problems faced by women are unequal education, gender-based stereotype problems, lower wages compared to men, and inaccessibility of finance. It was mainly focused on the Mann Deshi foundation that helps women in getting the required skills and funding to start a business.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

- (Sucuahi, 2013) conducted a study to ascertain the level of financial literacy among 100 Davao city's micro-entrepreneurs. The study used the regression technique to measure record keeping, budgeting, personal finance, and saving as 4 elements of financial literacy. The result reveals that respondents of Davao city have an average level of financial literacy. According to the study level of education plays a major role in acquiring financial literacy rather than gender.
- (Goyal & Parkash, 2011) mainly focused on the problems and prospects of women entrepreneurship in India. The objectives of this paper are to understand the encouraging factors behind women's entrepreneurship, government initiatives in promoting this, and the problems in their entrepreneurial journey. According to the paper, one of the reasons behind the slow progress of women entrepreneurs is the male dominant society that doubts financing to a women's venture which acts as a barrier towards business success.
- (Njaramba et al., 2015) conducted a study to investigate the financial literacy amongst migrant African-Australian women entrepreneurs. The study found that African-Australian women entrepreneurs have a higher level of financial literacy and this higher level of financial literacy depends on the higher level of education and proficiency in the English language.
- (Kuruvilla & Harikumar, 2018) conducted a study to know the financial awareness among women entrepreneurs in the Kottayam district. This study aims to know the nexus between education level and financial literacy level and to ascertain the financial literacy gap among women entrepreneurs. The study revealed that there is a positive relationship between education status and financial literacy level, though the financial literacy among women entrepreneurs was satisfactory, their knowledge is limited to only basic matters.
- (Haque & Zulfiqar, 2016) conducted a study to analyze the relationship between financial literacy, financial attitude, and financial wellbeing of working women and their economic empowerment. The result shows that financial literacy, financial attitude, and financial wellbeing directly impact the economic empowerment of women. According to the author, "Economically empowered women are able to enjoy wellbeing and also help in increasing productivity, economic growth, reducing poverty and enhancing efficiency. Economic empowerment of women drives from their financial wellbeing and financial literacy."
- (Md. Babul Islam et al., 2020) The researcher attempts to find out the impact of financial entrepreneurship and literacy program on women empowerment by taking 60 FELP beneficiaries and 60 NON-FELP beneficiaries respondents. The result shows that "this program helped women in uplifting them. It has positively impacted women's involvement in a different part of financial decision, According to the author, "this program will ultimately reduce poverty and expand the standard of living of these disadvantaged and deprived women."
- (Singh & Kumar, 2017) conducted a study on women's financial literacy among Banaras Hindu University teaching faculty to examine the financial literacy and investment behaviour of working females. The result shows that despite working in a good position, the majority of women feel less confident in investing their hard-earned money. They depend on family and friends for investment decisions. Further, women are less aware of the financial privileges provided by the government for women and also about the

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

different investment instruments available in the market. There is a need to conduct financial literacy program to fill this huge gap.

- (Vaghela, 2019)analyzed the financial literacy of working women through OECD financial literacy questionnaire. The result shows that many women are ignorant in the case of basic financial knowledge which includes interest, compound interest, and time value of money and they also are unaware of the risk and return, inflation, and diversification concept. On the positive side younger, highly educated women are more likely to engage in financial decisions, 75% of women watch financial affairs whereas 70% of them manage their household finance.
- (Egbo et al., 2020) conducted a study on financial literacy and access for women entrepreneurs. The result of the study shows that financial literacy is an essential part of any women-led business to thrive, especially at the beginning phase, absence of it may lead to blockage in the way of growth. Further, the researchers recommended revamping the financial conditions by allocating more funds, simplifying the process of sanctioning loans to women entrepreneurs with a separate agency to monitor the loan environment to make it far more easily accessible.
- (Ezejiofor et al., 2014) aims to study the importance of keeping accounting records for the effective performance of a small-scale business, the researcher used the judgment sampling method and survey method among 48 small-scale business owners in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study reveals that many respondents do not keep accounting records due to their inability, while many owners of small-scale businesses kept records of the business transactions and they have also employed a public accounted, further, the researcher revealed Keeping proper records will help them in the effective management of the business.

Conclusion:

In this paper, the researcher tries to find out the nexus between financial literacy and women entrepreneurs. From the above review, it is clear that financial literacy is one of the major prerequisites for any women entrepreneur to start a business; it plays an important role in every phase of the business. Lack of it may lead to the failure of the venture. Financial literacy is the awareness of managing finances. It includes knowledge of multiple financial concepts and tools present in the society like the rate of interest, compound interest, inflation concept, budget, credits, debits, funds, investments, time value of money, management of money, investments, loans, financial products, risk and returns concept, diversification concept, saving account, provident fund, public provident fund, different financial policies for the company, etc. In India, women are still hesitant about matters related to money and they usually seek the help of other people which is due to the lack of education and independence. Most of them are unaware of various special government initiatives in this direction. The problem faced by women entrepreneurs due to lack of financial literacy are loss in business, debt traps, wrong investment, missed opportunities, etc. It is seen that highly educated, young, and independent women are more likely to engage in financial matters. Nowadays every country is trying to spread knowledge of financial matters which in turn directly enhances the economy and empowers women. The NGOs are also trying to acknowledge people about it. This problem can be solved by spreading financial knowledge, simplifying the cumbersome loan processes, and individual awareness towards financial freedom.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

A Study of Differences in Spiritual Well-Being among Students of Professional and Traditional Courses

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Abstract:

Aim of the study was to find the differences in levels of Spiritual Well-Being among the students of Professional courses like Bachelor of Fine arts, Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery, and Bachelor of Engineering and Traditional courses like Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Commerce. For this project, the Spiritual WellBeing Questionnaire of Paloutzian and Ellison, 1982; was used. A sample of 120 students that is 60 from Professional courses and 60 from Traditional courses were selected as a sample; the purposive sampling method was employed

Keywords: Spiritual Well-Being, Students of Professional and Traditional courses

Introduction:

Spirituality is a multidimensional construct (Hooker et.al. 2014). The concept of spirituality has been changing over time. Originally, it was connected with religiosity, but during the last decades its meaning has started to include additional concepts, such as purpose and meaning in life, connectedness with others, peacefulness, harmony and Well-being (Koenig 2008). Many studies have focused on spirituality among adults (e.g. Lawler-Row and Elliott 2009; Unterrainer et al. 2010), but fewer on adolescents. As Spiritual development is a part of psychosocial and cognitive development (Sifers and Warren 2012), it is important to have a closer look at the possible level of spirituality among the adolescents. It is important to explore and clarify the effect of academic majors on the levels of SWB among adolescents in today's date. The aim of this study is to psychometrically evaluate and find the levels of SWB in students of professional courses like BFA, BAMS and BE; and Traditional courses like BA, BCom and BSc.

Aim:

The aim of the present study was to find the difference in the levels of SWB among students of Professional and Traditional courses.

Objectives:

1. To find out the level of Spiritual Well-Being among students of Professional and Traditional courses.
2. To explore the levels of Existential Well-Being and Religious Well-Being among students of Professional and Traditional courses.

Hypothesis:

1. There is no difference in the levels of Spiritual Well-Being among students of Professional and Traditional courses.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

2. There is no difference in the Religious and the Existential dimensions of Spiritual Well-Being.

Methodology:

Sample:

A purposive sample of 120 students was selected (20 students each from three professional courses namely Bachelor of Fine Arts, Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Bachelor of Engineering and Traditional courses like Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Science) from Sawantwadi Taluka, within the age range of 18 – 22 and were a mix of male and female students.

Design:

Cross-sectional Design was used to test the hypothesis. Group one consists of students studying in BFA. Group 2- students studying in BAMS and Group 3- students studying B.E. Group 4 students studying BA. Group 5- students studying B.Com. Group 6 students studying B.Sc.

Tool :

Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS):

Spiritual Well-Being Scale was developed by Paloutzian and Ellison, 1982. The SWBS was used for measuring two dimensions of SWB. The Religious Well-Being (RWB) Subscale provides a self-assessment of one's relationship with God, while the Existential Well-Being (EWB) Subscale gives a self-assessment measure of one's sense of life purpose and life satisfaction. For the purpose of this study the shortened version of the Spiritual Well-being Scale of Paloutzian and Ellison (1982) of 10 items was used. In their study, the authors report a good internal consistency of the shortened scale with Cronbach's a = 0.87. The total score of this shortened version ranges from 10 to 60. Of the total, 3 items are worded in a reverse direction.

Procedure:

The study was conducted on a sample of 120 participants with age range of 18 – 22 years. Each participant was contacted individually and confidentially of their responses was assured. Test was uniformly administered to all the participants. All the participants were informed about the purpose of the study and only those who consented were included for testing.

Results and Discussions:

The objective of the study was to compare the level of Spiritual Well-being of the students of different professional courses and traditional courses. The obtained data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics and ANOVA test.

TABLE 1. Result of the ANOVA Test for levels of Spiritual Well-Being.

Factor	Group	MEAN	RESULT
Spiritual Well-Being	Professional Courses	24.9	Fcrit > Fstash Therefore, H1 is rejected. [where Ho: $\mu1=\mu2$ H1: $\mu1\neq\mu2$]
	Traditional Courses	23.1	

TABLE 2. Result of the ANOVA Test for levels of Religious Well-Being.

Factor	Group	Mean	Result
Religious Well-Being	Professional Courses	13.67	Fcrit < Fstash Therefore, H0 is rejected. [where Ho: μ1=μ2 H1: μ1≠μ2]
	TRADITIONAL COURSES	11.71	

TABLE 3. Result of the ANOVA Test for levels of Existential Well-Being.

Factor	Group	MEAN	RESULT
Existential Well-Being	Professional Courses	11.68	Fcrit > Fstash Therefore, H1 is rejected. [where Ho: μ1=μ2 H1: μ1≠μ2]
	TRADITIONAL COURSES	11.38	

As you might see in Table 1, Fcrit > Fstash. Therefore, H1 is rejected (Where Ho: u1= u2 and Hı: ui #u2); which shows us that the levels of SWB are equal in students of both courses. In Table 2, Fstash > Fcrit. Therefore, H0 is rejected (Where H0: u1 = u2 and Hı: u1# u2); which shows that there is significant difference in the levels of RWB of the students from Professional and Traditional courses. The level of RWB is high in the students of Professional courses. In Table 3, Fcrit > Fstash. Therefore, H1 is rejected (Where Ho: u1 = u2 and Hı: u1#u2); which shows us that the levels of EWB are equal in students of both courses).

Discussion:

Spiritual well-being acknowledges our search for deeper meaning in life. When we're spiritually healthy, we feel more connected to not only a higher power, but to those around us. We have more clarity when it comes to making everyday choices, and our actions become more consistent with our beliefs and values. Hence it is important to nurture and maintain Spiritual well-being of youth.

Conclusion:

Our finding suggests that the adjusted shortened SWBS containing 10 items is suitable for measuring both religious and non-religious components of spirituality in a secular environment. The students from Professional and Traditional courses showed equal overall spiritual well-being. But when it comes to the Religious dimension of the SWB; students of Professional courses showed higher level than students of Traditional courses. The Existential dimension of SWB was equal among both the groups. The adjusted, shortened SWBS (including 7 positively formulated items AND 3 negatively formulated items) might be a helpful instrument for future research.

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July - 2021

Agricultural Marketing in India: Challenges and Suggestions in India

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Abstracts:

Agriculture is different from industry and plays a significant role in the economic development of a nation. India's prosperity depends upon the agricultural prosperity. There are many kinds of agricultural products produced in India and the marketing of all these farm products generally tends to be a complex process. Agricultural marketing involves many operations and processes through which the food and raw materials move from the cultivated farm to the final consumers. Agriculture provides goods for consumption and exports and manufacturing sectors. The suitable marketing system should be designed so as to give proper reward or return to the efforts of the tiller of the soil. Market information is a means of increasing the efficiency of marketing system and promoting improved price formation. It is crucial to the farmers to make informed decisions about what to grow, when to harvest, to which market produce should be sent and whether or not to store it. Awareness of farmers on different components of market information and its utility was very poor (11 to 37 %) as compared to that of traders (75%). Out of the expectations of farmers on grades, quality, prices in potential markets, price projections; only real time arrivals and prices were documented and disseminated with traditional approach. Hence there is a need to create awareness among the farmers through the agricultural extension agencies like the State Department of Agriculture, Krishi Vigyan Kendras so that the marketing information on agriculture commodities are incorporated in the extension services along with production aspects to the farmers

Key words - Agriculture, Cultivation, Marketing, Agriculture, Cultivation, Marketing, food-grains, commercial-crops.

Introduction:

In a dynamic and growing economy, the agricultural marketing system provides important linkages between the farm production sector and the non-farm sector . Apart from performing physical and facilitating functions of transferring the goods from the producers to con-summers, the marketing system also performs the function of discovering the prices at different stages of marketing and transmitting the price signals in the marketing chain. The issues in agricultural marketing relate mainly to the performance of the marketing system, which depends on the structure and conduct of the market. The performance of the marketing system has remained under continuous scrutiny and t4 government took several initiatives to influence the structure and conduct of agricultural produce markets. The objective of this paper is to discuss some key issues of current interest relating to the structure, conduct and performance of agricultural produce markets in India. The paper has been divided into five sections. In the first section, a brief review of the current policy environment within which agricultural markets operate has been presented. Some broad features of the structure of market for major agricultural products is discussed in Section II. Some concerns relating to the current stage of agricultural development are identified in the third section. In the fourth section, we have identified some issues in agricultural marketing which need consideration for making Indian agriculture mere vibrant and competitive. Concluding observations are given in the last section.

What is Agricultural marketing?

- Agricultural marketing comprises all operations involved in the **movement of farm produce** from the **producer to the ultimate consumer**.
- It includes the operations such as **collecting, grading, processing, preserving, transportation and financing.**
- The actors in product marketing include farmers, traders, wholesalers, processors, importers, exporters, marketing cooperatives, regulated market committees and retailers.

Outcomes of Agriculture Marketing:

- Monetising the Produce
- Demand Signal Platform
- Market growth
- Capital formation and investment in technology

Various marketing methods: -

Rural Primary markets:

- Periodic markets or haats and fairs (melas, jatras) are the *major rural markets* in India.
- Rural Primary Markets include mainly the *periodical markets known as haats, shandies, painths and fairs.*
- The producers sell their produce directly to the *consumers or to small rural retailers*.

The Wholesale/Assembling Markets or the secondary markets numbering 6359 constitute the cardinal link in the market structure of the country

- The co-operative marketing is an alternative to private dealers with the main objective of securing a large share of profits for the producer.
- The main objective of establishing a co-operative marketing are:
  - Encourage the intelligent and orderly marketing of agricultural produce.
  - To eliminate speculation and waste.
  - To make distribution of agricultural products between producer and consumer as direct as can be efficiently done.
  - To stabilize the marketing of agricultural productions.

Contract Farming:

- Contract farming can be defined as agricultural production carried out according to an agreement between a *buyer and farmers*, which establishes conditions for the *production and marketing of a farm product or products.*
- Typically, the farmer agrees to provide *agreed quantities of a specific agricultural*
- *Product.*
- *Figure:1.1 State –Wise Progress of Contract Farming*

State	Crops Under Contract Farming	No. of Companies under CF
Punjab	Malting Barely	1
Haryana	Barley, Basmati, Ordinary Paddy, Potato	4
Chattishgarh	Bitter Ground, Bean, Green chilli,Tomato,Lady finger, Bottle ground cucumber	2

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Gujarat	Cotton	1
M.P	Cotton	1
Maharastra	Sponge Ridge gourd, Lady finger,Chili, Tomato ,White Onion, Potato, Baby cron,Soybean,Beans,Pornegranate, Sweet com	5
Karnataka	Organic Cotton	

Commodity Market:

- Commodity Market is about trading of precious metals, energy, oil, spices & so on.

There are three commodity markets in India:

- National Commodity & Derivative Exchange.
- Multi Commodity Exchange (largest commodity futures exchange in India).
- National Multi Commodity Exchange of India.

Future Market:

- Derivatives are *financial instruments with a price* that is dependent upon or derived from one or more underlying assets.
- In futures contract buyer has the obligation to *purchase a specific asset*, and the seller has to sell and deliver that asset at a *specific future date.*
- *Agri-futures markets* are considered to be one of the ways to *ensure appropriate farm prices.*

Issues of current Agricultural marketing in India

Too many middlemen:

- Presence of too many middlemen results in *higher cost of marketing of agriculture produce*.
- The customer ends up paying high amount whereas the producer hardly receives adequate remuneration for his efforts.
- As per a a study the share of middlemen in case of *rice was 31 per cent*, in case of vegetable was 29.5 per cent and in case of fruits was 46.5 per cent.

Lack of storage facilities in markets:

- There is *no proper storage or warehousing facilities* for farmers in the villages where they can store their *agriculture produce*.
- Thus causing farmers to sell their surplus produce at *very low and un-remunerative price.*

Inadequate Transportation facilities:

- *Poor road transportation facilities* and links in rural areas affect movement of agriculture produce.
- Indian farmers cannot reach nearby mandis to sell their *produce at a fair price*.

Lack of Institutional Financing:

- *Inadequate availability of institutional finance*, causes farmers to acquire credit from non-institutional sources such as moneylenders etc.
- These put unfavourable terms on farmers, causing them to be on a *permanent debt trap.*

Absence of grading and standardisation:

- Lack of knowledge of grading affects Indian farmers to fetch good price Indian farmers.

Absence of market information:

- There is absence of market intelligence or information system in India. Indian farmers are not aware of the ruling prices of their produce prevailing in big markets.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Unregulated local markets:

- Prevalence of false weights and measures and lack of grading and standardization of products in village markets in India is affecting fair and transparent business.

Adulteration of Commercial Crops:

- Adulteration i.e., *mixing of inferior produce* freely with *superior produce is very common.*
- Barley and other grains are mixed with wheat. Stones and pebbles are mixed with rice and other grains.
- Adulteration in *cash crops and food-crops* has assumed *tremendous proportion in India.*

Efforts of govt.

Government has taken many steps to improve agriculture marketing:

Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC):

- An *APMC* is a m*arketing board established by a state government in India* to ensure:
- Farmers are safeguarded from exploitation by large retailers,
- The farm to retail price spread does not reach excessively high levels.

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED):

- NAFED is *an apex organization of marketing cooperatives for agricultural produce in India*
- NAFED is the nodal agency *to implement price stabilization measures under "Operation Greens"* which aims to *double the farmers' income by 2022.*

Agarmarknet:

- The AGMARKNET is a *G2C e-governance portal.*
- It caters to the needs of various stakeholders such as *farmers, industry, policy makers and academic institutions* by providing *agricultural marketing related information from a single window.*

Kisan Rail:

- *Kisan Rails are multi commodity trains* consisting of *refrigerated coaches* to *swiftly transport perishable agriculture products* from supply centers to demand centres.

Major government initiatives:

1. Organic Farming:
2. Soil health card.
3. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sincyayee Yojana.
4. Firtiliser.
5. Cold Storage and Food Processing.
6. e-Nam.
7. Pradhan Mantri Fasat Bima Yoyana

Schemes:

Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PMAASHA):

- PM-AASHA was launched to ensure adequate prices to farm produce. It was launched in **2018**. It had 3 components

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

- **Price Support Scheme (PSS)**
- **Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)**
- **Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PDPS).**

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):

- PMFBY was introduced to **provide better insurance** coverage for agricultural crops.

E-NAM:

- National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is **pan-India electronic trading portal** linking **existing APMC mandis** to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.

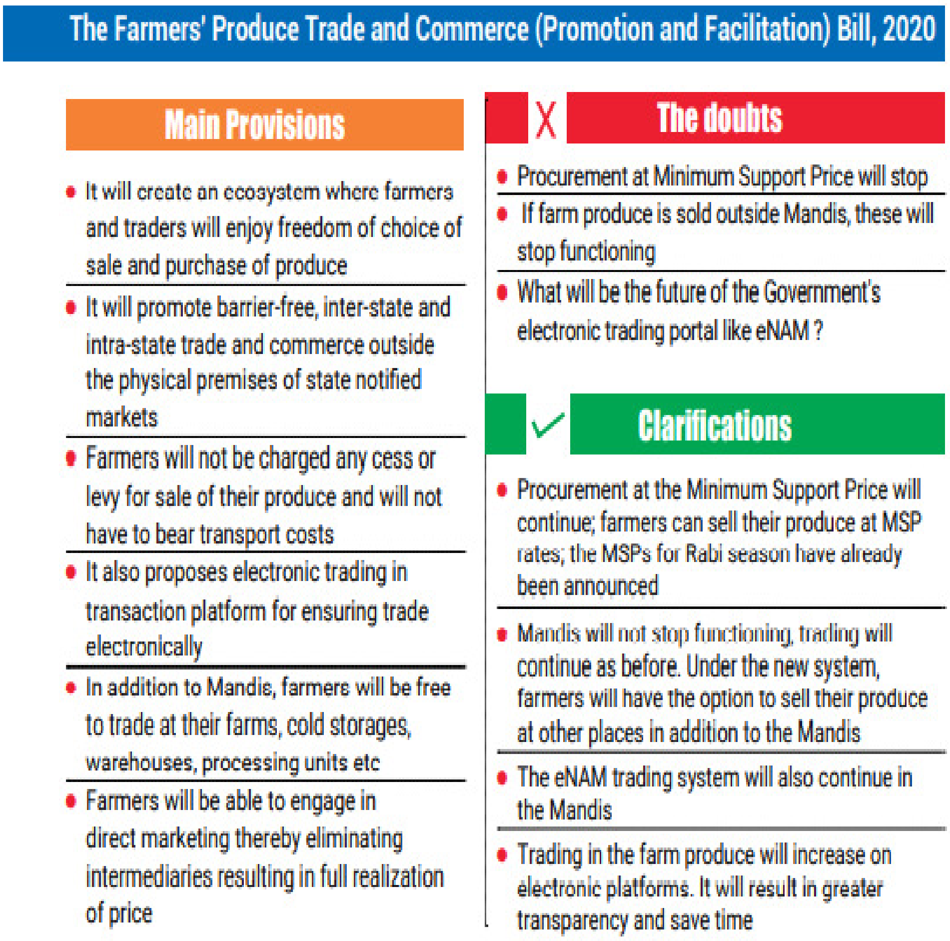
Storage:

- Government has taken numerous steps to construct warehouses across countries. It has also involved Co-operative Societies in doing so.

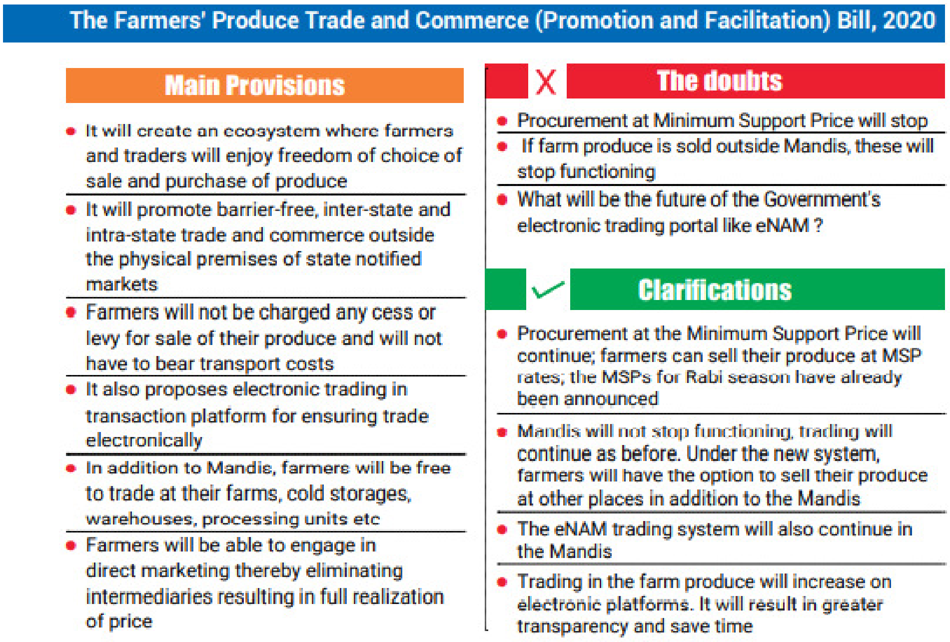
Commodity Boards:

- Commodity Boards were setup to operate for **rubber, coffee, tea, tobacco, spices, coconut, oilseed and vegetable oils, horticulture etc**.
- The **National Dairy Development Board** is also engaged in the marketing of agricultural commodities.

How significant are recent three farm acts (i.e., significance and criticism of three acts)



E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021



3. The Essential Commodities Act (Amendment):

- It empowers the Central government to regulate food items in extraordinary circumstances or impose stock limits if there is a steep price rise.

Opposition:

- Till now only farmers, farmer cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) *didn't have any limit or restriction for stocking, producing or selling their crop.*
    - As a result, they take conscious decision of selling their crops only when the *market is offering good price* for the crop. So, under this, the farmers are not getting any new freedom.
- Through this Amendment the government is *giving up its power to prevent hoarding and controlling price inflation.*
- According to the law, *government can intervene only if there is 50% price rise* over previous year's price in case of non-perishable goods and 100% price rise over previous year's perishable goods.

Suggestions:

- Steps need to be taken to *eliminate middlemen* are required.
- Provide *easy finance facility for farmers* to deal with the problem of moneylenders.
- Build *adequate warehousing and storage facilities*.
- Legislative actions to *regulate markets and remove the influence of middlemen* on farmers.
- Take steps to improve transportation connectivity such as roads, railways, waterways etc.
- Steps to *pass pricing information about agriculture commodities* on a daily basis through a wide range of information dissemination sources.
- Carrying out *Land Reforms to* plug in loopholes in existing land legislations.

Conclusion:

All produce - every grain; every ounce; every drop - from agriculture sector must find gainful end-use. Demand-driven production of agricultural produce, rather than production-propelled marketing, is the need of the day now.India is one of the largest markets for

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

agricultural produce and markets need to function as a unified platform to make all consumers accessible to all the farmers in the country.

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Development Induced Displacement : Issues and Challenges

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Abstract:

The developed countries started moving very fast, the acceptance of Liberalisation, Globalisation and Privatisation led to the free movement of goods and services and technology throughout the world has facilitated the development process. The need for basic infrastructure led to acquisition of the public and private lands for mega projects in a rapid pace. This has led to far-reaching consequences with negative side effects on the displaced people. It causes a spiral of impoverishments, social disruption, emotional trauma and uncertain future of the displaced people. Karwar district was chosen in Karnataka as the location for this seabird project. The base is under the jurisdiction of the Western Naval Command. These studies proved that Karwar and Ankola taluka of Karwar (UK) were ideal sites for locating the new naval base and stretches itself along the coastline of the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats divide the district into 2 parts and five of its taluks are in the costal region.The cost of the project estimated at Rs 350 crores (Rs 3.5 billion) in 1985. The INS Kadamba was commissioned on May 31, 2005. As of then, Project Seabird was being executed on 4480 hectares (11200 acres) of land, which was a mix of forest, revenue and private land. More than 4000 families living in 13 villages have been relocated to seven Rehabilitation Centres. Some sources have estimated the total project cost at US$800 million.

Key word: Seabird project, displacement, socio-economic condition

Introduction:

During the 21st century many changes Occurred world wide. The developed countries started moving very fast, it necessitated both the developing and under developed countries to set higher growth rate in all walks of life. The acceptance of Liberalisation, Globalisation and Privatisation led to the free movement of goods and services and technology throughout the world has facilitated the development process. The modern welfare states have initiated the process of development in an unprecedented rate. The need for basic infrastructure led to acquisition of the public and private lands for mega projects in a rapid pace. This has led to far-reaching consequences with negative side effects on the displaced people. It causes a spiral of impoverishments, social disruption, emotional trauma and uncertain future of the displaced people.

Back ground of Seabird Project:

Project Seabird was a program to establish a new Naval Base, the INS Kadamba. This base would be India's first base exclusively for naval ships and the largest. A new Naval Base on the western coast was sanctioned in 1985 primarily on strategic consideration for completion by 1995 to provide additional infrastructure for the growing Naval Fleet. Karwar in Karnataka was chosen as the location for this base. The base is under the jurisdiction of the Western Naval Command. The cost of the project estimated at Rs 350 crores (Rs 3.5 billion) in 1985. The INS Kadamba was commissioned on May 31, 2005. As of then, Project Seabird was being executed

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

on 4480 hectares (11200 acres) of land, which was a mix of forest, revenue and private land. More than 4000 families living in 13 villages have been relocated to seven Rehabilitation Centres. Some sources have estimated the total project cost at US$800 million.

The proposed site for the establishment of a naval base at Karwar was selected after careful and prolonged examination of many other places on the west coast of India over a period of more than 5 years. Karwar appeared to be a good choice. Because of tactical reasons, availability of deep waters near the shores and, sufficient hinterland parallel to the coast land. The central water and power research station, Pune was engaged to carry out oceanographic and hydraulic studies. These studies proved that Karwar and Ankola of Uttara Kannada were ideal sites for locating the new naval base. Uttara Kannada district is one of the 30 districts in Karnataka. It is one of the 3 coastal districts of the state and stretches itself along the coastline of the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats divide the district into 2 parts and five of its taluks are in the costal region.

Objectives:

1. To analysis the background of the project
2. To study the socio-economic condition of displaced family
3. To examine the impact of project on displaced family

Methodology:

The following methodology are used for the study purpose

The present study makes use of both primary and secondary sources. The various dimensions of Seabird Project are examined by collecting secondary sources. The primary data, primary data collected through well structure questioner for 611 respondents are drawn across the different categories of people residing in 13 villages of Karwar and Ankola taluka. A Multistage Stratified Sampling technique is adopted for the selection of the respondents.

The study is based on the limited field areas date and is subject to limitations imposed by sampling as well as non sampling types. Further due to lesser awareness on the part of the respondents the suitable responses might not have been acquired.

Area under acquisition:

Under the Seabird project, 10338.127acres, in 13 villages of Karwar and Ankola taluks of the Uttar Kannada district have been acquired. This has led to displacement around 32645 people. The category wise details of this land are as under in Table no.01.

Table No. 1

Area under acquisition for the seabird project

S No	Category of the land	Area acquired in acres	Percentage
1	Forest land	7771.989	75.17
2	Government land	89.138	0.86
3	Private land	2477.000	23.97
Total		10338.127	100

Source: Land acquisition and rehabilitation project report, October 2000.

The table no. 01 explains that the area acquired for sea bird project from the forest department, government and private. Forest department contributed 75.17 percent of land, government contributed only 0.86 percent of the land and 23.97 percent of the land is contributed by the private people to the project.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Background of the displaced people:

The majority 65 percent of the displaced people belong to fishermen community and 35 percent of the people belong to agriculture community. The educational background of both the communities is very low i.e., 28 percent of the people are illiterates, 44 percent of the people are having primary education, and 21 percent having secondary education, only 3 percent having pre university education, 1.6 percent having diploma education and 2.4 percent are graduates. The younger generation have gained the knowledge of agriculture and fishing by observation and participation. They are not trained in any training institution. Farmers are not land lords they are marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. They are subsistence farmers and their subsidiary occupation was animal husbandry with this they used to meet their day to day expenditure. Majority of the fishermen are traditional fishermen they used to fishing with their traditional boats. Due to their poverty, agriculture and fisher women used to support their family by animal husbandry and fish selling.

Socio-economic condition of displacement:

During the time of survey for sea bird project displaced people, it was found out that the rates of compensation paid for the land, house and trees are low that they do not permit a family to reconstruct their life styles. Displacement takes many DP/PAPs, especially the most of them among powerless, beyond impoverishment or deterioration of their economic status, to marginalisation, that is deterioration of their social, cultural, psychological status. Their economy, culture, and identity are linked to the land, forests, and other resources that the sea bird project alienates from them. Through this action the project dispossesses the powerless of their cultural heritage, spiritual beliefs, history, legends, and myths; disrupts and dislocates their traditional life style, social networks and social practices. Besides most of them had till then lived in a semi monetized informal society. They are at once pushed in to powerful formal economy with no preparation.

The seabird project displacement is a deeply traumatic experience with multiple dimensions affecting the life of displaced people, Production, life, social network, trade and market connections, and cultural bonding. Due to loss of cultural identity displaced people suffered from stress and mental disorders. Displacement leads to profound economic and cultural disruption of the affected individuals as well as the social fabric of social communities Cernea (1998). World Bank (1990) says that the development projects that displace people generally give rise to severe social, economic and environmental problems; production systems are dismantled; productive assets and income sources are lost; people are relocated to environment where their productive skills may be less applicable; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, conditional authority and the potential for mutual help are diminished. Every part of this social structure is torn apart by displacement:

Sea bird project causes a ‘**spiral of impoverishments**’. The dimensions of impoverishment have been succinctly identified in terms of landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, morbidity, social disarticulation, loss of access to common property, Diet and nutritional impacts and effects on psychological health etc.

Landlessness:

Owing to overwhelming dependence of the Seabird project displaced people on land, displacement caused impoverishment among the small and marginal farmers, landless labourers

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

and artisans is more severe. The loss of land emerges as the most pronounced cause of it. Displacement removes the main foundation upon which people's productive systems, commercial activities and livelihoods are constructed. This is the principal form of de-capitalization' and pauperization of sea bird project displaced people, through loss of both physical and man-made capital. The economic system, along with the whole tradition of cultivation is completely destroyed with people`s removal from their land, and termination of their existence as farmers. This happened in the rehabilitation centres especially in agricultural families in Seabird project. Peasantry in Karwar and Ankola is in turmoil. The loss of land portends total uncertainty and a bleak future. Project authorities fail to allot cultivable land to the farmers. The religious system is undermined by removal of sacred village sites. Even their gods are destroyed. So the whole system of values attached to their customary way people have supported themselves is undermined.

Employment status:

The following table no. 02 reflects that impact of displacement and resettlement on occupational structure of the respondents.

Table No. 2

Impact of displacement on occupation of respondents

Occupation	**Before displacement and resettlement**		**After displacement and resettlement**	
	No. of respondents	**Percentage**	**No. of respondents**	**Percentage**
Agriculture	111	18.16	0.00	0.00
Agriculture labour	15	2.45	86	14.0
Fishing	171	27.98	41	6.71
Fish selling	132	21.60	101	16.5
Fishing and Selling	28	4.58	7	1.14
Fishing labour	52	8.51	109	17.83
Casual labour	10	1.63	82	13.42
Self employment	4	0.65	9	1.47
Regular salaried	12	1.96	45	7.36
Animal Husbandry	66	10.80	1	0.16
Unemployed	10	1.63	130	21.27
Total	611	100.00	611	100.00

Source: Survey data

The table no. 02 explains that only 1.63 percent of the respondents were unemployed but their percentage increased to 21.27 percent after displacement. The number of agricultural and fishing labourers percentage increase to a greater extent. It concluded from above table that the impact of seabird project on displaced family were affected more among agricultural farmers lost their land and fishermen are not allowed for fishing.

Homelessness:

Loss of housing and shelter is temporary for most displaced, but for some it remains in chronic condition. In a broader cultural sense, homelessness is also placelessness, loss of a

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

group's cultural space and identity, or cultural impoverishment, as argued by Downing (1994, 1995). The compensation paid by the project authorities for their house was not enough even to construct one single room. They are compelled to spend the entire compensation for the construction of kuchha or semi pucca house which was badly required. Those who fail to get plots in the rehabilitation centres became homeless. The landless, agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and the artisans failed to construct even the kuchha houses due to money problem. Many have disposed off their sites to meet the day to day expenditure. The material culture, through which people make most of what they need, is destroyed as soon as the houses of people built from local earth and wood are knocked down.

Migration of the displaced family:

Displaced people due to non availability of cultivable land and the productive assets became unemployed. The knowledge they gained by generations failed to get job in the rehabilitated area. So they moved to other places in search of jobs.

Table No. 3

Migration pattern in displaced family

S No	Migration (place of work)	Before displacement and resettlement		After displacement and resettle	
		Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Same village	368	60.22	150	29.88
2	Near by village	167	27.33	125	24.90
3	Near by town	68	11.12	182	36.25
4	Different district	5	0.81	25	4.98
5	Different state	3	0.49	20	3.98
Total		611	100	502	100

Note: children and unemployed are excluded. Source: Survey data

The above table no. 03 explains that the respondents working in the same village declined from 60.22 percent to 29.88 percent and people working in the near by town increased from 11.12 percent to 36.25 percent. The people working in other district and state increased after displacement.

Loss of Access to common property:

Loss of common property rights due to Seabird project displacement deprives the entire family a major source of sustenance. But as is generally accepted and also recorded, the impacts on women are much more severe.

For the poor people loss of access to common property assets like forestland, water bodies, grazing lands etc, represents a cause of income and livelihood deterioration that is systematically overlooked and typically uncompensated by the Seabird project authorities or by the government. Whenever they are sick they used to get medicine by using leaves, roots and bark from the forest. They know the name of each and every tree, shrub, herb and their uses. If they are made to live in a land without forest, then all this knowledge that they have cherished for generations will be useless and slowly they will forget it. Who will compensate for all these loss? They are compelled to buy the firewood which is required for their domestic use. They are forced to leave their sub occupation such as animal husbandry and poultry in the rehabilitation centres of seabird project.

In these project rehabilitation centres women lost CPRs with respect to firewood which they used to collect it at free of cost from the nearby forest for their domestic use as well as for sale. They also used to collect green leaves to prepare natural manure for their field. They lost grazing area for their animals. So maintaining livestock became very costly for them. They are compelled to sell their animals. It is around these common property resources that women interact, exchange information, get employment, develop solidarity structures, and also gain access to resources required for own sustenance and that of their families (Menon 1995).

Table No. 4

The impact of displacement and resettlement on other occupation

S No	Total annual income(in Rs)	Before displacement and resettlement		After displacement and resettle	
		Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	No income	40	16	153	61.20
2	Less than 5000	37	14.80	47	18.80
3	5001 to 10000	43	17.20	38	15.20
4	10001 to 15000	48	19.20	10	4
5	15000 to 20000	69	27.60	2	0.8
6	Above 20001	13	5.20	00	00
Total		250	100	250	100

Source: Survey data

The table no.4 exhibits only 16 percent of the displaced were not getting income from sub occupation before the displacement but that percentage has been increased to 61.20 percent after displacement followed by 14.80 percentage were used to get less than 5000 after displacement 18.80 percentage increased and lowest 5.20 percent of respondents were getting above 20,000 after displacement the percentage is 00. It can be seen from above table that after displacement of income of family have been decreased.

Conclusion:

The displacement and resettlement has brought a drastic change in the socio- economic and political conditions of the displaced people. Evidence from the study confirms that resettlement has not worked well. The majority of resettlers end up with no land or less land than before, less job opportunities, loss of income, less access to common property resources and less satisfactory living conditions overall. Even the modest resettlement policy goal that there is no slippage in income levels as a consequence of development activities has often remained elusive.

In the economic front displacement and resettlement has created an economic depression in the rehabilitation centres. Since no efforts are made to strengthen village and cottage industries, most of the displaced people have become unemployed. The displaced are migrating in search of work. This has brought a drastic change in social set up. The main adverse social effect is majority of the joint families have become nuclear families. They are becoming more individualistic and are least bothered about their own family members and the neighbours. In the rehabilitation centres the socio- religious functions are loosing their significance because of poverty, unemployment, migration and landlessness etc. The traditional social security system thus has broken down increasing the vulnerability of the displaced people. In this new wave of displacement, the people displaced face a worse poverty than anything they knew before. Even

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

more painful than this poverty is the erosion of their cultural identity, values and traditions. Due to Seabird project some of the displaced might have been benefited with respect to permanent job in the naval base or temporary contract in the project. There is some improvement in the housing conditions of the displaced. But in general the Seabird project fails to bring improvement in the standard of living of the displaced people. Project is responsible for their dispossession and consequent destruction of their traditional culture and lowering of their standard of living.

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Students Perception on Google Classroom as An Online Learning Delivery During COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract:

With the integration of digital learning and the use of online learning platforms to assist instructional delivery, the teaching and learning process is increasingly becoming technology driven. One of the most successful methods to increase student active involvement in an online learning environment is to use the Google Classroom learning platform. During the COVID-19 epidemic in Tamil Nadu, the objective of this study is to investigate students' opinions of Google Classroom as an online learning delivery platform. To explore the students' perceptions, the study used an online questionnaire. Descriptive Statistics were used in the analysis. According to the findings, Google Classroom is successful in increasing students' access to and attention to learning, knowledge, and abilities. Google Classroom encourages students to be active learners and, as a digital tool, provides them with useful feedback. As a result, the platform's benefits may be put to good use in attaining excellence in the teaching and learning process.

Keywords: Perception, Google classroom**,** Learning,Digital tool.

Introduction:

Google Class Room is a school-based blended learning tool that attempts to make creating, sharing, and grading assignments in a completely electronic format as simple as possible. Following its public release on August 12, 2014, it became a component of Google Apps for Education. Google Classroom is a Google Apps service that allows instructors to rapidly create and manage assignments, as well as offer feedback to students. According to a recent study (Getting the Most From Google Classroom), Google Classroom substantially improves students' access to resources and cooperation while working on projects. Students and instructors can use Classroom to perform the following:

- **Create and collect assignments:**

Classroom integrates Google Docs, Drive, and Gmail to assist instructors in creating and collecting assignments without the need of paper. They can observe who has finished the assignment and offer immediate, real-time feedback to individual learner.

- **Improve class communication:**

Teachers may make real-time announcements, ask questions, and interact with students, increasing communication both within and outside of the classroom.

- **Stay organised:**

Classroom generates Drive folders for each assignment and each student automatically. On their Assignments tab, students can simply see what's due. Google Classroom brings together a number of Google technologies to assist educational institutions in making the move to a paperless education system.

Other Advantages of Google Classrooms:

- Google Classroom's interface does not include any ads for students, professors, or teachers.
- Google Classroom is free for educational institutions\s• Google Classroom apps are available for iOS and Android devices
- Google Classroom allows students to share content from other apps: students can easily add images, PDFs, and web pages from other apps to their Google Classroom accounts.

Enhance Learning experience for student

- Allow students to customise accessibility settings so they may study in the way that suits them best — even if that means learning in several languages.
- Keep everyone on track with to-do and review pages for students and teachers, as well as due dates that show on student calendars as classwork is produced.
- With originality reports, students may check their own work for suggested citations by scanning it against hundreds of billions of online pages and more than 40 million books.
- When an assignment is generated, immediately upload coursework papers as templates to provide each student their own copy.

The objective of the study is to analyze the perception of students on Google Classroom as an online learning delivery during covid-19 pandemic and to reveal the limitations of Google classroom.

Review of Literature:

Google Classroom is a technology that may be used to improve teaching and learning processes all around the world. In a sense, Google Classroom is still a new educational tool in the online world. The major goal of Google Classroom is to make file sharing between professors and students more efficient. As a result, the purpose of this study is to evaluate how students perceive Google Classroom as an online learning delivery system in secondary schools in Nigeria during the COVID-19 epidemic. Google Classroom, according to Inoue and Pengnate (2018), reduces expenses by allowing students to utilise more cheap stationery and other materials, as well as reducing time-released energy. In terms of their experience, perspectives, and involvement in classroom activities, Udosenetal(2019)found that Google classroom technology has proven to be a beneficial platform for distance learners at the National Teachers' Institute Calabar study centre. The findings also revealed that the lecturers at the centre had a high degree of proficiency in using Google Classroom to conduct education. According to Beal Vangie(2020), students and instructors may have discussions about assignments via Google Classroom, and teachers can track students' progress. One of the most popular LMS apps, according to Jakkaew and Hemrungrote (2017) in Jeya & Brandford (2019), is Google Classroom.

Research Methodology :

This research used a descriptive research design with both quantitative and qualitative methods. Primary data was collected using structured questionnaires. The perspective of students on Google Classroom was investigated using a five-point Likert scale, with respondents grading statements on a range of Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree. The researcher distributed the questionnaires to all of the respondents over the internet. The researcher used a convenience

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

sample technique to get information from the respondents. The respondents provided a total of 274 valid replies. Through the use of SPSS statistical software, descriptive statistics were utilised to examine the data.

Results and Discussion:

Table1: Students perception on Google classroom as An Online Learning Delivery During COVID-19 Pandemic.

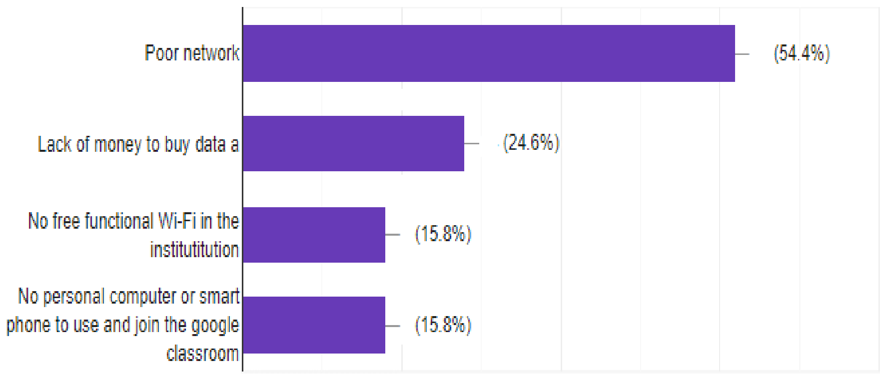
Statements	Mean	SD
Useful for learning activities.	4.73	0.792
Use to achieve tasks more quickly	4.21	0.747
Easy to access the materials	4.82	0.936
Progressing in the learning.	4.52	0.822
I desire using Google classroom for all subjects	4.18	0.715
It enables to submit assignment on time	4.74	0.862
I do not want to use Google classroom for all subjects	3.25	0.927
I feel easy to interact with other students in discussion forum.	4.02	0.830
The feedback is an accurate evaluation	4.37	0.706
I intend to continue using Google classroom in the future	4.41	0.691
Editing and Resubmitting assignment after submitting helps students to make necessary changes	4.30	0.825
Students can track their progress regularly	4.68	0.704

The students' impressions of the Google classroom learning platform were high, with a mean of 4.18, according to the study in Table 1. Stay organised with one Google Drive folder per class/teacher - informs students through class stream when work is assigned and due - class materials are automatically sorted into Google Drive folders - use class discussions to interact with and support peers - exchange resources. Google class room provides easy access to resources with a mean 4.82.

The average score of 4.74 suggests that students are capable of completing assignments on time. With enhanced image capture, students may quickly and simply snap and upload a photo of their paper assignment. Most students choose to utilise Google Classroom for all of their classes since it allows them to answer questions online and encourages active involvement, among other things. Participants, on the other hand, favoured traditional style of instruction over Google Classroom owing to various platform problems created by internet connection and the surroundings, which distract during online sessions. This gives me mixed feelings; yet, the outcome suggests that pupils are ready to use Google Classroom. Because most young learners utilize technology in their everyday lives, Google Classroom allows them to be independent, engaged, and motivated. It also succeeds the teaching-learning process in the digital era, as in the fourth industrial revolution, when instructors are expected to have competence, the capacity to adapt to new technology, and the ability to face global problems. Due to the growing number of undergraduates, particularly in the Faculty of Education, Google Classroom makes it simple to manage students' records. Students' records about online assessments are easily accessible and can always be retrieved, and issues with missing grades can be easily resolved by referring to the students' account. Students are not restricted to what they are taught with online quizzes and assignments; they may investigate other resources regarding the topic through online channels, resulting in a greater comprehension of the topic covered in class.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Google class room Limitations



According to Chart.1, 54.4 percent of students in their region have network difficulties, making it difficult for them to learn and complete their assignments on time. Because of their financial situation, 24.46 percent of students cannot afford a smart phone or a data bundle, which limits their ability to participate in class. Some students have difficulties since they do not have access to a computer or a smartphone with which to participate in the Google classroom. They rely on their family and friends for support. All of these difficulties make it difficult for students to properly and efficiently use Google Classroom as a digital tool.

Conclusion:

The platform encourages active learning, making learning resources more available to students at all times and places. Teachers may use Google Classroom as an extra way of interacting with their students to supplement face-to-face teaching and learning by simply tracking students who skip tests or submit their evaluations late. Because of the identified educational benefits of utilizing the Google Classroom platform during a pandemic, it is critical for education stakeholders to prepare students for using this platform during the pandemic. Furthermore, due to the present worldwide pandemic (COVID-19), limited mobility, and social isolation, Google Classroom, as an online learning platform, provides the benefit of attaining excellence in the teaching and learning process at all levels of education throughout any pandemic time.

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July - 2021

Karnataka Under Tipu Sultan (1782-1799)

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Introduction:

Tipu Sultan who succeeded Haider Ali to the throne has left a deep impression on the history of Karnataka. He was popularly known as 'the Tiger of Mysore' He was a pioneer of rocket artillery. He was a good administrator and encouraged agriculture, horticulture and sericulture. He constructed some superb buildings including Dariyadaulat bagh in Srirangapattana. Tipu Sultan was a remarkable personality in the history of Karnataka.

His Life:

Tipu Sultan was born on 20 November 1753 at Devanahalli He was a handsome man with a dignified bearing. Unlike his father, he was brought up like a prince and was well versed in Persian, Hindustani, Kannada and Marathi and later on, he could talk fluently even in French. He was trained in horsemanship and in the use of arms. He ascended the throne on 29 December 1782, after the death of his father and assumed the title **'Nawab Tipu Sultan Bahadur'.**

I. Second Anglo-Mysore War and the Treaty of Mangalore:

Tipu had led armies and had won many victories for the father during the Second Anglo-Mysore War and even earlier. The immediate problem facing Tipu was the prosecution of the war. Though he was surrounded by his enemies and let down by his friends, the Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad, and many parts of Mysore were already under British occupation, Tipu picked up the sword, dropped by his father. He defeated the British in the famous battle of Wandiwash in 1783. However, in the West he lost Bidanur and Mangalore. The French, who were his allies, deserted him after the signing of the Treaty of Veraillesin 1783 with the English, ending the American War of Independence. The Second Anglo-Mysore War came to an end under the Treaty of Mangalore signed on 11 March 1784. According to its terms, prisoners were to be released by both the parties and neither Tipu nor the English were to help each other's enemies either privately or publicly.

In the words of Warren Hastings, "The Mangalore treaty was a humiliating treaty for the British." The Treaty of Mangalore was indeed a diplomatic victory for Tipu. At a time when he faced grave dangers on all sides and when his kingdom itself appeared to be on the verge of collapse, Tipu emerged triumphant and independent ruler of it. It, thus, increased the stature ofTipu Sultan.

II. Mysore-Maratha War (1786-87)

When Tipu was busy in fighting the English, some of his feudals attempted to become independent. Venkata Rao Bhave, the Desai of Naragunda was one such who made a bid for freedom and discontinued the payment of annual tribute to Tipu. Enraged Tipu warned Desai of dire consequences. Desai ran to the Marathas for help. This led to a war in 1786 between Mysore and the Marathas. Tipu defeated the Maratha armies and captured the forts of Manoli, Ramdrug, Naragunda, Kittur, Khanapur, Dodvad and Jamboti also fell into his hands.

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July - 2021

Stunned by Tipu's surprising advance and shocked by the Maratha defeat, Nana Phadnavis entered into an alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Maratha armies invaded northern Mysore, stormed Badami and Rajendragadh and reconquered Kittur, Savanur Naragunda, Gadag, Sirhati and old Hubli. However, Tipu rose to occasion snatched Adoni from Nizam and captured Bahadur Bandh in 1787. Tipu carried the war into the Raichur Doad itself and reconquered all the lost territories. The war came to an end under the Treaty of Ghanjendraghad in 1787. Tipu agreed to restore Naragunda, Kittur, Savanur and Adoni and pay to the Marathas the sum of rupees 12 lakhs as a compensation for the territory between Tungabhadra and Krishna. By now Tipu demonstrated all the attributes of a sovereign king.

III. Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)

1. The Grand Alliance Against Tipu Sultan :

The dramatic rise of Tipu caused great fear and jealousy among the British, who now wanted to finish him to the last. At the same time, Tipu had a great ambition of driving the Englishout of India. Both were eager to fly to war. By 1790, the English had succeeded in forming the Grand Alliance, consisting of the English, the Marathas, the Nizam of Hyderabad and a host of other native powers, against Tipu Sultan. Against such a formi. dable coalition, Tipu Sultan stood all alone.

2. Defeat of Tipu Sultan:

Tipu declared war against the king of Travancore, who was an ally of the English. Cornwallis, the Governor-General of India, made use of this pretext to declare war against Tipu. The Marathas, the Nizam of Hyderabad and other native rulers supported the British actively. Tipu faced war in all direction. Initially Tipu carried fire and sword and won many victories, but then he had to face only reverses and in March, 1792, he came to be besieged in Srirangapattana. Tipu was then forced to sue for peace and the Treaty of Srirangapattana was signed in March, 1792.

3. Treaty of Srirangapattana:

By this treaty,

a) Tipu surrendered a half of his Kingdom, portions of whichwere given to the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
b) The English acquired Malabar and sovereignty over theRaja of Coorg. Coorg was made independent.
c) Tipu agreed to pay an indemnity of 30 lakh pounds tothe British in three instalments.
d) Two of his sons were to be handed over as hostages.
e) Finally, British prisoners of war were to be released.
f) Tipu Sultan felt gravely hurt and utterly humiliated by the treaty.

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IV. Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1798-99)

1. Subsidiary Alliance-The Cause of the War:

Tipu was indomitable. He could not swallow the humiliation for a long time and would have no rest till the English were Ousted from the country. He negotiated with Napoleon Bonaparte of France, the Amir of Afghanistan and the Sultan of Turkey but failed to get any help from any direction. Tipu refused to join the subsidiary Alliance mooted by Lord Wellesley. This caused the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1798.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

2. Revival of Old Coalition:

Lord Wellesley was determined to destory Tipu and mobilised the British forces and revived the three partite coalition, consistingof the English, the Marathi and the Niram of Hyderabad. Brities aries from Domu Madrasand Hyderabad closed on him the Maruths and the Nizam threw in their lot.

3. Siege of Sringapattana:

Srirangapattana was besieged and General Harris, after bomb. ding the fort to a stent extent entered the town within an hour When the news were brought to him, Tippu was having his lunch. He used to in the bottle. The fort, however, was captured by the English on May 4, 1799, and Tipu Sultan died fighting hero cally in the battle.

Tipu had lived and died as a soldier. His body was discovered amidst the dead and taken to the royal palace. Thus came to an and the glory of a man who had left the palace in the morning as a powerful sovereign of an independent state, but who was brought back at night is dead and whose kingdom overthrow, whose capital taken and whose palace occupied by the enemies. This was followed by the rampage and looting of the wealth of people and raping of innocent women. Law and order and all bonds of discipline were broken by the British soldiers. Amidst all this, Tipu's body was buried besides his father in Gumbaz, near Srirangapattana. The two sons, who had been captured, were made to march barefooted to bid a last farewell to their father. There was lamentation everywhere in Srirangapattana.

4. Distribution of Tipu's Territories:

The British divided the Mysore Kingdom into four parts and distributed a third of it among themselves and their friends. Tipu's territories extended beyond the Tungabhadra and the Western and the Eastern Ghats were retained by the British. The rest of the territory (one-fourth) was returned to the successor of the Hindu loyal family. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the six-year old son of Maharani Lakshmi Ammani, whom the British recognised as the King in June, 1799.

Conclusion:

Haider Ali was succeeded by his son Tipu sultan who concluded the Treat of Mangalore with the British in 1784.He had to face the combined might of the Marathas, the English and the Nizam and ultimately entered into a peace treaty with them. When Tipu attacked the king of Travancore, the third Anglo-Mysore war was started in 1790. By the treaty of Srirangapattana, Tipu surrendered half of his kingdom to the English, Nizam and the Marathas. The final war between the British and Tipu took place in 1799 and Tipu died fighting on 4th May 1799.

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N-LIST Becoming Most Prominent and Popular Consortia for College Faculties in Covid -19 Pandemic Situation

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Abstract:

The novel Coronavirus pandemic has made us to use the digital resources due to closure of colleges across the globe. N-LIST services are considered a vital part of college libraries. The N-LIST programme provides access to e-resources to faculty, students and researchers from subscribed colleges and other beneficiary institutions. The present study highlighted on the awareness and usability of N-List e-resources in Faculty members of Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges. The survey method has been used for data collection through Google form. Out of 3004 teacher's population, 450 teachers were contacted and 418 teachers were responded for the said study. This paper finds out the necessity of awareness and training programs to promote the N-List resources. It was found that majority of the faculty members were preferred the N-List e-resources for their research attitude.

Keywords: N-List. Inflibnet, Covid-19, Ugc Infonet, E-Journals, etc.

1. Introduction:

The whole world is suffering from Covid 19 pandemic situation. Maintain the social distance is the preventive major on Covid 19. WHO is trying to invent the proper vaccination to control the Covid-19 virus. Every country is taking care on its own. The total economy and social balance was disturbed. The education sector is also going through the drastic change by applying the online education. Due to keep safe distance, all educational institutions are shut down. Now a day the source of information is only the Internet. All the libraries are closed and unable to provide the physical reading materials to their readers. Only online platform is open to render the library services. Application of ICT and services of Digital and Virtual libraries are the major source of information in this pandemic situation. Every institution can't purchase all required e-resources so they have to go for consortia. N-List is the cheapest and reliable consortia for College libraries. The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (NLIST)", being jointly executed by the UGCINFONET Digital Library Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and the INDESTAICTE Consortium, IIT Delhi was formally launched by Hon'ble Union Minister of Human Resource Development on 4th May, 2010

2. Review of Literature

The researchers have focused on to check the use and popularity of N-List e-resources. They have reviews the above articles for the said study. **Dhuri, K. R., & Lobo, J. (2021)**. intends in this study to emphasize the importance of having N-LIST e-resources, as well as the

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

vital role they played in meeting users' information needs and maintaining their pleasure during the pandemic era. Users are pleased with the e-resources supplied by the N-LIST collaboration, according to the survey. In his paper "Lockdown Period and Information Sources," **Bilawar Prakash Bhairu (2020)** made us aware of the Coronavirus lockdown time and how online resources have come to the rescue of students all across the world. According to the findings of this research study, 377 webinars, 36 FDPs, 26 workshops, 19 quizzes, and 19 training programmes on various themes were held by various universities during the lockdown period. Academics and students are encouraged to engage in "digital citizenship" in the contemporary environment. **Farzand and Salem (2020)** emphasized the role of libraries and librarians in offering services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research article clearly revealed the situation of digital services provided by universities during the Covid-19 pandemic.

3. Objectives of the paper

1. To determine whether college faculties are aware of the N-LIST resources.
2. To find out the purposes of accessing N-LIST E-resources by the college faculties.
3. To recognize the problems faced by the faculties while accessing N-LIST.
4. To check the popularity and usability of N-List amongst the college faculties in the COVID- 19 pandemic situation.

4. Research Methodology

Shivaji University, Kolhapur has 279 affiliated colleges. Among them 172 colleges were Arts, Commerce and Science colleges. The present study focuses on only these 172 Arts, Commerce and Science colleges. The researcher has used the survey method for present study. Total population were 3004 teachers in affiliated colleges .Out of total population, 450 teachers were contacted to fill the questionnaires on Google form. 418 teachers (84.61%) were filled in questionnaires were using N-List E-Resources.

5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The researcher has analyzed & interpreted data by using tables, graphs in the light of frequency of usages of N-List e-resources by faculty members in Arts, Commerce and Science colleges selected for present study. The Shivaji University, Kolhapur has 279 affiliated colleges and it was situated in three districts viz. Kolhapur, Sangali and Satara. The researchers have focused on Arts, Commerce and Science College teachers only.

a. District-wise distribution of Arts, Commerce & Science Colleges and Teachers

Sr. No	District	Colleges	Teachers
1	Kolhapur	67	1218
2	Sangali	53	876
3	Satara	52	910
	Total	**172**	**3004**

Table No 1: District-wise distribution of Arts, Commerce & Science Colleges and Teachers

Table No. 1 shows that in 172 Arts, Commerce & Science Colleges have 3004 teachers are working in their respective colleges. According to Morgan table 341 is a standard size of sampling and out of 3304 teachers, 450 teachers were contacted and 418 teachers were responded.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

b. Frequency of N-List e-resources usage:

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Daily	274	65.55
Once in a Two Weeks	69	16.51
Once in a Three Weeks	32	7.66
Once in a Month	21	5.02
Rarely	10	2.39
Never	12	2.87
Total	**418**	**100**

Table No 2: Frequency of N-List e-resources usage

The table No 2 states that 274 teachers were used the N-List e-resources daily. It means that the majority of teachers were frequently uses the N-List e-resources in pandemic situation. N-List resource is becoming the reliable source for them.

c. Purposes of use of N-List E-resources:

Purposes of use of N-List E-resources	No. of Respondents	Percentage Rank Respondents	Rank
Access to Electronic Resources	401	95.93	1
Research and Consultancy	382	91.39	2
Write a book or an article or a research paper	358	85.65	3
Gain current and up to date knowledge	218	52.15	4
Study and Learning	196	46.89	5
Preparation of Lecture or Teaching	185	44.26	6
Reference	174	41.63	7
Other	8	1.91	8

Table No 3: Purposes of use of N-List E-resources

The above table highlights the rank of purposes of use of N-List e-resources. The total respondents were given their response for each purpose and according to their response; rank had been shown in the table. 95.93% response had been recorded for Access to Electronic Resources as first rank and second rank was recorded to Research and consultancy purpose.

d. Awareness ,Availability and Usage of N-List E-Journals (Full Text):

Sr. No	Publisher	No. of Titles	Awareness & Availability of e-resource	Usage of N-List e-resources in percentage
1	American Institute of Physics	**18**	**88**	**21.05**
2	Annual Reviews	**33**	**74**	**17.70**
3	Economic and Political Weekly (EPW)	**1**	**98**	**23.44**
4	Indian Journals	**180**	**255**	**61.00**
5	Institute of Physics	**46**	**104**	**24.88**

6	JSTOR	**2500+**	**345**	**82.54**
7	Oxford University Press	**262**	**152**	**36.36**
8	Royal Society of Chemistry	**29**	**189**	**45.22**
9	H. W. Wilson	**3000+**	**302**	**72.25**
10	Cambridge University Press	**224**	**214**	**51.20**
	Total	**6293**		

Table No. 4: Awareness, Availability and Usage of N-List E-Journals (Full Text) 82.54% teachers were responded their opinion that JSTOR e-journal resource is most useful and usable resource in pandemic situation and 72.25% teachers were given preference to H.W.Wilson. N-List is an important and reliable source for e-journals access.

e. Awareness, Availability and Usage of N-List E-Books (Full Text):

Sr. No	**Publisher**	**No. of Titles**	**Awareness & Availability of e-resource**	**Usage of N-List e-resources in percentage**
1	Cambridge Books Online	**1800**	**85**	**20.33**
2	E-brary	**185000+**	**347**	**83.01**
3	EBSCoHost-Net Library	**936**	**115**	**27.51**
4	Hindustan Book Agency	**65+**	**98**	**23.44**
5	Institute of South East Asian Studies(ISEAS) Books	**382+**	**145**	**34.69**
6	Oxford Scholarship	**1402+**	**102**	**24.40**
7	Springer eBooks	**2300**	**289**	**69.14**
8	Sage Publication eBooks	**1000**	**96**	**22.97**
9	Taylor Francis eBooks	**1800**	**156**	**37.32**
10	Myilibrary-McGraw Hill	**1124**	**176**	**42.11**
11	South Asia Archive	**---**	**45**	**10.77**
12	World e-Books Library	**----**	**37**	**8.85**
	Total	**195809**		

Table No. 5: Awareness, Availability and Usage of N-List E-Books (Full Text)

N-List provides 195809 e-books in full-text form. These e-Books were freely available to the registered college teachers. It was easy to access and download. So 83.01% teachers had given more preference to E-bray e-Books and 69.14% teachers were accessing to Springer E-Books.

f. Problems while accessing the N-List e-resources:

Sr. No	**Problems**	**Yes**	**Percentage**
1	Slow Internet speed	314	75.12
2	Uncomfortable to Study on Computer screen	178	42.58
3	Slow Downloading	285	68.18
4	Regional Language Problem	301	72.01
5	Lack of Infrastructure	87	20.81
6	Lack of Training	247	59.09
7	Difficulty in finding relevant information	97	23.21
8	Information overload	108	25.84
9	Popups and advertisements of unwanted websites	147	35.17

Table No 6: Problems while accessing the N-List e-resources

N-List Consortia plays a vital role in the research and paper writing. It gives thousands of articles in various subjects. But most of the users were facing problem in accessing the e-resources of N-List. 75.12% teachers were faced the problems viz. Slow Internet Speed, Regional Language Problem (72.01%), Slow Downloading (68.18%) and Lack of Training(59.09%) etc.

6. Findings

1. 65.55% of teachers were accessed N-List e-resources daily in pandemic situation.
2. 82.54% teachers were recorded their opinion that JSTOR e-journal resource is most useful and usable resource in pandemic situation and 72.25% teachers were given preference to H.W.Wilson.
3. 83.01% teachers had given more preference to E-bray e-Books resource where as 69.14% teachers were accessing to Springer E-Books.
4. Teachers were facing the problems like Slow Internet Speed (75.12%), Regional Language Problem (72.01%), Slow Downloading (68.18%) and Lack of Training (59.09%) etc.

7. Suggestions

1. The College Librarians should be conducts the Awareness and Training Programs of N-List.
2. The faculty members should enhance their mobile Data packs or Net Packs to get the uninterrupted e-resources of N-List.
3. The faculties should prefer broadband or lease line Internet Connection to access the e-resources of N-List.

8. Conclusion

N-LIST E-resources are easily accessible from anywhere and at any time, this was the major advantage to the users during the pandemic and lockdown period. The inclusion of N-LIST consortium subscription has made a huge impact in the ways of enhancing the quality of the higher education among the users. The present study highlighted on the awareness and usability of N-List e-resources in faculty members of Arts, Commerce and Science colleges. This paper finds out the necessity of awareness and training programs to promote the N-List resources. The suggestions will definitely enhance the usage of N-List consortia.

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An Investigation into the Information Seeking Behaviour of Animal Husbandry Professionals in Central India

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the steps towards information needs and information seeking behaviour of users in animal husbandry professionals and its impact on the libraries. For millennia humans have been seeking, organizing and using information as they learned and envolved patterns of human information behaviour for resolving problems related to survival work and everyday life. It was undertaken to identify their information needs and the models of information seeking behaviour used to satisfy these needs. It also investigated the process involved in information usage. It can play a great role because it gives access to large amounts of information to users whenever they need it including primary information sources.

Keywords: Information seeking, Internet, Animal Husbandry, Central India.

1. Introduction:

Information is a key factor in any profession. This study tried to give more insight into the information behaviour, information needs and information use of animal husbandry professionals in Central India.

To create information awareness and to promote the use of information, it is necessary to know the needs of the users. The present age of information explosion has resulted in an escalating growth rate of micro-documents vis-à-vis the information need of users has become varied and multidimensional (Ossai-Onah and Oyemike, 2013). The information use and user need directly concerned with users. The users are the ultimately recipients of information in the communication cycle. The 'information needs' of the users have to be satisfied by the libraries and information centers through their services (Ojoa and Akande, 2005). Information seeking behaviour is a broad term, which involves a set of actions that individuals take to express information needs, seek information, evaluate and select information, and finally uses this information to satisfy individual's information needs. Various factors may determine the information seeking behaviour of an individual or a group of individuals. It is therefore desirable to understand the purpose for which information is required, the environment in which the user operates user's skills in identifying the needed information, channels and sources preferred for acquiring information and barriers to information (Nishat and Naved, 2008).

2. Goals of the Study :

There are 16 animal husbandry colleges in central India. Information seeking is a fluid and situation dependent activity where a seeker's actions are influenced by access to information, perceived quality and trust in the information source (Boyd,2004). This reminds the necessity of regular study and development of information system and management information services in animal husbandry colleges in central India. The goals of the present study are-

- To examine the nature and type of information used by animal husbandry professionals in central India;

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

- To ascertain the information needs of these professionals;
- To identify the information seeking behaviour pattern of the animal husbandry practitioners in central India;
- To analyze most sought sources and channels of information by the animal husbandry professionals;
- To study the use of information technology by these professionals in seeking the information;
- To identify the purpose of information seeking, the satisfaction provided by the information sources and services available in the library, and the problems the users encounter in their information behaviour.

3. Need of the Study:

The need for the present study has been felt for the reason that, very few studies has been reported so far, about information seeking behaviour of users in animal husbandry working professionals in animal husbandry institutions in central India. Further, such study has been necessitated due to extensive use of information and communication technologies with close relation to growing need and demand for access to E-Resources in animal husbandry institutions of central India.

- To identify the current status and kinds of users needs;
- To study various aspects of E-Resources and their developments;
- To save the time of the user in gathering and search of required information;
- To design and develop need-based and user-oriented information system and services;
- To prepare the users to have the liberty to seek information independently;
- To know the users knowledge, abilities and skills and self-reliance to access to information.

4. Methodology :

A "Descriptive" and "Survey" method of research has been adopted to collect primary data from veterinary, dairy and fishery college professionals from the central India region. A structured questionnaire was designed to administer the same to the professionals to elicit required information. The questionnaire design intends to cover general questions and the questions related to information-seeking behaviour. To improve reliability of the data, and to enhance the quality of research, interview with select faculty was conducted. The questionnaire technique is used since there is no possibility of observing faculty members behaviours.

5. Literature Overview:

The term 'literature review' implies a thorough and exhaustive examination of previous studies carried out and other published works in topic of research under investigation. The review of literature presented here intends to endow the researcher with pertinent information as to formulate a sound research design and make legitimate decision regarding tools for the investigation in the process of the study. Literature review is normally conducted in order to identify what is already known and what remains to be exposed in the subject of interest. Since effective research is based upon past knowledge, literature review is considered to be a crucial stage for eliminating duplication of work that may have been done earlier as it provides a foundation for conceptual framework, insights into methods and procedures, suggests operational definitions to major concepts and also throws light on interpretations of findings.

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

5.1 The Veterinary profession :

The veterinary profession serves the public and the interests of their animals in the light of the latest scientific knowledge. No person is allowed to practice as a veterinary professional unless the person is registered with the Veterinary Council or authorized to perform specific procedures.

5.2. Information seeking behaviour :

Borgman (2000) defined information seeking as a continuous process, involving active and passive behaviours, and formal and informal communication. He pointed out the cycle of creating, using and seeking information can be viewed as series of stages which people move back and forth, and they may be actively, creating, using and seeking information concurrently. Therefore, information seeking behaviour refers to the pattern of response to information need by person or group of persons.

Information seeking is a goal-directed requisition and acquisition of information as a consequence of an information need from the available information carriers or channels. Information carriers may include a variety of channels, a variety of sources within channels, and a variety of messages contained within these sources (**Johnson et. al., 2006**).

6. The Study :

Total 60 questionnaires were distributed to the professionals in the sixteen animal husbandry colleges in central India. Out of 60 questionnaires 56 questionnaires were selected for analysis of data. The collected data were fed to the computer system by using MS-Excel for data manipulation and statistical calculations for the present research study. Data thus collected were tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive statistics, mean, standard deviation, standard error, percentages etc.

A non-probability convenience sample of 60 animal husbandry professionals was randomly selected from a registered animal husbandry professionals list. The data was collected via questionnaire by using survey methodology and some questionnaire was e-mailed to the selected respondents. A response rate of 93.3% was obtained, after 56 completed questionnaires were received back.

6.1 Results:

6.1.1 The Information user :

The first part of the questionnaire addressed demographic information of the animal husbandry professionals of the respondents were 37.50 % were between the ages of 31 and 40 years; 55.35% were between 41 and 50 years old; 7.14 % were between 51 and 60 years of age, Male respondents represent 75% of the total respondents and 25% were female. Results were as follow that, 92.85% professional respondents were having P.G. degree, 3.57% were having P.G. and Ph. D degree, whereas 3.57% had pursued qualification even after their Ph.D. Information regarding professional experience of animal husbandry professionals it was apparent from the information that, 60.71% professionals had less than 5 years experience, whereas 19.64% professionals had 10 to 15 years experience. In addition to this, 12.50% animal husbandry professionals were having 5 to 10 years' experience and 7.14% animal husbandry professionals had more than 15 years experience.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

6.1.2 Information needs :

The purpose of this section was to identify the reasons why animal husbandry professionals need information in their work environment. Their perception and attitude towards information handling.

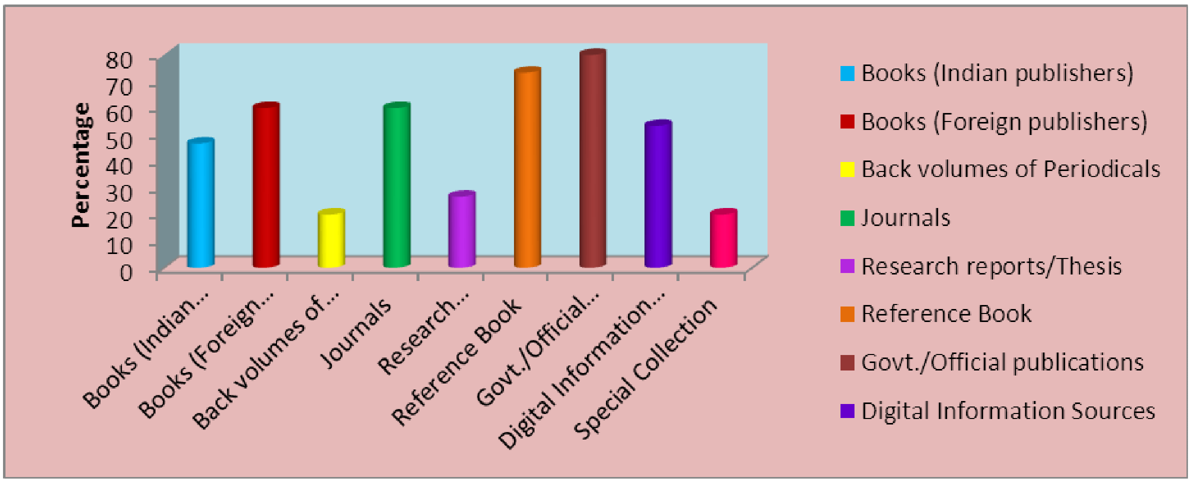
6.1.3 Information seeking behaviour :

In this section of the questionnaire, the study tried to identify sources of information as well as the frequency of usage of these sources. Attention was also given to identify subscribed journal titles and information sources used in the case of emergency.

Information services	Respondents	Percentage
Xerox/Photocopying Services	30	53.3
Internet Search Services	7	13.3
Online /Offline databases Services	4	6.7
Online E-Journals Services	7	13.3
Audio Services	4	6.7
Video Conferencing	-	-
Print out Services	56	100.0

Table 1 Availing Information Services in the Library

Table 1 shows responses of animal husbandry professionals regarding information services which they can avail in the library. According to 100% animal husbandry professionals, information service such as printout facility was availed in the library, whereas according to 53.3% animal husbandry professionals xerox or photocopying service was availed in the library. In addition to this, 13.3% animal husbandry professionals reported that, information services such as internet search and online e-journal were availed in the library and according to 6.7% animal husbandry professionals, online/offline data base services and online e-journals services were availed in the library.



Figur1 Information seeking form library by the professional

Data from Figure 1 illustrates the most preferred sources of information for shows information seeking by animal husbandry professionals from the library. It was apparent from the information that 80% animal husbandry professionals sought information from Government/official publications, whereas 60% professionals sought information from books published by foreign author and journals. Apart from this, 73.3% animal husbandry professionals sought information from reference books whereas 53.3% professionals sought information from

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

digital information sources. Furthermore, percentage of animal husbandry professionals seeking information from books published in India, research report/thesis, back volume of periodicals and special collection was 46.7%, 26.7%, 20% and 20% respectively.

7. Suggestions :

From the study of the information needs and information seeking behaviour of animal husbandry professionals in central India, it is observed that, there is need to develop competencies for an effective internal communication and knowledge sharing systems such as the Intranet, checklist databases, etc. This is to enhance the information exchange between juniors and seniors. There is also need to adopt office technology applications such as using Word, Access and any Office application that could help in managing office internal information. Overall, legal professionals should adopt the necessary information skills that could help them in searching and organizing information.

8. Limitations of the study

The present work has been confined to study the central India. The geographical limitation 'central India' covers the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

The broad term Animal Husbandry includes Veterinary Science, Dairy Technology and Fishery Science. Present work proposes to study the information needs of students, researchers, faculties and working professionals in central India.

9. Conclusions:

This study explored the information behaviour, information needs and information use of animal husbandry professionals in Central India. It is concluded from study results that, majority of animal husbandry professionals in animal husbandry college libraries used e-mails and discussion forum for providing necessary information to users regarding library policies. The progress of modern society depends upon the availability of right kind of information in the right form at the right time. Therefore, systematically ascertaining needs of user is the key elements. User must be made aware of the availability of the library and information services and should be trained to make effective use of library resources and services. Therefore, understanding the information needs as well as patterns and making available the information to the users appropriately is very essential.

Much LIS research has focused on the information seeking practices of practitioners within various fields of professional work. Studies have been carried out into the information-seeking behaviours of librarians, academics, medical professionals, engineers and lawyers (among others). But there is no attempt to ascertain information needs and information seeking behaviour of animal husbandry professions in Central India.

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The Impact of COVID-19 on Practical Training by ICSI in Mumbai Region

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Abstract:

COVID-19 has had an impact on Training provided to trainees. This research paper analyses whether there was any significant impact on the trainees undergoing 21 months practical training from The Institute of Company Secretaries of India. The opinions of Trainers (Company Secretaries) in Mumbai region were taken into consideration to determine whether training in work-from-home mode is better than the regular training provided at organisations. The research paper analysed whether work-from-home mode can be an alternative to on-the-job training in the future. Chi-Square test (Goodness of Fit) was used to prove the hypothesis. The results proved that the perception of trainers (Company Secretaries) was that they did not have enough control on the work performed by their trainees and consequently believed that the work-from-home mode led to poor quality of training for the trainees. The conclusion proved that there was a considerable impact of COVID-19 on the training imparted w.r.t. interactivity, quality of training imparted etc. This research paper analyses the situation of training by ICSI trainers and suggests a few recommendations for the same.

Key words: Impact on Training of ICSI, Quality of Training, Work-From-Home Culture, Development and Training

Introduction:

The Training Structure of The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) was originally in the physical mode which comprised of multiple requirements, including classroom teaching, self-study and practical training of 21 months at any organization which has a Company Secretary. (ICSI, 2020). Regular interaction between the Company Secretaries and the trainees led to increased quality of training. During the COVID-19 pandemic period, this interaction in physical mode was reduced and trainees were provided training in work-from-home mode due to stringent Government regulations which has had a significant impact on the quality of training provided. COVID-19 has had a considerable impact on training not just in India but across the globe, as is evident from the relevant review of literature.

Review of Literature:

In a research, conducted in September / October 2020, it was stated that all respondents felt there would be an impact on training because of COVID-19. Trainers, therefore felt the need to develop new programs for training the trainees. Training methodologies in such scenarios need to be sustainable. (Anonymous, 2020)

(Kumar, 2020) in his report stated that training newer staff would be a challenging task in the pandemic times and hiring freshers will be a problem. The industry is expected to create some momentum for the freshers to begin their training. Digitization of training will help in keeping a track of the trainees performance throughout the work-from-home period. The virtual training period may act as a reassurance for the trainees and young talent rather than leaving them high and dry. However, there is no alternative for physical training in the long run.

In another study conducted, it was proved that people believed there would be a negative impact on skill development in African countries and African countries do not have the necessary workforce to cope up with this lack of skills. The crisis period has led to a serious reduction in human capital formation. Additional training should be provided to the workforce once the situation normalizes. (Ceesay, 2021)

Objectives of The Research

1. To assess whether training provided to trainees has undergone any significant change due to COVID-19
2. To analyse the impact of COVID-19 on productivity of trainees
3. To gauge the opinion of Company Secretaries whether the work-from-home mode will be sustainable in the long run

Hypothesis

H_o There is no significant impact of COVID-19 on Training by Company Secretaries to their trainees

H_1 There is a significant impact of COVID-19 on Training by Company Secretaries to their trainees

Research Methodology

1. This research is an exploratory and quantitative research to gain insight into the impact of COVID-19 on the training provided to trainees by their respective Company Secretaries.
2. Primary data was collected with help of a structured questionnaire which was filled by 50 respondents. All the respondents had trainees as per the regulations of The ICSI. The questionnaire consisted of Likert Scale questions.
3. The period of the study was June 2021 to July 2021.
4. The responses were analysed and hypothesis was tested using Chi-Square Analysis. The level of significance is 5% which is normal for any social science research. Data compilation and data analysis was done using Microsoft Excel.
5. Secondary data has been referred to while preparing the research paper and due credits and references have been mentioned at appropriate places in the paper.

Limitations of Research

1. The present study is limited to only 50 respondents in Mumbai region only.
2. A few respondents were hesitant to fill the questionnaire. The researcher had to persuade them to complete the questionnaire. This may have led to inaccurate responses from the respondents.
3. Lack of face-to-face interaction between the researcher and the respondents may have led to distorted responses.
4. Time constraint to complete the research may have led to incomplete or inaccurate findings and analysis. Further research is recommended.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Data Analysis and Findings

Demographic Data	
Category of Company Secretary	**Number of Respondents**
Practising Company Secretary	33
Company Secretary in Whole Time Employment	17

Sr. No.	**Statement**	**Chi Square Value**	**Critical Value**	**Inference**
1	The Work From Home Culture has resulted in less interactivity between me and the trainee	13.7172585	5.991	Reject H_0
2	The Work From Home Culture has led to imparting of poor quality of training by me	12.15757	5.991	Reject H_0
3	The Work From Home Culture has led to reduced productivity from trainees	6.75865027	5.991	Reject H_0
4	The quality of the output from trainees is lower in Work From Home mode as compared to the physical mode of training	20.31594	5.991	Reject H_0
5	There is reduced control over trainees' work by me in Work From Home mode	20.91582	5.991	Reject H_0
6	There is increased burden of work on me as compared to trainees in this Work From Home period	9.75805	5.991	Reject H_0
7	The Work From Home period should not be counted towards training so that good quality training can be provided in physical mode	10.35793	5.991	Reject H_0
8	Overall, the Work From Home Culture is not good for trainees	10.8378344	5.991	Reject H_0
9	Practical Training is very important for the Company Secretary Course and COVID-19 has had a negative impact on the training structure for trainees	14.91702	5.991	Reject H_0

Here, the level of significance taken was 5% and the degrees of freedom was 2 (3-1)

Conclusion and Recommendations:

A thorough analysis of the responses revealed the following:

1. For all of the questions of the questionnaire, the respondents replied with extreme views i.e. extreme responses were recorded (Strongly Agree and Agree)
2. Company Secretaries were of the strong opinion that Training to the Company Secretary students was difficult in the Work-From-Home mode.
3. There was reduced interactivity between the Trainer and the Trainee and lack of control by the Trainer in Work-From-Home mode.
4. Work-From-Home mode has resulted in increased burden of work on Trainers and Trainers feel that this period of training for trainees should not be counted towards fulfilment of training requirements by the trainee.

We may recommend the following after analysis of the above statements:

1. The ICSI should not consider the above training period towards fulfilment of practical training requirements for attaining membership.
2. The number of days a trainee attended the office in physical mode may be counted towards fulfilment of practical training requirements for attaining membership and training period should be extended by the requisite number of days skipped due to Work-From-Home mode.
3. The ICSI may introduce a system of online-log book in case of Work-From-Home wherein a proper track record of trainees work may be kept.

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A Study of Relationship between Attitude, Enrolment and Academic Achievement of Primary and Secondry School Children of North Karnataka in Relation to Akshara Dasoha Programme

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Key words: Akshara Dasoha Programme, Attitude, Enrolment and Academic Achievement.

Introduction:

Education is a vital means for the potentialities of a human being to emerge in a positive direction so that a man can live in society with full of dignity and can mould the habits, tastes and character of individuals living in society by imparting knowledge and information. Therefore, in a democratic country like ours the government has felt the need and importance of education and has an ones responsibility to implement plans and program mes for democratization of education in the country. Now, education is constitutionally recognized as a birth right of the citizens of the country. So, to make education accessible to all has been a mission of the government and many targets like the Millennium Development Goal by 2015, India Vision by 2020, have been identified including that of Inclusive Growth by the government. It is appropriate for us now to assess and evaluate the progress and the prospect of the approaches which are being implemented for ensuring the universalization of elementary education in India.

Akshara Dasoha programme is govt. of India's flagship programme for achievement of universalization of elementary education and is being implemented in partnership with state govt. to cover the entire Karnataka. Akshara Dasoha programme was implemented in 7 educationally and economically backward north-eastern districts of the state during 2001-2002, later the same was extended to the other districts of the state in a phased manner. As per the direction of the supreme court of India, the scheme of providing hot cooked (Akshara Dasoha Programme) meal was implemented for all the children of classes 1-5 of government schools. The programme was extended to children of classes 1-5 of govt. aided primary schools. The scheme also extended to 6 to 7th children. Now the govt. of India is funding the scheme for children of classes 1 to 8. Government of Karnataka is providing Hot cooked meals to the children of 9 to 10 standards of Govt. and Govt. aided schools and it is providing milk for 1 to 10 standard students weekly three days out of its own resources.

The Main Objectives of the Programme:

- To improve the enrollment and attendance.
- To improve the retention rate
- To improve child health by increasing nutrition level
- To improve the learning ability levels of children&achievement
- To bring about social equity
- To provide midday meal to the children of drought affected area during summer vacation.

Objectives of The Study:

Following are the Objectives of the present study

1. To study the significant difference between children of primary and secondary school level of education with attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in north Karnataka.
2. To study the significant difference between children of primary and secondary school level of education with enrollment scores of children during 2000-01, 2010-11 and 2020-21 in north Karnataka.
3. To study the significant difference between children of primary and secondary school level of education with academic achievement scores of children during 2000-01, 2010-11 and 2020-21 in north Karnataka.

Hypothesis:

Following are the Null hypothesis formulated keeping in the mind the objectives of the present study

Null Hypothesis-1 (H_0): No significant difference between children of primary and secondary school level of education with attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in north Karnataka.

Null Hypothesis-2 (H_0): No significant difference between children of primary and secondary school level of education with enrollment scores of children during 2000-01, 2010-11 and 2020-21 in north Karnataka.

Null Hypothesis-3(H_0): No significant difference between children of primary and secondary school level of education with academic achievement scores of children during 2000-01, 2010-11 and 2020-21 in north Karnataka.

Methodology:

In this study **Descriptive Survey** research methodology has been used. The study was conducted in the Districts of North Karnataka which consists of Vijayapura, Bagalkot, Yadagir and Raichur districts. The sample selected was based on **Stratified random sampling technique. 120**,Primary(60) and Secondary(60) schools were selected for present study. The researcher has conducted the survey and collected the data. The collected data were tabulated analyzed and interpreted by using t-test to find out the significant difference between the variables.

Tools Used:

In order to collect the data pertaining to Attitudes, Achievement, and Enrolment of Primary and Secondary school students, the following tools were used:

- Attitude towards Akshara Dasoha Programme scale was developed by investigator.
- Students Enrolment Profile prepared by the investigator.
- Academic Achievement scores obtained from annual results of the students.

Analysis And Interpretation of Data:

Null Hypothesis-1 (H_0): No significant difference between children of primary and secondary school level of education with attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in north Karnataka.

To test the above H_0, the independent t test was applied and the results are presented in the following table.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Table 1: Summery of independent t with n, mean, SD, t-value and p-value between children of primary and secondary schools with attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in north Karnataka

Attitudes	Primary			Secondary			|t|-value	p-value
	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD		
Boys attitude	60	85.53	7.19	60	92.07	6.65	5.1776	0.0001*
Girls attitude	60	89.47	9.73	60	91.80	7.94	1.4351	0.1539
Total attitude	60	87.50	6.99	60	91.94	5.69	3.8129	0.0002*

*$p<0.05$

From the results of the above table, it clearly shows that,

- The calculated value of t test is 5.1776 and the critical value of t with 118 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated value i.e. 5.1776 is more than 1.9600. It means that, a significant difference was observed between boy children of primary and secondary school level of education in north Karnataka with respect to attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in north Karnataka. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It means that, the mean attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in boy children of secondary school level of education is significantly higher as compared to boy children of primary school level of education in north Karnataka. It concludes that, there is a higher attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in boy children of secondary school level of education as compared to boy children of primary school level of education.
- The calculated value of t test is 1.4351 and the critical value of t with 118 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated value i.e. 1.4351 is less than 1.9600. It means that, a non-significant difference was observed between girl children of primary and secondary school level of education in north Karnataka with respect to attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in north Karnataka. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is rejected. It means that, the mean attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in girl children of primary and secondary school level of education is similar in north Karnataka. It concludes that, there is a similar attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in girl children of primary and secondary school level of education.
- The calculated value of t test is 3.8129 and the critical value of t with 118 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated value i.e. 3.8129 is more than 1.9600. It means that, a significant difference was observed between children of primary and secondary school level of education in north Karnataka with respect to attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in north Karnataka. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It means that, the mean attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in children of secondary school level of education is significantly higher as compared to children of primary school level of education in north Karnataka. It concludes that, there is a higher attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in children of secondary school level of education as compared to children of primary school level of education.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Null Hypothesis-2 (H_0): No significant difference between children of primary and secondary school level of education with enrollment scores of children during 2000-01, 2010-11 and 2020-21 in north Karnataka.

To test the above H_0, the independent t test was applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table 2: Summery of independent t with n, mean, SD, t-value and p-value between children of primary and secondary schools with enrollment scores of children during 2000-01, 2010-11 and 2020-21 in north Karnataka.

Enrollment	Primary			Secondary			|t|-value	p-value
	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD		
2000-01	60	43.95	17.50	60	71.20	28.94	6.2414	0.0001*
2010-11	60	60.25	21.96	60	80.97	29.42	4.3718	0.0001*
2020-21	60	76.22	24.87	60	88.42	31.77	2.3425	0.0208*

*$p<0.05$

From the results of the above table, it clearly shows that,

- The calculated value of t test is 6.2414 and the critical value of t with 118 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated value i.e. 6.2414 is more than 1.9600. It means that, a significant difference was observed between children of primary and secondary schools with enrollment scores due to Akshara Dasoha Programme of children during 2000-01. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It mean that, the mean number of children enrolled in secondary level of schools during 2000-01 is significantly higher as compared to mean number of children enrolled in primary schools during 2000-01 in north Karnataka. It concludes that, there is an improvement in s enrollment of secondary level of schools after Akshara Dasoha Programme in 2000-01 as compared to primary level of schools.
- The calculated value of t test is 4.3718 and the critical value of t with 118 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated value i.e. 4.3718 is more than 1.9600. It means that, a significant difference was observed between children of primary and secondary schools with enrollment scores due to Akshara Dasoha Programme of children during 2010-11. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It mean that, the mean number of children enrolled in secondary level of schools during 2010-11 is significantly higher as compared to mean number of children enrolled in primary schools during 2000-01 in north Karnataka. It concludes that, there is an improvement in enrollment of secondary level of schools after Akshara Dasoha Programme in 2010-11 as compared to primary level of schools.
- The calculated value of t test is 2.3425 and the critical value of t with 118 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated value i.e. 2.3425 is more than 1.9600. It means that, a significant difference was observed between children of primary and secondary schools with enrollment scores due to Akshara Dasoha Programme of children during 2020-21. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It mean that, the mean number of children enrolled in secondary level of schools during 2020-21 is significantly higher as compared to mean number of children enrolled in primary schools during 2020-21 in north Karnataka. It concludes that, there is an improvement in

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July - 2021

enrollment of secondary level of schools after Akshara Dasoha Programme in 2020-21 as compared to primary level of schools.

Null Hypothesis-3(H_0): No significant difference between children of primary and secondary school level of education with academic achievement scores of children during 2000-01, 2010-11 and 2020-21 in north Karnataka.

To test the above H_0, the independent t test was applied and the results are presented in the following table.

Table-3: Summery of independent t with n, mean, SD, t-value and p-value between children of primary and secondary school level of education with academic achievement scores of children during 2000-01, 2010-11 and 2020-21 in north Karnataka.

Achieveme nt	Primary			Secondary			|t|-value	p-value
	n	Mean	SD	n	Mean	SD		
2000-01	60	62.63	6.25	60	64.37	8.14	1.3085	0.1932
2010-11	60	67.40	6.40	60	71.22	9.77	2.5315	0.0127*
2020-21	60	76.48	6.51	60	77.10	9.57	0.4126	0.6807

*$p<0.05$

From the results of the above table, it clearly shows that,

- The calculated value of t test is 1.3085 and the critical value of t with 118 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated t value i.e. 1.3085 is less than 1.9600. It means that, a non-significant difference was observed between children of primary and secondary schools with academic achievement scores due to Akshara Dasoha Programme of children during 2000-01. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is rejected. It means that, the mean of children achievement scores in primary and secondary level of schools during 2000-01 is similar during 2000-01 in north Karnataka. It concludes that, there is a similar improvement in academic achievement in children of primary and secondary level of schools at the time of implementation of Akshara Dasoha Programme in the year 2000-01.
- The calculated value of t test is 2.5315 and the critical value of t with 118 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated value i.e. 2.5315 is more than 1.9600. It means that, a significant difference was observed between children of primary and secondary schools with academic achievement scores due to Akshara Dasoha Programme children during 2010-11. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It mean that, the mean number of children achievement scores in secondary level of schools during 2010-11 is significantly higher as compared to mean achievement scores in primary schools during 2000-01 in north Karnataka. It concludes that, there is an improvement in academic achievement of secondary level of schools after implementation of Akshara Dasoha Programme in the year 2010-11 as compared to primary level of schools.
- The calculated value of t test is 0.4126 and the critical value of t with 118 degrees of freedom at 5% level is 1.9600. It indicates that, the calculated value i.e. 0.4126 is less than 1.9600. It means that, a non-significant difference was observed between children of primary and secondary schools with academic achievement scores due to Akshara Dasoha Programme of children during 2020-21. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is rejected. It means that, the mean achievement scores in primary and

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

secondary level of schools is similar during 2020-21 in north Karnataka. It concludes that, there is a similar improvement in academic achievement in children of primary and secondary level of education after implementation of Akshara Dasoha Programme in the year 2020-21.

Findings of the Study:

Following are the major findings of the present study.

- The mean attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in boy children of secondary school level of education is significantly higher as compared to boy children of primary school level of education in north Karnataka.
- the mean attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in girl children of primary and secondary school level of education is similar in north Karnataka.
- The mean attitude scores towards Akshara Dasoha Programme in all children of secondary school level of education is significantly higher as compared to children of primary school level of education in north Karnataka.
- The mean number of children enrolled in secondary level of schools during 2000-01 is significantly higher as compared to mean number of children enrolled in primary schools during 2000-01 in north Karnataka.
- The mean number of children enrolled in secondary level of schools during 2010-11 is significantly higher as compared to mean number of children enrolled in primary schools during 2000-01 in north Karnataka.
- The mean number of children enrolled in secondary level of schools during 2020-21 is significantly higher as compared to mean number of children enrolled in primary schools during 2020-21 in north Karnataka.
- The mean of children achievement scores in primary and secondary level of schools during 2000-01 is similar in north Karnataka.
- The mean number of children achievement scores in secondary level of schools during 2010-11 is significantly higher as compared to mean achievement scores in primary schools during 2000-01 in north Karnataka.
- The mean achievement scores in primary and secondary level of schools is similar during 2020-21 in north Karnataka.

From the above findings we can come to conclude that the Independent Variable i.e Akshara Dasoha Programme is a predictor variable for dependent variable i.e Attitude, Achievement and Enrolment of primary and Secondary school students with reference to demographic variables such as boys and girls, and Primary and secondary school students. It means that there is relationship between Attitude, Enrolment and Academic Achievement with respect to akshara dasoha programme.

Recommendations :

Following are the some of the recommendations drawn from the findings.

1. There is need of improvement in students enrolment in primary schools.
2. There is need of better facility in akshara dasoha programme in primary schools to develop Positive attitude towards ADP.
3. A special care should be taken to enhance academic achievement in primary schools.
4. It is better to implement Akshara Dasoha Programme for not only Govt. And Aided schools but also for private schools.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

5. Supply food facility for all the schools in a very efficient way.
6. Training is necessary for all individuals who are engaged in this work.
7. A proper monitoring system is necessary for effective implementation ADP.
8. Water and sanitary facility is needed to extend.

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Comparative Study of Revision in NAAC Manual

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Abstract:

A comparative study of the revisions made in National assessment and accreditation process and its application to affiliated Law Colleges (University of Mumbai) is an attempt to show that the revisions have streamlined the entire process and made it transparent. The minute details provided in the revised templates are helpful in understanding and providing the data as per requirement of each criterion. The different manuals for different types of Higher Educational Institutions provide with clarity the quality enhancement policies and activities expected from these HEI. The paper attempts to appreciate and bring out the limitations of the revisions in the manuals, criteria and revised templates and application of these revisions to aided and unaided Law Colleges affiliated to University of Mumbai.

Keywords: NAAC, Weightages, Metrics, HEI

Introduction:

The transition in towards quality education in visible the increase it no NAAC accredited HEI. Since its inception, NAAC has been changing out the process of quality assessment and accreditation and promoting quality culture in consonance with developments in the field of education. Over a period, the parameters for assessment has been modified on the basis of feedback procured from the HEI and stakeholders. Appropriate revisions are made to accelerate the process quality enhancement. The changes in the manual, in the title of criteria and the revised templates have streamlined the process of assessment and accreditation.

This paper attempts to bring out the benefits and limitations of the revised templates and its application specifically to affiliated law colleges.

In July 2017, Revised Assessment and accreditation framework waslaunchedwith the intention to make the assessment transparent and robust. The following changes were made :-

i) Pre qualifier for peer team

ii) System generated scores with combination of online evaluation (70 %) and peer team visit. (about 30%)

iii) Third party validation of data

iv) Appropriate differences in metrics weightages and benchmarks to university, autonomous colleges, and affiliated /constituent colleges

v) Participation of students and alumni

Changes in the manual

1. Weightage & Title of Criteria

2.Grading system

3. Revised templates

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

4. Changes in the manuals specific to different types of HEI universities, autonomous colleges, affiliated colleges,

1. Weightage & Title of Criteria

Total weightage for criteria for universities, autonomous college and affiliated colleges was same ie, 100. In 2007, certain changes were introduced and weightage was increased to 1000.

The title of criteria 6changed to 'Governance and Leadership' and criteria 7 was changed to 'Innovative practices'. In 2012 the weightage remained 1000 whereas the title for criteria6 was changed to 'Governance, Leadership and Management' and criteria 7 was changes to 'institutional values and best practices'

A. March 2007

In the initial stages of accreditation process (up to March 2007), there were seven criteria, namely:

1. Curricular Aspects
2. Teaching - Learning and Evaluation
3. Research, Consultancy and Extension
4. Infrastructure and Learning Resources
5. Students Support and Progression
6. Organization and Management
7. Healthy Practices

B. Manual 2017

Introduced in 2017, the Revised Accreditation Framework consists of the following criteria:

1. Curricular Aspects
2. Teaching - Learning and Evaluation
3. Research, Innovations and Extension
4. Infrastructure and Learning Resources
5. Students Support and Progression
6. Governance, Leadership and Management
7. Institutional Values and Best Practices

2.2 Grading System

Grading system

The initial star system of grading of the institutions was changed to 9-point Scale grading system and latter to 4 point grading system based on cumulative grade point average

CGPA	Letter/Grade	Status
3.51 - 4.00	A++	Accredited
3.26 - 3.50	A+	Accredited
3.01 - 3.25	A	Accredited
2.76 - 3.00	B++	Accredited
2.51 - 2.75	B+	Accredited
2.01 - 2.50	B	Accredited
1.51 - 2.00	C	Accredited
≤1.50	D	Not Accredited

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

3. Revised Template

Criteria 1

The revised templates require certain details like participation in curriculum designing, to be members of academic council or board of studies. It is to be noted that

- The teachers in unaided affiliated Law colleges (University of Mumbai) are not members of academic council or BOS. At present teachers from unaided affiliated colleges with 5years of experience are allowed to contribute in curriculum designing and revision of syllabus.
- In most of aided and unaided affiliated law colleges do not have the required number of Teaching staff due to various reasons.

1.1.3 Percentage of participation of full time teachers in various bodies of the Universities/Autonomous Colleges/ Other Colleges, such as BoS and Academic Council during the last five years. (5)		
Year	Name of teachers participated	Name of the body in which full time teacher participated

1.1.3 Teachers of the Institution participate in following activities related to curriculum development and assessment of the affiliating University and/are represented on the following academic bodies during the last five years (5) 1. Academic council/BoS of Affiliating university 2. Setting of question papers for UG/PG programs 3. Design and Development of Curriculum for Add on/ certificate/ Diploma Courses 4. Assessment /evaluation process of the affiliating University		
Year	Name of teacher participated	Name of the body in which full time teacher participated

In affiliated Law, colleges have to follow the syllabus as prescribed by the University of Mumbai. Choice Based creditsystem was introduced in 2019

1.2.1 Percentage of new courses introduced of the total number of courses across all programs offered during the last five years (10)					
Name of the new course introduced in the last 5 years	Program name	Program code	Course code	Year of introduction	Link of the relevant document

1.2.1 Percentage of programs in which Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)/elective course system has been implemented (10)							
Programme Code	Programme name	Year of Introduction	Status of implemetation of CBCS / elective course system (Yes/No)	Year of implemetation of CBCS / elective course system	Year of revision (if any)	If revision has been carried out in the syllabus during the last 5 years, Percentage of content added or replaced	Link to the relevant document

1.2.2 Merged with 1.2.1. Specific to number of programmed it should be choice-based credit system or elective system. Students are allowed to choose electives only in the fourth and fifth year of 5 years law course from the options specified in the syllabus

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

1.2.2 Percentage of programs in which Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)/elective course system has been implemented (Current Year data) (10)

Name of all programs	whether adopting CBCS course system (yes/No)	Whether adopting elective course system (yes/No)	Programme Code	Year of imlemetation of CBCS / elective course system	Link of the relevant document

1.2.3 Average percentage of students enrolled in subject related Certificate/ Diploma /Add-on programs as against the total number of students during the last five years (10)

Year	Total number of students enrolled in certificate or diploma or Add-on programs	Link of the relevant document

1.2.2 Number of Add on /Certificate programs offered during the last five years (10)
1.2.3 Average percentage of students enrolled in Add-on/Certificate programs as against the total number of students during the last five years (10)

Year -1						
Name of Add on /Certificate programs offered	Course Code (if any)	Year of offering	No. of times offered during the same year	Duration of course	Number of students enrolled in the year	Number of Students completing the course in the year

1.4.1	Old template Feedback included student teacher employers' alumina parent	Revised Template Removed Parent feedback Article

Criteria 2 :

Number of student admitted year wise :

It is matter of concern as 20 marks are allotted to this metric. We need to take note of the geographical location of the college and the student populationvaries in rural and urban areas. Not every unaided college is able to enroll students in its full capacity (100% enrollment).

2.1.1 Average percentage of students from other States and Countries during the last five years (10)

Year-1			
Year of enrolment	Name of the student enrolled from other states	Name of students enrolled from other countries	Link of the relevant document

2.1.1 Average enrolment Percentage (Average of last five years) (20)

Year - 1			
Programme name	Programme Code	Number of seats sanctioned	Number of Students admitted

Criteria 2.1.2 & 2.1.3

Reservation is not applicable to aided and unaided minority institutions.this sub-metric cannot be opted out.

2.1.2 Average enrolment Percentage (Average of last five years) (10)

Year - 1			
Programme name	Programme Code	Number of seats sanctioned	Number of Students admitted

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

2.1.3 Average percentage of seats filled against seats reserved for various categories as per applicable reservation policy during the last five years (10)										
Year	Number of seats earmarked for reserved category as per GOI or State Government rule					Number of students admitted from the reserved category				
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Others	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Others

2.1.2 Average percentage of seats filled against seats reserved for various categories (SC, ST, OBC, Divyangjan, etc. as per applicable reservation policy) during the last five years (exclusive of supernumerary seats) (20)										
Year	Number of seats earmarked for reserved category as per GOI or State Government rule					Number of students admitted from the reserved category				
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Others	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Others

2.6.1 Student performance and learning outcome (60 marks)

In the revised template, marks have been increased 15 but in case of syllabi prescribed by the University of Mumbai there is no mention of program outcome and course outcome.

Old template Marks 10	Revised template Marks 15

3.1.1 grant received from government and non-government agencies for research project…

Grant less than a lakh, in case of aided and unaided Law colleges should be considered as these colleges are interdisciplinary nature and the projects are not experiment based.

3.1.3 percentage of department having research project funded by government and non-government agencies during last 5 years

It is to be appreciated that in the revised template marks have been increased to 5 of 3.1.3 and 3.2.1 has been deleted totally in case of affiliated colleges

Old template	**New Template**
3.1.3 Number of research projects per teacher funded by government and non-government agencies during the last five years (For UG Colleges weightage of this metric will be 7) (4)	3.1.3 Number of Seminars/conferences/workshops conducted by the institution during the last five years (5)

Criteria 4: Infrastructure and Learning Resources

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

4.2: Library as a Learning Resources

4.2.2 The institution has subscription for the following e-resources (6)
1. e-journals, 2. e-ShodhSindhu, 3. Shodhganga membersip, 4. e-books, 5. Databases, 6. Remote access to e- resources

4.2.3 Average annual expenditure for purchase of books/ e-books and subscription to journals/e-journals during the last five years (INR in Lakhs) (5)

Year 1

Library resources	If yes, details of memberships/subscriptions	Expenditure on subscription to e-journals, e-books (INR in lakhs)	Total Library Expenditure	Link to the relevant document
Books				
Journals				
e – journals				
e-books				
e-ShodhSindhu				
Shodhganga				
Databases				

Major change in criteria 4 is in 4.2 that is sub metric **4.2.2 and 4.2.3.** The institution has a subscription for the following e-resources earlier. It was2 different data templates but now it is merged in current revised manual.

In criteria 4.2.2 & 4.2.3 subscription details for Shodhganga center is provided by INFLIBNET,a center for research students to deposit their PhD theses. As per the INFLIBNET subscription of Shodhganga center it is compulsory for all universities to provide PhD thesis to university students and not to college student of aided /unaided / affiliated colleges .As per NAAC requirement (Metric 4.2.2) subscription details of Shodhganga is mandatory . This platform is Open Access for all colleges. Due to that reason, it is possible to lose marks. It is to be appreciated that NAAC has deleted the metric on 4.2.2(list of rare collection) as newly established colleges cannot have rare collection and are not able to subscribe that collection,as it is out of print.

In this covid –19 pandemic situation, the details for metric 4.2.4 will be difficult as aided and unaided affiliated Law colleges may not be to provide every day usage report of Teachers and students. Students and teachers have not visited in the library because of online lectures available.

4.3 IT (Information Technology) Infrastructures

4.3.2. Student computer ratio

No institute can have 100% student computer ratio because HEI all over the state, especially in rural areas, it is difficult to fulfill this requirement due to various reasons.

We are aware that there is load shading in rural areas in Maharashtra. Half of the time, for 3-4 hours no electricity is available. Even in urban areas due to shortage of financial support, many institutes can buy 10-20 computer in their institute

Conclusion:

The comparative study has a few limitations as more data can be analyzed and suggestions can be provided. This paper help to understand different criteria and metrics for affiliated Law colleges.

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Impact of Climate Change on Biodiversity with reference to some Marine and Polar habitats

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Abstract:

Climate change is occurring due to tremendous growth in human activities, leading to an increase in green-house gases. This change in climatic conditions is having an impact on humans and also on biodiversity. Climate change has impacts on the biophysical environment of the organisms. Global temperatures, length of seasons, changed rainfall patterns, melting of glaciers, breaking and melting of sea-ice, rise in sea-levels, extreme droughts and many more are visible effects of climate change. The growth and distribution of phytoplankton and zooplanktons in water is negatively affected by climate change which in turn is affecting the whole water ecosystems. Several species of animals living in the marine habitats and also in the polar habitats are directly facing the brunt of global warming and climate change.

Key words: Climate change, global warming, marine, sea-ice, polar habitats.

Introduction:

Economic development all around the globe is taking its toll in the form of environmental degradation. Burning of fossil fuels and rampant use of resources is leading to emissions of greenhouse gases and other harmful gases in the atmosphere. The heavy emission of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is leading to global warming and climate change. Climate change is having extreme impacts on organisms. Distribution and composition of different ecosystems are changing. Climate change is believed to have declined the population of many species. Phenological changes have been noticed at species level, where timing of the events are changing. Some birds have been noticed having changes in breeding pattern and migration. So, wide areas in the species development are seen affected due to climate change. Attempts are made to discuss some major impacts on some selected marine and polar organisms, in the current paper.

Polar bears:

Major regions where polar bears are found extend across the Arctic regions of Canada, Russia, United States, Norway, and Greenland. Basically, the habitat of polar bears is sea ice, which acts as their hunting and feeding grounds. The preys like ringed seals and bearded seals are found abundantly here. Not only that, it is used for traveling, mating, resting and also sometimes for making dens. Temperatures in the Arctic are increasing twice as fast as the global average. It is believed that the sea ice in the Arctic is declining four per cent every decade due to increasing temperature. Most polar bears feed on the seals which are found in the ice edges. As the ice is melting, polar bears are finding it difficult to get its food.

It is also noticed that global warming can expose polar bears to some diseases. Not only that, increase in temperature can lead to collapse of a den which is built by a bear to give birth and protect their young ones. Long generation time and low reproductive rate among the bears may restrict their ability to adapt to climate change. As the ice breaks and leads to fragmentation, polar bears are forced to travel a long distance in search of food and to feed their babies. Female

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

polar bears, particularly, are facing more food problems as they need to store more fats in their bodies to feed their cubs.

Polar bears are listed as vulnerable to extinction by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), due to climate change and other factors. Many studies have predicted a wide range of impacts on demography of polar bears. Loss and fragmentation of polar bear habitats may further lead to reduction in its population.

Penguins:

Penguins are the flightless sea-birds found abundantly in Antarctica and the southern hemisphere. Their wings are not useful for flight but they use it very effectively for swimming and diving.

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, penguins are also threatened species.

Antarctica is warming due to global warming and climate change. Sea-ice season is already shorter and this sea-ice is vanishing fast due to global warming and climate change. The loss of sea-ice is affecting penguins badly, particularly the Emperor penguins. Adult penguins face tremendous shortages of food due to decline in sea ice. Also they raise their young ones in the land-locked sea-ice and breaking of this sea-ice can lead to drowning of these babies in the sea.

Climate change also has a significant impact on penguin species living in the Southern Ocean. Ocean warming and sea-ice reduction is associated with decline in food for penguins. Most of the penguins feed on shrimp-like crustaceans called Krill. They also feed on squids and other fishes. Krill feed on the algae which is found in the bottom of sea-ice. So, ultimately loss of sea-ice would result in no food for krill and that will result in reduction in the krill population. This hampers the availability of food for the penguins. It is already reported that there is a decline of 80 percent of the krill population in the last few decades, which is a huge loss.

Melting of ice is resulting in sea level rise, which is again not good for penguins. Due to sea level rise, the nesting grounds and feeding grounds are drowned. This is another major impact of global warming and climate change.

Sea Turtles:

Sea turtles use both marine and terrestrial habitat during their lifespan. Hence global warming and climate change is likely to have more impact on these species.

Melting of polar ice caps and glaciers resulting in sea level rise, which affects the sea turtle nesting beaches. Increase in atmosphere temperature will increase the nesting beach temperatures which can directly affect sea turtles. Sea turtles rely on the temperature of the sand for incubation of their eggs. Not only that, the temperature of the sand decides the gender of the hatching egg. As studied, the eggs in the lower temperature or cooler part of the nest become male, while the eggs in higher temperature or warmer part of the nest become females. Therefore, with increasing temperatures it can be predicted that there will be a higher number of females than male turtles. This could be one major threat for the genetic diversity among these species.

Increasing temperatures of the ocean also has an impact on sea turtles. Warmer water temperature in the oceans has a negative impact on coral reefs. Coral reefs are the major food sources for sea turtles. Higher temperatures are killing these coral reefs. Most of the coral reefs

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

in the world are affected badly by global warming and climate change. This is another threat for the survival of sea turtles.

Whales:

Just like other marine organisms, whales also have negative impacts of climate change. Rising temperatures of water, melting ice, rising sea level, etc. can affect whales.

Increase in the temperature of the water may have physiological impacts on whales. This can lead to thermoregulatory problems in the species of whales which are more geographically restricted. The climatic changes affect the food chains in marine ecosystems. Rise in temperature of water negatively affects the survival, growth and distribution of different fish species which are food for whales. Reduction in the sea-ice due to melting affects the algal bloom which is essential for different zooplanktons, thus affecting the krill, other fishes and their food requirements. Hence the whole food chain is affected badly. Rising sea levels can affect few species of whales which require shallow marine areas for bringing up their young ones. Changing temperature, ph and salinity of water can also affect the migration pattern of some whales. Stability of the habitats for foraging and calving grounds, upwelling of nutrients, and consistent conditions that permit good prey population are the key factors deciding the distribution of whales.

Arctic Fox:

Arctic foxes are found in the coldest places like Arctic tundra and sea-ice. They are well adapted to such conditions and are protected from extreme cold temperatures having thick white fur.

Arctic fox eats rodents, lemmings and voles found in tundra. Sea-ice provides one of the major foraging grounds providing food resources to the fox. Sometimes these foxes are reported to cover a large distance over the ice, following polar bears to feed on the remains of its kills.

The Arctic fox is facing many challenges from climate change. Climate change is leading to shrinking of tundra habitats sea-ice is melting fast. Due to this, the availability of food resources becomes difficult. Sea-ice is the area where lemmings are found which is one of the major food sources for Arctic foxes. Lemmings live under the sea-ice to get insulation from the cold and also they get protection from predators. Not only that, sea-ice is a good source of food for lemmings. Hence quite a good population of lemmings are found under sea-ice. As the sea ice is melting due to global warming and climate change, the population of lemmings is on decline and this is a major challenge for Arctic foxes. Shrinking of tundra regions is another major challenge for Arctic foxes in terms of its habitat. Warmer temperatures may allow new species of plants to grow in the region. This could lead to growth of boreal forest in this region which may not be a suitable habitat for Arctic foxes.

Conclusion:

Climate change is showing remarkable impacts all over the world. Biodiversity found around the globe is facing tremendous challenges from this. The gradual and consistent increase in temperature is leading to several adverse impacts on ecology and environment. The immediate effects observed include melting of ice which in turn leads to rise in sea-levels. This is also leading to shrinking of tundra regions, melting of glaciers and sea-ice. As discussed in this paper, climate change is posing great risks to marine and polar habitats. Animals like polar bears, penguins, sea turtles, whales, arctic foxes and many others living in these habitats are facing

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

tremendous challenges. If we really don't want to see some of these animals in the stories only, we need to do something. We need to act in time to combat global warming and reduce the effects of climate change. This is required not only to save these animals and other biodiversity but also to save mankind.

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Current Scenerio of Retail Industry in India : Its Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract:

This paper aims to provide the valuable information about growth of the retailing industry and its development in India. It examines the growing awareness as well as brand consciousness among the people across different socio-economic classes across India. It also looks after how the urban and semi-urban retail markets are witnessing significant overall growth rate. It explores the contribution of the Government of India in these industries growth and the need for the further reforms. In India mainly the vast middle class and its almost undiscovered retail industry are the important key attractive forces for global retail giants who are wanting to enter into newer markets, this in turn will help the India's Retail Industry to grow faster than before. The paper includes content relating to expansion and growth of retail sector in India as well as, its various strategies, strength and opportunities of retail stores, issues in the retail sector, retail format in India, recent trends and challenges. This paper concludes with the main impact of the entry of global players into the Indian retailing industry and its issues and challenges faced by them. It also highlights the challenges faced by the industry in near future for achieving its goal.

Keywords: Retail industry, issues, challenges, reform, opportunities

Introduction:

Retailing in India is one of the important pillars of its economy and accounts for almost 10 percent of its GDP. The Indian retail market is estimated to be US$ 600 billion and one of the top five retail markets in the world with its economic value. India is very fastest growing retail markets in the world, with the 1.38 billion people.

As of 2003, India's retailing industry was essentially owner managed small shops. In 2010, larger format convenience stores and supermarkets accounted for about 4 percent of the industry, and these were present only in large urban centers. India's retail and logistics industry employs about 40 million Indians (3.3% of Indian population) for this work.

Until 2011, Indian central government denied foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail, which is forbidding foreign groups from any of the ownership in supermarkets, convenience stores or any other retail outlets. Even single-brand retail was limited to 51% ownership and certain bureaucratic process.

In January 2012, India approved reforms for the single-brand stores welcoming anyone in the world to the innovate in the Indian retail market with 100% ownership, but it is imposed for the requirement that single brand retailer source 30 percent of its goods are from India. Indian government continues to hold the retail reforms for the multi-brand stores.

In June 2012, IKEA announced it had applied for permission to invest $1.9 billion in India and set up 25 retail stores. An analyst from Fitch Group stated that its 30 percent requirement was likely to be significantly delay if not prevent most single brand majors from the Europe, USA and Japan from many opening stores and creating kind off associated jobs in India.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

On 7 December 2012, the Federal Government of India allowed 51% FDI in multi-brand retail in the India. The government managed to get the approval of the multi-brand retail in parliament despite of the heavy uproar from its opposition (the NDA and leftist parties). Some of the states will allow foreign supermarkets like Walmart, Tesco and Carrefour to open perhaps other states will not.

Indian retail industry has emerged as one of the most dynamic and the fast-paced industries due to its entry as several new players. Total consumption expenditure is expected to reach about US$ 3,600 billion by 2020 from US$ 1,824 billion in 2017. It accounts for over 10% of the country's total gross domestic product (GDP) and around 8 % of the employment. India is the world's fifth-largest global destination in retail space sector.

India ranked 73 in United Nations Conference on the Trade and Development's Business-to-Consumer (B2C) E-commerce Index 2019. India is world's fifth-largest global destination in retail space and ranked 63 in the World Bank's Doing Business 2020.

India is the world's fifth largest global destination in retail space. In FDI Confidence Index, India ranked 16 (after US, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom, China, Japan, France, Australia, Switzerland, and Italy).

Market Size:

As per Forrester Research, in 2020, India's retail sector was estimated at US$ 883 billion, with grocery retail accounting for US$ 608 billion. The market is projected to reach ~US$ 1.3 trillion by 2024.

Revenue of India's offline retailers, also known as brick and mortar (B&M) retailers, is expected to increase by Rs. 10,000-12,000 crore (US$ 1.39-2.77 billion) in FY20.

According to the Retailers Association of India (RAI), the retail industry achieved 93% of pre-COVID sales in February 2021; consumer durables and quick service restaurants (QSR) increased by 15% and 18% respectively.

After an unprecedented decline of 19% in the January-March 2020 quarter, the FMCG industry displayed signs of recovery in the July-September 2020 quarter with a y-o-y growth of 1.6%. The growth witnessed in the fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) sector was also a reflection of positivity recorded in the overall macroeconomic scenario amid opening of the economy and easing of lockdown restrictions.

Development Scenario:

- The Indian retail trading has received Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflow totalling US$ 3.44 billion during April 2000-December 2020, according to Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
- With the rising need for consumer goods in different sectors including consumer electronics and home appliances, many companies have invested in the Indian retail space in the past few months.
- India's retail sector attracted US$ 6.2 billion from various private equity and venture capital funds in 2020.
- In May 2021, Big Bazaar rolled out its two-hour delivery service in small cities, such as Bhopal, Mangalore, Raipur, Ranchi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi, and recorded a boost in orders over the past weeks.

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

- In April 2021, Flipkart expanded its hyperlocal delivery service Quick to six new cities including Delhi, Gurugram, Ghaziabad, Noida, Hyderabad and Pune as the demand for essential goods on e-commerce platforms surges amid the second wave of the pandemic.
- In March 2021, AP Group announced an expansion plan for their Italian brand – Just Cavalli in India with the launch of 200 offline stores in 2021.
- In March 2021, Realme announced to expand retail footprint in India with flagship stores; it is planning to launch its first flagship store (over a 10,000 sq. ft. area) in Gujarat.
- On March 25, 2021, Xiaomi introduced a new initiative 'Develop with Mi' (GWM). GWM plans to have 30,000 touchpoints in a year and 6,000+ retail stores in the next two years.
- In March 2021, ASICS expanded its retail concept in India with a new store in Bengaluru.
- In March 2021, Vivo announced plan to open ~100 exclusive retail stores across India in 2021; aims to cross the 650-store mark in India by 2021.
- In March 2021, Unicorn, a premium Apple reseller, announced plan to launch 4-6 new flagship stores in India by FY22.
- In March 2021, Mi India launched a Rs. 100-crore (US$ 13.62 million) support plan over the next two years for its retail partners.
- In February 2021, Greyweave, a hand-made carpets and rugs brand, announced to invest Rs. 75 lakh (US$ 102,875.65) for the firm's offline expansion plan.

Current supermarkets:

Existing Indian retail firms such as Spencer's, Foodworld Supermarkets Ltd, Nilgiri's and ShopRite support retail reform and consider international competition as a blessing in disguise. They expect a flurry of joint ventures with global majors for expansion capital and opportunity to gain expertise in supply chain management. Spencer's Retail with 200 stores in India, and with retail of fresh vegetables and fruits accounting for 55 percent of its business claims retail reform to be a win-win situation, as they already procure the farm products directly from the growers the involvement of middlemen or traders. Spencer's claims that there is scope for it to expand its footprint in terms of store location as well as procuring farm products. Foodworld, which operates over 60 stores, plans to ramp up its presence to more than 200 locations. It has already tied up with Hong Kong-based Dairy Farm International. With the relaxation in international investments in Indian retail, India's Foodworld expects its global relationship will only get stronger. Competition and investment in retail will provide more benefits to consumers through lower prices, wider availability and significant improvement in supply chain logistics.

Challenges Retail Industry is Facing in India:

The Indian Retail industry is one of the top five retail industries in the world and has emerged as the most dynamic and fast-paced industry. It accounts for over 8 percent employment and around 10 percent of India's GDP. The Indian Retail Market is expected to nearly double by 2020 from 2015. But there are some **challenges the retail industry is facing in India.**

Indian Consumer:

A decade ago, the Indian consumer used to save most of his income and purchase the bare necessities. The Indian consumer was satisfied with only necessary requirements. There was no place for unnecessary needs and luxuries. But that time has gone. The Indian consumer has

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

gone through a remarkable transformation. And now the consumer is armed with higher income, credit cards, desire to improve the standard of living and exposure to the shopping culture of the west. Multiple malls, supermarkets and organized retail with a variety of products are fueling the needs of the Indian Consumer.

Young Shoppers:

India has a young population and it's very large in number. The internet and television have made an impact on the mentality of young consumers. The generation is earning money at a very young age, and it is a lot, big thanks to BPO and other avenues of employment that cater to students in college and schools. As a result, they are ready to spend most of their income on apparel, electronics, and accessories.

Higher Incomes:

A number of employment opportunities have emerged due to liberalization. Job prospects in the country are looking up because of the expansion of domestic corporations and entry of a number of multinationals. As a result, consumption and income are projected to increase quickly over the upcoming year that sets the stage for promising and exciting retail market in the future in the country.

Urbanization:

Growing urbanization in the country is also responsible for the changing consumer mentality. The local population gets converted from net savers to the net spenders, as urbanization is spreading beyond the major cities which are consistent in the both developed countries like USA, UK and developing countries like Thailand and Malaysia.

No Money, No Problem:

A huge expansion has been taken in the financial sector. Credit cards and short-term loans were difficult to access a decade ago. But the scenario is no longer the same. Short-term loans and credit cards have become easily accessible. Flexible financing options, credit card reward schemes and all other common lures are tempting the Indian consumer to shop. From a home to an automobile, the loans are freely available. The big-ticket items that were previously within the reach of consumer only after the years of saying are easier to buy. Several international retailers are trying to invest in India to leverage the strong demand of Indian consumers. In the coming years will evolve as a mature and larger market, but to happen so, investors need to consider all the challenges which retail marketing is facing.

Conclusion:

There are always new challenges facing businesses as the retail industry rapidly changes due to technological evolution. Several major retail companies have filed for bankruptcy since 2017, and this trend is likely to continue until the end of this year and into the next. This is definitely a wake-up call for retailers, but it doesn't spell doom for retail stores.

There has been a frightening number of bankruptcies, but major retailers have survived and flourished in this volatile industry. Their success has been due to their ability to adapt to the rapid changes in the market. As a retailer, you should be aware of what major challenges you're facing as your company heads into the approaching new year.

There are many new challenges faced by retailers heading into 2021. However, companies have some sophisticated technologies at their disposal that can enable a more

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

personalized approach for engaging customers and help businesses adapt to rapid changes in the market. Only by fostering customer loyalty and a memorable buying experience can retailers expect to thrive in the emerging business environment in the approaching new year.

Suggestions for retail sector in India: Many agencies have estimated differently about the size of organized retail market in 2011. The one thing that is common amongst these estimates is that Indian organized retail market will be very big in 2011. The status of the retail industry will depend mostly on external factors like Government regulations and policies and real estate prices, besides the activities of retailers and demands of the customers also show impact on retail industry. As the retail market place changes shape and competition increases, the potential for improving retail productivity and cutting costs is likely to decrease. Therefore, it is important for retailers to secure a distinctive position in the market place based on values relationships or experience. Finally, it is important to note that these strategies are not strictly independent of each other; value is function of not just price quality and service but can also be enhanced by personalization and offering a memorable experience.

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Use of Cloud Computing by Librarians for Easy Workflow of Library During Pandemic

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Abstract:

Cloud computing is playing an important role to give access to library resources during this pandemic. This paper shows how librarians handle all the library activities and services through cloud computing. The paper also tries to know the level of knowledge of cloud computing by asking different questions and how it helps librarians in solving a few barriers during a pandemic. A brief description about different benefits and applications of cloud computing used in libraries for making easy workflow of libraries are also given.

Introduction:

Cloud computing is not new to librarians. Cloud computing makes librarians manage their library online. They are using it very effectively. Due to pandemic remote access to library resources become very important. Libraries are giving access to library resources over the internet. By this libraries are saving their money and also giving better services..All resources can be searched on google, yahoo and other search engines. This enables users to locate your library based on the resource from across the globe. Now every Librarian has access to their library without spending much on procurement of expensive hardware and software. Cloud computing provides peace of mind to Librarians as their database is completely secured, untouched, tampered, altered and constantly backed up from time to time. All these without any human intervention. Libraries can share their data across various blogs, social networks, official sites and more.

What is cloud computing in libraries?

Cloud computing is making it possible to separate the process of building an infrastructure for service provisioning from the library of providing end user services. Cloud computing provides people the way to share distributed resources and services that belong to different organizations or sites.

Benefits of Cloud Computing

1. ***Scalability :*** "Pay as you go" allowing a more efficient control of expenditures.
2. ***Simplicity :*** In most cases cloud-computing is free to use. It is very simple that users can easily understand which the biggest advantage of cloud-computing is. It is possible to get our application started instantly.
3. ***Better Security:*** The cloud service provider CSPs have higher security professionals than US agencies we might-rent Additionally, the CSPs perform frequent security checks.
4. ***Pay per use:*** Each client has unlimited access to the cloud services and that we are out to acquire solely what we have used

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

5. ***Easily manageable :*** The corporate US agency opted for cloud need not worry regarding the management of the cloud system result of the because the csds be aware of it.
6. ***Flexibility:*** Cloud computing offers much more flexibility than other local network computing systems and saves time plus cost for organisations. It is possible for organisations like libraries to expand the services anytime, by requesting for an additional space on the other servers.
7. ***Data loss prevention :*** Data loss is a major concern for all organizations, along with data security. Storing your data in the cloud guarantees that data is always available, even if your equipment, like laptops or PCs, is damaged. Cloud-based services provide quick data recovery for all kinds of emergency scenarios – from natural disasters to power outages.
8. ***Self service provisions:*** It is additionally referred to as cloud self-service wherever users will in a very Cloud Computing atmosphere setup and launch application and services.
9. ***File sharing :*** Cloud file sharing, also called cloud-based file sharing or online file sharing, is a system in which a user is allocated storage space on a server and reads and writes are carried out over the Internet. ... Usually, the user has the ability to grant access privileges to other users as they see fit.
10. ***Cost Reduction:*** Ability to increase or decrease the consumption of hardware or software resources immediately and in some cases automatically.
11. No investment in physical infrastructure :
12. ***Better mobility :*** The staff and the user of the library can connect to the library servers from any place or from wherever they are, rather than having to remain present at their desks by having a PC and internet access.
13. ***Shared resources:*** One of the important components of cloud computing is that one can share the resources. It allows people within and outside the organisation to have access to the resources. A group of libraries can come together and put their resources at one place, which is the number of resources to their end users.
14. ***Adjustable Storage:*** In the traditional system, if the server is less than what we have. The server should be replaced with the new one. In this cloud computing, the storage capacity can be adjusted according to the needs of the library, since the storage is controlled by the service provider.
15. ***Automatic software integration:*** In the cloud, software integration is usually something that occurs automatically. This means that cloud users do not need to take additional effort to customise and integrate their applications as per their own preferences; this aspect usually takes care of itself.
16. ***Cloud OPAC:*** Most of the libraries in the world are having the catalogue over the web.If the catalogue of the libraries made it available through cloud, it will be more benefit to the user to find out the availability of materials.

Cloud computing services in libraries

1. ***E-books Lending Service:*** Cloud platform is now becoming popular to lend the E-Books
2. ***Union/Shared Catalogue/ OPAC:*** Network libraries can use the same platform and give access to their collection on one platform. Through cloud computing creation of union catalogue becomes very easy.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

3. ***Document Download Service:*** One can download documents easily if permitted access in the network.
4. ***Bulletin board service:*** We can provide new services on bulletin boards with this technology.
5. ***Library Orientation:*** We can give library orientation with the help of cloud computing.
6. ***Online Demos :*** For giving online demos, cloud computing can be used at various levels.
7. ***Current Awareness service:*** To provide current awareness service to all patrons has become easy with cloud computing.
8. ***Social Interaction with the users:*** Can be possible because of Cloud Computing.
9. ***Digital Preservation:*** Digitisation and scanning work can be done centralized and so one can avoid duplication of such time consuming work, Libraries can preserve the collection in digital form in the form of archives.
10. ***Searching library data:*** Web share management system helps to develop open and collaborative platforms in which each library shares their resources, ideas, problems etc with the library community on clouds. OCLC is one of the best examples of making use of Cloud Computing for sharing library data. OCLC World-Cat service is a popular service for searching data available on the cloud.
11. ***Web hosting:*** Web hosting is one of the examples for cloud Computing. It preferred to host their websites on third parties instead of hosting their own servers. Google is the best example of a web hosting site.
12. ***File storage:*** Cloud computing services like flicker, dropbox, jungle, google Doc are used to access any file on the internet. These services share files on the web and provide access to anywhere anytime. Libraries get advantages of these cloud based services for keeping lots of copies of stuff safe.
13. ***Library automation:*** There are a number of cloud based library software which provides acquisitions, cataloguing, digital content etc. Library data is safely saved on the cloud by a third party without any investment in hardware. Polaris is a well known example of cloud based service.

Objectives:

1. To know the cloud based storage platform used by librarians in libraries.
2. To know the use of cloud computing in libraries for different activities by librarians.
3. To know cloud computing services used by librarians.
4. To know the purpose of using cloud computing in libraries.
5. To know whether cloud computing helped in overcoming any barriers in their libraries during pandemic.
6. To know whether there is a need for training on using cloud computing in libraries.
7. To know their opinion about using cloud computing in libraries.

Research methodology:

In order to study the use of cloud computing by librarians during a pandemic, this survey was conducted among different WhatsApp groups especially of library science and working Librarian. Accordingly the questionnaire was distributed among them. The data was checked and analysed according to the objectives.

Data analysis and interpretation

A sample response from 38 librarians from different age groups came with different ages and having mixed experiences.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Table 1. Cloud based storage platform used by librarians in libraries.

Storage platform	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Drop box	6	15.8%
Google drive	35	92.1%
Microsoft onedrive	12	31.6%
Others	5	13.0%

Table 2. Use of cloud computing in libraries for different activities by librarians.

Activities	No. Of respondent yes	No. Of respondent no	Percentage of respondent yes	Percentage of respondent no
Library automation	25	13	65.8%	34.2%
Library web hosting	22	16	57.9%	42.1%
Search services	26	12	68.4%	31.6%
Digital library services	30	8	78.9%	21.1%

Table 3. Cloud computing services used by librarians.

Cloud Computing service	Number of respondent	Percentage of respondent
YouTube	23	60.5%
Google drive	36	94.7%
Google form	31	81.6%
Google doc	29	76.3%
Google sheet	26	68.4%
Google presentation	17	44.7%
Others	2	5.2%

Table 4. Purpose of using cloud computing in libraries.

Purpose of using cloud computing	Number of respondent	Percentage of respondent
File sharing	30	78.9%
Data collection	29	76.3%
Online presentation	23	60.5%

Videos	23	60.5%
Photos	29	76.3%
Bulletin board	6	15.8%
Web opac	16	42.1%
Google calendar	15	39.5%
Email	32	84.2%
Social networking	25	65.8%
Blogging	16	42.1%
Video conferencing	17	44.7%
Taking quiz	18	47.4%
Virtual book exhibition	9	23.7%
Library orientation	25	65.8%
Others	2	5.2%

Table 5. Cloud computing helped in overcoming any barriers in their libraries during pandemic.

Any barrier	**Number of respondent**	**Percentage of respondent**
Yes	31	81.6%
No	7	18.4%

Table 6. Need for training on using cloud computing in libraries.

Need of training	**Number of respondent**	**Percentage of respondent**
Yes	33	86.8%
No	5	13.2%

Findings

1. The majority of respondents say they preferred Google Drive as the cloud computing storage platform.
2. Majority of respondents says yes to Cloud Computing used for different activities by librarian like library automation, web hosting, search service and digital library services
3. Mostly used Cloud Computing services is Google drive followed by Google forms, Google doc, Google sheet, YouTube and lastly Google presentation.
4. The most preferred purpose of using Cloud Computing in libraries is email, file sharing, data collection, photos, social networking, library orientation, online presentation, videos which are above 50% and rest of the purpose of using cloud computing are taking quiz, videoconferencing, webopac and blogging.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

5. Most of the respondents said that Cloud Computing helped them in overcoming barriers in their library during the pandemic.
6. Majority of the respondents said that there is a need of training on using Cloud Computing in libraries.

Opinion about using cloud computing in libraries.

1. Training is required for using cloud computing
2. More knowledge should be given about cloud computing and how libraries can use it effectively
3. It's an excellent way to serve the user without leaving your house.
4. Cloud computing is a very effective tool for providing library services to users. So cloud computing knowledge is a must for the Library profession.
5. Good for data security
6. Dr. Ranganathan forth principle is very much applied when we say cloud computing
7. Libraries are changing for traditional to digital and every librarian must be able to make use of cloud computing
8. Helps to enhance the visibility of library services
9. Require Internet bandwidth very high speed
10. Useful for resource sharing.
11. Cloud computing will become a game changer in the near future.
12. Very Beneficial for providing library services specially in present situation
13. Predictions are that within all library collections, systems, and services will be driven into the cloud.
14. Cloud computing in library automation is very useful
15. In cloud computing users can benefit from all of these technologies.

Conclusion:

In this pandemic situation the only source available with librarians to disseminate their information to the user was the use of cloud computing. With this survey it is clear that in the pandemic the use of cloud computing was at its highest peak. During this pandemic librarians overcome the barriers coming in front of them in dissemination of information by using cloud computing. Lastly, there is still a need for training for librarians to increase their potential in using cloud computing.

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

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July - 2021

A Study on the Impact of Social Media Influencers on Apparel Buying Behaviour of College Students in Mumbai Post Covid-19

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Abstract:

Young minds are considered easy to influence, however, when it is the turn of fashion bloggers, it is found that the college students are not influenced easily due to which their online purchase of branded apparels is quite limited. To explore the same, the present study is undertaken which has helped to understand the degree of impact of the influencers on the college going students. The total sample size is of 287 randomly selected college students using convenience sampling with the help of a questionnaire prepared in Google Forms. It is found that the online buying behaviour through social media has changed after the Pandemic, but, to a very minimal extent. It is concluded from the study that the impact of social media influencers on apparel buying behaviour of college students in Mumbai post Covid-19 is not very high. It is therefore recommended to improve the content on fashion blogs and make it more specific for the college students if one wants them to be included in the target audience.

Keywords: social media, influencers, apparels, college students, Covid-19

Introduction:

Adolescents are easily influenced by their peers and also come under peer pressure quite easily as compared to other age groups. This influence multiplies when it comes through social media as all are connected to each other always. The present era, where everything is digital and social, influencers and social bloggers hold an important place. Infact it can be said that it's their time to shine. However most of them are engaged into paid promotions of products, fashion, travel, food, etc. their content is available to all people in all age groups with all interest. The most exposed audience to social media and its advertisements is the young people. The culture of online shopping has also been very famous and maximum among the same group of people. Hence, brands and apparels who want to target the young college going students chose to advertise on social media followed by other channels. The present study thus focuses on understanding the degree of influence of social media on the college students.

Review of Literature:

(Raghu, 2019) in her online article titled 'The dizzying world of India's social media influencers' has pointed out the views of Natasha Daruwala, who is part of a marketing agency. According to her, when a celebrity tells you to buy a certain product, you might take it with a pinch of salt. But when someone, whom you have been following for a long time and trust, recommends a product and tells you in detail about it, chances are that you will buy it. A trend that started in the West where big bucks promote products, corporates are taking a relook at the con factor. But in India, it is just a few years old. As Natasha puts it, a friendly face you can relate to doling out advice on picking a product rather than a celebrity doing the

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July - 2021

same creates connect with the consumer. In the days of fast-moving apps and a plethora of choices, desire is no longer a streetcar but a digital feast on YouTube and Instagram. **(Vaidya, 2020)** has presented the views of several fashion influencers through her article titled 'The rise of the Indian influencer' on her page Vogue Business. According to the author, Influencer earnings in the country across segments have risen by a whopping 200 per cent. In a sense, following an influencer is literally like having a personal shopper. Not only can you see outfits on them, but you get ideas on how to style them too. And while all this may come naturally to a few people, there's a large section of people that genuinely struggle with it.

Research aims and objectives:

1. To understand the online buying behaviour of students
2. To understand the changes in the buying behaviour post Covid-19
3. To understand the impact of social media influencers
4. To give recommendations

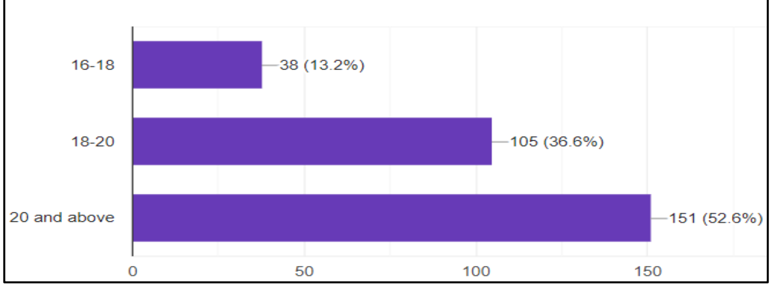
Research methodology:

The research methodology for the present research is dependent on secondary and primary data collected from various sources. The secondary data is collected in the form of review of literature from various sources available online. Primary data has been collected with the help of a close ended questionnaire prepared using Google Forms. The data is collected by using convenience sampling of 287 randomly selected college students. The data is analysed with the help of charts and diagrams prepared by Google Forms.

Results, analysis and discussion :

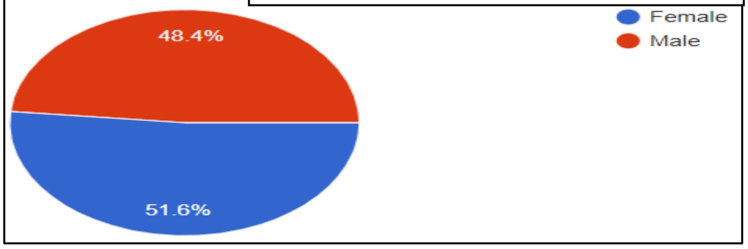
The primary data collected is analysed with the help of charts and tables.

Fig 1: Age Structure of Respondents



The age structure as represented in the graph depicts that most of the respondents fall in the age group of 20 years and above followed by 18-20 years and 16-18 years. This implies that the respondents very well fall in the target category from the universe.

Fig 2: Gender Profile of Respondents



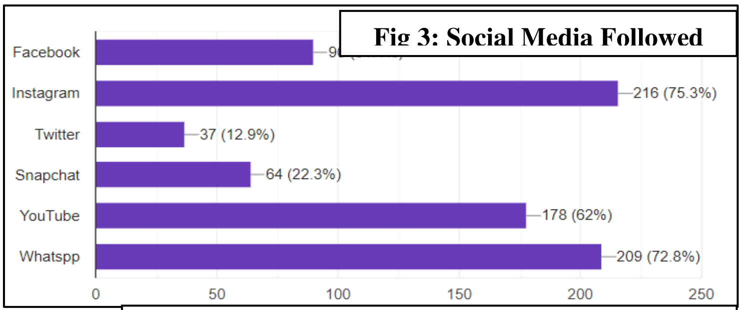
It also implies that the responses obtained will truly reveal the ground reality of the topic chosen.

The gender profile shows that maximum respondents are females- 51.6% and 48.4% are male respondents. Since there is not much difference between the two genders, it can be said that the opinions and views expressed will have equality and need not be compared on the gender front.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

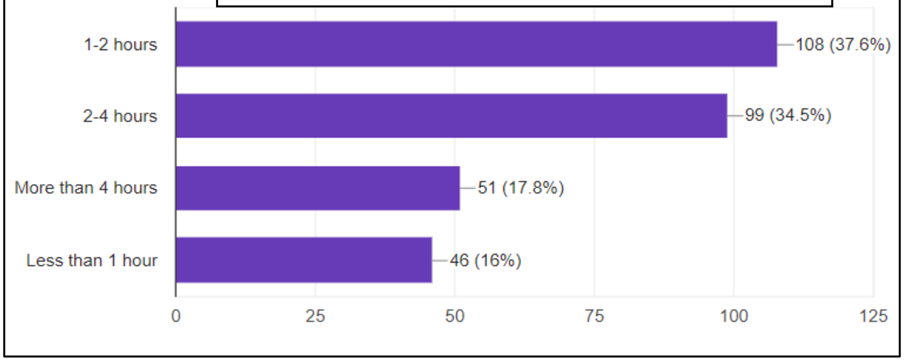
It is observed from the graph that maximum students follow Instagram followed by Whatsapp, YouTube and others. It implies that any apparel brand must target Instagram the most followed by other social media channels for advertising their brand and increasing sales.

Fig 3: Social Media Followed



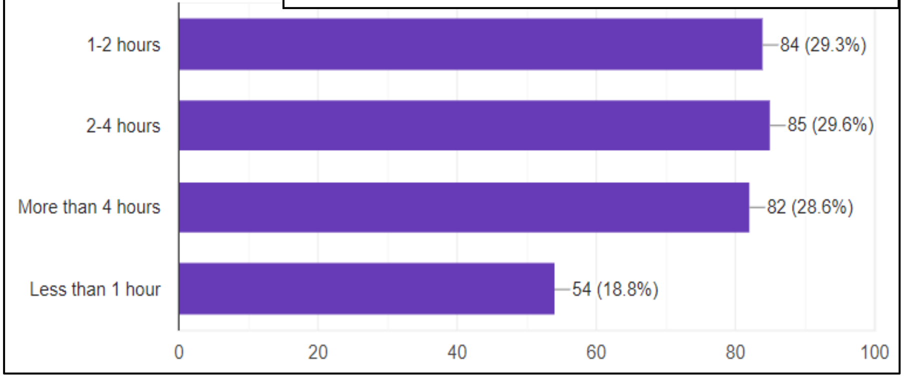
The data in the graph states that most of the students spent around 1-2 hours on social media before the Pandemic, followed by 2-4 hours and more than that. This is because the students had a lot of activities to be involved in and attend college lectures due to which they could get only some time to be able to spend on social media. This led to comparatively lesser exposure to the digitally marketed brands.

Fig 4: Hours Spent on Social Media Pre-Covid-19



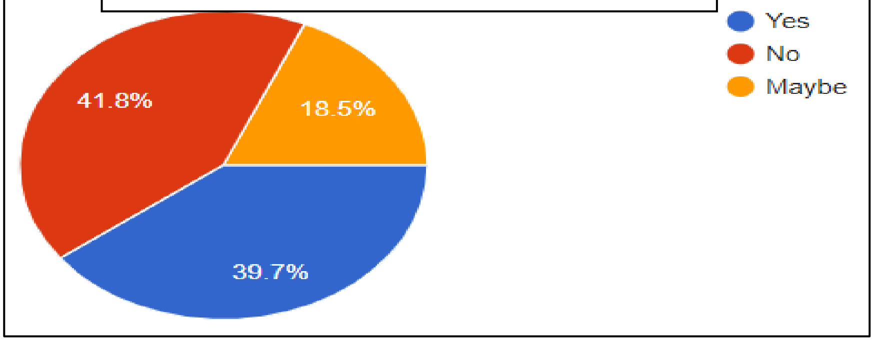
In comparison to the pre Covid conditions, it is observed that maximum students spend 2-4 hours followed by 1-2 hours and more than 4 hours. This is primarily because of the lockdown and online classes. Since students are online most of the time during the day, their exposure to social media has increased thereby increasing their chances to encounter apparel brands marketed online. This implies that social media is the best platform to advertise and sell branded apparels especially if it caters to the young people.

Fig 5: Hours Spent on Social Media Post-Covid-19



The graph reveals that most of the students do not buy clothes online (41.8%) followed by 39.7% who buy online. This implies that even after being exposed to social media for a long time during the day, not many students are in favour of buying the branded apparels online. This may be due to lack of confidence in the size, material and overall look of the apparels. To look the best is the

Fig 6: Online Buying Behaviour of Respondents



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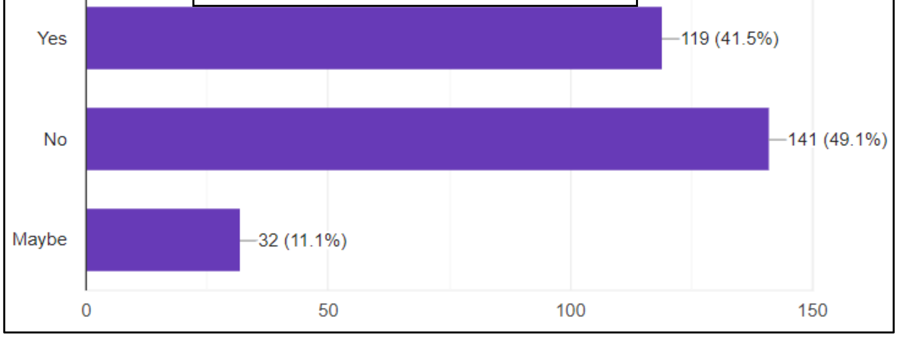
July - 2021

highest urge among the college age group of students due to which they do not prefer to by any outfit without trying it on. These factors reduce the percentage of online buyers among the considered age group

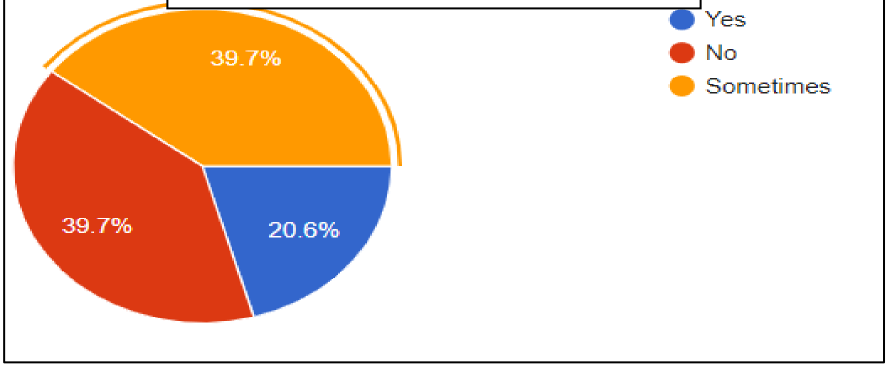
Fashion bloggers are those people who give their advice about certain fashion trends and opinions about brands, their designs and even advertise them at times. Such bloggers are upcoming especially after the Pandemic. Hence, a lot of people do follow them. However, among the college students it is found that most of them do not follow any such fashion blogger which implies that fashion blogging may be not the right thing for young audience.

Fig 7: Follow Fashion Bloggers



However, out of those who follow fashion bloggers, most of them do not or only sometimes follow the advices given by them while only a few follow the advices. This may be because students have to dress according to the norms of their institution and they are forced to wear simpler and descent clothes.

Fig 8: Follow Advice of Fashion Bloggers



For those who follow the advice given by the fashion bloggers do so because they find the advice useful (44.9%) followed by liking to stay updated with fashion trends (41.5%), exposure to relevant products (apparels) and other reasons. Hence, it can be said that, unless the advice is highly useful and specific to college students, the fashion blogger may

Fig 9: Reasons to Follow Advice of Fashion Bloggers

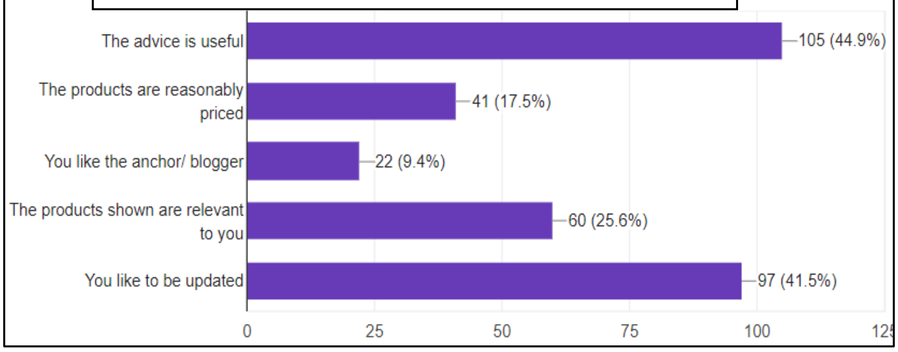


Fig 10.a.: Online Buying Behaviour Pre Covid-19

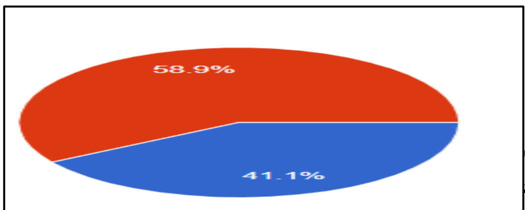
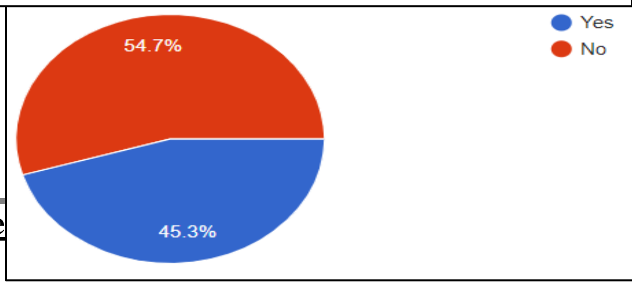


Fig 10.b.: Online Buying Behaviour Post Covid-19



fail to reach this segment of the market.

It is observed that there has been a change in the online buying behaviour of the college students, pre and post Covid especially from social media channels. Though the change is small, it is considerable. It is seen that initially only 41.1% students bought branded apparels online through social media which increased to 45.3% after the Pandemic. It must be noted that this is the new normal as the Pandemic has not yet subsided. Once the students get used to online buying and build confidence in it, online shopping of apparels will become a habit and it will grow eventually. Therefore, some new forms of advertising and catchy lines may help grab the attention of the youngsters.

Fig 12: Support for Vocal for Local

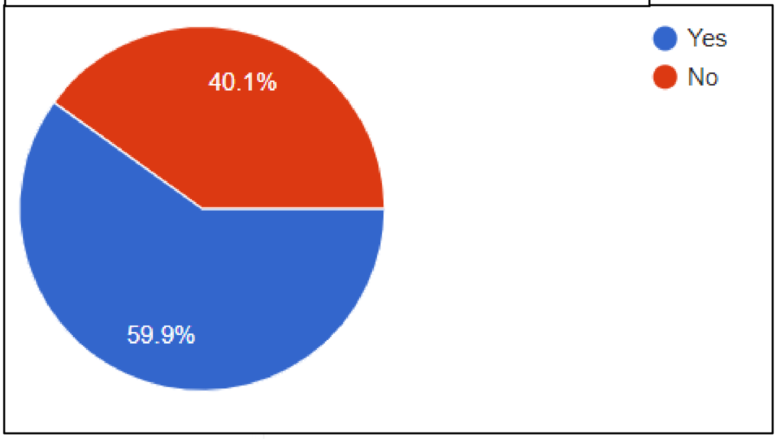
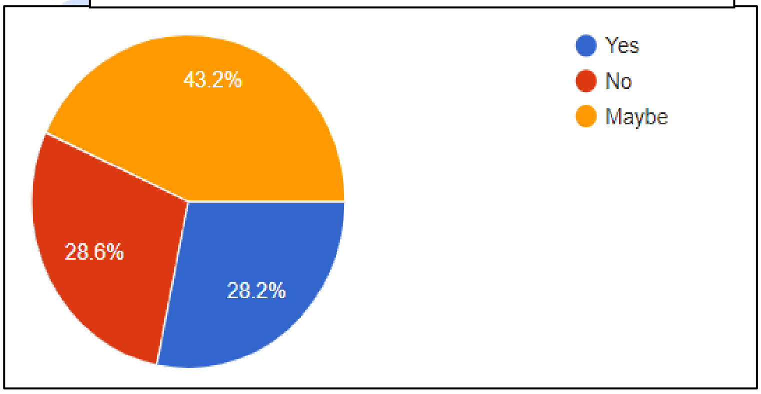


Fig 11: Awareness about Vocal for Local



The concept of Vocal for Local implies to supporting the local industries, artisans and brands do that the local/ national economy gets a boost. However, it is always found that people are not aware about it and they continue buying certain brands even without knowing the origin. Among the college students also, it is found that most of them are unaware about it and therefore fail to support the local brands.

Since the awareness about the concept is very less, the support to the same is also very less. Therefore, even if a fashion blogger attempts at promoting the local apparel brands, it is uncertain that the students will follow the blogger as they may not trust local brands. Also, they would first would want to understand the concept and then decide upon their following and support.

Global trend:

Besides the above picture, there are certain facts and figures which cannot be avoided. It is observed that Instagram reached one billion monthly active users in 2018 and is on its way to the second billion. Do the simple math: Those users post 95 million photos and videos per day, along with uploading 400 million Instagram stories resulting in Instagram users 'liking' 4.2 billion posts daily. Globally influencer marketing on Instagram is expected to grow from $1.3 billion in 2018 to nearly twice that by 2020. Naturally, the number of brand-sponsored influencer posts is also expected to double, surpassing six billion in 2020. Despite these happy figures, investors are cautious and stakeholders are feeling a need for regulations.

The influencer marketing industry is still expanding globally. The industry, which was worth about $700 million in 2016, is said to top $10 billion by 2020.

The UK Advertising Standards Agency and Competition and Markets Authority has created an Influencer's Guide to regulate social media advertising. Likewise, the US Federal Trade Commission has started bringing legal action against some brands and paid influencers for not disclosing sponsorships.

Countries such as the UAE are even introducing regulations requiring an influencer to procure a licence. Back home, the Advertising Standards Council of India is working on disclosure norms for social media influencers.

In India, the social connection in the retail transaction matters a great deal. With e-commerce on the rise during the pandemic, influencers have played a pivotal role in maintaining that link.

Once limited to a sphere of luxury influencers in bigger cities like New Delhi, now the sector is creating content in regional languages to appeal to consumers in tier-two and three cities, and the country's biggest e-commerce platforms including Myntra and Amazon are pivoting to meet them.

To reach Indian shoppers outside of major cities, Amazon has launched an Amazon Influencer Program and rival Myntra, has an app, akin to Instagram Reels, for influencers to highlight and sell their looks. Both are huge businesses in India: Amazon and Myntra owner Flipkart Group alone reported $3.4 billion in sales in the first four days of the Diwali festival period, surpassing last year's $3 billion sales. For Amazon, who launched more than 6,000 new brands on its platform during Diwali including 170 in the premium category, 60 per cent of new customers came from tier-two and three cities. Influencers in its programme curated content in five languages and sold an average of 80 per cent more units.

Hence, it can be said that the impact of influencers on the young minds with respect to branded apparels is in its stage of infancy. If the current situations continue, very soon will the young minds also be captured by the influencers. However, since the students do not have to go to college every day, meet friends and new people, participate in endless competitions and make presentations in front of a large audience, the need for apparels especially branded, latest and stylish will be lesser than before. However, there is hope in despair. Once the normal resumes, all the students are expected to follow the influencers and make purchases accordingly as they have been getting exposed to them all throughout when they were at home!

Recommendations:

- Increased digital marketing to increase awareness about brands, fashion and fashion bloggers
- The fashion advice must be age group or purpose specific so that the college students also find it useful
- Special discounts and apparel range could be introduced for students
- Size charts and full information on the fabric of the apparel must be provided on each website or along with each apparel for the ease of selection
- The website management must ensure that they deliver the right product to the right person so that their positive impression is built and maintained

Conclusion:

The study concludes that the influence of fashion bloggers/ influencers is quite less on the college students. Only a few follow them and those who follow do not follow the advices given

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July - 2021

by the bloggers every time. However, it is observed that the practice of ordering online has increased after the Covid-19 Pandemic, though to a very small extent. On the other hand, secondary data reveals that the sales on social media like Instagram have increased remarkably all over the globe and it is expected to rise further. Some e-commerce websites like Amazon have started their own influencer segment to attract maximum customers. Thus, it can be said that sooner or later, the young minds will also get influenced by bloggers and start purchasing online for their needs of branded apparels especially if the lockdown continue in the same or stricter ways.

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Concourse Agency and Topical Development

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Introduction :

Post World War II economic, social, cultural, and technological changes radically reshaped life at the topical level. The growth of the interstate highway system coupled with loan programs that provided more than eleven million mortgages for returning servicemen set the stage for the building boom now recognized as the beginning of suburban sprawl. Although jobs remained in the cities for several years after the war, by the 1960s and 1970s many corporations moved to the suburbs where most of their workforces lived. At the same time, the development of new communication and transportation technologies brought previously isolated rural areas into the economic and cultural mainstream.

Given the scale and pace of these transformations, it is not surprising that concourse change became an important topic of inquiry. At first, attention focused on explaining why and how topical concourses persisted in an increasingly mobile and footloose society. Later, many scholars began to question whether the concourse was any longer a fundamental unit of social organization. By the 1970s, the topical concourse had become largely incidental to the study of other phenomena, often serving as the physical setting for what were presumably more important topics. Sociologists were studying things that happened in concourses, but the concourse itself was rarely a central focus of inquiry.

In our view, this trend has not been sociologically productive. Although the great transformations of the twentieth century reshaped the structural and cultural dimensions of the concourse, events at the local level continue to affect material, social, and mental well-being in fundamental ways. In fact, over the last decade, many scholars have rediscovered the community and now argue that the local ecological context is central to understanding the factors that affect such diverse processes as socialization, workforce participation, persistent poverty, intellectual development, successful aging, and physical and mental health. From a practical standpoint then, it is important to create policies and programs that can provide direction for local actions aimed at building stronger, healthier concourses.

We hope to contribute to this debate by articulating an interactional approach to concourse and concourse action. To lay the groundwork for our argument, we begin with a discussion of the most prominent theories of concourse decline, especially Robert Putnam's thesis that the collapse of concourse can be traced to a widespread loss of social capital. We argue that this line of reasoning is flawed and suggest that an interactional theory of concourse provides a better understanding of the relationship between concourses agency and concourse development. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the policy implications that flow from the interactional approach.

The Great Change :

Roland Warren took a slightly different approach to the transformation of concourse life in his "Great Change" theory. He argued that as concourses became increasingly reliant on extra-local institutions and sources of income, they were overwhelmed by forces they could not control. The concourse, from his perspective, became little more than a stage where extra-local groups, organizations, and businesses pursued their interests with little concern for how their actions affected local residents. The logic of Warren’s assertion was intuitively appealing and straightforward. As concourses became more internally differentiated and increasingly linked to larger systems beyond their borders, the local ties that once connected all parts of a concourse into a system began to break down. With the solidification of this trend in the decades following World War II, local decisions, policies, and programs increasingly were formulated outside the concourse and “guided more by their relations to extra- concourse systems than by their relations to other parts of the topical concourse”. Over time this process diminished the importance of the concourses and topical relationships in peoples’ daily lives; individuals and organizations became more and more oriented to happenings beyond the topical concourse.

Mass Society:

The Great Change coincided with the theory of the mass society, which, in contrast to Warren’s argument that increased connections to larger systems undermined concourse and threatened individual and social well-being, suggested that integration into a central value system and set of institutions would improve concourse life. Wilkinson summarizes this perspective succinctly: “The mass society is a welfare society promoting egalitarian ideals. It is a form of community to be achieved as a societal goal, and not something to be resisted as a sign of the decay of community.” The mass society thesis provided a strong argument for abandoning the territorial element common to most definitions of concourse; its emphasis on the integration of topical populations into the value system of the larger society meant the concourse was no longer coterminous with the topical society.

Bowling Alone :

Over the past decade, the concourse decline thesis has been rediscovered, most notably by Robert Putnam in a series of influential articles and in his recent book, *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of Community*. Drawing on many sources of data (e.g., declining participation in bridge clubs, the percent of people attending public meetings, and changes in charitable giving), Putnam argues that we have become increasingly disconnected from family, friends, and important social institutions. He describes this growing disconnectedness as the direct result of a breakdown in the nation’s stock of social capital, which can be defined as “connections among individuals, social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them”. In concourses characterized by high levels of trust, strong norms of reciprocity, and dense networks of civic engagement, people feel an obligation toward one another and are better able to work together for the common good. Social capital develops as trust, reciprocity, and engagement reinforce one another. The argument can be briefly summarized as follows: “Networks involve mutual obligations. Networks of concourse engagement foster strong norms of reciprocity. A society characterized by generalized reciprocity is more efficient than a distrustful society. Trustworthiness lubricates social life. Frequent interaction among a diverse set of people tends to produce a norm of generalized reciprocity. Civic engagement and social capital entail mutual obligation and responsibility for action”.

Putnam’s analysis suggests that trends in virtually all types of civic engagement indicate that social capital has declined sharply in concourses throughout the nation. The prescription for correcting this situation lies in rebuilding the locality-based relationships that have been lost. We must, in Putnam’s view, “resolve to become reconnected with our friends and neighbors”.

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July - 2021

This argument has resonated with both academics and policy-makers because it offers a rather simple, and arguably sentimental, solution to complex social and economic problems that have not been solved by market mechanisms, government programs, or legislative action. Many scholars have embraced it as part of their call for new concourse development activities and agendas. And some of our highest elected officials have invoked the term as a key component of strategies to address such disparate policy dilemmas as neighborhood revitalization and nation-building in the former Soviet block. President Clinton was so impressed with Putnam's thesis that he invited the author to meet with him at the White House.

Despite its appeal, social capital has become freighted with confusing conceptual baggage. For this reason, the term deserves more scrutiny before it is embraced as sound public policy. First, and perhaps most important, it is critical to understand that the concept of social capital, especially as used by Putnam, is rooted in James Coleman's version of rational choice theory. In Coleman's framework, people are viewed as purposive agents who make rational, deliberate choices to maximize their utility. In contrast to traditional economic approaches which tend to view the actor in isolation, however, Coleman explicitly incorporates the social context. As he puts it, "a persons' actions are shaped, redirected, constrained by the social context; norms, interpersonal trust, social networks, and social organization are important in the functioning not only of society but also of the economy". Despite the limits on action that social organization impose, the underlying conception of the individual still resembles *homo economis*; people maximize their utility by conducting a cost-benefit analysis of alternative courses of action. In the end, as Alexander argues, Coleman retains "the picture of discrete, separated, and independent individuals."

Although there are numerous theoretical and practical difficulties with such a conceptualization of action, perhaps the most serious shortcoming is its inability to account for social structure and collective action. In order to reconcile structure and order with autonomous individuals in this framework, people must relinquish control over activities and resources for conscious and calculated reasons that are in their best interests. This conceptualization requires a mechanism which reconciles differences among short-term self-interest, long-term self-interest, and long-term collective interest. Putnam, following Coleman, argues that the norm of reciprocity resolves this problem. According to this line of reasoning, if I can expect that if I do you a favor now, you (or someone else) will repay me in the future, then the distinction between short-term self-interest, long-term self-interest, and long-term collective interest melts away. Practically, however, the norm of generalized reciprocity would only seem to hold when an actor can expect that a favor will be repaid within the foreseeable future. In many instances, this is an untenable assumption.

Ultimately, rational choice theory tries to solve this dilemma by relying on the concept of trust. As actors come to trust one another, they are less tempted to take actions that are in their own short-term self-interest (or long-term self-interest). Trust results in a shared commitment to the long-term collective interest. But it is important to realize that trust itself is a product of calculated decision-making. The decision to place trust in an individual, organization, or decision-making process when one is not sure of the future payoff is analogous to the reasoning involved in placing a bet. The individual calculates the odds. If the odds favor her, then she would be rational to place trust in the other party and she would be rational to cooperate. If the odds are against her, it is rational not to cooperate.

When it comes to the kinds of situations that typically confront those involved in concourse action and concourse development, there is no simple way for a rational actor to calculate accurately the odds of loss or gain. Consider two activities that figure prominently in many concourse development efforts: planning and zoning. Decisions made in these institutional realms often include acceptance of limits on property rights and cooperative agreements aimed at reducing externalities associated with production and processing activities. Such decisions involve major concessions; it is difficult to envision how a rational individual could calculate the odds that long-term benefits will somehow make up for losses incurred in the short-run.

A more basic problem with this line of reasoning is that it fails to capture the motivations of donors in the exchanges that are essential to the creation and maintenance of social capital. It is easy to understand why recipients participate; they receive tangible benefits in the form of favors, gifts, and/or loans. For donors, however, the motives that lead them to participate are less clear. As Portes notes, the fact that donors are expected to provide assets with no expectation of immediate reciprocity raises a host of questions that neither Coleman nor Putnam address. There are arguably a wide range of motivations behind the donations that are critical to the creation and maintenance of social capital, and these deserve considerably more attention insofar as “they are the core processes that the concept ... seeks to capture”.

When discussing the applicability of social capital to concourse development, it is also important to address the extent to which social capital is transferable across different domains of local action. Coleman is well aware of this problem: “Social capital is not completely fungible. A given form of social capital that is valuable in facilitating certain actions may be useless or even harmful in others.” Social capital, therefore, is not always transferable across networks and domains of action. To the extent that social capital remains locked within specific networks, it makes little sense to talk about a community’s stock of social capital; whether social capital can be aggregated across individuals or networks to the concourse level remains an empirical question.

This issue is particularly salient given the patterns of stratification that divide most concourses. To take a simple example, every concourse contains voluntary groups and organizations. Often, these are formed along class and/or racial and ethnic lines. Each organization may be characterized by dense networks of civic engagement, a high level of generalized reciprocity, and strong norms regarding the behavioral expectations of members. Further, there may be much interaction between organizations drawing members from the same class, racial, or ethnic groups. In most concourses, however, there are few linkages among organizations composed of people from different backgrounds and societal positions. This hampers the development of the trust necessary for effective collaboration and successful concourse action. Instead, most concourses are best characterized by *pockets of social capital* which tend to be isolated from one another.

Putnam attempts to solve this problem by distinguishing between bonding and bridging social capital. Bonding social capital is what he calls a “sociological superglue.” It is found in dense networks such as those characteristic of some ethnic groups. Bridging social capital is similar to Granovetter’s concept of weak ties and encompasses “people across diverse social cleavages”. Communities that strike a healthy balance between these types of social capital should be most likely to undertake successful collective actions. Unfortunately, Putnam finds no examples of concourses containing both bonding and bridging social capital, which leads him to

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July - 2021

issue the following caveat: "In our empirical account this distinction will be less prominent than I would prefer".

Even if it were possible to identify ways to build bonding and bridging social capital, high levels of trust would not necessarily emerge because, as Coleman points out, the development of trust depends upon "the actual needs that persons have for help, the existence of other sources of aid and the degree of affluence." Stratification powerfully affects each of these factors regardless of the extent of interaction among groups and individuals.

The Interactional Approach to Concourse Development :

Our approach to concourse action and topical development is driven by interactional theory, and requires a different conceptualization of social interaction and individual calculus. While acknowledging the massive changes that have affected concourses over the last century, this approach focuses on persistent features of local life. Despite the fact that the local society is not the integrated, holistic unit it might once have been, people sharing a common territory tend to interact with one another on place-relevant matters, even as they participate in more far-flung networks and extra-local systems. Locality-based social interaction has not disappeared, and is still the essential element of concourse: "Social interaction delineates a territory as the community locale; it provides the associations that comprise the topical society; it gives direction to processes of collective action; and it is the source of concourse identity".

Interaction affects social behavior in important ways. We behave and act purposively in response to the concept we have of our connections with others. This is a point Tönnies made long ago in his distinction between the *natural will* and the *rational will*. The natural will is impulsive; it is non-deliberative and non-calculative. In contrast, the rational will is deliberative; means and ends are considered and recognition is given to the necessity of suppressing impulses in order to attain goals. In all relationships, the type of will varies. At times it is natural while at others it is quite rational. Gemeinschaft refers to those associations in which the natural will predominates. Gesellschaft refers to those characterized primarily by the rational will; however, gemeinschaft and gesellschaft are not polar opposites elements of both are present in all relationships.

Schmalenbach begins with Tönnies' concepts of gemeinschaft and gesellschaft but argued that the typology is incomplete as formulated. He suggests that a third category is needed to avoid the confusing uses to which Tönnies' concepts have been put, especially gemeinschaft. In Schmalenbach's scheme, community is a natural state of being in relation to others. The formative conditions of this state are not consciously experienced. Instead, they are experienced in an unreflective manner; the mere fact of human existence leads people into multiple and natural relationships with others. Community "simply refers to the fact that one naturally is connected to other people".

When community is consciously recognized, responded to emotionally, and the emotion is shared in social interaction, a new state emerges. This state is different from community, gemeinschaft, or gesellschaft. Schmalenbach calls it *bund*, a term which loosely translated means communion. Communion is a celebration of community. It is important to note that although communion cannot exist in the absence of community, the opposite relation does not hold. Community exists whether it is emotionally responded to or not.

Wilkinson draws on this conception of community to argue that it is a natural and ubiquitous phenomenon: "It is natural because people engage in social relationships with others

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

on a continuing basis and derive their social being and identities from social interaction all people engage in it almost all of the time, whether or not they recognize that fact concourse, therefore, is a natural disposition among people who interact with one another on matters that comprise a common life.”

The locality-orientation which characterizes much of this interaction contains a special form of gemeinschaft which creates a generalized bond. People who inhabit the same territory inevitably interact over common issues, and this interaction gives structure to topical life. Moreover, locality-oriented interaction provides an explanation for the convergence of self and collective interest because “each actor has a real interest in the *local* aspects of topical social life. This interest is pursued in social interaction and thus is shared”.

Topical life is further structured as people organize to accomplish various tasks and pursue their interests. From the interactional perspective, this organization is viewed in dynamic, processual terms. Organized groupings are conceptualized as unbounded fields of interaction. The concourse, in turn, is composed of several more or less distinct social fields through which people act on various interests and accomplish different goals. For instance, in most communities it is possible to identify social fields composed of people and organizations dedicated to social services, environmental issues, and economic development. The concourse field is the mechanism which connects these more limited spheres of action. Although this field is similar to other social fields, it does not pursue specific interests. Instead, the concourse field pursues the larger concourse interest: “The concourse field cuts across organized groups and other interaction fields. It abstracts and combines the locality relevant aspects of specialized interest fields, and integrates the into a generalized whole. It does this by creating and maintaining linkages among fields that otherwise are directed toward more limited interests. As the concourse field arises ... it in turn influences those special interest fields and asserts the common concourse interest in the various spheres of topical social activity.” The actions that occur in the concourse field coordinate the more narrowly focused actions that occur in other social fields and, in the process, bind them into a larger, more inclusive, whole.

Concourse Development from an Interactional Perspective :

Topical capacity to address important issues and improve topical well-being depends upon the strength of the concourse field. Thus, concourse development involves purposive efforts to create and strengthen the concourse field. The most distinctive feature of these efforts is its focus on developing relationships and lines of communication across interest groups. This involves the conscious attempt to create linkages among actions and actors in different social fields. From this perspective, then, concourse development is the process of building relationships that increase the adaptive capacity of people who share a common territory; it requires that residents work purposively to increase the number or reinforce the strength of the relationships among “the various fields of locality-oriented action”.

Adaptive capacity is reflected in the ability of people to manage, utilize, and enhance those resources available to them to address local issues and problems. From an interactional perspective, then, every concourse has the potential for collective action.1 It is this capability that differentiates a concourse from an aggregation of individuals who simply share a common territory. We call this ability concourse agency and define it as the capacity for collective action. Fostering concourse agency is central to concourse development efforts.

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

Here it is useful to draw the distinction between *development in* concourses and *development of* concourse. Development in concourse refers to such instrumental activities as job creation, business retention, expansion, recruitment, and infrastructure improvements. In contrast, development of community focuses on the social aspects of local life, and emphasizes the enhancement of local problem solving capacities. The development of the concourse field is synonymous with the development of concourse.

In many rural concourses and small towns there are obvious needs for jobs, income, and social services; however, narrowly focusing on such sustenance needs misses the essential contribution that development of concourse makes to local well-being. Concourse development is a broad, multi-faceted process requiring the simultaneous advancement and mutual reinforcement of development of *and* development in concourse.

When specific projects are pursued with an emphasis on building the relationships and lines of communication that comprise the concourse field, concourse development has occurred regardless of whether a project met specific outcomes. Trying is enough. In fact, from the perspective articulated here, objective success is not the most important measure of concourse development. Concourses develop and well-being is enhanced when residents work together to address common issues and problems that is, when they exhibit community agency.

Evidence of the relationship between concourse development, well-being, and action have been documented in a series of recent studies. For instance, Claude studied four rural concourses in Pennsylvania and found that in those concourses characterized by high levels of activeness, residents rated concourse well-being higher than in concourses characterized by low levels of activeness. Moreover, in those places characterized by low levels of success and high levels of activeness, residents were more likely to rank social well-being higher than their counterparts in concourses characterized by high levels of success and low levels of activeness.

There is also evidence that concourse activeness is associated with well-being at the individual level. For instance, Jacob, Luloff, and Bridger found that concourses characterized by macro level factors, including concourse solidarity (an aspect of topical life that can be seen as emerging from collective action) contributed to mental well-being. Those respondents who lived in concourses with higher levels of concourse solidarity were less depressed than residents who lived in places with low solidarity.

Implications :

Concourse development strategies based on the concept of social capital direct attention to rebuilding connections that have been lost in the course of modernization. Their aim, to borrow from Coleman's 1992 American Sociological Association presidential address, is a rational reconstruction of society one in which new institutions would replace the primordial ties that once held our concourses together. In contrast, the interactional approach focuses on features of local social life that persist, and suggests that concourse development efforts can build from existing fields of interaction among a local population. From this perspective, concourse can emerge whenever people share a common territory. By beginning with this premise, the interactional approach directs attention to concourse development policies that nurture this potential. Of course, effective policies must recognize and address the fact that many of the problems facing local concourses have extra-local origins. Concourse is not likely to emerge when residents struggle to meet basic needs. At the same time, however, the persistent linkage

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

between Concourse action and well-being suggests that efforts to foster the development *of* Concourse at a topical level must be a key component of policy.

Notes :

1. We are not suggesting that the Concourse "acts" in a literal sense. People act. Concourse development occurs as "their actions connect with the acts of others to form action fields".

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Application of ICT Uses and E-Resources in Academic Libraries

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Abstract:-

The advent of technology has made the libraries to add new things to its collection. Print sources are more digitalize d. E-resources information sources are very important for the academic community. Paper presentation an overview of these resources few advantages and some disadvantages and address of few web sites. This collected information through the ages has to be used for further research betterment and overall development of the society.

Introduction:-

There are more useful due to inherent capabilities for manipulation and searching, providing information access is cheaper to acquiring information resources, saving in storage and maintenance etc. and sometimes the electronic form is the only alternative. The development in scientific publishing and the pricing policies of publishers posed new challenges and opportunities for academic libraries in purchasing and managing the serials within their restricted budget.

The library and information service of the 21st century is fast changing. With the rapid development of electronic publishing, libraries are not only acquiring reading materials such as printed books and journals but also arranging for providing access to various learning resources in electronic form.

An electronic resources is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data refer to full text bases, electronic journals, image collection, other multimedia products and numerical , graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on CDROM, on tape, via internet and so on.

This has read to rapid development and popularity of electronic resources. E-resources are occupying a significant portion of the global literature.

Definition:-

According to Bradman glossary, "A publication in digital format which must be stored and read on a computer device. There are two types: Direct access: these are physical object such as CD-ROM, diskettes, computer tapes, and computer cards, containing text, image.

This definition does not include electronic resources that do not require the use of a computer, for example, music compact discs and videodiscs. According to Library and information Technology Glossary,' Term used to describe all of the information products that a library provides through a computer network.

According to Wikipedia, Electronic Resources means,"Information (usually a file) which can be stored in the form of electrical signals, usually on a computer, information available on the internet.

Review of Literature:-

The paper traces e-resources in the college libraries. The college libraries under study have insufficient number of internet nodes, low bandwidth, poor collection of CDROM databases and online resources. The scholarly literature accessible under the UGC-Info Net, E-

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2348-7143
July - 2021

Journal Consortium is the only strength of these university libraries, as far as collection of re-sources is concerned.

These papers focused the formats preferred by the end users where it was documented that the users prefer the PDF rather than HTML format. Chisenga (2004) accepted out a review of the use of ICTs in ten African public Library services. The review found that, though most libraries had internet connectivity, very few were contributing web-based information services to their users. The study however, identifies four barriers to the useful facility of electronic resources in those libraries, namely: lack of planning: lack of sufficient or trustworthy financial support: lack of use of internet to supply information services to users and a lack of constant preparation for users in new information and communication technology services.

Jamali, Nicholas, and Huntington (2005) presented the conclusions of several studies that used log analysis to study the use and users of electronic journals. To set the scene for the study, a review of the literature was first undertaken, Attempts have been made to know the internet facilities, procurement of CDROM databases and online resources, participation in consortium activities and e-resources accessible through such consortium in the university in the university libraries.

Selection of E-Resources:-

The selection of E-resources should be done according to the need and demand of users. As a librarian one should consider the following steps at the time of selection.

1. To know content and scope of e-resources.
2. To know the needs of users.
3. To maintain cost effectiveness.
4. To examine quality of the e-resources and search facility among them.
5. To check either subscription based or web based at the time of purchasing.
6. To check the license copy.
7. To evaluate educational support and training.
8. To check the comparability and technical support.

E-Resources Characteristics:-

1. resources is quicker than print resources.
2. The software can help the users in retrieving the desired information.
3. Users can be guided to the document by providing a link.
4. Text easy search.
5. Electronic format can be collection of any media.
6. Ownership not that important.
7. Access to every document by anyone; from any where.
8. In electronic environment the interaction between user and librarian in frequent.
9. No defined user groups.

Need of E-Resources:-

1. Found easily.
2. To get access to an information source by the more than one users.
3. E-resources can be searched quickly.
4. Resources can be stored in huge amount.
5. Amount of time spent on the E-Resources use.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

6. Analyses the purpose of using e-resources by respondent.
7. To collect , store, organize information in digital form.
8. To encourage co-operative efforts to save and share the investments in research resources, computing and communication network.
9. To promote efficient delivery of information economically to all the users.

Type of E-Resources:-

1. E-book: E-books is the many formats competing for prime, time ,including, adobe PDF, Microsoft Reader, e reader , mobipocket Reader, EPUB, Kindly and i pad.
2. E-Journals:-e-journals is very important part of every library collection, E-Journals are one application of information technology.
3. E-Newspaper :- An is also known s online newspaper or web new paper that exists on the World Wide Web or internet.
4. E-Magazines:- An E-magazine is very important part of every library collection E-magazines are one application of information technology.
5. Indexing and Abstracting Database:- Today are the reference sources which provide bibliographic information about journal including abstract of the articles.
6. Full text database :-These are many Dictionaries, Almanacs, and Encyclopedias, which are available on internet in electronic format.
7. Reference database :- These databases contain the numerical data useful for the mass community.
8. Statistical databases :- Due to adventure of e-images facility this type of databases is developed.
9. Image collection:- Multimedia products.
10. E-thesis :- These databases are contained with PhD thesis and Dissertation published through e-format.
11. E-Clipping :- The main objective of e-clipping is retrospective search and comprehensive analysis of new items.
12. E-patents :- E-patents is the exclusive right granted by the government to make use of an invention for a specific period of time.
13. E- Standards ;- Written definition, limit rule , approved and monitored for complains authoritative agency.

E-Resources Utilities :-

Now a days the reading materials and information sources are changing from print to electronic, some of such E-Information services are detailed and briefly discussed here :

1. CAS :- current Awareness Service.
2. SDI:- Selective dissemination of information.
3. EDDS:- E-Document Delivery Services.
4. OPAC :-Online Public Access Catalogue.

E-Resources on Library and Information Services.

E-resources it has made simple and speedy purchase of information sources librarians need quick access to books, journals and electronic publication. Internet access is the simple and efficient method for access and updating the documentation and interface of catalogue of all libraries. The request for inter Library Loan (ILL) can be sent via e-mail and the photocopies

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July - 2021

may be sent by post fax, via e-mail after scanning the documents. Managing these electronic resources involves providing the library's user with convenient ways to find and access them and providing library staff with the tools to keep track of them.Most of the Library resources in the recent past are being made available in electronic formats such as e-journals,

e-books, databases, etc. Libraries are moving from print to e-resources either subscribing individually or through consortia because of it advantages over print resources. As licensing electronic integrated library systems, separate databases stored on local computers or network.

Utilities of E-Resources:-

1. E-publishing may be less costly than paper.
2. E-Resources are created in any file format like text, audio, video and images.
3. E-Resources are available for 24 hours of a day and save library space.
4. The E-resources search is easy because of user friendly interface.
5. They provide users faster, more convenient and anytime access from home, campus or library.
6. E -Resources can be reproduced, forwarded, modified and leading to problem with copyright protection and preserving authenticity.
7. The electronic environment enables to library to integrate with other libraries and make use of their resources also.
8. Those who have limited time to access to the libraries can effectively access to the libraries by dialing up process.
9. The libraries provide access to very large amount of information resources.
10. Libraries are focused on providing access to primary information.

Conclusion ;-

E-resources helpful to ensure exhaustive and pinpointed information. The e-resources provide themselves various search options to the user and library manages. Using of e-resources enable the library to save space of library and time of the users. E-resources are useful for libraries as well as each and every users of the society who are starving to get a variety of information through the globe. The developments in the information and communication technology services are available in the present made wonderful changes in the library operations. Its advantages are for technology services are available in the present made wonderful changes in the library operation. Its advantages are for technocrats, usage of the electronic products improve the knowledge of user. E-mails and RSS alerts carry the information for the individual to become aware of the user. Enhancement in infrastructure like high-speed network, WiFi in the campus , LAN portraits at various rights to use points in the campus and also in departments can be prepared to improve the practice effectively.

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July - 2021

Information Needs of The Undergraduate Students of S.V. Agricultural College, Tirupati : A Study

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Abstract:

The Major purpose of this study was to examine the Information needs of the under graduate students of S.V. Agricultural College, Tirupati, Information need is expressed in various forms, from reading printed material to research and experimentation. information need Play the vital role for developing library collections, upgrading facilities, and improving services to effectively meet the information needs of users. The present era is an era of information and knowledge revolution. Many electronic resources have been made most available in the libraries. The increase in availability of information on the Web has affected information need.

Keywords: Information Needs, Agriculture electronic resources Under graduate Students(UG), etc.,

Introduction:

It is not surprising to realize that man has always been interested in information in producing it, in using it and in presenting it. "Information" in one form or other, has consistently been on significant element in the development of human society and it has shaped, over a long period of time into the way in which we think and act. It is likely, of course, to continue to do so with even greater intensity. What is now proclaimed as an information age is, in some sense, a term that can be applied to all stages of human development.

Many information scientists say that we do not know what information is, that information science is interdisciplinary, that information involves human experience and it is therefore too complex to study systematically. Others have developed conceptual models to explicate the nature of information and indicate that information scientists would have better understanding of the concept of information if it is viewed within their frame-work.

Agricultural libraries in India have been playing important role in supporting the research, teaching and extension mission of the agriculture universities and institutes. They provide scientific information support and function as the nerve centre for research and teaching activities. The agriculture libraries have served the nation since the inception of agriculture universities and institutes. There are twenty nine State Agriculture Universities, one Central University, four Deemed Universities and fifty ICAR Central Research Institutes, twenty eight National Research Centers in India providing education and research facilities for development of agriculture in India. Each of these institutes has libraries catering to their needs. The development of libraries in these organizations has been along with the growth and development of these organizations.

The libraries and library management are undergoing significant changes today not only in their outlook but also in functions, services, methods and techniques for collection development, processing and dissemination of information. Agriculture libraries in tune with other libraries have to keep in pace with technological development emerging in management of library resources. They have to have an eye not only on catering to the requirements of the present generation providing up to date library services but also contemplate upon development steps/strategies for shaping the libraries for the future generation. Various factors like emergence of digital collection, electronic sources of information, library automation and networking, reorganizing of official position etc. have posed challenges before the agriculture library professionals to keep pace with the complexities of present requirements.

The agriculture libraries have been little slow in adopting the new technologies due to reasons of lack of funds, staff training, motivation etc. There is need for the library professionals to look at agriculture library resource development in wider perspective to cope with the changing role of library services and need to adopt the various tools and techniques of Information Technology, Communication Technology, Library Networking etc. to make library and information services user centered and relevant to the parent organization.

About Angrau Regional Library, Tirupati :

The Libraries of S.V. Agricultural College and College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati were merged together on 11.08.1982 and named as A.P.A.U. Regional Library. At present under the revised name, A.N.G.R.A.U., Regional Library is catering to the needs of the faculty members and students of S.V. Agricultural College, besides extending its services to the scientists working at various Research Stations under Regional Agricultural Research Station, Tirupati zone.

Information Need:

Concept: The objectives of studying information needs and uses are:

a. The explanation of observed phenomena of information use or expressed need; or better yet.
b. The prediction of instance of information use; or still better
c. The control, and thereby improvement of the utilization of information through manipulation of essential conditions.

This implies a fairly accurate assessment of information needs of users has to be made, as this alone will form the primary basis for all information activities.

User needs are basically three folds. They are:

The need to keep up to date information with the current progress of one's field. Most scientists spend a considerable amount of their time for knowing what of scientists are recently done or are doing, to keep upto-date information with the current progress and to give meaning to their own works.

The need for specific information directly connected with the research work, or the problem at hand relates to the every day need. The every day need arises in the course of the work requiring specific piece of information, a bit of data, a method, information about apparatus construction, and equation, an explanation of an observation, and the like.

The need for all or almost all literature on a given subject dependence on print and non-print sources of information. This need for exhaustive search arises when the researcher starts work on a new investigation. It becomes even more urgent at the time when he reports the results of his investigation in the form of a paper for publication or for a lecture or for patent application.

User Studies – Definitions:

The term 'user studies' has been defined variously by different information scientists. According to Wysoki2 user studies or use studies could be concerned with studying information-processing activities of the users. Empirical studies of the use of, the demand or need for information are usually called user studies. In-fact a study which is focused on users to understand directly or indirectly their information needs, use behaviour and use pattern is usually called a user study. For a meaningful user service, user study is a precondition.

Information Needs In Information System Design:

The literature of computing and information systems design proved to be somewhat disappointing from the point-of-view of this review – at least as far as it was possible to cover the literature in the time available. The reason for this appears to be that systems designers are not so much concerned with how information is processed but with how computers are used. Their interest appears to be almost entirely in the area of how the computer interfaces (screen, mouse, keyboard) can be designed to provide the use with a more effective means of navigating the system.

Perhaps typical of the approach is that provided by Veryard who sees the problem of determining information needs as being a matter simply of augmenting the system designer's normal data analysis model. The acquisition of data on information needs is described in terms that suggest that it is unproblematical:

ii). Analyse information needs : select a representative sample of information needs for detailed analysis. Analyse each selected information need in terms of the data model.

Given the complexities of the issues revealed by research in other areas reported in this review, one cannot help but feel that the author's conclusion that:

Using the top-down technique outlined in this paper, each selected information need is decomposed so that it can be defined from the entities, relationships, and attributes in the data models slightly optimistic.

In planning and designing of information systems and services, user studies are essential to ascertain information needs. A large number of studies have been reported in science and technology than social sciences and humanities. The most considered to be the INFROSS study (1958-70) of the Bath University, London. In India, several piecemeal studies have been conducted by the LIS students of the various Indian Universities. Other notable studies were by Sangam. Satish, Girja Kumar and Jayaswal, Kaula and Singh, Seth, Satish and Inamdar, Subramanyam and Agarwal and Lal. The paper by Agrawal and Lal, largely concerned with the information resources available in the field of social sciences in India.

Review of Literature :

Library is essentially a service-oriented institution. The Primary objective of the library is to render satisfactory and timely services to the user community. One of the most important developments of research in the library and information field in 20th century has been the growing emphasis on the user. This trend shows that focus today is not on the mere system, but on its response to the needs of the users. The libraries have changed the out model concept of preserving a large number of reading materials for the sake of preservation only. In this context, it is noteworthable to quote Gurudeva Tagore's Remark. "The extent of use to which the reading material of a library is put, should determine its importance rather than the staggering number of volumes".

The past trend of book oriented concept has been changed into user oriented concept. This is the era of user or cliental. User is one of the most important components of information

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

system which it concerned to satisfy the information needs of the user. Since user satisfaction and his needs are complex in nature and it will be very difficult to know the exact needs of users. However, number of studies was conducted to know the exact needs of the readers. The user studies and to know about the user is a continuous effort and process in the field of information science. This is due to complex nature and dynamic quality of the users.

Need and Importance To Study About The User Need :

In order to improve the information system and its rendering services and to know how exactly the present system is functioning and how far the users are able to get right information in the right time, the study of user community of its nature, needs is essential.

User Studies :

Many scientists defined the term user study in different ways. Some important definitions are given below in order to know the concept of 'user study.'

According to Dr. Ranganadhan1 (1961) while emphasizing on the reference service, stated that it is a contact between the right reader and right book at the right time and in the right personal way.

While emphasizing on the spoilage of library books, Naidu, R.S.2(1964) stated that the atmospheric pollution, light, dust, variation in temperature and humidity, mildew and insects are the main spoilage agents of books, manuscripts and records. To overcome the above problem he suggested the following remedial measures such as:

Providing good storage facilities with good ventilation and elimination of excessive heat and damp. Air-conditioning of the library.

Use of insecticides such as Naphthalene, Neocid, DDT and Ren preservation oil, Thymol fumigation, Paradichlorobenzene fumigation and vaccum fumigation.

The above suggested remedial measure helps in preventing the spoilage of books, manuscripts and records of the library.

'User Studies', according to Brittain4 (1970) "is an empirical study of the use of, the demand or need for, information".

A case study was conducted by Glock6 (1972) on circulation policies of Australian University libraries. The results of questionnaire returned by 16 Australian University libraries summarized as follows:

Circulation statistics, type of system and circulation policies are influenced by loan statistics and the type of circulation used; Different loan periods for academic staff and students, serials and books are evident in most universities.

Reservations and renewal policies uniform for all categories of borrowers are more difficult in large libraries. The majority of libraries used to sent three written overdue notices, but time lags between notices varied considerably. Chopra8 (1976) has conducted a survey on reading habits of the members of the Punjab University Library in 1976. According to this survey the following facts were revealed:

The faculty use of the central library is generally low since some teachers have access to departmental libraries. Research scholars use the Central Library frequently. They also use the departmental libraries to read current periodicals. Most of the students spend little time in the library. Special fee paying members of the University Library are, for the most part, serious readers and frequent users.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Moss and Green14 (1980) have conducted a survey of student user opinion of the Arts and Social Studies Library, University College, Cardiff. Students were concerned more about adequacy of book stocks and study space than about other issues. It was suggested that this type of survey might provide information for policy decision makers in allocating resources.

Bavakutty19 (1985) has conducted a study intending to investigate in some detail the incentives or purposes for use of college libraries by the students of colleges affiliated to the University of Calicut, Kerala. The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 404 students. They were asked to specify three out of ten, the most important reasons frothier visit to college libraries. The results revealed that the three purposes were not related to curriculum and study. This secured 56 per cent of the total scores. It was found that the college libraries under study were primarily used by the students not for curriculum requirements.

Koganurmath and Karsiddappa21 (1992) describes the definition and objectives of user need studies. The research carried out in technical planning and development has been reviewed. Role of User need studies in planning and design has been discussed. Justifies that these studies are the basic tool for planning of a library. Factors involved in development of effective management information system for higher level academic institute have been presented. Concludes with the benefits of such studies in planning and design of technical institute library.
Cox, R.J.22 (2001) describes the day the world changed implications for archival, library and information science education, the terrorist attacks on the Network's world trade center and the pentagon, on 11th September 2001, have had profound and implications for many aspects of American and global society. Explores the many implications for library and information science schools regarding how to reflect on the aftermath of the attacks for the basic aspects of teaching research and curriculum design in library and information science schools. Topics examined include disaster preparedness and recovery knowledge management, workplace design and location, technology and the human dimension ethics and information policy information security information economics, memorializing and documenting the terrorist attacks, the role of internet preservation.

Subhash Khode and Ajay Kode23 (2003) describes the factors that are closely related to user satisfaction and library services. The paper also describes the relation between library services and user satisfaction.

Mishra, Yadav and Bisht24 (2005) conducted a study to know Internet utilization pattern of the undergraduate students of G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar. The findings of the study indicated that a majority of the students (85.7%) used the Internet. Out of the Internet users 67.7% were male students and 32.3% female students. The findings of the study also showed that 61.5% of the males and 51.6% of the females used Internet for preparing assignments. A majority of the respondents i.e. 83.1% male and 61.3% female respondents indicated that they faced the problem of slow functioning of Internet connection.

Research Design:

Information needs and information needs refers to the individual information needs of users, which have to be fulfill by library and information centre. The study of information seeking behaviour of users has assumes importance in the recent years either at a particular information system level or at discipline level or by a specified group of users. This concept makes the investigated to study the information gathering habits of specialized group of users attached to an institution.

Need For The Study:

Progress of modern society depends, a great deal, upon the provision of the right kind of information in the right form at the right time. As information is valuable, it must be put to proper use. In order to serve the users efficiently and effectively, one must ascertain the needs of users in terms of information requirements.

Agricultural Universities are giving significance to the provision of library services. Correspondingly, there seems to be our increasing trend in the use of information services by; its clientele. It is the user behavior or information use pattern that shapes the nature and mode of services being provided. A change in the information gathering habits of users will certainly bring a corresponding change and necessities the related nature of services to be provided.

The planning and implementation of information systems not only need sound knowledge of latest technologies, but also they must be oriented to the people who are going to be ultimate beneficiaries.

Many user surveys appeared in the field of science and technology as well as in social science disciplines. But the literature reported very few studies on the information needs of the technical profession. The present study, therefore is an effort in this direction.

Objectives:

To identify the information requirements of the library users.

To find out frequently used services

To find out usefulness of the library collection.

To determine the extent of services by the library staff.

Various types of information needs of the users of ANGRAU Regional Library.

To suggest certain measures if any, for the development of library based on users feed back.

Hypotheses:

The study has been based on with the following hypotheses.

Users are aware of the various services rendered by ANGRAU Regional library, Tirupati.

The services rendered by ANGRAU Regional Library, Tirupati are satisfactory.

The Agricultural Information available in ANGRAU Regional Library, Tirupati is sufficient to meet the requirements of the users.

Facilities existed in ANGRAU Regional Library are quiet satisfactory in terms of users using the library.

The Undergraduates use more than one channel of information to obtain information.

Methodology:

Collection of data:

The data required for the study was collected from primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data was collected from the sample users of the library through questionnaires. Besides this, an attempt was also made to collect data from library staff and college staff of the S.V. Agricultural College.

The secondary data was collected from various books, periodicals, hand books and its records available in the S.V. Agricultural College and ANGRAU Regional Library.

Pilot Study:

A pilot study was conducted to streamline the questionnaire. For this limited sample of population was given questionnaire. The collected questionnaires were analysed. The defects such as terminology and subject etc., were rectified and finally questionnaire free from ambiguity was prepared for distribution.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Data Gathering Techniques :

Questionnaire method :

The investigator has distributed 150 questionnaires to various users of the library belonging to undergraduates of Agriculture. Of which, 120 (80%) questionnaires were received which forms a good response to make this study.

For this study well-designed structured questionnaires are distributed to the users in order to collect the data. Questionnaire method is popularly used for collecting data from a population at a little cost. This method consists of a careful translation of the objectives of survey into a set of questions to be answered in writing by the respondents the questions are framed in such a way that the answers can be given by respondent in free and frank. Meticulous care was taken in collecting reliable data by employing checks and rechecks.

However, the inherent defects of the questionnaire was rectified by the investigator by employing some other check methods such as observation and going to the records of the S.V. Agricultural College and ANGRAU Regional Library. All attempts were followed to collect reliable data from the respondents. The investigator has taken all precautions to explain the questionnaire in person and cleared the doubts and paved the way for respondents to give their frank and free opinion.

Interview method:

The interview method is also used to collect the date by asking the questions in person. Interview scheme was prepared and implemented with formal or informal. Formal interview is structured, controlled and inflexible. In it, the questions are worked out before hand and are asked in a particular order. In an informal interview no set questions are asked, and in fact answer of one question my lead to the next question. This type of interview was conducted with skill and data was collected.

Analysis and Presentation of Data

The collected data was analyzed with arithmetic calculations. The percentages were calculated where ever necessary, bar diagrams, graphs, charts were depicted to illustrate the inference more legibility.

Limitations:

The present study is limited to make the survey of the Undergraduate students of Agriculture only. This is due to the constraints of time and cost involved. Hence in this study where ever the term “Users” denotes as Undergraduate students of Agriculture.

Agricultural Education in Andhra Pradesh :

Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU) is a premier State Agricultural University, perhaps, the largest in the country with statewide jurisdiction. Established on 12th June 1964, under the APAU Act 1963, the University, presently, has a network of 10 Colleges and 6 Polytechnics under two Faculties; 61 Research Stations, including 7 Regional Agricultural Research Stations; 12 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs); one Extension Education Institute; one Agricultural Information & Communication Centre (AI&CC); one Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC) and 22 District Agricultural Advisory and Transfer of Technology Centres (DAATTCs).

The University has been constantly engaged in generating the technically trained manpower (education), profitable technologies (research) and assisting in the process of transfer of technologies to the farmers (extension) for the overall development of agriculture,

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

horticulture, livestock production, fisheries and home science in the State, in tune with its mandate. Thus, the University has been playing a vital role in the development of agriculture and allied fields in the State through integration of teaching, research and extension activities.

Angrau Regional Library, Tirupati :

The Libraries of S.V. Agricultural College and College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati were merged together on 11.08.1982 and named as A.P.A.U. Regional Library. At present under the revised name, A.N.G.R.A.U., Regional Library is catering to the needs of the faculty members and students of S.V. Agricultural College, College of Veterinary Science and Dairy Technology Programme, besides extending its services to the scientists working at various Research Stations under Regional Agricultural Research Station, Tirupati zone.

Analysis and Interpretation:

This paper is intended to analyze the data collocated from the questionnaires. The investigator has distributed 150 questionnaires to the population of the S.V. Agricultural College. It is roughly about 40% of the population surveyed. 120 (80%) of the population in this study was responded to our questionnaire, which is sufficiently fair percentage to deduce the inference for this study. The percentage could have been more, since the study was made within the constraints of time and money.

A question wise analysis if the data is presented. Percentages are used for interpretation of the data and to test hypotheses. Discussion on the interpretation is extended with possible reasons for the existing situation with regard to various aspects of study. Details of the students interviewed (year wise) are as follows.

Characteristics of the sample:

Table 1: Respondents By Yearwise:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Respondents	%
1.	I Year	27	23
2.	II Year	29	24
3.	III Year	31	26
4.	IV Year	33	27
Total		120	100

Table 1 Respondents By Yearwise

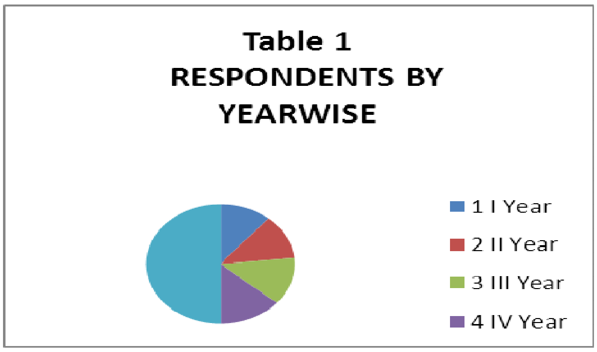

Figure no 1 Respondents By Yearwise

It is evident from the above table no 1 and fig no 1that most of the students (27%) are studying IVth year B.Sc. (Ag.). Basing on the responses given by these 120 students, the following analysis was carried out.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Gender Table 2 :Respondents By Gender

Sl.No.	Gender	No. of Respondents	%
1.	Male	68	57
2.	Female	52	43
Total		120	100

The above data shows that out of the total users, 57% of them are male students and the remaining 43% of them are female students.

Library Use Table 3: Frequency of Visits To Library:

Sl. No.	Frequency	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Every day	2	1.67
2.	Once in a week	56	46.67
3.	More than once in a week	36	30.00
4.	Once in a fortnight	12	10.00
5.	Once in a month	8	6.67
6.	Occasionally	8	6.67
Total		120	100

Table 3: Frequency of Visits To Library:

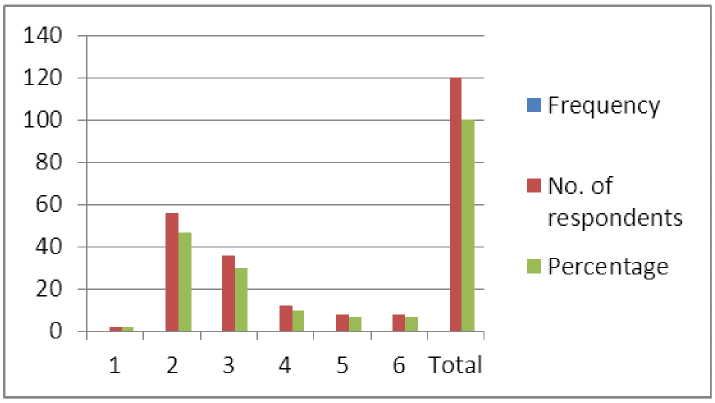

Fig no 2 Frequency of Visits To Library

To know whether there exists any variation in the frequency of use of the library among the respondents. The respondents to asked to indicate the frequency of visit library it is seen from the Table No. 3 and fig. no 2. 46.67% of the respondents visit once in a week and 6.67% visit occasionally or once in a month. Further 1.67% (2) visits the library every day.

Average time spent in the library in a week:

Table 4 with regard to time spent on an average in the library in a week.

Table 4 Average Time Spent in The Library in A Week:

Sl. No.	Frequency	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Less than one hour	22	18.33
2.	One hour	22	18.33
3.	Two hours	42	35.00
4.	Three hours	18	15.00
5.	More than three hours	16	13.34
Total		120	100

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

It is seen from the table no 4 shows 35% of respondents spend two hours a week at an average in the library and 36.66% of respondents spend one hour and less than it. It is to say the respondents are not properly utilizing library materials. However, it is learnt that most of the respondents get information from the library at doorsteps.

Use of Library facilities :

The ANGRAU Regional Library is providing a number of information and expertise services to its members like Internet Services, CD-ROM Data Base Services, and Information Retrieval Services etc. A survey has been made to know the extent of these of library facilities by the members. They have been asked to what extent of the services provided.

Table 5: Extent of Use of Library Facilities

Sl. No.	Services	Marginally		Substantially		Completely	
		No. of Respondents	%	No. of Respondents	%	No. of Respondents	%
1.	Loan of books	24	20.00	60	50.00	36	30.00
2.	Reference Service	20	16.67	78	65.00	22	18.33
3.	Bibliographical Service	56	46.67	49	40.83	15	12.50
4.	Current Awareness Service	56	46.67	48	40.00	16	13.33
5.	Selective Dissemination of Information Service	64	53.33	44	36.67	12	10.00
6.	Inter Library Loan	58	48.33	49	40.83	13	10.84
7.	Reprographic Service	54	45.00	51	42.50	15	12.50
8.	Internet Service	44	36.67	50	41.67	26	21.66

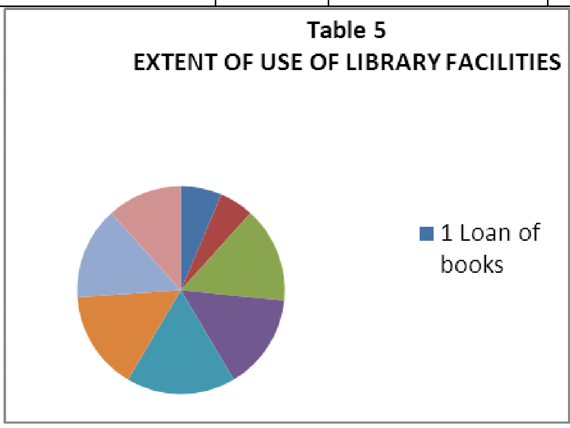

Fig no 3 Extent of Use of Library Facilities

The table 5 and fig no 3 shows the opinion of the respondents on various services. 30% of the respondents are 'completely' benefiting the lending services followed by Internet services 21.66%. 53.33% of the respondents are 'marginally' utilizing Selective Dissemination of Information Services followed by Inter Library Loan Services 48.33%. Further 65% of the respondents are 'substantially' using the information services.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Assessment of Library Staff help : The table 6 presents data with regard to assessment of library staff helps to students.

Table 6: Assessment of Library Staff Help

Sl. No.	Description	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	No help	8	6.67
2.	Marginal help	38	31.67
3.	Substantial help	74	61.66
Total		120	100

It is evident from the table the majority of respondents i.e. 61.66% are received substantial help from the library staff to searching and collecting information. It is obvious to say that 6.67% of respondents express that they have not received any help. In this regard library staff themselves take interest to provide assistance to the needy students.

Visiting Other Libraries The table 7 presents the data with regard to the respondents visiting other libraries for their information needs.

Table No. 7 Respondents Visiting Other Libraries

Sl. No.	Reply	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Visited other libraries	14	11.67
2.	Not visited other libraries	106	88.33
Total		120	100

Majority (88.33%) of the respondents are not visited other libraries, because they are satisfied with the information available in the ANGARU Regional Library.

Source of Information :Table 8 presents the data with regard to source of current information to respondents.

Table No. 8 Respondents by Source of Current Infornation

Sl.No.	Source	No. of Respondents (N=120)	%
1.	Through Friends	82	68.33
2.	Through Library Staff	98	81.67
3.	Through Classmates	76	63.33
4.	Through Teachers	92	76.67
5.	Through Seniors	94	78.33

The above table reveals that various sources of collecting current information by respondents.

It is evident from the table that majority (81.67%) of respondents are collecting current information through library staff, followed by 78.33% are through seniors, 76.675 are through teachers and 68.33 are through friends.

Library Timings Table No. 9 Respondents by Opinion Regarding Library Timings

Sl. No.	Reply	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Satisfied	104	86.67
2.	Not Satisfied	16	13.33
Total		120	100

It is evident from the above table no 9 shows most of the respondents (86.67%) indicated that they are satisfied with the Library timings and remaining (13.33%) replied dissatisfaction.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

The above reveals that 86.67% of the respondents are satisfied about the exiting working hours i.e., 8.00 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Therefore, it is not necessary to change Library timings.

Library Collection and Information Sources The table 10 presents the data with regard to level of adequacy of library collection and information sources.

Table 10 Respondents by Level of Adequacy of Library Collection and Information Sources

	Library Collection Information Sources	Adequate		Inadequate		No Idea	
		No. of Respondents	%	No. of Respondents	%	No. of Respondents	%
1.	Books	106	88.33	14	11.67	--	--
2.	Reference Books	94	80.00	19	15.83	5	4.17
3.	Journals/Periodicals	102	85.00	15	12.50	3	2.50
4.	News Papers	104	86.67	10	8.33	6	5.00
5.	General Magazines	99	82.5	12	10.00	9	7.5
6.	Competitive Exams Magazines	112	93.33	8	6.67	--	--
7.	Audiovisual Materials	98	81.67	16	13.33	6	5.00
8.	Database (CABI)	114	95.0	6	5.00	--	--
9.	Internet Access	112	93.33	6	5.00	2	1.67

Table 10 Respondents By Level of Adequacy of Library Collection and Information Sources

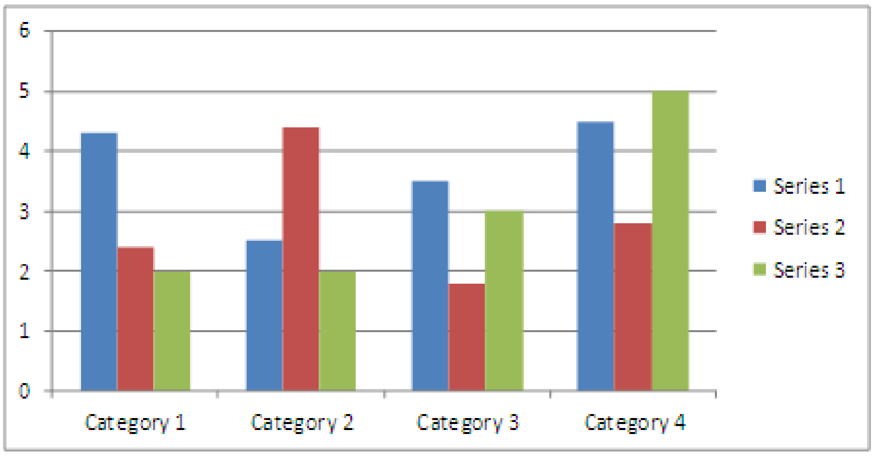

Fig no 4

Respondents by Level of Adequacy of Library Collection and Information Sources

The above table no 10 and fig no 4 shows the respondents opinion level of adequacy. Regarding Books, Reference Books, Journals/Periodicals, Newspapers, General Magazines, Competitive Exams Magazines, Audiovisual materials, Database and Internet facility more than 80% of the respondents have expressed high adequacy and below 15% of respondents inadequate and below 5% of respondents have mentioned no idea.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Table 11 reveals the details about the satisfaction of respondents with regarding of information sources available in the Library.

Table 11 Satisfaction of Information Sources

Sl. No.	Library Collection Information Sources	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Neither satisfied Nor Dissatisfied	
		No. of Respondents	%	No. of Respondents	%	No. of Respondents	%
1.	Books	106	88.33	14	11.67		
2.	Reference Books	98	81.67	18	15.00	4	3.33
3.	Journals/Periodicals	104	86.67	13	10.83	3	2.5
4.	News Papers	106	88.33	9	7.5	5	4.17
5.	General magazines	105	87.50	8	6.67	7	5.83
6.	Competitive Exams Magazines	118	98.33	2	1.67	--	--
7.	Audiovisual Materials	99	82.50	14	11.67	7	5.83.
8.	Database (CABI)	117	97.5	3	2.5	--	--
9.	Internet Facility	118	98.33	2	1.67	--	--

Table no 11 reveals More than 85% of respondents are expressed their satisfaction regarding information sources available source only below 10% expressed dissatisfaction and below 5% respondents neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Reader's Tickets: Table 12 Opinion Regarding Reader's Tickets Issued:

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Satisfied	72	60
2.	Not Satisfied	48	40
Total		120	100

It is seen from the table no 12 that majority of the respondents 60% are satisfied with regarding number of Reader's Tickets issued. Only 40% of respondents are expressed dissatisfaction and they there are requesting for more tickets.

Loan Period: Table 13 Respondents by Opinion Regarding Loan Period

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Satisfied	56	46.67
2.	Not Satisfied	64	53.33
Total		120	100

It is evident from the table no 13 that most of the respondents (53.33%) indicated that they are not satisfied with the loan period of books issued and remaining (46.47%) replied satisfaction. The respondents are requesting to extent loan period from 15 days to 30 days.

Arrangement of Books Table 14: Arrangements of Books on The Shelves

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Satisfied	68	56.67
2.	Not Satisfied	52	43.33
Total		120	100

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Majority of the respondents 56.67% have expressed that they have satisfied the present arrangement of the books on the shelves and 43.33% of respondents have not satisfied.

Library Services Table 15: Respondents by Opinion Regarding Library Services

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	%
1.	Satisfied	96	80.00
2.	Not Satisfied	24	20.00
Total		120	100

Among the respondents, 80% of them are satisfied and 20% of them are not satisfied. Therefore, it can be concluded from the above data that majority of respondents are satisfied with Library Services.

Library facilities :

For making proper utilization of the library resources, comfortable and well-designed facilities are necessary. To find out whether the students feel comfortable with the library facilities for longer hour reading and writing, a question was asked.

Table 16: Respondents by Opinion About The Library Facilities

Sl. No.	Facilities	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Neither satisfied Nor Dissatisfied	
		No. of Respondents	%	No. of Respondents	%	No. of Respondents	%
1.	Adequate Accommodation	116	96.67	--	--	4	3.33
2.	Comfortable Library Furniture	112	93.33	3	2.5	5	4.17
3.	Good Ventilation and Lighting	115	95.83	--	--	5	4.17
4.	Lavatories/Toilets	108	90.00	8	6.67	4	3.33
5.	Air Condition	118	98.33	--	--	2	1.67

The data collected are presented in the above table, the total respondents more than 90% of students are satisfied with the library facilities and remaining 10% students are not satisfied and neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Library Catalogue:

In order to know how often the users are consulting the catalogue, a question has been put to them. The replies given by the users are shown in the table 17

Table 17: Respondents by Opinion About Consultation of Catalogue

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	%
1.	Consulted	106	88.33
2.	Not consulted	14	11.67
Total		120	100

It is evident from the table no 17 that 88.33% of students are consulting catalogue for information. And the remaining 11.67% of the students are not consulting catalogue. It is also evident that majority of the respondents are consulting catalogue.

Multiple Copies of Books Table 18: Respondents by Opinion Regarding Multiple Copies of Books

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	%
1.	Satisfied	102	85.00
2.	Not Satisfied	18	15.00
Total		120	100

85% of respondents are expressing the opinion that they are satisfied with the multiple copies of books available in the library and only 15% of respondents are not satisfied. Therefore it can be concluded from the above data that the majority of the respondents are satisfied with the multiple copies of books available in the library.

Latest Editions of Books Table 19: Respondents by Opinion Regarding Latest Editions of Books

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	%
1.	Satisfied	97	80.83
2.	Not Satisfied	23	19.17
Total		120	100

Among the respondents, 80.83% of the respondents are satisfied and 19.17% of the respondents are not satisfied regarding latest editions of books available in the library.

Library Orientation Programme

Table 20: Respondents by Opinion Regarding Library Orientation Programme

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	%
1.	Required	108	90.00
2.	Not Required	12	10.00
Total		120	100

It is evident from the above table no 20 that most of the respondents (90%) indicated that they require library orientation programme to utilize the resources effectively and the remaining (10%) replied negatively. It reveals that the library orientation programme required by of the respondents.

Automation (Computerization) of Library Services Opinion of the respondents regarding automation of library services are shown table 21

Table 21: Respondents by Opinion Regarding Automation of Library Services

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	%
1.	Necessary	120	100
2.	Not Necessary	--	--
Total		120	100

The above table no 21 shows that cent percent of respondents have expressed that there is an urgent need for automation (computerization) of Library services.

Agricultural Information Sources: Table 22: Repondents' Awareness of Agricultural Information Sources

	Agricultural Information Services	Aware		Not Aware		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	AGRIS	93	77.50	27	22.50	120	100
2.	AGRINDEX	86	71.67	34	28.33	120	100
3.	CABI	104	86.67	16	13.33	120	100
4.	AGNET	78	65.00	42	35.00	120	100
5.	CeRA	120	100.00	--	--	120	100
6.	Web Portals	102	85.00	18	15.00	120	100

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Table 22: Repondents' Awareness of Agricultural Information Sources

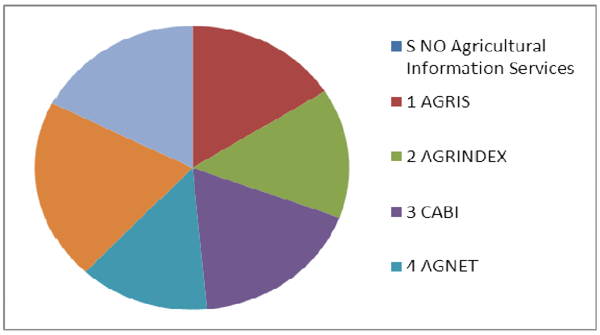

Fig no 5 Repondents' Awareness Of Agricultural Information Sources

The above table no 22 and fig no 5 shows the awareness of agricultural information sources. Cent percent of respondents are aware of CeRA. Majority of respondents are aware of agricultural information source like AGRIS, AGRINDEX, CABI, AGNET and Web Portals. The awareness of agricultural information sources is very significant.

Networking of Agricultural Information System :

Opinion of the respondents regarding the establishment of Computerized Agricultural Information Networks are shown in table 23

Table 23: Respondents by Opinion Regarding Networking of Agricultural Information System

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	%
1.	Necessary	108	90
2.	Not Necessary	12	10
Total		120	100

The above table no 23shows the opinion of respondents regarding networking of agricultural information system. Ninety percent of respondents have expressed that networking of agricultural information system is very essential and 10 percent of respondents replied negatively. The analysis shows that majority of respondents are interested in networking of agricultural information system.

Overall services and facilities :

Table 24: Respondents by Opinion Regarding Overall Services and Facilities

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	%
1.	Satisfied	109	90.83
2.	Not Satisfied	11	9.17
Total		120	100

The table no 24 shows Majority (90.83%) of the respondents is satisfied with overall services and facilities of the library and 9.17% of them are not satisfied. Therefore it can be concluded that from the above data that the respondents are more satisfied for the overall library services and facilities.

Conclusion :

suggestions and findings:

A general question has been put to the users to make suggestions for improving the library services of the ANGRAU Regional Library, Tirupati. The suggestions given by them are Freedom to use any number of books. There should be orientation programmes for the benefit of the library users. Recently published books should be processed and kept as quickly as possible.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Monograms of various subjects should be available. All the facilities provided by the modern libraries should also provide in this library. Providing indexing and bibliography services. Separate reading rooms with facilities for undergraduates, postgraduate and teaching staff. Display of agricultural videocassettes (most useful audio-visual aids). All agricultural programmes can be recorded from different channels and preserved. Xerox facilities must be available during holidays also. The above are some of the important suggestions made by respondents regarding library services.

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E-Commerce in Agriculture Development : Advantages & Challenges

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Abstract:

Indian agriculture sector play the important in economic development of the country. Most of the peoples are depends on agriculture and agro business. During the recent years Indian farmers have growing good quality crops in large quantity because they have used a new technology in agriculture. They have not received sufficient rate for crops in markets due to large supply chain and problems. E-commerce platform can give the more income to farmers and agri-business. Farmers and agriculture business have facing some challenges in e-commerce system. This paper is focused on the advantages and challenges of e-commerce in agriculture development.

Keywords:- Agriculture development, e-commerce.

Introduction:

Agriculture sector contributing a major part of Indian economy. Farming and marketing environment is changed in 21st century in India. Peoples participating through e-commerce in farming business in India. E-commerce system is important for agriculture business. Sellers can earn more income, reduce wastage and provide fresh products to customers through e-commerce system. This system is suitable for farmers, mediators and customers. Consumers get easy delivery with low price and good quality while other hands sellers have receive the benefit of cross boundaries. It is important and need of developing countries where maximum peoples are depends on agriculture system and agriculture sectors contribution are more in GDP.

Now a days most of the farmer are using the mobiles with internet connections on large scale in India. E-commerce provides the online platform for purchase and sales of agriculture produces and online payment system to farmers. Some mobile operators provide the services e-commerce to farmers in rural area. It is possible to extensive rural connectivity through mobile money. Agri e-commerce business required scalable and sustainable business model and skilled human resource for the success of e-commerce. It has been successfully used by some peoples engaged in agro marketing.

Agri e-commerce system is suitable for market of grains, fruits, vegetables, spices & other selected foods. Farmers and customers can use the innovative model of agri e-commerce and reduce the cost of middleman. E- Commerce can develop the business to business and business to customer markets. Government has provided the platform through e-NAM and private organizations.

Advantages of E-Commerce in Agriculture:

1. Higher Profit Margin –

Now a days farmers and producer of agro products have not get appropriate rates for their goods. E-commerce has ability to play the important role in helping the developing

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

economic benefit more than traditional agriculture marketing. Because marketing expenses and chain of middleman reduced in e-commerce system.

2. Product details and suggestions –

Producers and farmers can provide the details descriptions with photos of agriculture produce. They can also provide the other information about the contents, methods of use the goods, displays and plantings etc. Customers can give easily suggestion for some additions, quality about products and services to producers on online platforms.

3. Expanded customer base-

Customers can see the products and goods on websites. Farmers and producers can expand their customers by online and offline methods. They can give real experience of products through agro tourism services. If they really enjoyed their experience they can surely purchase product and goods also spread good image in other peoples.

4. Market outlet diversification –

Sellers basically farmers can expand their portfolio of agriculture marketing. Various outlet facilities are available to agriculture produce at low cost in e-commerce. If agriculture produce are available in whole year, it also give stable valuable presence to farmers and producers.

5. Customers convince –

All customers cannot visit regularly to place farmers due to daily work schedule but e-commerce system provide the online platform for choice and purchase of goods. It is convenience for every customer also they can save their valuable time and money.

6. Data -

Farmers and agri-producers can collect the important and valuable data of customers through e-commerce. They can track the information about products and pages visited by visitors of websites and apps. They use this data to fine tune and improve their online experience to customers.

Challenges of E-commerce in agriculture

1. Promotion- Attracting Customers –

New & prospective customers have no information about online stores of agro business and farmers. They need to optimize web presence through social media, email and other promotions. It is basic challenges of agriculture development through e-commerce.

2. Customers connections and experience –

Agriculture business and customer's relations are equally important to producer and farmers. Developing the relations with customers and agro business enterprises are one the challenges facing the farmers and producers. These good relations are maintaining in traditional system but difficult in e-commerce because they are not meet face to face more time.

3. Time requirement –

Implementation of e-commerce in agriculture sector is a time intensive effort . Their have need of time for research in agriculture , fit with business model, set up time to daily

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

routine maintenances, it and additional work and have more time. Majority of agro producer and farmers have no sufficient time for scrutiny of data, valuation and maintenances of online platform of agriculture marketing.

4. **Technical Management support –**

E-commerce is pure online platform and it requires technical knowledge. All Indian farmers and agri producers have not sufficient technical knowledge about accounting and inventory management but it is requires for management of e-commerce business. They have big challenge of develop the skill of new online technology because hiring of these work or appointment of skilled persons is not affordable to Indian farmers and small agro producers.

5. **Consumer product uncertainty –**

Most of the Indian customers purchase decision depends on direct samples, personal engagement, personals observation and some other activities. These activities are not available in online platform. Only photos, videos, description of goods and consumer review are available in e-commerce platform. Indian customers, farmers and agro business have need awareness about e-commerce.

6. **Product compatibility –**

All agriculture products may not appropriate for sale through e-commerce system. Some products are directly gives in the hands of customers when shipping is only one option for delivery of goods. Producer have conspicuously marked the produce eligibal and not eligible for shipping.

7. **Packaging and distribution –**

Customers have available the option of delivery of shipping or mail delivery, self-delivery pick up by the customer. Self – delivery may require the additional manpower and extra resources such as vehicles, coolers for perishable products. Shipping through mail and courier services are expensive option of delivery of agriculture produce. In the customer pick up method, producer or seller should having prepared and ready to when customer arrive for purchase of goods.

Packaging of goods is important in e-commerce due to quality of goods and suitability of shipping of goods to customers. Small agriculture business and farmers have facing the challenges of packaging of agriculture goods. They have not available good and qualitative packaging material, appropriate packing machinery due to large scale orders of other industrial enterprises and big expenses.

Conclusion:

In the 21st century most of farmers, producers and small agro produce business using the e-commerce platform for selling and purchasing the goods. They have got more income more than traditional agriculture marketing. But they are facing the challenges such as technical support, packaging and distribution, consumer product uncertainty, product compatibility, sufficient time, promotion of attracting customers and customer's connection and experience etc. They should convert their challenges in opportunities and earn the more profit. E-commerce system is suitable rather than traditional agriculture marketing.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Comparative Study of Petrology & Petrochemistry of Deccan Trap Lava Flows in Ahmadnagar District

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Abstract:

The basaltic lava pile of Sautada-Jamkhed ghat section is comprised of flows between 627.43m and 748.50m elevations above MSL respectively. Majority of the lava flows are compact porphyritic basalt flows in Imampur ghat section and in few flows Spherulitic texture is also noted however, the basalt lava flows in Sautada ghat section are aphanitic and ranging in thickness from 1m to 50 m. All the flows in both the ghat sections exhibit low K tholeitic affinity with average K_2O content ranging from 0.18% to 1.71%. The basalt flows are of middle stage exhibiting advanced degree of evolution with low Mg numbers. Possibly they are generated from Mg rich parental magma derived from LREE enriched source. The flows are derivative in nature. Evidences are suggestive of crustal contamination and variable degree of crystal fractionation, have been noted. Elemental variation point to crystal fractionation as important process in their evolution. Derivation from a common source is indicated with participation of multiple processes in its evolution.

Key Words:- Aphanitic Intrusion: Lava Pile, Basaltic Lava; Texture; Phenocryst; Glomeroporphyritic; Spherulitic; Zoning; Resorption: Intergranular Intersertal; Ophitic Sub Ophitic; Directive, Felsic, Mafic; Mg. No.

Introduction:

Deccan volcanism with tremendous burst of volcanic activity at the end of the Cretaceous marks of unique episode in Indian geological history. This flood basalt province occupies such a central today as it focuses on the K/T boundary. Deccan, the Queen of 'Kingdom of Igneous Petrology' has played an important role in developing major global models such as 'Continental rifts, continental break-up, the formation of new oceans and uplift of continental land masses outside mountain belt' and generation of huge amount of basaltic magma by melting. The Deccan basalts exposed in north-eastern part of Pune district adjoining Ahmednagar district is intruded by dykes trending NE–SW and a few trending NW–SE. This area forms part of Western Deccan Volcanic Province, Aishwarya N. Ghole et al, 2019.

Imampur Ghat section is located 24 km away towards North-East of Ahamadnagar Town. Sautada Jamkhed ghat section is located at 76 km way towards South-East of Ahamadnagar town. Both ghat sections are adjacent parts of Ahamadnagar district with Aurangabad and Beed districts of Marathwada region. The basaltic lava pile of Imampur ghat section is comprised of 32 flows between 605m and 723m elevations above the mean sea level (MSL) respectively. The basalt flows are simple type and range in thickness from 1m to 43m. Majority of the flows are compact porphyritic in varying degrees with phenocrysts of plagioclase, sometimes of Augite and very rarely of olivine, set in groundmass of plagioclase, clinopyroxene opaque and glass in Imampur ghat section. Surprisingly, spherulitic structure is also observed in few flows.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

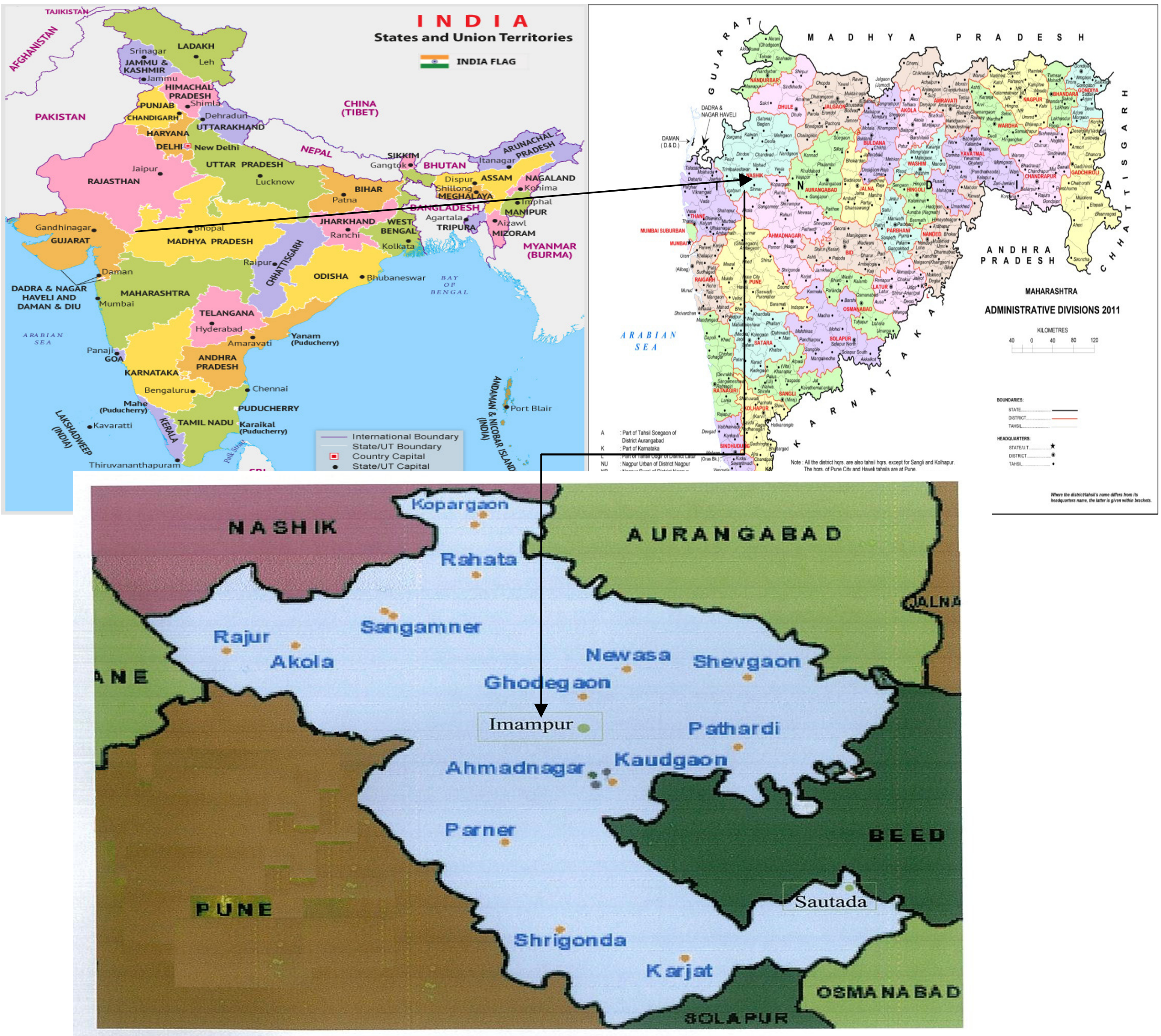

Fig.No. 1 : Location of the Study Area in Ahamadnagar District

Location:

Both the ghat sections are in Ahamadnagar district of Basaltic region of Maharashtra State .The Location is given in Table No.1

Table No.1

Name of Ghat Section	Base	Top
Sautada	Lat 180 46’.12 N Long 750 20’.48 E Jamkhed Town MSL 627.43	Lat 180 14’. 89 N Long 750 20’.83E Sautada MSL 748.47m
Imampur	Lat 190 16’.49 N Long 740 50’.15 E Pandhricha Pool MSL 605m	Lat 190 15’.49 N Long 740 49’.90E Imampur Village MSL 723m

To carry out systematic detailed study of the lava flows the ghat sections of Imampur on Ahamadnagar-Aurangabad highway at a distance of 24km from Ahamadnagar and Jamkhed-

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Sautada on Ahamadnagar-Jamkhed-Beed highway at a distance of 76km from Ahamadnagar were selected. The ghat section of Imampur ghat has length of 3.5 km with the exposure of 32 lava flows whereas the ghat section of Jamkhed-Sautada has length of 6 km with the exposure of 10 lava flows. Though the basalt flows appears to have horizontal surface from a distant view, however, the compact porphyritic basalt flows in Imampur ghat section exhibit lenticular shape with bulbous nature. The phenocrysts of plagioclase in porphyritic flows are visible to naked eyes. There are two intrusions of amygdaloidal basalt flows having tongue shaped appearance and pipe amygdales having length of 10cm filled with chlorpheite are seen in the Imampur ghat section. The amygdaloidal basalt flow: present in both ghat sections are filled with secondary minerals like calcite; Zeolite, chlorpheite etc. A dyke is exposed in Sautada-Jamkhed ghat section having N-S trend and a thickness of 1 meter with three sets of jointing.
Spheroidal weathering of some compact aphanitic basalt flows is seen in both ghat sections.

Summary of the salient features of the two ghat sections is given below in Table No.2

Table No.2

Description of lava Flows	**Imampur Ghat**	**Sautada Ghat**
Thickness of lava pile	118m	121m
Minimum elevation above MSL	605m	627.43m
Maximum elevation above MSL	723m	748.50
No. of flows	32	10
Minimum and maximum thickness of flows	1m to 30m	6m to 49m
No. of Amygdaloidal flows	9	2
No. of compact porphyritic basalt flows.	15	Nil
No. of compact aphanitic basalt flow	4	6
No. of Red bole beds	4	2

Based on the thickness of compact aphanitic and porphyritic basalt lava flows in both the ghat sections the flows can be divided into four groups.

1) Very thin flows having thickness ranging from 1 cm to 5 meters.
2) Thin flows having thickness ranging from 6 meters to 15 meters.
3) Moderately thick flows having thickness ranging from 16 meters to 30 meters.
4) Very thick flows having thickness more than 30 meters.

Based on above groups in Imampur ghat section out of 15 compact porphyritic basalt flows 7 flows are very thin flows ranging from 1 meter to 5 meters.
6 flows of porphyritic basalt are thin ranging from 6 meters to 14 meters.
There are 2 very thick flows having thickness of 30 meter and 40 meters respectively.
Out of four flows of compact aphanitic basalt three flows in Imampur ghat section are thin having thickness ranging from 2 meters to 4 meters and 1 flow has thickness of 12 meters.
Sautada ghat section has 6 flows of compact aphanitic basalt where 2 are having thickness of 6.10 meters and 9.19 meters respectively.
Two flows are having thickness of 22.87 and 29 meters respectively.
There is only one flow having thickness of 50 meters.
However, The ghat section is devoid of porphyritic basalt flow.
Above data indicates that compact porphyritic basalt flows are predominant in Imampur ghat section where as compact aphanitic basalt flows are predominant in Sautada ghat section.

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Peer Reviewed Journal
E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Methodology:

Field investigations were carried out with the help of ghat traverses and the basalt lava flows were marked in ascending order. Fresh samples were collected from the flows and analysis of major; and trace; elements was carried out by XRF method. Ferrous iron was determined for respective samples to properly split into ferrous and ferric and also to understand its role in petrogenesis. Formation boundaries were defined according to geochemical criteria (Bean et al 1986; Devey and Light foot, 1986; Khadri et al 1988: Light foot et al 1990; Mitchell and Widdowson, 1991) in addition to the discriminant analysis results and other chemical concentrations and ratios variation diagrams with selected major, trace elements and inter element ratios with stratigraphic height were plotted and interpreted to identify the distinct chemical breaks for demarcation the formation boundaries.

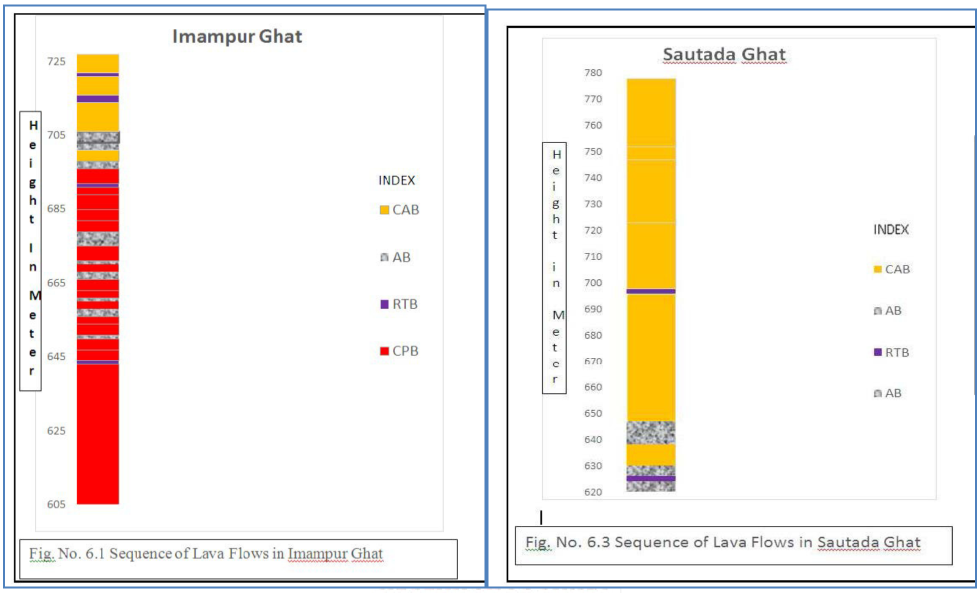
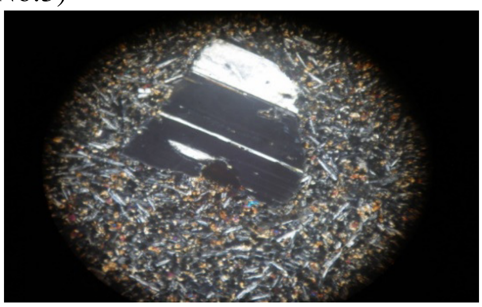


Fig. No 2 Graphical Representation of Various basaltic lava flows in Imampur Ghat and Sautada Ghat Sections

Petrography:

Most of the petromineralogical characters of the lava flows in two sections are broadly alike, therefore, are described together. Basalts of all aphanitic lava flows are microporphyritic with phenocrysts of plagioclase, Augite, and rarely of olivine set in groundmass of plagioclase clinopyroxene; olivine; opaques and glass. The plagioclase phenocryst size ranges from 7.5 mm to 13 mm in the flows of Sautada ghat section whereas it ranges from 26mm to 40mm in the flows of Imampur ghat section. The phenocrysts occur singly and also in glomeroporphyritic aggregates, dominated by plagioclase. (Fig.No.8) Ophitic and sub ophitic relationship between plagioclase and augite is observed both in phenocryst and groundmass phases. Intersertal (Fig.No.5) and intergranular texture is also observed. Few flows exhibit excellent orientation marked by parallel arrangement of plagioclase laths.(Fig.No.3)



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July - 2021

Fig No.3 : Porphyritic Texture (Plagioclase)   Fig No.4 : Porphyritic Texture with Coroded border

5: Intersertal Structu   Cross Twins (Plagi

The anorthite content in plagioclase laths of Imampur ghat section is 45% in all flows whereas anorthite content in the plagioclase laths of Sautada ghat section is ranging from 45% to 68%. It is observed that anorthite content goes on increasing in upper traps of Sautada ghat section. Laths of plagioclase with corroded border are seen in few flows.(Fig.No.4) Plagioclase laths are exhibiting polysynthetic twinning; Cross twinning (Fig. NO.6) Carlsbad twinning and albite twinning. Normal zoning in few plagioclase laths is also seen in flows of Sautada ghat section.

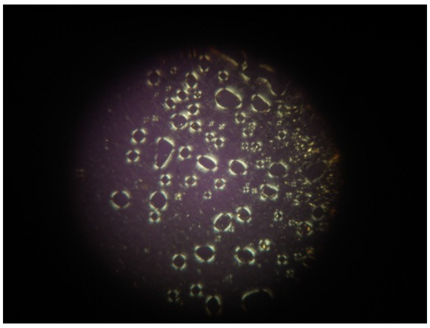

Fig No.7: Bunch of Spherulites in the Basaltic lava flows of imampur Ghat section   Fig No.8 : Glomeroporphyritic Texture Basaltic lava flows of imampur Ghat section

Augite phenocryst occurs as colourless to pale brown subhederal to platy crystals. Rarely olivine phenocryst occur as euhedral to subhedral grains in some flows augite and olivine is altered into chlorite. The groundmass comprises elongated laths and microlites of plagioclase, granular augite, opaques and glass. Opaques occur in varying proportions as anhedral to subhedral, skeletal and dendritic grains. In some flows they attain phenocrystic dimensions with inclusions of plagioclase, and augite. Glass occurs in all flows. Surprisingly, spherulitic texture is exhibited by some lava flows of Imampur ghat section. These spherulites occur in clusters or groups. (Fig.No.7) when viewed under microscope these spherulites exhibit perfect black extinction cross which remain constant when the stage is rotated through 360^0. This structure is very rarely reported in Deccan basaltic lava. These spherulites show radiating growth of feldspar and trydamite fibers. (Fig.No.7) In the lava flow where dyke is intruded in Sautada ghat section swallow tail texture is seen.

Petrochemistry of Lava flows:

Petrochemical characters of the basalt flows of the ghat section are discussed with the help of major and trace elements analysis which are presented in table and table respectively. Samples from both ghat sections were analyzed by XRF method in the laboratory (R.S.I.C.) of Indian Institute of Science of Powai Mumbai.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Table No.3

Imampur Ghat Section			Sautada Ghat Section	
Average %	**Minimum to Max Range in %**	**Name of Oxide**	**Minimum to Max Range in %**	**Average %**
47.52%	45.86% to 50.24%	SiO_2	46.44% to 49.00%	47.63%
11.67%	5.86% to 9.07%	Al_2O_3	11.77% to 12.58%	12.28%
7.81%	5.86% to 9.07%	CaO	7.36% to 8.94%	8.20%
12.91%	11.07% to 13.60%	Fe_2O_3	10.80% to 11.66%	11.28%
9.32%	8.47% to 10.40%	FeO	8.25% to 8.91%	8.62%
2.86%	2.60% to 3.19%	Fe_2O_3	2.53% to 2.74%	2.65%
10.02%	8.80% to 11.61%	MgO	7.56% to 10.25%	9.10%
2.49%	2.24 to 2.53%	Na_2O	2.42% to 2.71%	2.57%
2.20%	1.95% to 2.43%	T_iO_2	1.72% to 2.28%	1.92%
0.71%	0.18% to 1.71%	K_2O	0.11% to 75%	0.41%
0.33	0.28% to 0.38%	P_2o_5	0.28% to 0.45	0.34%
0.15	0.9% to 0.17%	MnO	0.14% to 0.15%	0.14%
29.34	22.70 to 40.30	Felsic Index	23.11% to 31.96%	26.85%
54.91	48.82 o 59.07	Mafic Index	51.29 to 60.66%	53.66%
39.42	35.16 to 45.50	Solidification Index	33.33 to 43.11%	38.84
46.42	45.5 to 47.4	Differentiation index	45 to 52.6	48.70
48.92	44.82 to 55.21	Mg Number	43.27 to 52.76	48.52
0.668	0.512 to 0.764	CaO/Al_2O_3	0.589 to 0.733	0.667
3.58	2.46 to 4.56	CaO/TiO_2	3.80 to 5.18	4.32

Variation in the chemistry of lava flows is studied with the help of several parameters are tabulated above in Table No.3

From the above chemical data it clearly indicates that the lava flows in both ghat section are silica deficient and fall in tholeite field. The average Mg number indicates that the lava flows are of primitive character, advanced stage of evolution and early separation of olivine, followed by plagioclase and pyroxene. the fractionation process Feo÷Mgo ratio also is an indicative of the fractionation of magma appears to have been controlled by separation of olivine and pyroxene. The Cao÷Al_2O_3 ratio is very useful to determine crustal contamination. The average ratio of both the ghat sections is 6.66 which is an indicative of possible crustal contamination of magma. CaO÷TiO_2 ratio (Sun et al 1979) also is indicative of crustal partial melting and contamination of lava flows of both ghat sections.

Trace elements like Ba, Rb, K, Kr and Eu++ from both ghat sections are large ion litophilic elements (LILE). These elements in general (in liquid phase) behave as mobile agent Ba is associated with K because of similarity of its ionic radius with K and therefore, is used as another index of differentiation especially involving end phase liquid. The variation in K, Rb, Ba suggests their selective concentration in the end phase liquid and its effective separation from eutectic melt hence indicating its lack of linkage with plagioclase content of rock.

Conclusion:

It is observed that though compact basalt flows are predominant in both the ghat sections, however, compact porphyritic basalt flows are predominating in Imampur ghat sections. There are 15 porphyritic basalt flows in Imampur ghat section making 73% of entire Imampur ghat

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

section where as there are only 4 compact aphanitic basalt flows in entire Imampur ghat section making 17.37% of entire Imampur ghat section. Thus both type of compact basalts put together constitute 80% of Imampur ghat section. Whereas amygdaloidal basalt flows in Imampur ghat section are 9 in number and makes 8% of the ghat section.

Sautada ghat section is devoid of compact porphyritic basalt flow, however, there are 6 compact aphanitic basalt flows making 93 .40% of the Sautada ghat section and two amygdaloidal basalt flows are making 5.50% of the Sautada ghat section.

From the study of basalt flows it is observed that thick exclusive flows of compact basalt flows are predominant in both ghat sections. Fissure type of Volcanic activity seems to be prevalent occurring R.L. 600m up to R.L.748.50m. This is in agreement with central part of Deccan Trap (Kulkami P.S.1984).

Though the distance in between the two ghat sections is about 100 km. despite of predominance of compact basalt they exhibit different field characters and lithology.

The occurrence of lenticular shaped porphyritic basalt flows with less lateral extent in Imampur ghat section may indicate that the outpouring of lava may have been in small quantity without volatile matter and gases into it.

The lava flows of Sautada ghat section are having greater lateral extent than Imampur may indicate that the outpouring lava may have been in more quantity with greater mobility than the Imampur ghat section.

The predominance of lath shaped plagioclase phenocrysts in Imampur ghat section may be due to slow rate of cooling as compare to Sautada ghat section.

Zoning and resorption in plagioclase phenocrysts suggests that the dissolution and precipitation may have occurred due to their longer duration of residence in magma chamber during their process of formation.

Even though over large areas for long period fissure eruptions were taking place the sequence of the flows in each ghat section is different.

The compact basalts are not extensive but have limited extent may be indicating that different areas (ghat sections) were served with different feeder system.

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Covid-19 Impact on Social Institutions

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Abstract :

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected all aspects of society. Since March 2020, public opinion and social media have focused their attention on COVID-19, many Countries have experienced simultaneous pandemics and other hazards. It not only affects human health, but the pandemic has affected all aspects of human life such as the social and economic conditions of human beings. It caused unemployment all over the world, and even had a very serious impact on the entire education system, Due to the pandemic, temples, churches and mosques have cancelled pilgrimages, ceremonies and festivals. During the lockdown period, domestic violence in many families increased. Due to the pandemic school closures, girls regardless of age are forced to marry by their families, especially in rural areas.

Keywords : Covid19,Society, Economic, Religion, Marriage,Education,Family.

Introduction :

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected approximately 210 countries. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of global concern. The Covid-19 pandemic has reshaped our relationships in unprecedented ways, forcing us to live closer to some people and farther away from others. Home restrictions to control the spread of COVID-19 have caused unprecedented and sudden changes in daily life, and have also affected society and social institutions.

Social institutions consist of a group of people gathered together for a common purpose. These institutions are part of the social social order, and they govern the behaviour and expectations of individuals.

Methodology :

The paper is based on information obtained from second-hand sources, such as books, articles, journals, online resources, etc.

Some Major Social Institutions Affected by Covid 19:

Education:

COVID-19 has caused the closure of schools around the world. More than 1.2 billion children worldwide are out of school. Although the school is closed, students are taking classes through various educational programs (such as online classes, radio programs). but on the other side, there are still many students who do not have the resources to take online courses and suffer a lot. The closure of schools due to COVID-19 has caused major disruptions to education around the world. Some students in India come to school only because they can get food. The great midday meal scheme helps many children get nourishment, but due to school closures, these students cannot get nourishing food. Educated parents have supported their children's education throughout the epidemic, but there are some illiterate parents who are helplessness to help their children in their education.Covid particularly affected rural education. Schools and colleges started courses online, but due to the lack of digital infrastructure, rural students cannot get

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

proper education. The closure of schools and colleges prompted rural students to go to work and girls were forced to marry. Due to the pandemic, even child marriage rates have increased.

Economic:

According to the World Bank, it is estimated that this year COVID-19 pandemic will plunge another 88 million to 115 million people into extreme poverty.The economic impact of the COVID-19 in India has been disruptive. India's growth in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2020 went down to 3.1% according to the Ministry of Statistics. In addition, the country is now facing several problems-the health crisis, the financial crisis and the collapse of commodity prices.The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the unemployment rate in India. It affects both the rural economy and the urban economy. Because of the blockade, many farmers who rely on cities to sell vegetables, fruits and other crops but cannot sell their crops, everything is wasted. Due to the economic crisis, many people have lost their jobs, lost their businesses, and are unemployed. These have brought mental pressure to the whole family and also brought work pressure to other members of the family.COVID-19 is not only a health crisis; it has also severely affected the economy and the market. The consequences of the lockdown include a sharp drop in income, an increase in unemployment, and the disruption of transportation, services, and manufacturing. The economic and social losses caused by the pandemic are devastating: many people are at risk of falling into extreme poverty.The to premature deaths and reduced productivity, the pandemic has a direct impact on income.

Religion:

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected religion in various ways,Including the cancellation of various religious services. As well as the cancellation of pilgrimages, ceremonies and festivals. As an important philosophical orientation, religion can alleviate people's mental pressure. Religion is the medium through which humans establish connections to varying degrees. Different religious systems originating from specific cultural locations present the connections between humans in the mode of cultural intermediary. One of the common explanations that religion provides for pandemics is that it is a clear sign of human fragility and guilt. People turn to religion when they are in pain and sadness, more intensely than at other times. For many believers, worship and religious work are an essential part of their lives, specially in crisis situations. In some places during the closure of the city, believers unlawfully practiced collective worship at the same place. During the pandemic, many temples, churches and mosques worshipped online.Satsang, poojas, artist, religious discourse, ritual performances, and darshan have all evolved into online modes. It also raises questions about how religious institutions, beliefs, leaders and practices contribute to the ongoing coronavirus crisis. In this crisis situation, many religious institutions play the role of non-governmental organizations.The religious organizations has sent disinfection supplies, electric air purifying respirators, face masks, gloves, coronavirus nucleic acid detection reagents, ventilators, patient monitors, syringe pumps, infusion pumps and food to the disaster areas.

Family:

COVID-19 has disrupted our world and has a devastating impact on children and families around the world. Due to the covid 19 financial crisis, the daily lives of many families have undergone tremendous changes. It could mean raised anxiety in children, tension in the parental relationship, or general fear. As schools and day-cares close, finding another way to "control

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

children" can be challenging. Parents are nervous about their children's emotional and mental health. Parents ensure that their children participate in their education, and they are also worried about providing stimulation and activities for their children. Parents consider the risks that their children may face because school homework is transferred to the home, educational activities provided online, social relations changes, sports and extracurricular activities are cancelled. Stress and anxiety increasing at home. Due to the epidemic, family plans have changed, such as holidays, birthdays and family visits.COVID-19 has increased domestic violence, such as intimate partner violence, child abuse, and elder abuse. The incidence of domestic violence is rising rapidly, and women and children are vulnerable during this period.

Marriage:

In many societies including India and the Western world, marriage is widely regarded as the foundation of the family. This is why people usually welcome marriage in society and immediately expect the couple to have children. Indian wedding events usually last three days, with different events every day. In India, a wedding can accommodate 150 to 200 guests on average.Not only do you invite friends and family, but sometimes the entire community from your hometown. This number can reach thousands.Covid-19 impact on Indian weddings is very serious. The government took a series of actions to control the pandemic. Government regulations do not allow us to exceed 100 people in a wedding, which is a very small number compared with common Indian weddings. COVID-19 has also created uncertainty about income, employment, or housing stability, which may threaten the ability of single men and women to meet the financial prerequisites for marriage and delay the transition to marriage. Governmental policies may also reduce marriages. For example, gathering limitations may prevent weddings.The pandemic has also changed the priorities of young couples who wish to get married in the coming months. Unlike long guest lists and luxurious weddings, proper hygiene is their top priority. The "Global Girls Report 2020" stated that with the end of this year, at least half a million girls are now at risk of becoming victims of forced child marriages.

Conclusion :

The government must take action to support people to improve their economic and health conditions, and the government needs to arrange alternative for offline courses specifically for rural students And with the help of non-governmental organizations, the government needs to take action to stop child marriage. Representatives from different political parties, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia, etc. need to cooperate with the government to implement normal life plans for the next few days.

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E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

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July - 2021

Action-Oriented Leadership in Bhagvad Gita and Gandhiji A Comparison of Peace Studies

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Abstract:

There are peace studies popular in the domains of the Jainism, Buddhism and the Philosophy of Gandhiji. However, it is worthwhile to note the theoretical model of action-oriented leadership has been discussed and understood through the theory of consciousness as portrayed in the Philosophy of Bhagwad Gita also. Thus, the present paper is goig shed more light on this perspective and its importance in the contemporary times also(specially in the Post-COVID times). Apart from this point, the paper will also discuss in short the theory of consciousness given in the Bhagwad Gita Verses 11-30 exclusively. This model is related to the Peace Studies and compared with the Jainism and Buddhist concepts of Peace. As a result, the new perspective will be a new contribution to the present paper.

Keywords: Action-oriented, leadership, bhagwad gita, jainism, peace studies, buddhism

Introduction:

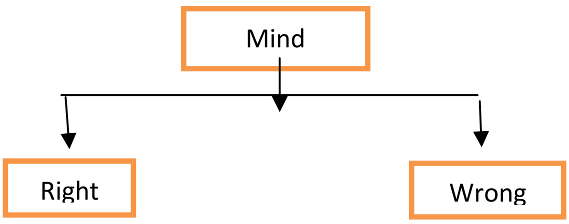
Peace and Confliect Studies are important in the schools of Buddhism, Jainism and the School of Thought of Mahatma Gandhiji. However, there are contributions observed in the Bhagwad Gita also. With this background, an attempt has been made to se the relationship between

a. Theory of Consciousness as given in the Verses 11-30 in Bhagwad Gita
b. Action-Oriented Leadership in Management
c. Peace and Conflict Studies of Buddhism, Jainsim and Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi

These models and concepts help and provide a new perspective to the Peace and Conflict Studies.

Theory of Consciousness-Bhagwad Gita

FIGURE 1



In the Verse 1 of Chapter 2, the discussion begins with Lord krishna and Arjun. In this Verse, one may see the dwindling position of arjun to enter the battle field and fght against his enemies. However, in the Verse 2, it is also observed that Krishna is observing the negative attitudes in a person like Arjun-who is recognized as a leader. Subsequently, one is able to observe the the initial ground to be set for the introduction of the Action-Oriented leader. It is the mark of the crisis which is observed and various synnonymns may be given to this scene. For example, danger, risk, utmost important hour, decision-making, planning and execution and strategy making(See Figure 1) (Zahner, 1973).

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July - 2021

It is through the discussion of the noble soul, Lord Krishna shares how the leader may be seen in the eyes of the common person. He states it very clearly that the leader will not be happy and will bring dishonour to himself and to his own family.(Verse 3). He also marks that leader is not a eunuch lacking the decision making skills and planning for the various activities(a question for another research whether this is true or not). Through this discusiion, Krishna also notes that this is not good for the health and may lead to the "toxic leadership" personality. This is not the ethical value for him and is not a bold step s a leader (Vermani, 2021). Thus, he instructs Arjun to "stand up" which renders that he must take action, immediate responsibilities, leadership values and attitudes. As a result, he wants Arjun to be a true leader (Kyvliuk, 2020).

The main implications of these Verses are the following:

a. Krishna is reminding Arjun about the leadership values and qualities
b. One must observe the discussion from leadership perspective specially from th angles of the differences between the toxic and action oriented leaders
c. About the leadership values
d. Responsibilities of the action-oriented leadership
e. Performances of the action-oriented leadership
f. The competitive environment for the action-oriented leadership
g. Survival in the markets of the leadership

The Qualities of a True Leader:

Yet in another Verses 4 and 5 of Chapter 2, one observes the true qualities of a leader like Lord Krishna. He is seen as a true leader. He is all-pervasive meaning he is known to all. He is vigilant and knows each and everything about his immediate relatives or friends or someone else. He is highly experienced and possesses the true knowledge. He is also a visionary with some goals and targets. He is excellent in his performance. He is always ready to guide and mentor others. He is equally responsible for his own actions. He is ready to fight in the battle field without any kind of fear. He is ready to take the risks and adhere to the true qualities of being a leader. There are other qualities and values which marks and distinguishes an action-oriented leader. This kind of leader is known for the ethical and moral values.

Battle-Field=Risk Oriented Fields for Leaders:

While Arjun appears to be a middle manager, Lord Krishna is a true leader and guiding him. He makes it clear that true leaders need to know the importance of protests and performing in the so-called "battle-field". However, in the battle-fields the action-oriented leaders are always ready for mentoring, guiding, teaching lessons, preaching, sharing knowledge, surrounded by the true leaders and always present to help others in the hours of the crisis.

The consequent implications are for the upcoming action-oriented leaders ready to take the challenges. They are taking initiatives to perfrom well in the immediate societies and communities. They are known for their decision-making skills inclusive of making changes, bringing about and introducing amendments, strategies, planning apropriately, adhering to the principles of the risk management and involving themselves into "Project Planning Management".

As a result, it is the action-oriented leader who is known for the ethical and moral values, excellent performances, result-oriented actions and with the direct impact to the society and community. They ar aware of the hours of the crisis and ever-ready to stand up and fight against the bad and evil. The dilemma about whether the action oriented leaders are striving only for the

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

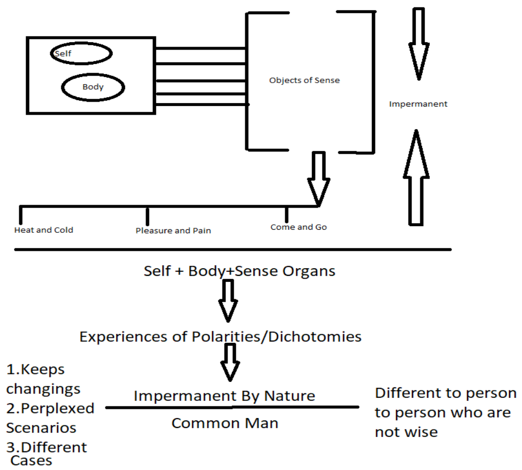
victory or to conquer others is always present. However, one must note that evil must be eradicated at any cost and inclucate the seeds of being compassion and free from harmful taints(Verse 7).

When Arjun refuses to fight against his own relatives, Krishna further makes him understand that he is responsible for the following two actions(See Figure 2):

a. Creating sorrow for the future generations
b. Future generations is not willing to pay any kind of attention to the sorrow

Subsequently, it must be underlined that the action-oriented leaders are always keeping an eye towards the future generations(Verse 11).Furthermore, importance is given to the time, soul, consciousness and actions taken in this birth. The action-oriented leaders attain mortality and remembered for their actions which are pious and fought against the bad and evil with full consciousness(See Figure 3).

FIGURE 2



(Zahner, 1973)

Comparison-Peace and Conflict Studies in Bhagwad Gita, Buddhism, Jainsim and Philosophy of Gandhiji

Some of the comparative points are the following ones:

TABLE 1: COMPARISON

Bhagwad Gita	**Buddhism**	**Jainism**	**Philosophy of Gandhi**
Leader is action-oriented one.	Spirituality engrained with the qualities of Leaders (Dhakal, 2021)	Religious oriented leadership	Value-based spiritual leaders (Balasubramanian, Venkatraman, & Dhanalaksmi, 2021)
Not entertaining ahimsa	Entertains Ahimsa with rigourous spiritul training and meditation (Mazza, 2021)	Adheres to strong religious and ethical values	Strong adherance to the concept of ahimsa
Actions are always monitored and responsibilities are adopted	Every action has an equal and a chain of reactions are formed	The actions are always accountable and is highly interactive by nature.	High powers of resilience are needed for the leaders to acquire their goals

 E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

simultaneously			and targets.
Actions are to be performed in one's birth.	Actions are accountable and related to a chain of birth cycles.	The cyle of life is bounded by the actions of one's life and continuous in other births also through karma.	There is no concept of birth and dead; however, the leaders are responsible for their actions and possess a huge followers for themselves.

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF PEACE

Bhagwad Gita	Buddhism	Jainism	Philosophy of Gandhi
Fight and procure one's rights	Meditative Approach with strong spiriual values of not hurting others at any cost	Religious approach with strong set of ethical and moral values designed for the society	Peace to be achieved through regular "cooperative" and "negotiable" meetings and resolving the issues and problems with respect to the immediate community and society without any kind of biasness
Peace is achieved through discussions and if the discussions fail, then it is necessary tom achieve one's rights through fights or wars.	Stay away from the enemies and rely on non-violence strategy at all levels of discussion.	The concepts dharma, karma and religious guided values are mandatory for the peace discussions (Gohain, 2020).	The movements like non-cooperation, satyagraha and ahimsa models are observed for the peace studies (Jahanbegloo, 2020).
• One must focus on their goals and not rely on the fruits. • Face the battles without any kind of fear • Identify oneself as a true leader • Recognize the true leadership values and attitudes • One must accept that bad and evil must be	The main proncipales to achieve peace is through proper knowledge of the following four noble truths viz. Peace is achieved through the Four Noble Truths viz. • The truth of suffering(Dukha) • The truth of the origin of the suffering or samudaya • The truth of the cessation of the suffering or nirodha	The main principles for achievng the peace are: • Non-Violence • Multiplicity of views or anekantavada • Non-posessiveness or aparigraha • truthfulness or satya • Non-stealing or asteya	The main principles are: • Strong adherance to the principle of ahimsa, • truth, • vegetarianism and brahmacharya(plus simplicity and faith) • Fight for one's rights (Joseph, 2021) • Protests against the wrong • Truth-focused actions • Non-cooperation movements (Khimta, 2020)

eradicated at any cost • There is equality in life • Desires must not be attended at any cost • One must focus for the future generations • Change is permanent and universal law • One will never carry things pertaining to one's birth (Menon, Narayan, & Bhade, 2021) • One must adhere to the balanced life. • There is only one law of nature. (Overly, 2021)	• The truth of the path to the cessation of suffering or magga (Sharma, 2020)		

Conclusion:

In the end, it may be concluded the action oriented leadership seems to be the most appropriate one for the Post-COVID times (DuBois, 2021). The main reason being that one is

a. Action oriented
b. Responsible
c. Focused on the future generations
d. Fighting for the right
e. Planning appropriately
f. Decision-making
g. Care for oneself and others too (Wibben, 2021)

Thus, the conclusion may be that the contemporary times require action-oriented individuals who will be the future leaders and thisis observed in the society also (Satyan, 2020). The Post-COVID times has revealed the importance of the action oriented leaders who are responsible for their immediate societies and communities (Vermani, 2021). This has really created a sustainable world for each and every person (Jain, 2020).

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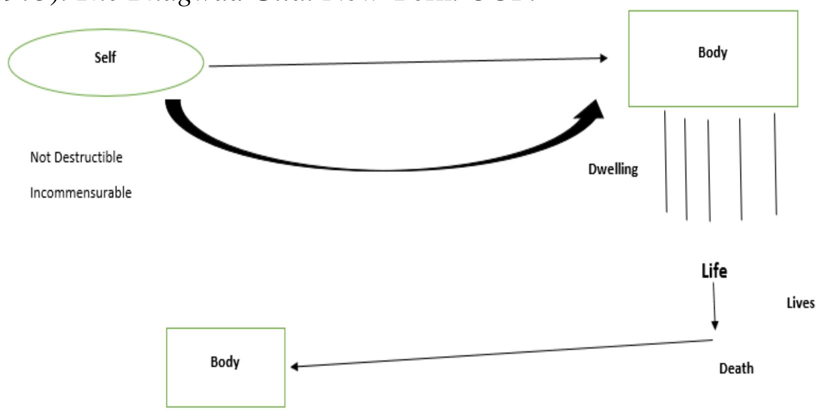
FIGURE:3



(Zahner, 1973)

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

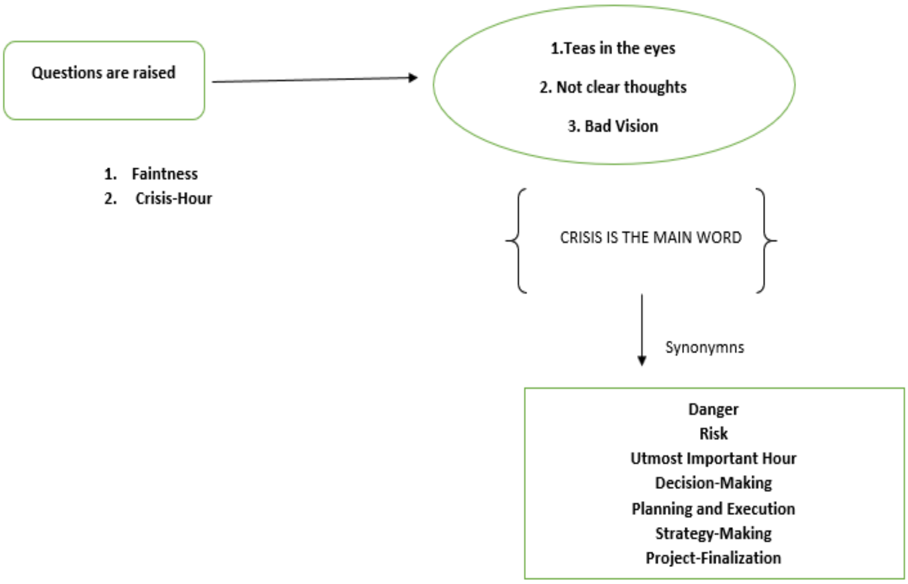
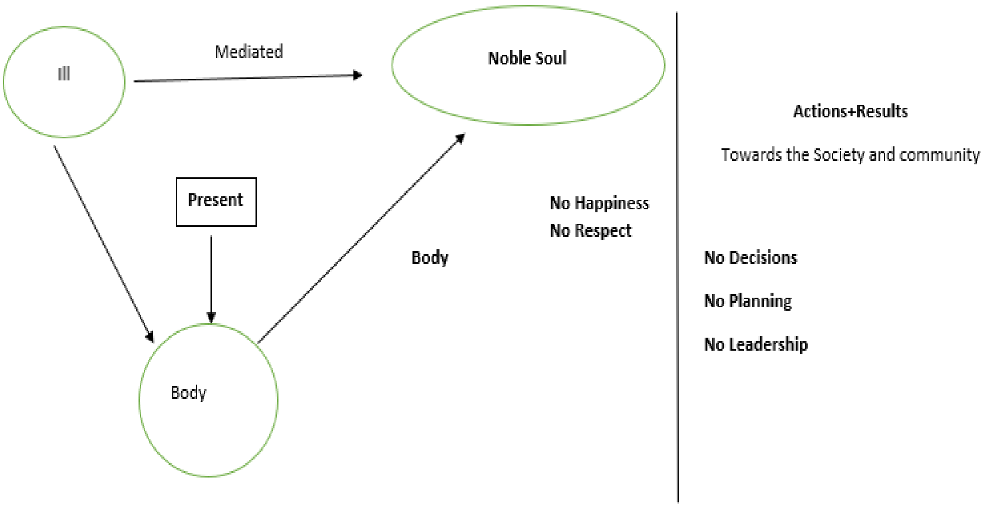


FIGURE 4: INTRODUCTION TO ACTION-ORIENTED LEADERSHIP



Digital Libraries as Facilitators of E-Learning

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Abstract:

"Libraries are community treasure chests, loaded with a wealth of information available to everyone equally" Former First Lady Laura Bush

With the changing needs of the users and the onset of digitization, the role of libraries has also undergone Himalayan changes.The traditional libraries have transformed into digital libraries with the changing modes of teaching, learning, and research. The emergence of digitization has forced library professionals to accustom themselves with the emerging information technology tools to manage and disseminate services to its users. Today learners are looking for a single interface where they could access umpteen resources at a go, to support learning. And hence the growing relevance of digital libraries.

When compared to traditional libraries the scope of digital libraries is vast which includes not only reading material in printed format but also comprises digital objects such as texts, audiovisual material, video material stored in electronic media format.

Their role as facilitators and disseminators of knowledge and information is tremendous in the present era and links students and tutors to plenty of online resources, library catalogs, e-resources, digital resources, and discussion forums. And therefore Digital is considered as a federation of library services aimed at creating a digital learning community.At present e-learning is considered the best alternative tool for imparting knowledge and skills. A supplement to classroom teaching. It enables a student who is situated in a remote area to access a wide range of information and interact with the teachers and his peers.This brings in added responsibilities to the librarians managing traditional libraries to upgrade themselves into digital librarians and re-evaluate the way they develop, manage and disseminate online resources.

In this backdrop, the paper tries to understand the concepts of digital library and E-learning. It presents the role of digital libraries as facilitators of e-learning. It quotes a few examples of ace Digital libraries of India. It discusses the various e-learning platforms provided by digital libraries to its learners.

Introduction:

A traditional library was a mere collection of books, manuscripts, articles, newspapers, journals, and other sources in printed format and gave priority towards storing and preserving them for which the librarian was its custodian. Information was assembled in a compact place and users were needed to travel to the particular place to gain access to the resources. They have been criticized as primitive, obsolete, and archaic. With the changing needs of the users and the onset of digitization, the role of libraries has also undergone Himalayan changes. The traditional libraries have transformed into digital libraries with the changing modes of teaching, learning, and research.

The emergence of digitization has forced library professionals to accustom themselves with the emerging information technology tools to manage and disseminate services to its users.

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July - 2021

Today learners are looking for a single interface where they could access umpteen resources at a go, to support learning. And hence the growing relevance of digital libraries.

Digital libraries differ from traditional ones in several ways, such as providing access to a large number of resources at their fingertips, wherever may they be located, eliminating the need to own or store a study material in physical terms, help to catalog down to individual glyphs or words and benefit browsing based on a single word or hyperlinks. When compared to traditional libraries the scope of digital libraries is vast which includes not only reading material in printed format but also comprises digital objects such as texts, audiovisual material, video material stored in electronic media format. Their role as facilitators and disseminators of knowledge and information is tremendous in the present era and links students and tutors to plenty of online resources, library catalogs, e-resources, digital resources, and discussion forums. And therefore Digital Libraries have made E-learning handy and interesting.

Against this backdrop, the paper tries to understand the concepts of digital library and E-learning. It presents the role of digital libraries as facilitators of e-learning. It quotes a few examples of ace Digital libraries of India. It discusses the various e-learning platforms provided by digital libraries to its learners.

Objectives:

1. To understand the concepts of digital library and E-learning.
2. It presents the role of digital libraries as facilitators of e-learning.
3. It quotes a few examples of ace Digital libraries of India and online services disseminated by them and
4. It discusses the various e-learning platforms provided by digital libraries to its learners.

Methodology:

The paper has been prepared based entirely on the resources and articles collected from various secondary sources and concerned library websites.

Digital Library: the concept:

Synonymized as virtual libraries, Hybrid libraries, and electronic libraries, the first use of the term dates back to probably 1988 in a report to the Corporation for National Research Initiatives. The idea of the first computerized library that would supplement, add functionality, and even replace traditional libraries was invented by HG Wells and others who caught the imagination of millions with speculative writings about world brains and similar fanciful devices. (Sharifabadi 2006)

The credit of the early actual application of computers for information retrieval was simulated by Benner Bush, a scientist who made a mention of memex a mechanical device based on microfilm technology that anticipated the ideas of both hypertext and personal information retrieval systems. (Bush 1945)

And for the first time computers pitch in two libraries during early 1950 with IBM and punched card applications to library technical service operations. The development of (machine-readable cataloging) MARC, a standard for digitizing and communicating library catalog information came into practice.

The term was popularized by the NSF/DARPA/NASA Digital Libraries Initiative 1994. Most popular are the European Library and the Library of Congress of America who is

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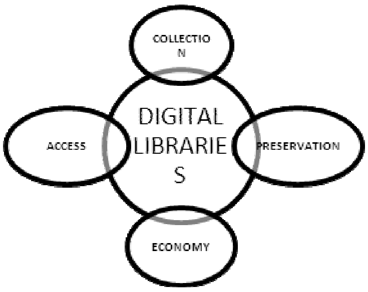
July - 2021

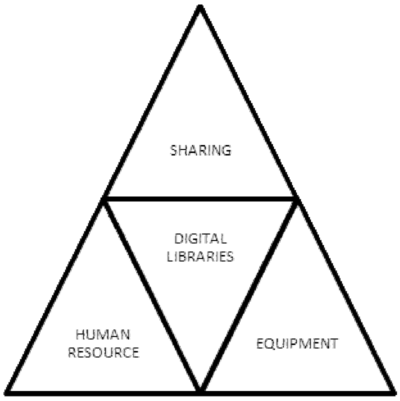
developing in a web-based environment. School, College, and Public Libraries are also able to develop their websites featuring digital repositories.

A digital or electronic library is an organized collection of digital objects including text, audio, images, and videos along with associated services, where the information is stored in digital formats and accessible over a network. (Rachna 2017)

Digital Libraries Federation(DLF) 1998 defined "Digital libraries are organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are readily and economically available for use by a defined community or set of communities".Though having multiple meanings, it is meant broadly to suggest that there are a set of attributes identified with the concept of digital libraries.



They have the potential to offer unprecedented resources to support e-learning. They motivate the independent self-learning process. They function as digital schools that offer formal content on a variety of subjects and facilitate general browsing for creative discovery and self-guided informal learning. This needs library professionals to keep their information technology skills updated. Library professionals are required to familiarize themselves with the operations of Digital Library Softwares like DSpace, Greenstone, Fedora, E Print to quote a few. They need to devise a mechanism to identify the resources required for the users and provide access to them. Therefore a digital library is the amalgamation of three components,



E-Learning: the concept

There are several terminologies associated, also referred to as online learning, distributed learning, networked learning, telelearning, virtual learning, Web-based learning, etc. E-Learning is an abbreviation of the term electronic learning.

E-learning implies that a learner is at a distance from his tutor and that he uses some form of technology to access his learning materials and to interact with his tutor and other fellow learners. It is a term used to describe the teaching and learning process delivered electronically, communication technology such as online learning, webinars, computer-based learning, educational materials on videos. (Wang 2004)

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

It makes use of applications like interactive learning packages, web-based learning environments, communication applications like email, discussion rooms, chat, video conferencing, etc. It is a software application integrating different tools for management, communication, evaluation, monitoring to provide technical support for the teachers and learners to make optimum use of the e-Learning resources in their teaching-learning process. Allen (2000) refers to it as a blended learning approach where the learner goes through a mixture of face-to-face and online activities(Allen 2002)

At present e-learning is considered the best alternative tool for imparting knowledge and skills. A supplement to classroom teaching. It enables a student who is situated in a remote area to access a wide range of information and interact with the teachers and his peers. Thus it is a combination of both modes of teaching traditional and technological.

Learners today can access a universe of digital information through the internet. This brings in added responsibilities to the librarians managing traditional libraries to upgrade themselves into digital librarians and re-evaluate the way they develop, manage and disseminate online resources. E-learning is not just an educational website, a computer software but a culmination of a variety of aspects delivered electronically such as browsing for articles, watching a video for educational and entertainment purposes, making use of a digital camera for recording, viewing, and interacting personally or for presentation in conferences, conducting online classes, using software for editing pictures, texts, sounds or animations for presentations, recreation and education, making use of a whiteboard during an online lectures session are all considered as tools of e-learning.

Benefits of e-learning:

Not forgetting to quote this difficult situation of the pandemic and its impact on every aspect of business and learning, the online platform has emerged as the conqueror in providing much-needed access to learning resources and tools to its users, organizations, teachers, and students. It has emerged as the best alternative for offline education and a boon to bridge the gap of knowledge in the education system. As learning knows no time zones, location, and boundaries, asynchronous e-learning has facilitated teachers and students to connect and interact. E-learning allows easy access to its learners irrespective of remoteness and time.

i. It helps its learners to keep themselves updated and seek knowledge from experts in their subject domain.
ii. Situated learning is facilitated (Sharifabadi 2006) which means learners are allowed to complete their courses while working or at their own convenient time and space.
iii. E-learning in the present context has facilitated young minds to learn plenty of things only through watching online videos and study material, though they were not able to attend formal schooling.
iv. It is economical in its use as the user need not travel in person to the library for gaining access to the material he wishes to read.
v. Research has been made more easier and economical as much-needed secondary data is handy with the researchers online. And this imposes an added responsibility on the university libraries to provide open access to update research material for both the faculty and students.

The obvious answer for providing e-learning resources to students is introducing digitization by the institutional libraries to support the e-learning environment and design its

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

functioning in such a way to meet the needs of the present-day learners both individually and collaboratively in the digital format.

Digital libraries as facilitators of e-learning:

Digital libraries in the present era play a significant role in facilitating the e-learning process. Easy access to numerous digital content and search engines economically has helped digital libraries to spread their wings. They have transformed from traditional providers to digital content disseminators by designing their web portals and assisting learners in searching and retrieving information. It consolidates scattered online resources under one umbrella. Many Open Source Content Management Systems are available to provide library e-services under a single platform. Often referred to as group inter-linked workstations connected to high-speed networks facilitating users in several ways such as,

i. Access to unlimited e-resources such as e-journals, bibliographic and full-text databases, e-books, e prints mounted on the servers located at remote places, and allowing member libraries with the user's login and password on a yearly subscription basis to access information.
ii. Simultaneous access to the resources at one site at the same time without any hurdle connected over the internet through Dial-up, DSL, Lease Line, or VSAT connectivity.
iii. Provides access to content in varied formats such as animation, graphics, audio, and video.
iv. It helps in the preservation of documents over long years keeping their intrinsic value intact.
v. Information dissemination knows no barriers and digital libraries help to browse for resources across countries globally.
vi. It is available at the disposal of the learners round the clock, helps in the retrieval of information and access is cost-effective

The Space Applications Center's library has designed its portal using DRUPAL, a content management system that provides information about library activities, resources, and services under a single window. A Content Management System (CMS) is a software application used to create, customize and manage information and provide an e-learning platform for the learners. (Rachna 2017)

Sharifabadi (2006) lists out many intermediate goals digital libraries can support e-learning such as improving student performance, increasing the quantity, quality, and comprehensiveness of internet-based educational resources, making resources easily discoverable and retrievable for students, parents, and educators, and ensuring availability of these resources over time.

Digital libraries support e-learning through a variety of source materials such as curriculum and course materials, lectures, lesson plans, computer programs, modeling and simulation, tutoring, access to scientific and research-based resources in journals and on websites, raw data, statistical information. They also support authors and instructors by providing peer-reviewed journals, government reports, periodicals, newspaper clippings, and annotations. And for faculty and students, it helps to browse for resources of their concerned subject in the form of digital textbooks, multimedia classroom sessions, video lectures, live experiences as in the case of the Byju's and Vedantu apps, discussion forums, and interdisciplinary activities.

Traditional libraries organized the much-needed resources for their users in the print form in its arena but the scope of the digital library has broadened with not just providing reading

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

material to its uses in print format but also organizing the online collection and databases, electronic books, electronic course reserves and tutorials to its users in digital format under one platform. The prominence of digital libraries as a facilitator of e-learning is aptly quoted as "complete information access leads to better education" (Sharifabadi 2006)

Sharifabadi(2004) examines the role of the university libraries and librarian in the digital age and concludes that "as technology continues to transform the classroom and campus environment, a librarian must be trained to deal with new problems and questions"

After having analyzed the role of digital libraries as facilitators of e-learning let us now have a look at the digital library initiatives in India.

The concept of digital libraries is in its nascent stages in India. In India traditional libraries are simultaneously developing their digital resources in the form of regional subscriptions, bibliographical and full-text databases in CD-ROM/DVD-ROM format, OPAC within the campus, provisions of online circulation services, email, content page services, abstracting services, are a few initiatives started in India. The Government of India with the help of the National Science Foundation of the United States of America has initiated the "Million Book Project" at the Carnegie Mellon University USA with India as a partner and the Indian Institute of Science (IISC) Bangalore as the focal point of this activity in India. The project is an international attempt to digitize millions of seminal books in the fields that happened to be in the public domain and have been copyrighted but have not been printed thus making them freely available on the website for everyone India has also launched the Digital Library of India portal in September 2002.

The National Science digital library is one example of a comprehensive collection of Science and Technology publications with over 1,80,000 bound volumes of Science and Technology books and periodicals, a rich collection of more than 5000 foreign journals, conference proceedings, and a large number of databases.

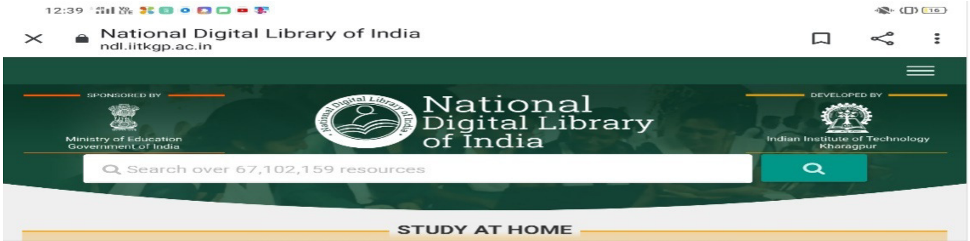
The National Library Kolkata also moving on the same steps of digitization of rare manuscripts, books, artifacts, and paintings in the digital form.

The Nalanda the digital library initiated in 1999 at NIT Calicut is one of the largest digital libraries in India which has a rich collection of ebooks in engineering and science, arts and humanities, electronic theses and dissertations, journal back volumes, conference proceeding databases, and handbooks application notes and datasheets.

The very popular Shodhganga project initiated by INFLIBNET, the VidyaNidhi project of the Library and Information Science Department of Mysore University which aims to create an online database of all doctoral theses and dissertations published by Indian universities. E resources from 23 World-class publishers are made available under the UGC Infonet Digital Library Consortium for full texts, abstracts, and table of contents access of journals, databases

The MHRD initiated the setting up of the Indian National Digital Library in engineering sciences and technology and provides funds for subscription to electronic resources for 37 institutions including IISC, IIT, IIMs, and NITs. There are several such initiatives taken by several institutes around the country to develop their institutional digital repositories and are in no way behind the western world in developing digital libraries.

The National Digital Library of India, developed by IIT Kharagpur with a slogan ONE LIBRARY ALL OF INDIA is one of the ambitious digital library portals providing varied online databases under one umbrella offered in 10 Indian languages started in 2019. It offers every kind of digital material covering every subject domain right from primary to postgraduate level. One can sear over 67,102,159 resources on this site.



One more initiative worth mentioning here is the National Mission o Library launched in 2013 by the GOI at a cost of 1000crores to modernize and digitally connect 9000 libraries across the nation. Several digital learning platforms are available in India at present, to quote a few, NPTEL, SWAYAM, MOOCS, SWAYAM PRABHA, E Pathashala, E Shodhasinshu, DIKSHA, and Virtual Labs.

Conclusion:

The momentum in the field of digitization of Libraries and networking is gaining momentum in India. As it has gained tremendous importance and applicability especially in the age of pandemic which has been serving as the basic medium of educational delivery as an alternative to a face-to-face teaching-learning methodology for every education institution be it Schooling or University, digitization has become inevitable for imparting online education. Digitization of education and e-learning is the new Mantra and Digital Libraries and its Librarians are the main components of this quality e-learning system. And a judicious collaboration of the Library and Faculty can promote a positive approach towards e-learning and facilitate learners to become information literates and cope with this new environment.

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Digital Libraries of India : A Digital Impetus for the Students, Researchers and Faculty Members

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Abstract:-

Ongoing years have seen a few digital library improvement drives in India. To acquire knowledge, evaluate and comprehend the development, advancement and current status of digital library drives in India it centres around developing advanced libraries and digital assortments aside from a couple of studies on copyright issues and the executives of digital libraries. No investigations have addressed issues like advanced rights the board, security and digital library approaches.

Keywords: - Digital libraries, Type of digital libraries, Issues and arrangements, Outline.

1. Introduction:-

We comprehend a digital library to be an electronic assortment of genuine or virtual assets, which may likewise be accessible somewhere else. These assets should be entire works, with which people can have a total intellectual or full of feeling commitment. A digital library may permit either on the web or disconnected admittance to the components it together and houses, and may incorporate interactive media just as multilingual information. Albeit available on the web, a digital library isn't indistinguishable from a site or a gateway. Notwithstanding, while gateways, particular sites furthermore, web indexes cover a wide scope of branches of knowledge, digital libraries are all the more barely engaged around one or a particular gathering of orders. Digital libraries, in addition, connect content specific and exceptionally clear metadata, for example, descriptors or watchwords to portray everything in the assortment. In this way, look in an digital library can deliver more helpful outcomes, save time and exertion in looking, and in the best of cases programs may straightforwardly get to the content or sight and sound substance for which they executed their hunt. There are a few benefits of an digital library over a regular library. These incorporate limiting extra room and reducing down expenses of library support and asset circulation. An digital library is likewise not just a mechanized ordinary library, where the assets are electronically inventoried and are accessible just for perusing purposes. Albeit ordinary libraries do save socio-social ambiences inside their spaces, an digital library can give more even-handed and broadly appropriated admittance at lower costs. Besides, it could be most fitting methods for getting sorted out scholarly antiques that can't be addressed or dispersed in printed designs, like sound/video media content. Along these lines a digital library may advance into a perplexing framework that makes data accessible in printed copy, on attractive tape and circles, CD-ROMs and videodisks, including those from online sources. As indicated by the National Science Foundation, an digital library should to fill in as a scholarly house, where assorted individuals from the local area may share their insight and practices. The Relationship for Research Libraries (ARL) calls attention to that digital libraries can fill in as an organization of connections to other advanced libraries. In this view, a digital library no longer remaining parts a solitary point source however works with maximal asset extraction from banding together establishments also, libraries. Along these lines, advanced libraries can possibly alter techniques

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

for data admittance to meet the particular necessities of their client networks. Accordingly, by circulating obligation for building and keeping up with numerous assortments, advanced libraries set out a freedom for cooperation between clients, digressing from more established frameworks where proprietorship challenges meddled coordinated effort. With associations claiming and keeping up with their singular area, assortments don't need to be held in something very similar actual space, further ensuring possession while encouraging joint effort and data sharing. In the light of definitions refered to above, how should digital libraries catalyze data in India? India is confronted with serious challenges including the requirement for better instructive assets as well as fitting innovation foundation. Early examination proposes that the way toward making assets accessible through advanced libraries in India may endure an incredible arrangement because of

(I) absence of significant substance
(II) helpless network in country and peri-metropolitan regions what's more,
(III) lack of meta-information guidelines abilities.

2. Types of Digital Libraries:-

- ADL – Alexandria DL (http://www.alexandria.ucsb.edu)
- BL - British Library (http://www.bl.uk/)
- NZDL – New Zealand DL (http://www.nzdl.org/)
- Einstein Archives Online (http://www.alberteinstein.info/)
- National digital Library (https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/)
- LOC - Library of Congress American Memory (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/)
- NSDL - National Science DL (http://nsdl.org)
- IPL - Internet Public Library (http://www.ipl.org)
- CDL - California DL (http://www.cdlib.org

2.1 Landscape of Digital Libraries

- The reality of that advanced library would have to length both print and advanced materials. For the not so distant future print on paper distributions are relied upon to give coordinated reasonable admittance to materials key parts of computerized libraries are consequently:
- Geographical Distributed advanced data assortment
- Geographical conveyed clients
- Information addressed by an assortment of advanced items; and Seamless access

2.2 Assumptions of Digital Libraries:-

- With regards to computerized library, presumptions can be recognized as underneath:
- Digital libraries are absolutely a paperless framework with PC organizations and correspondence offices.
- Digital libraries are valuable office to conventional library for better recovery furthermore, quicker correspondence.

2.3 Highpoints of Digital Libraries:-

- The foundation of advanced library is a complex errand and doesn't occur effectively and modest. It relies on a few factors, for example, associations objectives, worth of convenient data, accessibility of fundamental framework and assets for transformation. The fundamental parts of computerized libraries are:
- Local library framework, with sufficient number of PC's having LAN, Local data set in

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

machine clear from, CD-ROMs and so on arrangement to give email administration, access to worker and to distant data sets.

- Any individual can have an immediate connection to electronic distributers, their representatives/through PC correspondence offices, with or then again without information on Librarianship,
- Any industrially intrigued association or then again a person with or without information on librarianship, having a direct admittance to electronic distributer/can become neighborhood special exchange specialist Data Service.
- Network, including the organization of networks. An assortment of framework capacities to organize, deal with the section and to recover information. Well prepared labor.

2.4 Noteworthy spaces of centre:

- Meta data sets
- Display innovations
- User interfaces
- Search, recovery and directing programming
- Multimedia object stockpiling, recovery and transmission
- Data pressure
- Hypermedia route
- Digitization
- Authoring apparatuses for making electronic records

2.5 Advancements of Digital Libraries:-

The Development of advanced libraries is as it were thirty years old enough at the worldwide situation. Computerized Libraries depend on smaller than normal PCs furthermore, they offer essential types of assistance for far off access and online hunt and recovery. Indeed, they utilize procedures to share bibliographic records and connection distinction distant framework. Computerized library is the result of data blast. In 1970's libraries in the created nations started to interface distant hosts to direct on-line looks for business advanced bibliographic information bases.The innovation of CD-ROM in 1980's was defining moment in the digitization of dataAn digital library, likewise called an online library, a web library, a computerized store, or a computerized assortment is an online data set of computerized objects that can incorporate content, actually pictures, sound, video, computerized records, or other advanced media designs or a library open through the web. Items can comprise of digitized content like print or photos, just as initially delivered advanced substance like word processor records or online media posts. As well as putting away substance, computerized libraries give intends to getting sorted out, looking, and recovering the substance contained in the assortment. Digital libraries can shift gigantically in size and scope, and can be kept up with by people or organizations. The computerized content might be put away locally, or got to distantly by means of PC organizations. These data recovery frameworks can trade data with one another through interoperability and sustainability. The early history of computerized libraries isn't very much reported, however a few key scholars are associated with the rise of the concept. Predecessors , an endeavour started in 1895 to assemble and methodically list the world's information, with the desire for achieving world peace. The dreams of the digital library were generally understood a century after the fact during the incredible development of the Internet, with admittance to the books and looking of the archives by a large number of people on the World Wide Web. This

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

framework contained three segments, the corpus of information, the inquiry, and the appropriate response, it a precognitive framework. Early activities fixated on the production of an electronic card inventory known as Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). By the 1980s, the achievement of these undertakings brought about OPAC supplanting the customary card index in numerous scholastic, public and extraordinary libraries. This allowed libraries to embrace extra remunerating co-employable endeavours to help asset sharing and extend admittance to library materials past an individual library. An early illustration of a computerized library is the Education Resources Information Centre (ERIC), a data set of instruction references, modified works and messages that was made in 1964 and made accessible online through DIALOG in 1969.In 1994, advanced libraries turned out to be generally apparent in the examination local area due to NSF oversaw program upheld mutually by DARPA's Intelligent Integration of Information program,

3. Issues and arrangements:-

Taking into account that India has been a late participant in-to the field of digital library creation and furthermore thinking about that the speed at which digital libraries are being made is not exactly alluring, it is evi-scratch that there are issues in digital library improvement in India. While numerous papers have superficially examined the issues, issues exhaustively. The creators examine the issues and issues identified with incorporation of data innovations, digital library devices and programming, models for asset development, IT preparing needs, content turn of events and copyright the board. In created nation.Also, neighbourhood assets like loaning libraries, bookshops and so forth will likewise be deficient. In this specific situation, neither understudies nor instructors approach the sorts of instructive boost that may make seriously captivating study hall collaborations. Digital libraries in India would bear more prominent admittance to asset material, exceed functional expenses of setting up regular libraries, and make better openings for advanced study hall learning. Digital libraries in India likewise can possibly oblige an assortment of client networks as they can give apparatuses to educator preparing and grown-up schooling too. While the asset conceptualized by EDC may have an undeniably more restricted degree, and however its clients may be restricted to subject matter expert professionals, educationists or explicit undertaking accomplices, it is trusted that this asset may demonstrate reactant for other organizations with a more yearning plan for utilizing digital libraries.

4. Types of Digital Libraries:-

- Stand-alone Digital Library (SDL) : also self-contained, several collections
- Federated Digital Library (FDL) : also confederated, networked
- Harvested Digital Library (HDL) : also distributed

Stand Alone DL (SDL):

- Library of Congress (LC) and National Digital Library(NDL)
- Internet Public Library (IPL)
- Snunit

Federated DL (FDL):

- Networked Computer Science Technical Reference Library (NCSTRL)
- Online Computer Library Center (OCLC)

Harvested DL (HDL):

- Source Bank (http://www.sourcebank.com/)
- ArticleCentral.com! (http://www.articlecentral.com/)
- Harvest/Katsir, OAI

It is all around perceived that libraries everywhere on the world are going through change, particularly inferable from the improvement in data and correspondence advances. Customary libraries are changing to digital libraries and new libraries that are being set up are progressively of the advanced kind. Thus, there is inescapable interest and subsequently, a great deal of innovative work exercises are being done in this space world over. In India various foundations are additionally during the time spent setting up digital libraries and numerous researchers and specialists are leading exploration on advanced libraries. As of late, many meetings on digital libraries and their different aspects have been organized in India. Notwithstanding numerous public conferences, global gatherings like the International Conference of Asian Digital Libraries (ICADL) 2001, International Conferences on Digital Libraries (ICDL) 2004 and 2006 gave important driving force to digital library mindfulness and create developments in India. Both ICADL 2001 and ICDL 2004 were accounted for as generally joined in. In spite of the fact that gathering procedures are a fundamental primary wellspring of data, minimal papers get remembered for procedures ordinarily as papers may not go through the companion looking into measure. Then again, insightful diaries with their companion auditing component have better quality dad pers and further, and all the more critically, attributable to their inclusion in abstracting and ordering information bases, the perceivability and readership of papers bar lished in academic diaries are a lot more noteworthy than gathering procedures.

An outline it is by and large acknowledged in numerous examinations that digital library drives in India started during the 1990s and this audit additionally tracked down that the vast majority of Indian writing on advanced libraries is post-1995. Perhaps the soonest article giving an outline of advanced libraries in India is incorporates accessibility of data at the fingertips however questions, where is information. The creators likewise assert that lone inconsistent and incomplete endeavour have been made towards digital library drives in India. India is wealthy in different sorts of conventional information that is reported in different structures and is accessible in historical centers, documents and a few libraries. With digital library innovation and instruments, it is conceivable not exclusively to file these for any kind of family down the line yet in addition to reproduce and disperse such in-development easily. Rao (2005) talks about two such digital library projects, viz., Digital Library of Indian Heritage and Indian Art Preservation Re-search Project. One of the major digital library drives in re-penny times has been the Million Books to the Web Project started by Prof. Raj Reddy of Carnegie Mellon University. It's anything but an overall mission and India is a significant supporter of this venture with the Indian exertion being named Digital Library of India the mechanical difficulties as to the Indian dialects and future headings including the chance of making a 21st century likeness the public library and that PBS and All India Radio may make Web substance. Krishnamurthy (2004) likewise gives an outline of digital libraries portraying the Digital Library Initiative – Phase I and Digital Library Initiative – Phase II ventures. He likewise addresses research issues engaged with digital libraries like between operability, assortment advancement and oversee protection, inventorying and ordering and reference administrations.

5. An outline :

It is by and large acknowledged in numerous examinations that digital library drives in India started during the 1990s and this survey additionally tracked down that the greater part of Indian writing on digital libraries is post-1995. Probably the most punctual article giving an

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

outline of advanced libraries in India is by this clear article examines the numerous benefits of digital libraries and the issues engaged with their creation. Likewise composed an outline of digital libraries. Indeed, even in the library robotization period, it was the S&T libraries that started to lead the pack in computerization exercises. India has a huge public library framework, yet we track down that the public libraries fall a long ways behind in digitization exercises. There is a pressing need to start digitization exercises in open libraries in India and furthermore to accelerate the production of advanced libraries in different regions. In the current time, there is lot of between est in making digital libraries. Past investigations have featured the way that the wording 'digital libraries' takes on various implications for various gatherings, like understudies, government, organizations, distributers, administrators, and so on The present study uncovers that even among the LIS fraternity, the wording 'digital libraries' alludes to various things, like digitization, admittance to consortia assets, production of institutional repositories, digital library administrations and library sites. Nonetheless, to sum up the term 'advanced libraries' for any ICT-based movement or asset in the library is improper. The makers of advanced libraries must be knowledgeable about the every one of the including viewpoints engaged with digital library creation and overseement. As of now, this is deficient in many occurrences, featured the requirement for digital libraries alongside the prerequisites, digitization interaction and eventual fate of advanced libraries. One of the difficulties of digital libraries talked about by incorporates accessibility of data at the fingertips yet questions, where is information. Digital libraries in the Indian setting are talked about and the creator features the chances accessible to library researchers for making and getting to con-tent in Indian dialects. Indeed, even as the digital library period was being guided into Indian libraries and data focuses, the DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology came out with an exceptional issue on digital libraries in 1997. The issue conveyed six papers on digital library ideas and innovations and strangely each of the six papers were contributed by creators from outside India .Electronic libraries have been the forerunner to digital libraries however the wordings have been utilized reciprocally and the term 'digital library' has developed to be the generally acknowledged terminology enveloping the ideas and administrations of electronic libraries also. Electronic library of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur incorporate video library administrations, information base, SDI administrations, online journals access administration

6. E-government drives :

Government-to-resident projects generally fall under the e-administration drives attempted by different nations and in the new years there has been weight on e-administration in India. Gyandoot Digital Library Intranet, featuring the difficulties and possibilities of the provincial digital library. Government digital library drives for repayment of public complaints, for example, data stands for dis-semination of data with respect to water tank-er plans, marriage matchmaking, in the nick of time business, are examined. Gyandoot, an intra-net-based digital library in the Dhar region of Madhya Pradesh state associating provincial public cybercafés in India, is talked about as a model for future country advanced libraries.

7. E-consortia :

With various e-assets consortia, particularly e-diaries consortia, accessible everywhere on the world and with numerous e-assets consortia being framed in India, creators examining this wonder need to recognize consortia for shared authorized assets from the idea of digital libraries in one the most punctual papers on digital libraries, express that the expression 'advanced

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

libraries' summons an alternate impression to various perusers. The Indian writing on digital libraries, generally post-1995, upholds this idea of writers treating advanced libraries in an unexpected way have proposed a structure for the plan and development of an intranet-put together IIM digital framework based with respect to a consortial approach. This model supportive of postures digitization of the IIM assets in a co-employable way with memberships to electronic diaries and information bases through a consortia mode. One more consortium way to deal with advanced libraries, digital library ideas and advances and curiously every one of the six papers were contributed by creators from outside India. Electronic libraries have been the antecedent to digital libraries however the wordings have been utilized reciprocally and the term 'digital library' has developed to be the broadly acknowledged terminology incorporating the ideas and administrations of electronic libraries too. Electronic library of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur incorporate video library administrations, data set SDI administrations, online journals access administration and review data set inquiry administrations. Future supportive of grams which incorporate designs for huge scope digitisation, transformative position of the electronic library as the archetype of advanced li portrays the setting up of the electronic library at The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). The TERI electronic library opened for its specialists in 1999 and incorporates various administrations. The concepts of an actual electronic library and a virtual electronic library are talked about including the different assets and advantages of the TERI electronic library. The wonder of data covered up in the conventional library set-up being a hindrance to communication, and the capability of digitization as intends to beat this marvel is examined. Lately there have been various digital library drives in India and there are several papers that have endeavoured to contemplate these drives. The create of advanced libraries regarding India and reasoned that India's endeavour towards digital library improvement has been inconsistent and incomplete. In the paper, digital library drives have been partitioned into eleven classes that incorporates craftsmanship and culture, scholastic foundations, public level establishments, R&D associations, government, NGOs, monetary organizations, media, private, society and college levels. The issues and the strategy of the Government of India towards digital library improvement in India just as the advanced gap overall are additionally examined. Additionally, have categorized the distinctive Indian digital library drives viz., at the public authority level, at scholastic institutions and inside society-level associations. Fif-adolescent digital library drives that fall under the three classes have been featured.

8. Institutional archives :

As a digital library is an assortment of advanced articles, now and again it is additionally called a vault containing distinctive substance types going from research dad pers, reports and papers. Institutional repositories are not by and large digital libraries but rather advanced assortments that catch, gather, oversee, spread and save insightful work made by the individuals from an establishment. The open source programming development has made digital library and institutional archive programming. Programming supportive of grams like the Greenstone Digital Library delicate product and DSpace have rushed the digital library creation measure. , for this situation principally of authorized e-re-sources, is the INDEST consortium INDEST (Indian National Digital Library of Engineering Science and Technology) incorporates authorized e-assets obtained and shared on the standards of the other far and remembering for its assortment CD-ROMs, DVDs, entrance destinations, content creation by filtering/digitization.Digital

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

libraries in the Indian setting are examined and the creator features the chances accessible to library researchers for making and getting to con-tent in Indian dialects. Indeed, even as the digital library time was being guided into Indian libraries and data focuses, the DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology came out with an exceptional issue on digital libraries. Libraries are today playing a lead job in the making of institutional vaults supporting the reason for open access plan and development of an institutional storehouse for the In-dian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. While there are around 40 programming bundles for making OAI-grumbling (Open Archives Initiative) information bases, Greenstone Digital Library (GSDL) delicate product has been decided for fostering the IISc institutional store. One more investigation dis-cussed exhaustively the plan and advancement of an institutional archive at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur utilizing DSpace addresses the advancement of a digital vault of summer entry level position project reports utilizing the GSDL programming at the ICFAI Business School, Ahmedabad. While there are numerous different papers on in-stitutional stores, a couple have been men-tioned here to feature that institutional repositories can be made by receiving the precepts of digital library creation like utilization of digital library programming, normalized metadata and digital assortments the executives.

9. **Advanced separation :**

Digital library creation is presently being done in fits and starts in India. Nonetheless, taking a gander at the developing interest displayed by libraries and information focuses in India, one can infer that digital library advancement is on a development way, though a lethargic one. In the midst of this development and advancement, we need to remember the arising digital partition in India, couple of digital library drives however alerts that checking the saturating "advanced determinism" and "advanced di-vide" requires embracing different methods. The social and monetary issues that should be considered to connect the digital split among country and ur-boycott populaces to guarantee manageable development of India. These are the issues of contracting spending plan; high starting and repeating expenditures; social and monetary issues, like lack of education, populace development, and chronic frailty conditions; deficiency of assets for improvement programs; and powerless foundation. These elements make admittance to digital data hard for most of the populace in the country.

10. Conversation :

Past audit concentrates on digital libraries have excluded Indian writing on advanced libraries. Digital library improvements in India started rather leisurely in mid-1990s and have built up speed when the new century rolled over. Libraries of S&T associations have fostered various digital library drives. This may have to do with the way that S&T libraries have more prominent financial and HR by a wide margin to attempt digitization programs Preparing programs in the creation and management of digital libraries are fundamental to instruct and bestow ranges of abilities to library and data experts so intentional advanced libraries are made in the right setting, pith and manner. This examination discovered no report or study on any preparation.

11. **Content for advanced libraries :**

As data sources are progressively accessible in advanced structure, it is normal that any digital library would have various types of advanced configurations and sources. The different constituents that add to the creation of a digital library at the focal library, IIT Delhi, incorporate, notwithstanding the net-work foundation, an assortment of advanced assortments. These incorporate e-diaries, in-house conceived digital assortments like postulations, filtered books, CD-ROM data sets, the library OPAC, and courseware. In the early long stretches of digital library advancement in India, there have been issues identified with high infrastructural costs, absence of involvement and aptitude in making advanced libraries. Be that as it may, throughout the long term, ICT infrastructural costs are de-wrinkling and ability and experience have been acquired in dealing with digital library programming particularly in utilizing open source programming like D-Space and GSDL. Despite the fact that the title of the article expresses that it is tied in with finding incessant access designs in an digital library utilizing affiliation mining, the actual investigation isn't on digital libraries however relating to the course or exchange data set of a robotized library.

The very reason, improvement, spread and utilization of digital libraries will turn into a reality just if the libraries and data focuses in India have a completely evolved and best in class ICT infrastructure. Open source programming bundles are accessible to foster a digital library. A large portion of the examination in India is finished with these transparently conveyed bundles. An Indian situation on the utilization of ICT framework in libraries and data focuses portrays that exceptional libraries are better prepared and are associated with consortia and digitization supportive of grams in the country. In India, the science and innovation libraries are preferred arranged over different libraries, especially, as for utilization of data and communications innovation, on the grounds that these frameworks in India charge relatively better with respect to spending plan. Digital libraries and duplicate right incorporating different issues regarding the various parts of digitization and the intellectual property laws of India. This article brings up that specialized issues prevail and that lawful issues are not given satisfactory consideration in the digitization supportive of cess. In this situation, the substance of advanced libraries have expected importance, especially the wellspring of this substance. There are very few investigations around here and one examination that arrangements with recognizing wellsprings of content for non-industrial nations with exceptional reference to India is by.The paper responds to questions, for example, why digitize, what to digitize, how to digitize and furthermore expounds on the different sorts of substance that can be hotspots for digital libraries. Another paper on content for advanced libraries is by who share the experience of making a cutting edge digital library data framework via flawlessly integrating and accumulating print just as the assorted conveyed advanced substance of the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode information space, spread of academic data through content aggregation and content reconciliation through library computerization, a library entrance, an digital library and an open access file. Greenstone programming was utilized for fostering this digital library, encompass assortments with suitable metadata providing setting and translation to foster cooperative energy. The article additionally proposes regions for more noteworthy investigation and addresses issues of worry in content creation.

12. Digitization :

The digital library stores digital objects addressing various kinds of data. More established collections are digitized through a change interaction where reports in paper design are changed over to electronic configuration, for example simple to digital con-adaptation. Changing over messages in various dialects requires cautious thought of character sets. Unicode gives a standard plan to world's dialects. Unicode and the connected advancements accessible for

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July - 2021

localizing Indian language materials. library automation in the Indian administration foundations' libraries and there is just a passing notice of digital library drives by these libraries; indeed, the examination discovered these drives dreary. Libraries offer types of assistance, different administrations are talked about; one of the administrations included is the digital library that can be gotten to from the entrance, library site is naturally a vehicle for conveying digital library administrations. Another contextual analysis portrays the structure of digital assets at the Indian National Science Academy (INSA), New Delhi acknowledgment of digital media has brought about libraries purchasing and giving admittance to Internet assets, getting CD-ROM-based informational collections and offering types of assistance for independent or arranged CD-ROMs environments and digitizing reports. It further proceeds to clarify these three offices at the INSA library. Digital library administrations in the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Bangalore. As per the creator, to make genuine digital libraries, not simply advanced assortments, will re-quire administrators to work intently together to make open, disseminated, freely open assets, just as to build up a cooperative construction to co-ordinate and guide execution. Strangely, the digital library at ISI is by all accounts digital col-lections of consortia-based e-assets, OPAC and CD-ROM data sets.

The goal of a data recovery framework is to recover every one of the important archives because of the client question. With restricted jargon control, it may not be simple for a searcher to utilize terms in a question to coordinate with the terms in significant records. A thesaurus might be utilized for idea based data recovery. For a digital library, a thesaurus can be fabricated consequently through se-mantic ordering in a specific subject. One approach to improve the proficiency of the data recovery framework utilizing tests in savvy data handling procedures Inert semantic ordering, a method in normal language handling, can work with resulting recovery. Improvement of native advanced libraries zeroing in on the recovery highlights of eight digital libraries in India. This investigation shows that data recovery highlights of digital libraries vary altogether from one another because of the utilization of various substance association methods and varying kinds of advanced substance. Discuss about the idea of information mining and certain calculations than can mine incessant client access examples of the library data set.

13. The board of digital libraries:-

When the digital library has been made, its management is significant. The issues and techniques involved in administration of digital libraries incorporate equipment the executives, programming the board, collection management, preservation/archiving, financial the board and the entrance framework & Improvement of advanced libraries includes generous arranging, underline arranging digital library improvement, particularly anticipating the IT framework and monetary arranging. Control of digital library frameworks. The creators distinguish the components of review and control that enhancing the abilities and viability of digital libraries, take a gander at arising patterns and the fate of digital libraries as far as their handiness and cost viability.

14. The Role of data experts :

As the quantity of digital libraries develops, the part of the customary administrator should be reconsidered in the light of this new climate, advanced administrator and talks about the capabilities, abilities and supportive of fissional schooling and preparing required by the digital custodians.

15. Conclusion:

Digital library advancement in India has been slanted. Indeed, even among these libraries, center has been on creating advanced libraries without center around issues like instruction and preparing, copyright, the board and advancement (advertising). There is a need to correct copyright enactment to suit the electronic climate. Not many foundations have taken drives to hold workshops on computerized libraries and advanced advances. Other significant regions on which Indian investigations have been not many or absolutely missing are advanced rights the executives, computerized library security, content administration, business and evaluating model and strategy considers. As of now, an estimating model doesn't exist in India. With a few advanced library drives revealed, it will be helpful to have an overview of the computerized libraries in India to comprehend the current status of the advanced library drives. This accepts significance on the grounds that the couple of studies on Indian digital library drives are essentially founded on in-development accessible on sites or from other distributed sources. This paper would assist not just in understanding the current circumstance with willing in drawing up an activity plan for centered advanced library improvement in India. Further, use and client investigations of advanced libraries in India are deficient, vital significance for evaluating the current advanced libraries and creating exceptionally client driven digital libraries in India.

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DE Model with Quadratic EoS in *f*(*R*, *T*) Gravity

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Abstract:

Here we have expounded the Bianchi type-III metric with the lamda term in f(R,T) gravity. We have solved field equations by using quadratic EoS. Some physical behaviours of the model are also discussed.

Keywords: Bianchi type-III, quadratic EoS, *f*(*R*, *T*) gravity.

1. Introduction:

A large number of recent astrophysical observations point out that the universe is experiencing a phase of rapid expansion. Quantitative analysis of all the data points to the presence of a previously unknown component, named dark energy(DE). Many researchers have discussed many DE models to explore the actual character of DE. The quintessence[1], tachyon[2], phantom[3], k-essence[4], and others are some of the models.

Nowadays, the f(R,T) model[5] is a key component of a vast scope of DE models. An arbitrary function of the scalar curvature R and the trace T of the energy momentum gives the gravitational Lagrangian in this theory. The model has the advantage of bridging the gap between two theories f(R) and f(T). In most cases, a barotropic equation of state (EoS) is used in cosmology. To explain the expansion of the universe, one must investigate more exotic EoS with DE. The quadratic EoS is the next extension of the linear EoS. Many authors [6, 7] have explored a quadratic EoS in different context. These works motivated us to use the quadratic EoS to investigate Bianchi type-III metric in f(R, T) theory.

The following is breakdown of the paper's structure: Section 2 contains the metric and field equation. Section 3 describes the solutions and physical interpretation. In Section4, we sum up our findings.

2. Metric and field equations:

The Bianchi type-III metric is expressed as

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - A^2(t)dx^2 - e^{-2nx}B^2(t)dy^2 - C^2(t)dz^2 \quad (1)$$

The action for f(R,T)-gravity is

$$S = \int \left[\frac{1}{16\pi} f(R,T) + L_m\right]\sqrt{-g}\, d^4x \quad (2)$$

where R is the Ricci scalar, T is the trace of energy momentum tensor and L_m is the density for matter Lagrangian.

The tensor of matter energy momentum is

$$T_{ij} = (p+\rho)u_i u_j - p g_{ij} \quad (3)$$

where $u_i = (1,0,0,0)$ is the four velocity vector satisfying $u^i u_i = 0$.

Now by varying (2) with respect to g_{ij}, we get the field equation of *f*(*R*,*T*) as

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial R} R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} f g_{ij} + \left(g_{ij}\Box - \nabla_i \nabla_j\right)\frac{\partial f}{\partial R} = 8\pi T_{ij} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial T} T_{ij} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial T}\theta_{ij} \quad (4)$$

where $T_{ij} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}}\frac{\delta(\sqrt{-g}L_m)}{\delta g^{ij}}$, $\theta_{ij} = -2T_{ij} - pg_{ij}$

$\Box$(D'Alembert's operator) $= \nabla^i\nabla_i$, ∇^i is the covariant derivative.

Harko et al.[5] presented three classes of models for $f(R, T)$ gravity. Here we consider

$$f(R,T) = f_1(R) + f_2(T) = \lambda(R+T) \tag{5}$$

Using (5), (4) becomes

$$R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{ij} = \left(\frac{8\pi+\lambda}{\lambda}\right)T_{ij} + \left(p + \frac{1}{2}T\right)g_{ij} \tag{6}$$

The Einstein's field equations is

$$R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{ij} = -8\pi T_{ij} + \Lambda g_{ij} \tag{7}$$

Comparing (6) and (7), we get

$$\Lambda = p + \frac{1}{2}T \tag{8}$$

and

$$\lambda = -\frac{8\pi}{8\pi+1} \tag{9}$$

Using (1), (3) in (6), we get the following equations

$$\frac{\dot{A}}{A}\frac{\dot{B}}{B} + \frac{\dot{A}}{A}\frac{\dot{C}}{C} + \frac{\dot{B}}{B}\frac{\dot{C}}{C} - \frac{n^2}{A^2} = k\rho + \Lambda \tag{10}$$

$$\frac{\ddot{B}}{B} + \frac{\ddot{C}}{C} + \frac{\dot{B}}{B}\frac{\dot{C}}{C} = -kp + \Lambda \tag{11}$$

$$\frac{\ddot{A}}{A} + \frac{\ddot{C}}{C} + \frac{\dot{A}}{A}\frac{\dot{C}}{C} = -kp + \Lambda \tag{12}$$

$$\frac{\ddot{A}}{A} + \frac{\ddot{B}}{B} + \frac{\dot{B}}{B}\frac{\dot{A}}{A} - \frac{n^2}{A^2} = -kp + \Lambda \tag{13}$$

$$\frac{\dot{A}}{A} - \frac{\dot{B}}{B} = 0 \tag{14}$$

From (14), we get

$$A = lB \tag{15}$$

Using (15), equations (10-13) becomes

$$\left(\frac{\dot{A}}{A}\right)^2 + 2\frac{\dot{A}}{A}\frac{\dot{C}}{C} - \frac{n^2}{A^2} = k\rho + \Lambda \tag{16}$$

$$\frac{\ddot{A}}{A} + \frac{\ddot{C}}{C} + \frac{\dot{A}}{A}\frac{\dot{C}}{C} = -kp + \Lambda \tag{17}$$

$$2\frac{\ddot{A}}{A} + \left(\frac{\dot{A}}{A}\right)^2 - \frac{n^2}{A^2} = -kp + \Lambda \tag{18}$$

where $k = \frac{8\pi+\lambda}{\lambda}$

3. Solutions and physical interpretation:

To obtain the solution of the system we take help of varying deceleration parameter (q)[8] as

$$q = -1 + \frac{d}{dt}(H^{-1}) = -c_1 t + r - 1 \tag{19}$$

where $c_1 \geq 0$ and $r \geq 0$ and both are constants.

From (19), we get the scale factor (a) as

$$a = d_1(rt + l_1)^{\frac{1}{r}} \text{ for } c_1 = 0 \text{ and } r > 0 \tag{20}$$

The H (Hubble's parameter) is defined as

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} = \frac{1}{3}(H_x + H_y + H_z) \tag{21}$$

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where $H_x = H_y = \frac{A}{A}$, $H_z = \frac{C}{C}$

The growth scalar (θ), shear scalar (σ^2) and anisotropy parameter (A_p) are defined as

$$\theta = 2\frac{A}{A} + \frac{C}{C} \qquad (22)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{A}{A} - \frac{C}{C}\right)^2 \qquad (23)$$

$$A_p = \frac{1}{3}\sum_{i=1}^{3}\left(\frac{H_i - H}{H}\right)^2 \qquad (24)$$

To find the parameters A, B, C, p, ρ, Λ we consider two conditions as

(i) Quadratic EoS as

$$p = \beta\rho^2 - \rho \quad (\beta \neq 0) \qquad (25)$$

(ii) The proportionality of shear scalar and growth scalar gives

$$B = C^m \quad (m \neq 1, constant) \qquad (26)$$

Equations (15), (23), (24), (29) yield

$$B = p_2(rt + l_1)^{\frac{1}{rs}} \qquad (27)$$

$$A = p_1(rt + l_1)^{\frac{1}{rs}} \qquad (28)$$

$$C = p_3(rt + l_1)^{\frac{1}{rsm}} \qquad (29)$$

where p_1 , p_2 , p_3 are integrating constant and $p_1 = lp_2$, $p_3 = p_1^{\frac{1}{m}}$

The directional Hubble's parameter, growth scalar, shear scalar and anisotropy parameter become

$$H_x = H_y = \frac{1}{s(rt+l_1)} \ , \ H_z = \frac{1}{sm(rt+l_1)} \qquad (30)$$

$$H = \frac{1}{rt+l_1} \qquad (31)$$

$$\theta = \frac{3}{rt+l_1} \qquad (32)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{(m-1)^2}{3s^2m^2(rt+l_1)^2} \qquad (33)$$

$$A_p = \frac{2(m-1)^2}{9s^2m^2} \qquad (34)$$

From (30-34), it is found that for $t = 0$, H_x, H_y , H_z, H, θ, σ are constant and approaches to zero when $t \to \infty$ and A_p is constant throughout the whole growth of the universe.

From (16-18) and (25), we get

$$\rho = \frac{1}{s^2k(1+k)}\left[\left\{k + rs + \frac{2k+1}{m} - 1\right\}(rt + l_1)^{-2} - \frac{kn^2s^2}{p_1^2}(rt + l_1)^{-\frac{2}{rs}}\right] \qquad (35)$$

From (25) and (35), we get

$$p = \frac{\beta}{s^4k^2(1+k)^2}\left[\left\{k + rs + \frac{2k+1}{m} - 1\right\}(rt + l_1)^{-2} - \frac{kn^2s^2}{p_1^2}(rt + l_1)^{-\frac{2}{rs}}\right]^2 - \frac{1}{s^2k(1+k)}\left[\left\{k + rs + \frac{2k+1}{m} - 1\right\}(rt + l_1)^{-2} - \frac{kn^2s^2}{p_1^2}(rt + l_1)^{-\frac{2}{rs}}\right]$$

(36)

The ρ and p become infinite at time $t = -\frac{l_1}{r}$ and approaches to zero as $t \to \infty$.

Equations (35) and (36) give

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{s^2 k(1+k)}\left[\left\{k + rs + \frac{2k+1}{m} - 1\right\}(rt+l_1)^{-2} - \frac{kn^2 s^2}{p_1^{\,2}}(rt+l_1)^{-\frac{2}{rs}}\right] - \frac{\beta}{2s^4 k^2 (1+k)^2}\left[\left\{k + rs + \frac{2k+1}{m} - 1\right\}(rt+l_1)^{-2} - \frac{kn^2 s^2}{p_1^{\,2}}(rt+l_1)^{-\frac{2}{rs}}\right]^2$$

(37)

4. Conclusion:

Here, we explored the Bianchi type-III universe using the quadratic form of equation of state in the context of f(R,T) gravity. In our model, we observe that the scale factors are zero at $t = -\frac{l_1}{r}$ and hence our model has a point-type singularity at $t = -\frac{l_1}{r}$ [9]. As cosmic time t increases the scale factors increase whereas the scalar expansion decreases. Furthermore, Hubble's parameter, shear scalar, energy density, pressure, cosmological constant are found to reduce with time (*t*). The results gained here should help us better grasp the character of the Bianchi type-III model within the *f*(*R*, *T*) gravity with quadratic EoS.

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Women Empowerment and Microfinance

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Abstract:

"Tiny drops of water make the mighty ocean". It literally means small drops of water can one day grow up into a huge ocean. It simply means small amount can one day give rise to big things; likewise the small savings can turn big changes in women empowerment. For the empowerment of women socially and economically various self help groups have been formed in the country. They are the major forms of microfinance in India. And are playing a predominant role in the socio-economic development.

Introduction:

Women workers throughout the world contribute to the economic growth and sustainable livelihoods of their families and communities. Microfinance helps empower women from poor household to make this contribution. Microfinance the provision of financial services to the poor in a sustainable manner utilizes credit, savings and other products such as micro insurance to help families take advantage of income-generating activities and better cope with risk. Women particularly benefit from microfinance as many microfinance institutions (MFIs) target female clients.

Microfinance services lead to women's empowerment by positively influencing women's decision-making power and enhancing their overall socio-economic status. By the end of 2006, microfinance services had reached over 79 million of the poorest women in the world. As such, microfinance has the potential to make a significant contribution to gender equality and promote sustainable livelihoods and better working conditions for women. At present (2018), microfinance services had reached over 139.9 million of the poorest women in the world. Women's empowerment through microfinance is key for promoting the International Labour Organization's (ILOs) Decent Work Agenda, which acknowledges the central role of work in people's lives as a means for achieving equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. By increasing women's access to financial service, microfinance ultimately contributes to ILO core values of greater gender equality and non discrimination.

Women Empowerment:

Empowerment of women means empowering women economically, socially, politically and legally only to empower women to develop positive qualities about them. Women empowerment and gender equality should be one of the fundamental rights in countries like India. Women empowerment means that women develop themselves. Women become politically stable, engaging in productive activity in economically and a living of socially dignified self-esteemed life. They can only develop when they are free and talented enough to discuss different topics freely. Only then empowerment of women is possible.

What is microfinance?

Basic financial services like credit savings and insurance, give people an opportunity to borrow, save, invest and protect their families against risk. But with little income or collateral, poor people are seldom able to borrow money from banks and other formal financial institutions.

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July - 2021

Even when they do have income or collateral, the amounts they require are often too small to appeal 1 to banks. Instead, poor people tend to rely on informal financial relationships, like village moneylenders, that usually come at a very high cost to borrowers.

Microfinance intuitions, such as financial cooperatives, financial nongovernmental organizations and rural banks among others, can provide poor people with small amounts of credit at reasonable interest rates. A loan as little as US$ 50 can give poor people a chance to set up their own small business, and possible create more jobs. It can also help secure a family's food supply, buy medicine and pay for children's education. Although credit is an important part of microfinance, it is just one of the diverse financial services that poor people need to improve their lives. Poor people also need saving services, basic insurance options and affordable remittance systems to best manage their assets and generate income.

Women and microfinance:

Poor women in particular benefit from microfinance services. Women's status, both in their homes and in their communities, is elevated when they are responsible for managing loans and savings. The ability to generate and control their own income can further empower poor women. Research shows that credit extended to women has a significant impact on their families' quality of life, especially their children. Poor women also tend to have the best credit ratings. In Bangladesh, for example, women have shown to default on loans far less often than men.

Why target women?

Seventy percent of the world's poor are women. Yet traditionally women have been disadvantaged in access to credit and other financial services. Commercial banks often focus on men and formal business, neglecting the women who make up a large and growing segment of the informal economy. Microfinance on the other hand often targets women, in some cases exclusively. Female clients represent eighty-five percent of the poorest microfinance clients reached. Therefore, targeting women borrowers makes sense from a public policy standpoint. The business case for focusing on female clients is substantial. As women clients register higher repayment rates. They also contribute larger portions of their income to household consumption than their male counterparts. There is thus a strong business and public policy case for targeting female borrowers.

Children of women microfinance borrowers also reap the benefits. As there is an increased likelihood of full-time school enrolment and lower drop-out rates. Studies show that new incomes generated from microenterprises are often first invested in children's education, particularly benefiting girls, Households of microfinance clients appear to have better heal practices and nutrition than others households. Positive environmental impact is also achievable as microfinance impact is also achievable as microfinance programmes may support green jobs and renewable energy systems. Microfinance therefore makes a strong contribution to the realization of the Millennium development Goals.

Avoiding undesired consequences:

Although the positive impact of microfinance on women's empowerment is evident, microfinance providers must also be cautious to avoid possible negative outcomes. Studies have shown that women sometimes have little or no control over their loan, with the husband or male family member making all decisions. Moreover, differences in literacy, property rights and social

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

attitudes about women may limit impact outside of the immediate household. Residents of rural areas specifically continue to have difficulties in accessing microfinance.

Women may also struggle with the heavier workload created by the responsibility for loan repayment. Changes in the access to finance influence the distribution of working time between men and women in the same household and between activities yielding different returns. Evidence suggests that up to a point microcredit increases the workload of women and girls, perhaps offset by more equality in household decision-making. From an institutional standpoint, MFIs may decrease the percentage of women clients as they move up market in search of better financial returns or even transform into commercial banks. The proven business case for targeting female borrowers must therefore be emphasized, while at the same time strengthening MFI strategies for reaching women.

Some facts related to demand supply of microfinance.

There is a vast unmet gap in the provisions of financial services to the poor. A very little segment of the poor people is being served by the formal financial system for micro-credit. Majority of the poor population depends on informal financial system for their credit needs. Let us look at some facts.

According to the world development report (2000) 1.8 billion people live in extreme poverty, subsisting on less than US $ 1 a day and almost half of the world population (2.8 billion) live on less than US $ 2 a day. South Asia is the home to half of the world's poor families. In African countries, women account for more than 60 per cent of the agriculture labour force and contribute up to the 80 percent of the total food production, yet receive less than 10 percent of the credit provided to small farmers.

In India, various estimates put the requirements of micro credit at Rs. 150 billion to Rs.500 billion per years. As against these estimates, bank advances to weaker section aggregated about Rs. 100 billion per year and SHGs are estimated to provide about 1 billion per year. About 36 percent of the rural households are outside the fold of institutional credit.

Progress of SHGs and Bank Linkages:

Recently SHGs have become popular in rural areas they have emerged to fill the gap in the formal credit system. The SHGs promote savings in small proportions in the form of minimum contribution from each member. From the accumulated money credit will be given to the needy members at lower interest rates. This system of credit of SHGs is called Micro credit programs.

There are more than 26 lakhs SHGs in the country comprising 3 crore members. The SHGs bank linkages program has emerged as the major micro finance program in the country. 563 district in all the state and union territories have been covered under this program. 560 banks including all commercial banks, 196 RRBs and 316 Co-operative banks are now associated with this program.

Conclusion:

In spite of the massive scale of government intervention towards rural development in India, rural India, continues to be reeling under poverty and related problems. This possibly has been due to the absence of the people's participation in the development programmes and also due to the gap in mutual understanding about perspectives of the supply side. (The government planners and the bureaucracy) on the one hand and the demand side (the rural poor) of the other.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

This gap is felt to be filled by the microfinance activity through the self help group approach for sustainable rural development.

In this context, it is desirable to generate information and analyse to what extent micro credit and self help Groups have been able to reduce poverty and vulnerability by; increasing capital / asset formation at the household level, improving household and enterprise incomes, enhancing the capacity of individuals and households to manage risk, increasing enterprise activity within households, expanding employment opportunities for the poor in non-farm enterprises, empowering women and improving the accessibility of other financial services at the community level. Microcredit plays a critical role in empowering women; helps deliver newfound respect, independence and participation for women in their communities and in their households.

We women have :

"Yesterday's experience,
Today's experiment,
Tomorrow's expectation"
Hum Mahila
"Aatmanirbhar the,
Aatmanirbhar hai,
Aur humesha aatmanirbhar hi rahenge"

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Qualitative Research Methodology and Their Types

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the right use of qualitative analysis methodology to debate many aspects of the analysis for the development of the talent of the readers. During the previous few decades, use of qualitative research increased in many institutions. It may be accustomed explore many areas of human behavior for the development of organizations. The purpose of this study is to produce inspirations to the new researchers for the development of their qualitative articles. In this paper a focus is on to review the background of the qualitative research methodology in social sciences, together with the advantages, and disadvantages of the study.

Keywords : Research methodology, qualitative research, phenomenology, ethnography, narrative approach, grounded theory, content analysis, action research, historical research, case study.

Introduction:

Every research should involve a definite, disciplined, systematic approach to find out most acceptable results. Qualitative research is inductive in nature, and therefore the investigator usually explores meanings and insights during a given scenario. It refers to a spread of knowledge assortment and analysis techniques that use purposive sampling and semi-structured, open-ended interviews. It's delineate as an efficient model that happens during a natural setting and allows the investigator to develop a level of detail from high involvement within the actual experiences. It consists of a group of informative material practices that creates the world visible. Its multi-method focused, involving an informative, realistic approach to its subject material. It is the observations and interpretations of people's perception of various events, and it takes the overview of the people's perception during natural setting.

Qualitative analysis includes of the subsequent methods such as: logic, ethnography, discourse analysis, case study, open-ended interview, participant observation, counseling, therapy, grounded theory, biography, comparative methodology, introspection, casuistry, focus group, literary criticism, meditation practice, historical research, etc. The methodology of this paper is focus on aspects of qualitative analysis in social sciences and a few connected subjects in some details. The information were collected to realize the result for the aim and scope of this study. During this study secondary information are accustomed enrich the article. For the gathering of secondary information we've got used each revealed and unpublished information sources.

The objectives of the paper are:

1. To understand meaning of qualitative research.
2. To study the different types of qualitative research.
3. To study the advantages and disadvantages of qualitative research.

Types of Qualitative Research:

Qualitative research methods generally embrace interviews and observations, however may additionally embrace case studies, surveys, historical and document analyses. The following are the types of qualitative research: narrative, phenomenology, grounded theory, action research, case study, ethnography, historical research, and content analysis.

- **Narrative Research:**

It is a technique that has the analysis of the characteristics of the narrative text, and recently of the means of inter-human relations in social, historical, and cultural contexts. It focuses on people's narratives either regarding themselves or a group of events. Rather than trying to find themes that emerge from account, it concentrates on the ordered unfolding of someone's story so there's an emphasis on characters. It is time consuming, and typically includes a small number of cases.

- **Phenomenological Research:**

The Phenomenological Research means of the phenomenon is conceptualized within the interior of the individual's awareness. Phenomenology is technique to explore people's way of life expertise. It's used once the study is concerning the life experiences of a concept or phenomenon experienced by one or more individuals.

- **Grounded Theory:**

Grounded theory is developed in 1967 by sociologists, Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss, in their book 'The Discovery of the Grounded Theory' from real life observations. This theory uses inductive and deductive approach to the theory development. Fundamental principles of this theory are: i) The task of research is to find new ways of understanding or investigation the social processes and interactions, and ii) The aim of the analysis is to discover theory based on supported fundamental patterns in life.

- **Action Research:**

Action analysis is emergent inquiry method that integrates theory and action to couple scientific information with existing organizational knowledge and to handle real organizational issues alongside the individuals of the system beneath inquiry. It's a sort of qualitative analysis that seeks action to improve the practice and study the consequences of the action that was taken.

- **Case Study:**

According to A. Sturman, "A case study could be a general term for the exploration of a individual, group or phenomenon". A case study is typically study of single case or small number of cases. Case studies are considered as quantitative or qualitative research depending on the purpose of the study, and the design are chosen by the researcher. Case studies are not used to test hypotheses, but hypotheses may be generated from case studies. A case study is time consuming and may be quite costly.

- **Ethnographical Research:**

Ethnographic observation is the most intensive and in-depth observational qualitative approach. The word ethnography comes from Greek ethnos which means 'folk, people, and nation', and grapho means 'I write'. Therefore, ethnography has a setting in anthropology, which means 'portrait of a people'. It represents an approach in which the researcher engages in prolonged observations from the group's everyday life.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

- **Historical Research:**

Historical research is one of the methods to describe how and where the study started, how it is developed during time, and where it stands at present. It is referred to as historiography, that is, investigation of elements from history.

- **Content Analysis:**

Content analysis is a method of analyzing written, verbal or visual communication messages. The collection of data in content analysis is a two-step process: i) the researcher must analyze the materials, and put them in a frequency table as each characteristics or qualities, and ii) the researcher must conduct a statistical analysis so that the results are reported in a quantitative format.

Advantages of Qualitative Research:

Qualitative research reflects the detailed description of participants' feelings, opinions, and experiences; and interprets the meanings of their actions. The advantages of qualitative research make it possible to gather and analyze individualistic data on deeper levels. The advantages of performing qualitative research are as follows:

- It is flexible to follow unexpected ideas during research and explore processes effectively.
- It raises the sensitivity to contextual factors.
- A researcher has a clear vision on what to expect.
- Issues and subjects covered can be evaluated in depth and in detail.
- Smaller sample sizes are used, which save costs.
- It enhances the ability to study symbolic dimensions and social meaning.
- Interviews are not limited to particular questions, and can be redirected by researchers in real time.
- Data are based on human experiences and observations. As a result they are more compelling and powerful.
- Data complexities can be incorporated into generated conclusions.
- It provides more contents for the creation of new ideas.
- The direction and framework of research can be revised quickly as soon as fresh information and findings emerge.
- It increases opportunities to develop empirically supported new ideas and theories, for in-depth and longitudinal explorations of leadership phenomena, and for more relevance and interest for practitioners.

Disadvantages of Qualitative Research:

Qualitative research displays its own strengths however; it has also disadvantages. Some disadvantages are as follows:

- It is not statistically representative.
- Data rigidity is more difficult to assess, demonstrate, and maintain.
- Data are usually gathered from few individuals or cases. Therefore, findings and outcomes cannot be spread to larger populations.
- The created data are not always accepted.
- The quantity of data makes interpretation and analysis time-consuming.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

- Researcher influence can have a negative effect on the collected data.
- Unseen data can disappear during the research process.
- Replicating results can be very difficult with research.
- It is heavily dependent on the skills of the researcher, and can be easily influenced by personal idiosyncrasies and biases of researchers.
- It is sometimes not accepted and understood especially within scientific communities.
- The presence of researcher in the process of data gathering is unavoidable, and can therefore affect or influence the responses of subjects.
- Findings can be difficult to present in visual ways.

Conclusions:

In this paper we have highlighted the qualitative research method approaches. This method allows the researcher to explore and better understand the complexity of a phenomenon. Qualitative research is more complex than the quantitative research, as it deals with human mind and actions. We also discussed the types of qualitative research, such as, phenomenology, ethnography, narrative approach, grounded theory, content analysis, action research, historical research, case study in detail. We have also enlightened the advantages and disadvantages of qualitative research. This paper gives idea to the researchers to write qualitative research articles that are new in this field.

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July - 2021

Sucide of Farmers in Maharashtra : Causes and Remedies

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Abstract

For the last few years almost every other day we read the news of farmers committing suicides. In this contest the actual problems being faced by them are to be analysed and understood. Innovative remedial measures have to search of and be implemented with sincerity and honesty by the Government as well as the implementing agencies along with proper rehabilitation of the affected farmers, I have tried to summaries causes of suicides and suggested remedies in this article.

Introduction :

India is a land of farmers. Agriculture is the backbone of our country. 80% of the people depend on it and 60% of the national income comprises of it. Farmers play a vital role in agriculture and agriculture in the economic development of the country. Noble laureate W. Arthur Lewis formulated a model. It emphasized on faster industrial expansion with an agricultural surplus stimulating industrial growth by means of cheap food and surplus labour.

Economic development is defined as a sustainable increase in living standards of the people. The overall goal of development is therefore to increase the economic, political and civil rights and entitlements of all people across gender, ethinic groups, religions, races and regions.

"Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" - Lai Bahadur Shastri. This slogan that lost its potential over the time. According to Gandhiji's vision of Gram-Swaraj villages and specially farmers were to be the main focus of any development plan of India. As years passed, agriculture lost its importance in the development planning. In fact, this caused severe distress among the farmers leading to recent dramatic rise of suicides among the fanner community.

Agriculture in India is currently passing through a period of severe crisis. Since the middle of 1990, it has assumed a serious dimension. The tragic manifestation of the crisis is the large number of suicides committed by the farmers.

The crisis has both long-term structural and institutional as well as short term revelation. The share of agriculture in GDP sharply declined accompanied by almost negligible diversification of labour force away from, agriculture. It resulted in declining relative productivity of agriculture vis-s-vis that of the non-agriculture sector On the other hand, a large pressure of population resulted in a steep decline in per capital land availability.

The structural rigidity has resulted in a large and increasing gap in the per workers earnings in agriculture. It is surprising that 54.6% of the national workforce that produces a little more than one-fifth of the GDP. The relative productivity of the agricultural workers has declined from 26% of non-agricultural productivity in 1972-73 to 20% in 2004-05. Agricultural growth rate in 1988-89 was 15.4% which came down to 9.4% in 2006-07 and 8.2% in 2017.

However, it is heartening to note that our country is one of the fastest growing economics in the world. Reform process is in place in most of the economic sectors. Healthy competition is in existence in almost all the sectors leading to cost reduction. Gol has planned to achieve 10% growth by 2012, but it depends upon the targeted agricultural growth is ensured.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Farmer suicides :

India workup to a spate of farmers suicides in the 1990s P. Sainath, the journalist rural affairs editor of the Hindu, highlighted the large number of suicides. Maharashtra was the first state where suicides were reported official reports initially denied but as more and more information came to light the government accepted that farmers were under considerable stress.

In the beginning, it was believed that suicides were happening among the cotton producers, especially from Vidarbha. But soon after it was realizes that it was not just the cotton farmer but farmers as a professional category were suffering, irrespective of their holding size.

Farmer's suicide is not only reported in Maharashtra, but also from Punjab, U.P. Kerala and Karnataka, likewise, not only in India but also reported in different parts of the world like England and Wales.

People must not be allowed to end their lives. It is very alarming that round about 2 lakhs farmers have committed suicides since 1997. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are competing with each other to stake the highest claim to farmers' suicides in India Experts analysis of government statistics suggest that more than 17,500 farmers a year killed themselves between 2002 and 2006.

According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the state of Maharashtra with 4453 farmer's suicides accounted for over a quarter of the all-India total of 17,060 in 2006. The NCRB also stated that there were 16,196 farmers' suicides in 2008, and 11,379 in 2016 bringing the total since 1997 to 199,132. According to government data, over 5000 farmers ended their lives in Maharashtra in 2005-20 9 (1313 cases in Andhra Pradesh between 2005-2017, Karnataka at 1,003 in 2005-2019. In April 2019, Chattisgad reported 1500 farmers killed themselves due to crop failure and debt.

The GoI promised to increase the minimum rate for cotton by nearly Rs.100/- ($ 2) but later reneged and reduced the minimum support price further. This resulted the in more suicides because farmers were ashamed to default on debt payments to creditors. "In 2006, in Vidarbha alone 1044 suicides were reported, viz. one suicide at every eight hours."

In the last ten years, in Vidarbha only there were 8,084 farmer's suicides out of which 6,646 in western part and 1,438 in eastern part of Vidarbha. Only 36% of farmers got assistance or grant but deprived from it were 60%.

According to Prof. K.Nagraj the General Suicide Rate(GSR) [overall suicides per 1 lakh population] in the country was 10.6, whereas the Farmers Suicide Rate (FSR) was 12.9. In Maharashtra the position was very alarming with GSR at 15.1 and FSR at 29.9.

The worst position of the farmers in Vidarbha region in Maharashtra is revealed by the data. On an average one farmer took his/her life every 53 minutes between 1997 and 2015. Statewise position of suicides was Andhra Pradesh-16770,M.P. including Chattisgad-23588 and Karnataka-20093.

The national data of suicide rate was 9.7% / lakh population in 1995. So the number of suicide in Vidarbha may be around 116 per year (population 12 lakh). But according to Vidarbha Jan Andolan Samiti, suicide in Vidarbha was 600 in 2007 till June, 1065 in 2006,572 in 2005, 620 in 2004 , 170 in 2003 and 122 in 2002. These figures reveal that suicide rate in Vidarbha is high since 2002, compared to national rate. During the last 3 years a total of 7000 farmers have committed suicide. That is on an average 6 suicide pen day! More than 2190 per year!! It causes a great anxiety to all.

According to the list available to the research team (TISS-2005) the suicides of farmers in Maharashtra widespread in the following districts in descending order: Yavatmal-132, Amaravati-128, Buldhana-78,Akola-70,Wasim-40, Wardha-40, Nanded-32, Jalna-32 Jalgaon-29, Nagpur-10, Aurangabad-9, Bhandara-8, Hingoli-5, Dhule-4,Beed-4, Parbhani-4, Latur-3,Gondia-3, Chandrapur-3, Gadchiroli-2, Nandurbar-2 , Usamanabad-1, Solapur, Pune-1 and Satara-1.

It is obvious from the above figures that Yavatmal district has the highest suicides (132) followed by Amravati (128), Buldhana (78) etc.

Major Factors contributing to suicides in Maharashtra

The issue of farmer's indebtedness becomes a matter of hot debate whenever the agricultural sector faces distress. But indebtedness is just a symptom. The root causes of the current crisis are multiple and entirely different.

According to Dr. M. S. Swaminathan even if 60% people in India, depend on agriculture and agriculture sector contributes 25% of national income the Investments and production in agriculture has declined. The per centage of dependence of population on agriculture in developed countries is very less e.g. in USA it is only 2% and agricultural income is just 4%.

Royal Commission on agricultural in British India examined the conditions of the farmers and expressed. The Indian peasant is born in debt, lives in debt and bequeaths the indebtedness to his successors."

The cotton farmers in India are paying more prices for inputs like seeds, water, fertilizers, pesticides, electricity and labour whereas the price of cotton has gone down along with decreased productivity.

One of the most intriguing features of India's agricultural economy is the persistence of agrarian distress in many parts of the country. Rising flow of credit is normally associated with buoyancy in the farming sector.

A closer look on agricultural credit reveals that it may have very little to do with agriculture. Most of the loans are being taken for personal reasons like marriages, ceremonial occasions or repaying of previous debts. Hence, the debts so accumulated, goes on increasing day by day. Every loan is1 a debt, and accumulation of debts is indebtedness. Indebtedness has made many farmers to loose their lands and other properties.

The 1990 were a period of sharp fall in the growth of agricultural credit flow in India. Numerous studies have argued that one of the major factors associated with the agrarian distress was an increase in rural indebtedness, especially to moneylenders. According to the All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) the share of total debts of cultivators households taken from moneylenders, from 1992 to 2003 almost doubled from 10.5 per cent to 19.6 per cent. In the same period, debt taken from formal sources decreased from 64 per cent to 57 per cent.

Revival of agricultural credit became from 2018 which has following three districts features. First a significant proportion of agricultural credit from commercial banks has indirect finance. Secondly, the definition of priority sector changed. Thirdly, there has been a sharp increases in the number of nose with a credit limit of Rs.10 crores and above. The share of credit supplied by commercial banks and RRB in total credit increased from 30.1 per cent in 2018.

Important Factors contributing to farmer's Suicides.

1) Uncertainly of agricultural enterprises.
2) Rising cost of cultivation.
3) Absence of adequate social support infrastructure.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

4) Lack of Credit availability for small farmers.
5) Plummeting prices of farm commodities.
6) Relative absence of irrigation facilities.
7) Dependence of Rainfall for farming.
8) Repeated crop failures.
9) Rural living and easy access to poisons.
10) Lack of political will and insight.
11) Shifting to more profitable but risky cash crops.
12) Lack of non-farm opportunities.
13) Unwillingness to adopt to scientific practices.
14) Insufficient and irregular power supply.
15) Huge expenditure on children's education.
16) Sudden demand of money for health considerations.
17) Absence of support mechanism for marketing.
18) Indebtedness of farmers.

Causes of rural indebtedness are as follows:

1) Low income
2) Poverty and lack of education.
3) Unproductive and wasteful expenditure of the loans.
4) Inherited debts
5) Waste of money on litigation.
6) Poor financial inclusion,
7) Rigidness in banking facilities and services.
8) Faulty money lending system.
9) Uncertain monsoon.
10) Wasteful expenditures in social customs.
11) High cost of agricultural production.
12) Forced selling of mortgaged lands by the per sants.
13) Exploitation by moneylenders.
14) Discriminations in the rural society.
15) Social unrest causing crimes and suicides.
16) Giving rise to problems of bonded labour.
17) Political exploitation as poor farmers.
18) Overall decay of Indian Economy.

Vidarbha, basically low rainfall area really more on dry farming. Irrigated farming is in significant and seen only in very few pockets, where major rivers provides water for the whole year.

With cumulative effect of these reason coupled with environmental antagonism and exploitation of the farmers in almost all sectors made them pessionistic towards life resulting in to development of suicidal tendency in them. The remedial measures undertaken by the government did not show any immediate positive effect in the attitude of the farmers.

To commit suicide is not normal. But generally, occurred for farmers due to fear of pressure of money-lenders e.g. if they fail to repay the loan their land will be forcibly taken away. Their economic condition changes to such an extent that they are unable to face the

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

society. In such a situation of loneliness and the absence of any institutional or social mechanism to fall back upon farmers were forced to commit suicide.

For instance, a woman committed suicide on August 6, 2014. Her family land was 20 acres and had a loan of Rs.70,000/- from bank and money-lenders. When the second sowing failed it become difficult to repay the debts and make their two ends meet. The grain economic situation led to intra family conflict and the suicide occur.

Another example is very stocking. A farmer committed the fateful Act on August 15, 2014, the Independence day. He ashamed of at not being able to meet his daughter's simple demand for a new dress that she wanted to wear for the flag hoisting ceremony. His loan was of Rs.3000/- for which interest alone amounted to Rs.7000/-.

In Maharashtra, the Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme (MCPS) was started in 1971 to "ensure a fair price for the crop. The scheme was successful until mid 1990 but afterwards it cannot worked well.

Some Remedial measures to controls the problem

Following are some remedial measures taken by the Government.

1) Agricultural and rural debt relief scheme 1990-91.
2) Comprehensive crop Insurance schemel985.
3) Kisan credit cards 1998.
4) National Agricultural Insurance Scheme 2000. -
5) Farm Income Insurance Scheme 2004.
6) Farmers Debt Relief Commissions (State level)
7) Small farmers development Agency.
8) National farmers commissions 2004.
9) Various rural Employment Scheme like NREGA for economic up liftmen of the rural poor and landless labours.

In additions following packages were announced by Central and State Government.

Rehabilitation Package:

Central as well as state Government has announced the special packages in the state of Maharashtra for rehabilitation of distress farmers and their family members.

1) Package of the state Government.

A) Government of Maharashtra announced the special package of Rs. 1075 Crores for the affected families.

- Immediate relief to the family members. Rs-1 lakh to each family.
- Rescheduling of the outstanding crop loan and subsidy on interest (Rs.225 crore).
- Loan on illegal private lending.
- Limiting the interest payable to the original principal amount. Disbursing crops loan through farmers self help Groups.
- Enhanced subsidy on crop insurance premium(Rs.30 crores)
- Financial assistance to acquire inputs.(Rs. 150 crores)
- Loans to farmers for Dairy, Poultry, Goatery (Rs.30 crores)
- Promotions of coop agro-processing industries.(1:5)
- Promotions of Joint cotton farming.
- Finance for mass community marriages (Rs.6 crores)
- Repayment of amount of Capital Operation Fund (Rs.370 crores)

- Financial assistance of cotton growers (Rs. 134 crores)
- Organic farming Technology Mission (Rs.30 crores)
- Vidarbha watershed mission (Rs.l0 crores)
- Establishment of helpline for farmers.

B) The stroke of rainfall in Oct-Nov.2010 devasted the riped crops in Maharashtra Chief Minister Mr.Pruthiviraj Chavan has announced a special package of Rs.1000 crore for the farmers stricken with the calamity.

- Assistance of Rs.2000/- per hectre
- Reconstruction of loans of grape growers.
- A comprehensive crop insurance scheme soon.
- Electricity will not be disconnected of the affected farmers.

2) Package of central Government.

A) Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh visited Vidarbha in July 2006 and announced a package of Rs.3750 crore to the families of the farmers. Entire interest on overdue loan was waived and principle rescheduled for 3 to 5 years.

Goals and means

a) Establishment of sustainable and viable farming, livelihood support system through:

- Complete credit cover through institutional credit sources.
- Debt relief by restructuring overdue loans and interest waiver.
- Assured irrigation facilities.
- Effective watershed management.
- Seed replacement programme,
- Subsidies income opportunities through horticulture, livestock, dairying, fisheries etc.
- Better extension and farming support services and improved marketing facilities.

b) Components and targets.

- Ex-gratia assistance from PMNRF- Rs.50 lakh per district.
- Debt relief to farmers rescheduling of OD loan as on June 30,2006.
- Fresh credit to farmers.
- Interest waiver-entire OD interest as on July 1, 2010 to be shared equally by Centre and State.
- Assured irrigation facilities-completion of all major, medium and minor irrigation projects sanctioned under AIBP and RIDF in 3 years.
- Seed replacement programme.
- 50% subsidy for quality seed over 3 years (entitlement 1 ha/farmed).
- watershed development- **a)** construction of check dams 500 per district per year for 3 years. **b)** area treatment under watershed-15000 ha per district per year for 3 years, **c)** construction of rain water harvesting structure by SC/ST/SF/MF beneficiaries with 50% bank loan and 50% bank ended subsidy-1000 beneficiaries per district per year for 3 years.
- horticulture development -**a)** all districts to be covered under National Horticulture Mission. **b)** launching .of Technology Mission on Citrus.
- Micro irrigation- all districts to be covered under scheme of Micro Irrigation for propagation of drip and sprinkler irrigation.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

- Extension services- all districts to be covered under ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agencies) to ensure extension support and convergence at district level.
- Central Government announced a special package of Rs.600 crore for Maharashtra State for agriculture crisis of 2010.

3. Loan waiver proposed in budget 2008-09.

Highlights

1) All agricultural loans disbursed by commercial banks, RRBs and Co-op Credit societies up to March 31, 2012 and overdue as on December 31,2012 will be written off in respect of small and marginal farmers.
2) In respect of other farmers there will be a one time settlement (OTS) scheme for all loans that were overdue on December 31, 2012 and which remained unpaid until Feb.29, 2013. Under the OTS, a rebate of 25 percent will be given against payment of the balance of 75 per cent.
3) Agricultural loans were restructured and rescheduled by banks in 2014 and 2016 through special packages. These and other loans rescheduled in the normal course as per RBI guidelines, will be eligible either for a waiver or an OTS.
4) The implementation of the debt waiver and debt relief scheme will be completed by June30, 2012. Upon being granted debt waiver the farmer will be entitled to fresh loans.
5) Government estimates that about 3 crore small and marginal farmers and about 1 crore other farmers will benefit from the scheme. The total value of overdue loans being waived is estimated at Rs.50,000 crore and the OTS relief on the overdue loans at Rs. 10,000 crore.
6) It is proposed to create a fund of Rs.5000 crore in NABARD to enhance its refinance operations to short term co-op credit institutions.

Conclusion:

Suicides in fanners is a public health problem having no borders. It needs immediate and serious intervention. Indebtedness, repeated crop failures and inability to meet the rising cost of production seem to create the situation. Those farmers who seem to have felt that they have exhausted all avenues of securing support have taken their lives.

One policy implication from this is the need to revive the rural financial markets. Religious leaders have a major role to play in suicide prevention since all religions discourage the act of suicide.

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July - 2021

The Contribution of Sports Ethics to the Development of Sports

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Abstract:

In today's time, in addition to physical strength, sports have become a vehicle for mental development and international relations. In this situation, the importance of sportsmanship has also increased. Many states have started giving industry status to sports; in this situation the code of conduct has become very necessary for sports. Sports ethics is a combination of two words - sports and ethics. Ethics is a branch of philosophy and play can be accepted as a human activity for the all-around development of the individual. Sports ethics in this situation refers to the positive concept that determines the behavior of individuals during play.

In sports ethics, players perform the game by rising above the evils of race, religion, society. Thus, sport helps in physical and mental development. Sports, which are a means of all-around development of the person, giving acceptance to the immoral activities that take place there is an insult to sports and sportsmanship. Sports ethics plays an important role in the development of sports. When in a game everyone gets equal opportunities without discrimination, the outcome decisions are taken fairly, and if the winner, as well as the loser, is encouraged, then naturally people's attitude towards that game is the interest grows, which first becomes the vehicle for the development of sport-culture in that particular sport and progressively in its entirety. How is the Contribution of Sports Ethics to the Development of Sports? What is the impact of Sports Ethics on players? What is the importance of Sports Ethics in game? This research topic has been chosen to find answers to these questions.

Keywords: Sports Ethics, Development of Sports,

Data Collection Method Used For Research:

Data for the research paper has collected from newspapers, books, and websites.

Objective of Research:

- To find out the importance of Sports Ethics in- game.
- To study how is the Contribution of Sports Ethics to the Development of Sports Understanding what is the impact of Sports Ethics on players
- Suggesting remedies for Development of Sports.

Introduction :

Most of the Olympic Games are invented in India. Positive moral qualities bring the sport into the ordinary life of ordinary citizens. In addition to physical improvement and health promotion of the body, many professionals bring to life the moral values of athletes. People use the principles of sports ethics on a daily basis without even noticing it. Morality teaches to

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July - 2021

control oneself, nothing more. In child psychology, sports education is of vital importance in the formation of character and morals and is recommended from an early age.

The ethics defined by different societies are almost the same. Though the concept is simple as each human being is different from the other so it can be a cause of conflict at times. When in doubt we always think about the moral and ethical values that we have been taught from our early years and almost immediately get clarity of thought.

Ethics and aesthetics are both sub-branches of the branch of philosophy called axiology. The concept of morality is largely based on the culture and religion of a society.

It is extremely important for a player to maintain ethical conduct on the field of play. In addition to the basic morals and values defined by society, each player must determine his or her own set of moral values. Every player playing on the field must follow the ethics of the game to maintain the code of conduct. Some examples of set common ethical codes include treating competitors fairly, dealing with integrity, and respecting the player's team.

Inculcating morality in the players helps in game development. Any player found violating the code of ethics should be issued a warning letter. Or be punished in different ways depending on the gravity of the issue.

Play is a natural activity of the child. Children of different age groups play different types of games. These different types of games are helpful in the all-around development of children. Sports encourage physical development, cognitive development, emotional development, social development, and moral development of children, but the negative attitude and activities of parents towards sports have badly affected. Therefore it is imperative that teachers and parents understand the importance of ethics in sports.

Types of games include exploratory games, structural games, fantasy games, and rule games. Cultural differences are also seen in sports. Play fulfills the psychological needs of man and also gives an opportunity to man to develop social skills.

To become a good player one has to acquire the qualities of sports ethics. Discipline and character are essential to be a good player. The first requirement for a player is to play the game fairly. A good player never resorts to unfair means to win. Team spirit or sprint is another important quality. The goal is never achieved without cooperation and the right coordination among the team members. Another important rule is to follow the captain's decision. If the team members do not follow the instructions of the captain, then team spirit will have no meaning. Time commitment and consistent effort are also the defining qualities of sports ethics. No player can be a leader in any sport or sport without consistent efforts with the goal of becoming the best or performing.

Most importantly, accepting defeat or defeat gracefully is one of the greatest signs of sports ethics. Congratulating the winner and acknowledging his victory is equally important as winning. Just like this applies in the field of sports, it should also apply in our common life. Life has its ups and downs and ups and downs. The loss keeps on winning. We should also face the challenges of life with sportsmanship.

The Contribution of Sports Ethics to the Development of Sports:

Sports ethics refers to the conformity of the rules of the game, the behavior of the players, the conduct of the coaches, etc. to the ethical rules and moral principles. The need for ethics in sports has given rise to the concept of sports ethics. Sports ethics focuses on the development of values such as healthy competition, team spirit, friendship, respect, equality, tolerance, caring for

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July - 2021

each other, excellence in performance, and unity. Sports ethics is a combination of many values in itself, its better performance makes the player a symbol for the general public. The name of Indian cricket player Sachin Tendulkar is a role model for everyone in this field. Sports ethics include elements such as fairness, equality of opportunity to performability, respect for others, accountability. These elements are known in the sports world as "sportsmanship". Therefore, in sportsmanship, importance is given to healthy competition rather than victory.

Somewhere the feelings shown in the games have also increased international harmony. Football, Cricket World Cup, and Olympic Games contribute to global unity and cultural exchange. During the Sydney Test of the Test series between India and Australia, racist remarks on Indian players and actions by Australian cricketer Steve Smith gave rise to sports ethics controversies. Today, if we discuss only India, then crores of rupees are showered on the player for bringing any medal in the Olympics here. Attractive results like earning from advertisements, meeting politicians and film stars, and getting a good government job are the dream of any sportsperson.

When Australia Captain Steve Smith was asked to explain why his team openly tried to tamper with the ball, he said we were 'desperate', that is, we were yearning to stop South Africa at all costs. . This acknowledgment is not just a tarnished Aussie captain, but a summary of the state of mind of contemporary society. The fine distinction between 'winning' and 'winning at any cost has been erased not only on the cricket field but in society as well.

Sport in the 21st century is a level of highly competitive nationalism, a 'war' between nations, where national pride lies in sport. The unshakable belief in the 'purity of the game and the immensely talented players attract millions of people to the stadium. Sport is the pinnacle of our dreams, hopes, and ambitions, from where we find the world a happy place. Anger is natural when this world is turned upside down. Sportsmanship is an attitude that encourages honest play, courtesy to teammates and opponents, ethical behavior and integrity, and displays of nobility in victory or defeat.

Violence arises only from crossing the line between healthy competition in sport and intentionally aggressive violence. Athletes, coaches, fans, sometimes parents, sometimes as a form of misguided loyalty, dominance, anger, or celebration, people and property are subjected to violence. Hurdles and hooliganism have become common in national and international sporting events and have become a major problem. Sportsmanship expresses an aspiration or ethos to enjoy the activity itself. The moral values of athletes form a personality in activities related to physical education and public life. Rules of behavior and relationships are set. Athletes create their own moral values and apply them in life by observing the reaction of others. Sports ethics is the moral choice that guides the sports activity of the individual, combining thinking and action.

Sports ethics is understood by an ordinary person as the desire for honesty, integrity, and truthfulness. Respect for the opponent is a clear example of adherence to sporting ethics. Play behavior is an important educational tool in the hands of teachers. Inculcates consciousness in students educates moral principles. Patriotism, responsibility, and friendship also encourage moral development in adolescence.

Competition and cooperation both have motivating effects. Obviously, there is animosity between the two. This paradox can affect society as a whole, as has pointed out by Robert Lind that society values individualism, the victory of the fittest but, at the same time, emphasizes

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

solidarity and cooperation. According to some games a conflict may provide, allowing a conflict whose limits and violence are channeled by the rules. Later we do a psychological analysis of the competition.

Sports ethics is a set of principles on which an athlete's behavior is based. The accumulated experience, belief, moral considerations. Honest feelings lay the foundation for the ethical principles and moral qualities of an athlete as a professional in his field. With the acquisition of experience and the formation of moral beliefs in sports activities, a value orientation is formed. Sports activities have distinctive features. Ethical relationships are built not only in student- trainer or fan-athlete interactions. The concept of sports ethics as a form of the reciprocal relationship between opposing teams and sports societies has spread at the state and international levels.

Other side of the game also applies to the moral qualities of athletes. Victory achieved by deceit does not bring pride and happiness. Sports ethics govern the concepts of honesty and justice in an athlete's life. It governs the rules of conduct and ethical principles in sporting activities. The aspirations of parents, expectations of coaches, and the mental pressure of performing the best in the midst of intense competition often lead players to commit immoral acts such as doping. Many times the player indulges in immoral acts like match-fixing in greed. This situation cannot be controlled just by strictly enforcing the rules, laws. For this, it is most necessary to establish a healthy sports culture at the global level.

When sportsmanship (winning is everything) is given importance instead of sportsmanship, then sports ethics get affected. For gamesmanship, many times players resort to drugs, dishonesty, even sledding which has a bad effect on the game ethics. There have been cases of bribery for opportunities in sports, sexual harassment which has adversely affected sports ethics.

The truth is that the sports fairs organized in the colleges strengthen the young generation physically and mentally as well as instill a sense of morality, character, and teamwork in them. Thousands of students are not only performing in the game by gathering on the same ground, but by performing among their classmates, they also fill a sense of self-confidence, which will come in handy in the future. It is through sports that the personality of the youth is developed. The youth learn the lesson of discipline from sports. The youth who acquire the knowledge of these characteristics can avoid getting corrupted. For example, the game was interrupted due to rain. As soon as the rain stopped, NCC cadets and hundreds of students participating in the sport maintained the spirit of the sports festival by participating in the march past. Of course, the ground will be wet. Players will have problems but how good it is for the students to take part in the race with the spirit of the game.

In India in 2016, a private bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in the context of the establishment of the National Sports Ethics Commission by Anurag Thakur (Member of Lok Sabha). It is noteworthy that after the match-fixing in IPL-2013, its need was felt.

Its objective is the formation of the National Sports Ethics Society to ensure that all sports have ethical activities and also take important steps towards eradicating doping, match-fixing, age cheating, and sexual harassment of women in sports.

The bill included not only a life ban on a player for match-fixing but also a 10-year jail term and a fine of five times the amount of the bribe. Age or gender fraud will be punishable with imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs 1 lakh. Coaches and members of sports federations who facilitate such criminal activities will also are subject to punishment under the same law. Apart from the judges, the 'National Sports Ethics Commission' will include eminent sports personalities. The commission will have the power to hear and determine the punishment. Not only in India but in the whole world, such laws should be implemented properly. Morality itself is the spirit of the individual, but by giving it a legal form, morality will be promoted.

Conclusion:

Sports ethics is understood by an ordinary person as honesty, integrity, and striving for truth. The athlete, like anyone else, yearns for the prize. But how to keep one away from feelings suited to the fervent desire to be a winner and not let such feelings come to mind that is sports ethics. It is designed to limit the use of dishonest methods to obtain victory. Victory achieved by deceit does not bring pride and joy. Sports ethics regulates the rules of conduct and ethical principles in sporting activities as well as develops the game.

Suggestions:

1) All the people involved in sports including sportspersons should promote ethics in sports by accepting the principle of sportsmanship.
2) From childhood, respecting the importance of sports and sportsmanship, children should be inspired to make themselves winners by hard work.
3) Children, at any stage of their age, as long as they are involved in sports, should be warned simultaneously not to violate sports ethics.
4) Every player must respect opponents, teammates, referees, leaders, and spectators.
5) Every player should stay away from corruption, drugs, racism, cruelty, money provocation, and other dangerous things in the game.

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A Study on Impact of Corporate Governance on Financial Performance of IT Companies in India

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Abstract :

Corporate Governance primarily focuses on enhancing corporate performance through the accountability of those involved in administration. To protect the interests of all stakeholders, the firm's financial performance, as measured by profitability, must be magnified through the mechanism of corporate governance. The goal of this research is to see how corporate governance, as measured by board performance, affects the financial performance of a few Indian IT companies. Study concludes that having more promoters on a company's board of directors will undoubtedly improve its success.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Financial Performance, ROA, Board ownership, duality

1.1 Introduction:

Corporate governance is a multifaceted approach to management. It primarily focuses on enhancing corporate performance through the accountability of those involved in administration. An organization's financial success is determined not only by its efficiency, innovation, and quality management, but also by its adherence to corporate governance principles. In developed economies, implementing corporate governance rules improves a company's financial performance and has a favourable impact on internal efficiency.

The primary goal of any type of business is to maximize profit while also increasing the wealth of all of its owners. The corporation must make a profit without jeopardizing the interests of any parties involved in the firm. To protect the interests of all stakeholders, the firm's financial performance, as measured by profitability, must be magnified through the mechanism of corporate governance. The interests of shareholders play a significant role in how a firm works. The board of directors, on the other hand, is in charge of strategic management. As a result, proper harmony between all stakeholders and the board of directors should be maintained. Investing money in any organization necessitates a significant level of confidence and faith. Any company's operating procedures should be properly revealed in order for shareholders to have confidence in it. Corporate governance can be viewed as a significant tool for assessing the effectiveness of a company's board of directors

1.2 Literature Review:

In the research article, Dr. Mita and el, 2012, said that there is a significant disparity in the governance patterns followed by these companies. Their investigation indicated that while all corporations followed the necessary disclosures and implementation of the regulations, just 1 or two entities from every five adopted and executed the CG requirements with respect to the Board and its governance.

According to Mousa F. Al Manaseer, 2012, the Board of Directors is the most significant vehicle for ensuring an internal control system through which a company governs its operations. They are the foundations of any business. According to them, organisations perform better when their

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

boards include more outsiders. The writers attempted to emphasise the importance of having independent representation on company boards. Researchers attempted to investigate the Board of Directors and their behaviours in the top two Indian business sectors in this research report. Hrebicek's study at the el. is another example of a company's performance being influenced by corporate governance. The researchers explore the connection between a company's performance and its key performance metrics, as well as the importance of identifying and quantifying these indicators.

In the Czech industrial sector, Kocmanova et al. investigate social performance measures. The authors chose 8 of the original 19 social variables, including corporate governance measures, based on cluster analysis. a corporation with a high market capitalization

1.3 Objectives:

- To determine the frequency of a link between corporate governance and financial performance of 15 IT Companies, listed in Bombay Stock Exchange.
- To determine the influence of corporate governance on these selected companies' performance.

1.4 Research Methodology:

The present study was descriptive, and it was based entirely on secondary data from moneycontrol.com and the Center for monitoring Indian Economy- data source. For the three-year period of 01/04/2017 to 31/03/2020, data on variables of corporate governance such as Board Size, Duality, Remuneration to the board of directors, independence, and Board Ownership, as well as the ROA of 15 Indian IT organization listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange, were collected and analysed using SPSS and statistical tools such as Mean, Correlation, and regression.

1.5 Analysis and Interpretation:

1.5.1 Pattern ROA and Corporate Governance of 15 IT Companies in India:

Table 1 shows the trend of ROA and key corporate governance characteristics for the 15 IT companies evaluated over a three-year period.

Table.1: patterns of ROA and Corporate Governance during 2017- 2020

Variable	Mean	Variable	Mean
Return on Asset	14.90	number of directors in board	6.23
Total Remuneration	-16.31	Number of non-executive directors	4.3
Shareholding pattern of promoter	4.42	Duality	3.61

Table.1 reported that the mean number of directors on the board is 6.23, with 4.3 being non-executive and independent directors and 4.42 being promoters. In 36.1 percent of the firms, the Chairman and MD posts has been held by a single individual.

1.5.2 Relationship between Corporate Governance characteristics and Return on Asset:

Correlation test is used to examine the frequency of link between the corporate governance characteristics analysed and the Return on Asset of the 15 Indian companies, and the outcomes are shown in Table 2.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Table 2: link between corporate governance characteristics and Return on Asset

Variables	ROA	Board Size	Total Remuneration	Independence	Board Ownership	Duality
Return on Asset	1					
number of directors in board	0.092	1				
Remuneration to the board of directors	-0.029	-0.05	1			
Number of non-executive directors	-0.023	0.67*	0.065	1		
Shareholding pattern of promoter	0.22*	0.055	-0.053	-0.182*	1	
Duality	-0.16**	0.180	0.084	-0.004	-0.027	1

Table.2 shows that corporate governance variables such as Board Ownership and Duality have a substantial favourable and unfavourable connection with ROA, respectively.

1.5.3 Impact of Corporate Governance characteristics on Return on Asset:

Regression Analysis is used to examine the influence of corporate governance variables on ROA of the 15 Indian IT companies analyzed, and the outcomes are shown in Table 3.

Table.3. Impact of Corporate Governance characteristics on Return on Asset

Variables	Coefficients	Standard Error	t	p	F	Sig. F
Constant	0.075	0.019	3.94	0.00	2.76	0.022
number of directors in board	0.021	0.003	1.615	0.126		
Remuneration to the board of directors	4.15	0.000	0.145	0.884		
Number of non-executive directors	-0.002	0.002	0.952	0.333		
Shareholding pattern of promoter	2.38	0.000	2.195	0.030		
Duality	-0.032	0.016	2.000	0.030		

The independent factors only account for 8% of the variance in the dependent variable, according to Table.3. The model is significant at the 5% level, as seen by the significance value of 0.022, which is less than 0.05.

Furthermore, the chart shows that at the 5% level, Board Ownership and Duality are the two variables with the greatest impact on ROA. The former has the most beneficial influence, whereas the latter has the greatest negative influence.

The following Regression model can be arrived at by using the Regression results:

Return on Asset = 0.075 + 2.38 * Shareholding pattern of promoter - 0.032 * Duality

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

1.6 Findings and Suggestions:

According to the findings, the number of directors in board, director salary, and the number of non- executives directors have no influence on the financial success of Indian IT companies listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange. However, board ownership and duality, two variables of corporate governance, has a considerable effect on financial performance. The presence of promoters on the board of directors has had a major favourable impact on financial results. As a result, the presence of promoters on the board is the only corporate governance variable that will considerably improve a firm's financial success. Surprisingly, the study finds that if a company's Chairman and Managing Director responsibilities are held by the same individual, the company's financial performance suffers. As a result, it is evident that organizations should allocate the Chairman and Managing Director positions to two distinct people and have as many promoters as possible on their board of directors in order to improve their financial success.

1.7 Conclusion:

Corporate governance may or may not have a significant impact on a company's financial performance. However, if a company's Chairman and Managing Director are two different people, the company's performance may improve. Similarly, having promoters on a board of directors may improve a company's financial performance. Promoters are more invested in the firm's growth and success because they treat it as if it were their own child. As a result, having more promoters on a company's board of directors will undoubtedly improve its success.

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July - 2021

An Assessment of Services Quality of Libraries of Under Graduate Colleges and Its Effect on Students' Satisfaction

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Abstract:
Purpose: *An empirical study which has been conducted to evaluate the service's quality offered by libraries of UG Colleges and its effect on students' satisfaction. It also aimed to assess which dimension of SERVQUAL is impacting more on student' satisfaction.*

Design and Methodology: *One hundred sixty (160) students were involved in this study, and stratified random sampling system was used to select the samples. The systematic and structured questionnaire (Including SERVQUAL model and Satisfaction questionnaire) was used to gather the prime records. Secondary methods of data such as Articles, Journals, websites etc. were included for the gathering of the information.*

Analysis Tools: *Correlation has been utilized to interpret and to test the hypothesis of the primary data having dependent and independent variables. To analyse impact of dimension on SERVQUAL on students' satisfaction multiple regression analysis has employed through SPSS-20.*

Findings: *A significant relationship has found between tangibility, reliability, responsiveness and empathy with students' satisfaction and assurance have not found the relationship with satisfaction. Responsive plays a vital role followed by empathy and reliability.*

Research limitations: *This work is includes only 160 students and limited to UG college libraries.*

Paper type: *Research paper*

Key Words: SERVQUAL, Satisfaction, Library, Students

1. Introduction:

1.1. Services quality with reference to library:

Services quality can be greatly opined in many ways. It has viewed in the words of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan every academic library is the heart of that institution, which provides information for teaching and learning practices and supports the institutions. Every library aims to provide maximum service to its users. The library has to provide knowledge based resources like books, journals, magazines, newspapers, manuscripts, and other materials and e-resources which provide local as well as world wide information to optimize its users. The academic libraries differ in size, strength, value, acquisition and other matters but they survive for the same

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July - 2021

purpose. **Jerome Idiegbeyanoseme & Ugwunwa C. Esse** (2013) the libraries those have ability to fulfill the user's required needs will achieve the higher level of satisfaction. However, the availability of quality resources and services will contribute the user satisfaction. To identify the level of users' expectations, the measurement of service quality is necessary to every library. The libraries also develop their services by providing access to digital resources. The importance of service quality cannot be underestimated. While satisfying the users, the libraries have make assessment of their service; it is the need of the time.

1.2. Students' satisfaction with reference to library:

In present era the day changes the user's needs also changes, as compare to expectations of users five years ago is different and now a days we observed that users expect more with respect to knowledge and information that to within a moment. They want faster service in more convenient way, more flexibility in resources like books, CDs and other optional and also fastest return policies. They want less time waiting in reserves; they want their requirements almost immediately. This is because of their expectation. So to understand the students expectation quality service is essential. To fulfill these needs of the users the libraries should develop their acquisition and resources in technical way. The users expectations are increased when the users optimized or satisfied with desired services. When the user's dissatisfied with inadequate services, the service level is decreased and ultimately the user expectations. **Amina Adamu Bagudu & Hauwa Sadiq** (2013) viewed that a successful strategy to utilization of resources is to users' awareness about the resources and services which leads to promote service efficiency and effectiveness. The students' satisfaction is impacted by a various dimensions of services at library.

2. Statement of The Problem:

Quality of Service and students' satisfaction are always moving parallel and act as two faces of a single coin. Satisfaction level of the students is entirely depends upon the service's quality of the UG college libraries providing. So, UG colleges have been concentrated for the study. Though there are several UG colleges are situated in the northern part of Karnataka. Only few colleges have selected for the study. The students' academic satisfaction or performance is purely depending upon how their college library is providing the resources such as books, journals, e-book, e-journals, etc. The institution's name and fame depends upon the excellence of service offered by library. It leads to students' satisfaction. However, to study the services quality and its effect on students' satisfaction is significant. Therefore, this investigate has proposed to assess the services' quality and its effect on the students' satisfaction.

3. Literature:

P.K.M. Kaushamalika and, W.R.W.M.A.U. Weerakoon (2020) in their research article titled "Students' satisfaction with library services and facilities at three regional center libraries of the Open University of Sri Lanka" have been collected data from 350 users of different academic libraries. They have found that users were satisfied with physical facilities and dissatisfied towards the collection and computer facilities. Finally they concluded that need to be taking care in improvement of users expectations.

Rani P. (2018) in her research work on "A Study on Library Resources with Services Satisfaction Based on Students and Faculties: In an Institution" have opined that academic libraries need to develop their assets to provide best service to the users.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Jerome Idiegbeyan- Ose & Ugwunwa C. Esse(2013) in their work titled “STUDENTS SATISFACTION WITH ACADEMIC LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES: THE COVENANT UNIVERSITY LIBRARY EXPERIENCE” university libraries should maintain high standard of resources and that could help to serve the students effectively and that could make them satisfied. They also concluded that quality of library resources make happy of users and that leads to increase the image of the respective library.

Nazia Salauddin (2018) in her research study “Perceived User Satisfaction with Library Resource and Service performance at the Tagore Library, University of Lucknow” have been found and recommended that quality of services at academic libraries is significant in higher education and along with the hard copies of notes and books, online or e-resources plays a role to satisfied students of higher education in the universities.

4. Objectives:

- To identify the best SERVQUAL dimension perceived by the student in library of UG College.
- To analyze relationship among the services’ qualities and students’ satisfaction in library of UG college.
- To gauge which dimension among SERVQUAL (Independent) impacting more on students’ satisfaction (Dependent).

5. Hypothesis:

1) H1: The tangibility and students’ satisfaction are positively correlated.
2) H1: The Reliability and students’ satisfaction are positively correlated
3) H1: The Responsiveness and students’ satisfaction are positively correlated
4) H1: The Assurance and students’ satisfaction are positively correlated
5) H1: The Empathy and students’ satisfaction are positively correlated

6. Methodology:

Data Collection technique: Questionnaire (Parashraman & et.al- Services Quality (Independent) and Jerome Idiegbeyan Ose & Ugwunwa C. Esse (2013) students’ satisfaction (Dependent))
Sampling Method: stratified random sampling
Population: Under Graduate college’s students
Sample size: 160.
Tool for analysis: Simple percentile used to interpret demographic data. To test the hypothesis Pearson's correlation employed. Multiple regression analysis has used to check statistical significance between all the dimensions and to test impact of independent variables on dependent variable. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 20.0 has used as a software tool.
Secondary data: Articles, Journals, text books, websites etc.

7. Analysis and Interpretation:

7.1. Demographic variables:

Table no1: Gender of the students

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	72	45.0
	Female	88	55.0
	Total	160	100.0

Source: Primary data

The above table number 01 reveals that 55 percent of the students were female and 45 percent were male. It shows that majority of the library users are female rather than male students.

Table no2: Shows Streams of the UG course

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	BA	40	25.0
	B.Sc	40	25.0
	B.Com	40	25.0

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

	BCA	40	25.0
	Total	160	100.0

Source: Primary data

The above table number 02 reveals that 25 percent i.e. equally shared between all the streams such as BA, B.Sc, B.Com, and BCA. From the ach stream 40 students have been selected.

7.2. Testing of Hypothesis:

Hypothesis:01

H0: The tangibility and students' satisfaction are not positively correlated.

H1: The tangibility and students' satisfaction are positively correlated.

Table no3: Correlation between Tangible and students' satisfaction

Correlations			
		Tangible	Satisfaction
Tangible	Pearson Correlation	1	.440**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	160	160
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary data

The above Pearson's correlation table no.03 shows the value 0.440, which shows that there is a positive correlation between the variables. The P-value 0.000<0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected i.e. H0: The tangibility and students' satisfaction are not positively correlated. Finally it has found that as increase in the tangibility factors in the library increases students' satisfaction would also increases.

Hypothesis:02

H0: The reliability and students' satisfaction are not positively correlated.

H1: The reliability and students' satisfaction are positively correlated.

Table no4: Correlation between Reliability and students' satisfaction

Correlations			
		Reliability	Satisfaction
Reliability	Pearson Correlation	1	.437**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	160	160
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary data

The above Pearson's correlation table 04 and value 0.437, which shows that there is a positive correlation between the variables. The P-value 0.000<0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected i.e. H0: The reliability and students' satisfaction are not positively correlated. Finally it has found that as increase in the reliability factors in the library increases students' satisfaction would also increases.

Hypothesis:03

H0: The responsiveness and students' satisfaction are not positively correlated.

H1: The responsiveness and students' satisfaction are positively correlated.

Table no5: Correlation between Responsiveness and students’ satisfaction

Correlations			
		Responsiveness	Satisfaction
Responsiveness	Pearson Correlation	1	.625**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	160	160
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary data

The above Pearson’s correlation table 05 and value 0.625, which shows that there is a positive correlation between the variables. The P-value 0.000<0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected i.e. H0: The responsiveness and students’ satisfaction are not positively correlated. Finally it has found that as increase in the responsiveness factors in the library increases students’ satisfaction would also increases.

Hypothesis:04

H0: The reliability and students’ satisfaction are not positively correlated.
H1: The reliability and students’ satisfaction are positively correlated.

Table no6: Correlation between Assurance and students’ satisfaction

Correlations			
		Assurance	Satisfaction
Assurance	Pearson Correlation	1	.145
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.068
	N	160	160

Source: Primary data

The above Pearson’s correlation table value 0.145, which shows that there is a positive correlation between the variables. But The P-value 0.068>0.05, therefore it is not significant. Hence the null hypothesis is failed to reject i.e. H0: The Assurance and students’ satisfaction are not positively correlated. Finale found that as increase in the Assurance factor in the library is not impacting on the students’ satisfaction.

Hypothesis:05

H0: The reliability and students’ satisfaction are not positively correlated.
H1: The reliability and students’ satisfaction are positively correlated.

Table no7: Correlation between Empathy and students’ satisfaction

Correlations			
		Empathy	Satisfaction
Empathy	Pearson Correlation	1	.465**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	160	160
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary data

The above Pearson’s correlation table 05 and value 0.465, which shows that there is a positive correlation between the variables. The P-value 0.000<0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected i.e. H0: The Empathy and students’ satisfaction are not positively correlated. Finally it has found that as increase in the Empathy factors in the library increases students' satisfaction would also increases.

7.3. Multiple regression analysis:

Table no7: Multiple regressions among SERVQUAL and students' satisfaction

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12.921	6.505		1.986	.049
	Tangible	.525	.285	.121	1.844	.067
	Reliability	.759	.269	.179	2.820	.005
	Responsiveness	1.659	.249	**.457**	6.663	**.000**
	Assurance	-1.067	.328	-.202	-3.255	.001
	Empathy	1.067	.228	**.295**	4.686	**.000**
a. Dependent Variable: Satisfaction						

Source: Primary data

The above multiple linear regressions, has been derived from the equation have been used as follows.

$y = B0 + B1\ X1 + B2\ X2 + B3\ X3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + BkXk$

Where x1= Tangible, x2= Reliability, x3= responsiveness, x4= Assurance, and x5= Empathy

The above table-7 shows that the relationship between students' satisfaction and the dimensions of the SERVQUAL are statistically significant or not.

The coefficient value of Tangible is 0.121 with the sig. value is 0.067. Therefore, relationship between Tangible and satisfaction is positive and not significant.

The coefficient of Reliability is 0.179 with the sig. value is 0.005. Therefore, relationship between satisfaction and Reliability is found positive and significant.

The coefficient of Responsiveness is 0.457 with having the sig. value 0.000. Therefore, relationship between responsiveness and satisfaction are positive and significant.

The coefficient of Assurance found -0.202 with having the sig. value 0.001. Therefore, the relationship between Assurance and satisfaction are negative and also significant.

The coefficient of Empathy is found 0.295 with having the sig. value 0.000. Therefore, a Positive and significant relationship found among Empathy and students' satisfaction.

The p-values of the responsiveness and empathy are having significance value i.e. 0.000 which is less than 0.05. However, responsiveness is having highest Beta value (0.457) that influencing more on the dependent variable i.e. students' satisfaction towards library services followed by empathy (Beta value 0.295).

8. Findings:

- ✓ There were 72 male students and 88 female students in the study and 40 students from the each department of UG such as BA, B.Sc, B.Com, and BCA respectively.
- ✓ There is a significant relationship between tangibility and students' satisfaction towards services at UG college libraries.
- ✓ There is a significant relationship between reliability and students' satisfaction towards services at UG college libraries.
- ✓ There is a significant relationship between responsiveness and students' satisfaction towards services at UG college libraries.
- ✓ There is no significant relationship between Assurance and students' satisfaction towards services at UG college libraries

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

- ✓ There is a significant relationship between Empathy and students' satisfaction towards services at UG college libraries.
- ✓ Responsiveness is having highest Beta value (0.457) that influencing more on the dependent variable i.e. students' satisfaction towards library services followed by empathy (Beta value 0.295).

9. Conclusion:

In any of the organization or institution service plays a vital role so retain the customers. However, the academic libraries are also not away from it. The academic libraries and their service quality towards the students make an impact on the academic performance and that makes them satisfied. The satisfaction of the students toward the academic libraries is researchable theme. After doing a research about students' satisfaction towards academic libraries that there are many factors contributed service and those that factors impact majorly on the satisfaction. Here in this research, there is a significant relationship between dimensions of service qualities such as tangibility, reliability, responsiveness and empathy with students' satisfaction and assurance have not found the relationship with satisfaction. Further this research has found that responsiveness plays a vital role in while providing service to the students followed by empathy and reliability. These are most significant dimensions of service quality playing major role in satisfying the students with respect to academic libraries.

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A Study Relating to Research Report

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Introduction

The research work is not complete until the report has been written. The findings of the study, howsoever brilliant and original they may be, are of little importance unless they are communicated to others. The preparation of the report is, then, the final stage of the research, and its purpose is "to convey to interested persons the whole result of the study, in sufficient detail and so arranged as to enable each reader to comprehend the data and to determine for himself the validity of the conclusions"[1]. Much of the thrill of research discovery may have worn off by the time the researcher shifts his attention from analysis of data to the preparation of the research report. The most important point to be kept in mind while writing a research report is its intended function. "The purpose of a report is communication with audience and not with oneself"[2]. Although this statement may appear redundant, it is seen that many social research reports give evidence of a struggle for clarification of the author's though and are not designed to communicate ideas meaningfully to an audience about the problems that it would find of interest.

Writing a research report envisages a different type of skill form that relevant to the earlier stages of hypothesizing, data collection, analysis and interpretation. Reporting may appear simple but it really requires considerable thought, effort, patience, skill and penetration and an overall approach to the problem, data and analysis as well as firm control over language and greater objectivity. Attempting to meet these requirements is both interesting and challenging. As one begins to write, apart form the difficulties relating to language, ideas flow in and out in different and unanticipated directions. Unforeseen issues may show up, compelling planned parts to be changed, scrapped or added to. New data may become necessary, and if planning has not been adequate and the organization of the report and the analysis and interpretation have been hurried, even the design of the study may have to be altered. Many questions may now appear less simple than they did earlier. Indeed, the researcher, particularly the beginner, may discover that he has not really understood the technique he followed or the import of his own facts and findings. It is this aspect that the young investigator does not realize adequately, particularly because his initial enthusiasm may have waned or because he has the wrong impression that the write-up is easy and is not creative. The sooner he appreciates the real role of reporting, the better for him in shaping himself into a good researcher.

Naturally, carelessness and accident play a role in this situation. However, there are other factors which should be noted, in order that the student may more easily develop a good presentation. Perhaps primary among these factors is the lack of a commonly accepted conceptual system in the field. This is partly a linguistic matter. Obviously, to the extent that concepts differ in meaning, communication will be difficult. However, mere linguistic confusion is not the crux of the problem. Rather, the lack of a clear system of abstraction means that we

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[1] American Marketing Society, *Technique of Marketing Research* (New York : McGrawHill, 1937), p. 299.
[2] Clarie Selltiz, Marie Jahoda, Morton Devtsch and Stuart W. Cook, *Research Methods in Social Relations* (Revised one, Volume Ed. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1964). p. 386.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

cannot indicate quickly and easily just how much knowledge is to be assumed and how much is to e presented[3].

The writer of the report certainly has obligation to include the operations which led to the conclusions. He would also seem to incur the obligation, if he allows his study to be popularized, of following the study through publication, so that he may correct erroneous interpretations of his results. After the researcher has made his tabulations and systematized his observations, he will have a fairly clear idea as to the accuracy of his original hypothesis. The application of tests of significance will tell him to what extent he may rely upon his conclusions. Although he will by that time have a mental outline of his report, it is useful to draw up a formal outline of the entire paper before he begins to write.

Importance of Research Report :

According to American Marking Society the purpose of a report is "to convey to the interested persons the whole result of the study in sufficient detail and so arranged as to enable each reader to comprehend the data and so determine for himself the validity of conclusions"[4]. The report may be meant for the people in general when the investigation has not been carried at the instance of any third party. At such times the purpose of the report is to invite others to study the generalizations and offer their own comments regarding it. It is only in this way that a perfection can be achieved in any branch of study. Research is essentially a co-operative venture and it is essential that every investigator should know what others have found about the phenomena under study. The purpose of report is thus the dissipation of knowledge, broadcasting of generalizations so as to ensure their widest use.

Report also creates ground for hypothesis and leads to further research on the same or allied problems. By means or report various small segments of research can be coordinated and consolidated into one single theory. It may be remembered that the basis of the development of physical sciences is this coordination of work. Various scientists have worked on small aspects of a problem, and their findings have been consolidated into a theory. All this coordination is not possible unless a complete report is available about the procedure adopted and the finding made in different researches.

So far we have described the purpose of a report when investigation has been carried on purely for the purpose of research. The survey is sometimes conducted at the instance of third party that has some stake in the problem. Such surveys deal with market research, polls conducted by magazines of surveys conducted at the instance of the government. In these cases the report is not meant for general public and need not contain too many procedural details. The person or authority under whose instance survey had been conducted may be interested exclusively in the finding of the survey.

Contents of A Research Report

Objective of the study

The report should start with the problem undertaken in the investigation. It should give the background of the problem, need for research and the hypothesis formed for this purpose. If the study has been conducted at the instance of some third party the scope of investigation should be mentioned. The importance of the problem for the advancement of knowledge or removal of

[3] William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt, "*Methods in Social Research*", (Delhi Surjeet Publication, 2006 Edn. P. 360.

[4] Devendra Thakur, "*Research Methodology in Social Sciences*", (Deep and Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., 2008), p. 474.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

some evil may also be explained. If the problem has some historical background, the same must be mentioned giving at the same time various other studies undertaken and the findings arrived at.

Methodology

The second part of the report should give the methodology adopted for the purpose. It should give the various aspects of the problem that had to be studied for valid generalization about the phenomena. It should give the exact meaning of various units of measurement or terms used for the purpose. If sample study was made the method drawing out the sample should be mentioned giving reasons if any for the selection of particular sample. Other procedural things like definition of universe, preparation of source list etc., should also be given so that necessary idea may be formed about the validity of the sample[5].

Various methods are used for social investigation eg., case history, questionnaire, schedule, qualitative interview, etc. The report should clearly mentioned the particular method adopted giving reason why it has been selected and how far the information based upon the method could be considered a reliable. The report should also contain information regarding the method of collecting data. It should mention clearly how far the data was primarily collected for the problem under study and how far the secondary data already in existence was used. In the latter case proof of reliability of the secondary data should also be given if necessary.

Generally questionnaires or schedules are used for the purpose of study. A copy of all such questionnaire, forms, statements, etc. must be attached to the report, so that other persons going through the report may form an idea regarding the nature of validity and reliability as also the meaning of various terms used in the report. Besides schedule, if some other technique of measurements is adopted, viz., scaling technique, sociological indices etc., the same must be mentioned in the report.

Organization of survey

Third part of the report should contain the organization of survey. It should give the following information. If field survey was organized, what was the method of selection of field workers, their training etc., what was actual procedure of interview of observation. What was the arrangement for the inspection of the work of field workers, how were the schedules or questionnaires collected and what method was adopted for their tabulation and classification.

Statement of the problem

The first step in any scientific research process is a precise formulation of the question to be investigated. As Cook *et al.*, say, "(e)nough background should be given to make clear to the reader why the problem was considered worth investigating"[6]. Since a social science audience is likely to be more interested in contributions to general knowledge of human behaviour than in the solution of a specific practical problem, the report to such an audience usually stresses the relevance of the investigation to some aspect of theory relating to that particular area, be it sociology, psychology, political science or law.

All studies, it should be recognized, are not concerned with theoretical issues primarily; practical considerations have their own importance and relevance in the research process. In fact many studies in social sciences are conducted without the guidance of a theory. If this be the

[5] Ibid. at 475 and 476.

[6] Bhandarkar, P.L. and Bhandarkar, T.S., "*Methodology and Techniques of Social Research*", (Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2000 ed. p. 399.

case, there is no need to conceal this fact, as some social scientists do, fearing that it may lead to downgrading of their research effort[7].

Statement of the problem should include not only the practical or theoretical importance of the research undertaken but also a brief summary of other relevant research, so that the study may be seen in a broader context. The hypotheses of the study, if any, are formulated, operational definitions of the concepts should be lucidly explained. The connections among these elements should be made clear, that is the logical sequence of ideas arising from the existing theory and relevant research findings to the hypotheses and concepts of the study.

Research design and procedures

The reader needs to be told in detail how the study was carried out; how was it designed; is it a case study, survey, or does it involve an experiment; how measurements were taken; if the data were collected by means of questionnaires or interviews, exactly what kind of questions were asked; what difficulties were faced by the researcher during interviews or while filling in questionnaires; if some investigators were collecting data, what instructions were given to them?[8]

It is also essential to inform the reader as to how the observations or replies to questions were translated into measures of the variables with which the study is concerned.

Similarly, how and why a particular sampling procedure was used needs to be told to the audience. These details would enable people in estimating the probable limits of generalization of the findings. The number and characteristics of the subjects on which findings are based should be clearly stated so that the reader can draw his own conclusions about the applicability of the findings to other groups.

Statistical techniques, if any, used in the analysis of data, along with their limitations, and how they are used to interpret data, should be elaborated in clear terms.

Analysis and inferences

This is the most important portion of the report. The collected data is analysed and various inferences are drawn form it. Inferences are based upon logical as well as statistical reasoning. The report should contain not only the generalization of inference but also the basis upon which the inference have been drawn. All sorts of proofs, numerical and logical, must be given in support of any theory that has been advanced. Various suspicions and doubts that are likely must be mentioned and a suitable explanation given for them. It must be remembered that it is the report that will go to the persons and not the actual data. The writer of the report should take this weakness into consideration and should avoid all chances of misconception about the theory formulated or inferences drawn form the research.

Appendices

The report generally contains the statements or original documents on the basis of which the generalizations have been formed. The questionnaire of schedule or other forms and statements are included in the appendix. If help has been taken form any report written document

[7] Kothari, C.R., "*Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques"* (New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2nd edn.) p. 352.

[8] S.K. Verma and M. Afzalwani (Ed.) "*Legal Research and Methodology"* (Indian Law Institute, 2006, New Delhi) p. 428 and 429.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

or any other paper it is good to give its relevant portions in the appendix. In short all those facts that need a special elaboration, but cannot be given in the main report for the fear of killing the lucidity and sequence should be given in the appendix[9].

Foot notes

Foot notes serve the same purpose as appendices. They are generally used as reference guide or short explanations to the points under discussion. They are often used to throw light upon the topic under opposition to the one being discussed[10]. Foot notes should be given whenever necessary but their too frequent use would make the report very complex and lucidity would be destroyed.

Style of the Research Report

A word about the style of the report. A report must of necessity have basic qualities like accuracy and clarity. The report may not be written in a highly literary style but should convey to the reader in precise and simple terms, the basic purpose, objectives and characteristics. The words are sentences should be so chosen that the researcher's ideas are clearly and concisely revealed to the audience.

The style of the report, of course, will vary from one researcher to another, but it is clear that it must combine simplicity with the use of technical language. Often researchers use words or jargon which the concerned audience is not familiar with. This should be avoided as far as possible and preparation of a rough draft before finalizing the report will immensely help weed out unnecessary paragraphs, sentences, difficult and technical words. Sometimes the help of a fellow colleague may prove a boon in finalizing the report since he may, as an outsider, point out some obvious omissions and commissions that may have escaped the attention of the researcher.

In legal field, report writing can be compared with final writing of judgement by the judges. In fact what has been described in preceding paragraphs applies to major aspects of writing a judgement. A judge has to write judgement in the light of issues framed, the arguments put forth by both the parties as well as laws relating to that particular case. Judgements, written with the kind of audience in mind, with all the precautions referred to above, are highly appreciated. A judge, while interpreting in narrow confines of a particular case, also tries to link the findings with issues and problems on a wider scale facing the society, and in this process he generalizes like any other social scientist[11].

Judicial pronouncements as such have great importance for people since many a time their impact determines the future course of legal, political and even economic history of the society.

Suggestions

Besides the inferences, sometimes suggestions are also required form the investigator. Suggestions are invariably given when the investigation is not for purely research purpose and has been set up by a third party either government or non-governmental body to probe into some social problem needs a cure. Even in case of purely academic investigations sometimes

[9] *Supra Note* 4, at 477.
[10] *Supra Note* 4 at 367.
[11] Gosh, B.N., "*Scientific Method and Social Research*" (Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1984) p.l 244 and 245.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

suggestions are needed for reformative or curative steps. These suggestions if at all needed are to be given at the end of the report. Suggestion must be practicable and based on logical reasoning. They must be exhaustive and should take into consideration all the difficulties that may arise in implementing them.

Problems Encountered in Writing A Good Research Report :

The major problem in writing a report is as to how the matter is to be communicated, what form a language and expression is to be used. There is a general complaint regarding all such reports that they are essentially too much technical. Really speaking every research is a technical matter and is not capable of being followed by every layman unless he has some prior basis. The investigator while writing the report has to assume that the reader does possess certain basic knowledge about the problem, various technical terms used and expressions made.

If he tries to simplify it too much, the report may become either too vast or too simple and unable to carry the required impression. Every branch of knowledge has not only its technical terms but also its own way of expression. Unless it is followed the report would appear simply childish and would lose its research fervour. Therefore, it is necessary that in order to understand the report the reader himself has to rise higher, rather than let the researcher stoop too low for him[12].

Before writing a report, therefore, the researcher has to take into consideration two factors. Firstly, for whom the report is mean, and secondly, what is his level of knowledge. All reports are not meant for research scholars. There are some surveys that are conducted for general public or for such persons or institutions as have no technical knowledge. Thus, for example, if a businessman orders a market survey to be conducted for his product, the report submitted must be non-technical in nature otherwise, he would not be able to make any use of it.

The writer of the report has, thus not only to look to the subject matter of the report but also the fact as to the level of knowledge of the persons for whom it is meant. The report must avoid ambiguity at all cost. It may be technical, but it cannot afford to be incomplete or ambiguous, or give sweeping remarks without giving valid reasons for them[13].

In reports of social research one thing has to be carefully guarded against. It is people's tendency to exaggerate facts. This tendency may be born of literacy ferver or spirit of sensation mongering. Literacy ferver leads to too much figurative language, and therefore, sometimes the plain facts are over stated or exaggerated. The other weakness viz., lure of sensationalism is born out of feeling of self-importance. The work of a research generally depends not on the work but on results produced. If the findings of any investigation or not novel or significantly different from the existing norm, they are not considered, to be of much worth and the labour of the investigation goes unrewarded. The fear of this insignificance drives the investigator to exaggerate facts or say things in a novel way that may catch the attention of the people.

The drafting of report is an art. It not only requires a grasp over the subject, but also a command over the language. The writer should have a control over himself to avoid any tendency towards exaggerating facts. The report should be lucid, and clear cut so that it may not be difficult to follow the sequence of the points mentioned therein. It should not be merely a

[12] *Supra Note 4* at 478.
[13] Ibid.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

collection of stray facts and inferences, but those facts and inferences should be interwoven into a theory or hypothesis, thus leading to come concrete results.

Precautions for Writing Research Reports

Research report is a channel of communicating the research findings to the readers of the report. A good research report is one which does this task efficiently and effectively. As such it must be prepared keeping the following precautions in view :

1. While determining the length of the report (since research reports vary greatly in length), one should keep in view the fact that it should be long enough to cover the subject but short enough to maintain interest. In fact, report-writing should not be a means to learning more and more about less and less.
2. A research report should not, if this can be avoided, be dull; it should be such as to sustain reader's interest.
3. Abstract terminology and technical jargon should be avoided in a research report. The report should be able to convey the matter as simply as possible. This, in other words, means that report should be written in an objective style in simple language, avoiding expressions such as "it seems", "there m ay be" and the like.
4. Readers are often interested in acquiring a quick knowledge of the main findings and as such the report must provide a ready availability of the findings. For this purpose, charts, graphs and the statistical tables may be used for the various results in the main report in addition to the summary of important findings.
5. The layout of the report should be well thought out and must be appropriate and in accordance with the objective of the research problem.
6. The reports should be free from grammatical mistakes and must be prepared strictly in accordance with the techniques of composition of report-writing such as the use of quotations, footnotes, documentation, proper punctuation and use of abbreviations in footnotes and the like.
7. The report must present the logical analysis of the subject matter. It must reflect a structure wherein the different pieces of analysis relating to the research problem fit well.
8. A research report should show originality and should necessarily be an attempt to solve some intellectual problem. It must contribute to the solution of a problem and must add to the store of knowledge.
9. Towards the end, the report must also state the policy implications relating to the problem under consideration. It is usually considered desirable if the report makes a forecast of the probable future of the subject concerned and indicates the kinds of research still needs to be done in that particular field.
10. Appendices should be enlisted in respect of all the technical data in the report.
11. Bibliography of sources consulted is a must for a good report and must necessarily be given.
12. index is also considered an essential part of a good report and as such must be prepared and appended at the end.
13. Report must be attractive in appearance, neat and clean, whether typed or printed.
14. Calculated confidence limits must be mentioned and the various constraints experienced in conducting the research study may also be stated in the report.

E-ISSN :
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July - 2021

15. Objective of the study, the nature of the problem, the methods employed and the analysis techniques adopted must all be clearly stated in the beginning of the report in the form of introduction.

Conclusion :

Each of the above has to follow an orderly sequence to enable the reader to follow the investigation. The fellow scientist does not look for, nor is he carried away by, literary flourishes or claims to originality, although he may welcome them. The primary emphasis by the investigator should, therefore, be not on a claim to originality or on clever presentation of the facts or of the framework. As language is only an adjunct to readability, the style of the report should be simple, direct and precise without rhetorical flourishes but with every bit of language skill the research possesses.

If a report is to be adequate in these respects, it requires considerable ability in and attention to outlining and briefing. An outline is an organizational framework prepared even before beginning to write the report and revised as research progresses, while the brief is at a stage more advanced than the outline, and expresses the principal statements under each topic. The outline and the brief facilitate formulation of the headings and sub-headings, thus forming an essential part of report-organization.

Although writing the report forms the tail-end of an investigation, it should begin much earlier. In fact, there are two stages in preparing the report : (1) during the investigation, and (2) after data collection, analysis and interpretation. Explaining the problem, formulating the hypothesis and describing the methodology may be done even as the investigation proceeds, and if so done, would facilitate the later stages of reporting. There should, thus, be a movement in and growth of the report along with the development of the investigation. There are three distinguishable major stages in preparing the research report organization, write-up and documentation.

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The Role of Legal Education : Adaptation of legal Research Methodology in Teaching in Law

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"Education is not a product and also a process"

Introduction :

The law is always consider as the means or instrument of social change . It provides for the system of governance. It is a instrument for social engineering . The law ensures a fair balance between the conflicting claims and demands

In India , the historical record also reveals that , since ancient period there was legal system of courts and system of representing through a lawyer . In ancient India , The law was never as independent branch of governing a society but it was a part of 'Dharma'

Much of the litigation is said to be the result of – [a] poorly drafted legislation , or [b] the failure to implement them , in the way , it was intended by the legislature . Hence , the need for 'legal education' even to the "rule making and implementing agencies" is obvious in this respect

Role of law legal system : The legal education and development have become interconnected concepts , in a modern developing which are struggling to develop into the social welfare states and seeking to ameliorate the socio – economic condition by peace full means hence it is the crucial function of a legal education to produce lawyers with a social vision in a developing and democratic country like India .

There is now a deeper consciousness not only among the law fact ally's , judges and legal experts and the enlightened professional lawyer but also among others , [a] that law has to play a crucial and vital role in a 'democratic society' , [b] that law has to serve as a vehicle of economic and social change in a developing society and [c] that a democracy and 'respect for law' and the 'rule of law' will be strengthened in India , by promoting the legal education and research in law . Thus , it is desire of the people that , the lawyer should play as active role , in rebuilding the Indian society

The law always consider as the means or instrument of 'social change' . It provide for the 'system of governance' . It is a instrument for 'social engineering' . The law ensure the fair balance , between the conflicting 'claims and demands' . However , the law in 'modern society' , needs to respond , to various multi-dimensional changes taking place in a society . Hence , the role of 'legal education' Is also very much important .

In India , the 'historical record' also revels that , since 'ancient period' there was legal system of courts , and system of 'representing through a lawyer' . In ancient India , the law was never an independent branch of governing a society , but it was a part of the 'Dharma' , deeply rooted in the 'social structure and customs' . The Dharma include 'law , ethics and morality'

Any 'legal system' stands on 'three essential pillars' i.e. the law 'legal institution' and 'legal personnel' , which together may be called as the ,legal infrastructure'

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July - 2021

Law are not self-executing .It is the 'personal' , who represent the institution , and who make the things happen . Ultimately , it is the peoples , who can make a different , in the character of administration and the 'quality of justice' , which the system delivers . And , on this count of the personal , it is mostly here the 'world class character' of any legal system may be made or even unmade

Much of the litigation is said to be result of – [a] poorly drafted legislation , or [b] the failure to implement . Hence the need for 'legal education' even to the "rule making and implementing agencies" is obvious in this respect

'World class legal system' is inevitable , for the progress in a 'globalised society' . The Indian have the capacity to build it , but not the will to do it , the way , politics is played , dose not permit it to happen there is no 'nation pride' left among those , who are in command . Otherwise , there is no reason , why the education – sector continues to occupy 'low priority' in the scheme of things ; even knowing fully well that , in the 'knowledge society' of the future it is the 'competitive excellence' alone can assure a 'bright future' in 'development and justice'

Such 'world class legal system' warrant 'world class law schools' , world class law – teacher 'world class lawyer' 'world class policeman' , and 'world class prosecutors' world class law – offices and 'world class judges' in the administration of law and justice . This is what we sadly lack today and which reflect the 'collective failure' of – the 'law schools' , training – institution and of those , in the leadership of these bodies

Up to the extent , the laws are 'clear , just and efficient ; the system in enabled to function smoothly, without being challenged too often by many people . Hence , the role and responsibilities of the 'law-maker' are important in this regard . For that the law-academicians and 'practicing legal professionals' have a role to play , in advising the government in this regard , because they understand the limitation of law and its impact of society

The 'role of a lawyer' , in the contemporary times , should not mercy confine to the 'litigation' as such , but it must equally focus on 'the role of a lawyer' as a mediator , a counselor and a conciliator . In making the 'legal education' more meaningful , in the present day context , the law-faculties must try to inculcate there roles , into the person entering into the profession . With development of the 'behavioral sciences' , the emphasis in 'legal education' is on the study of – [a] impact of law on a society and [b] impact on a law

Problem of legal education :

Today , in almost all the countries , legal education is only meant for the "legal practice" . So also , in India , the general impression of "legal education" means only the 'LL.B Degree' course .i.e. a gateway to legal profession . After the year 1985 , even after the establishment of the chain of 'National Law Schools' in the country , with better plans, structure , direction and human resource , unfortunately there has been not much change in the perception of legal education . Hence such 'schools' too have become the supplier-shops of 'corporate-clerks' or non-practicing lawyer to globalize competitive job-market ; . Thus , there has been a new generation lawyering , to cater the needs of only fer , thereby doing the 'good-bye' to the role of law in 'social transformation'

Even through , the India has over 'one thousand' so-called 'Law-Colleges' at present , not even one-fourth of them deserve to be ranked among leading professional schools

The "first Law commission of India" , in the year 1958 , under the chairmanship of Mr. Setalvad , through its 14th Report on 'Administration of Justice' , also consider the problem of 'legal education' in India . While making 'an unwilling observation' , on the quality of law-education and 'law college' , the commission started that there are already an excessive number of 'LL.B.'s half-baked [i.e. not adequate learned] lawyers" , who are let loose upon the society , without bearing any responsibility . The commission identified following 'deficiencies' in the system of legal education , in India

1. Most of the students , who crowd these law-institution , are young men , who have not been able to secure employment ; and with international of practicing law , as a profession
2. The main purpose of 'legal education' is merely restricted , to simply imparting knowledge of certain 'principles and provision of law' , so as to enable the students, to enter the legal profession and so, the purpose is not the teaching of law , as a science , or as an independent branch of learning
3. There has been liberal and defective system of examination and valuation by the universities

For carrying-out reform in the legal education , the 'major problem' is the 'inadequacy of resources' including the lack of 'competent teachers' in adequate numbers . Given fact that , most of the education-institutions are privately managed , with very little investment and faculty resources , it is not possible to transform them , unless the 'management' itself arrange –for and mobilize the 'finances' . Now there excites a strong case , for increasing the 'tuition fee and development – charge' , for making these institutions to provide better 'teaching and learning facilities' , to the 'consumer of education' .

If the 'freedom and finance' could help to generate knowledge and creativity , then here is a chance , for the legal –educators , to innovate new models of legal education , which are capable of taking the country on the path of 'competitive excellence' , in law and justice . The law-teacher , including the authorities having command over the teaching institutions , have to overcome their 'conventional mindset' , and to readily undertake risks , for the experimental with new ideas , for 'effective lawyering' and 'engineering justice' in society

Developing methods for learning the law

Law-teaching in various 'law school' and 'university departments' , has been another area of concern, for legal education . The 'traditional lecture-method' continues to dominate the 'law-teaching' for then 'six – decade' till now , although , it is no longer considered to be good . Fortunately , the "clinical legal education" , propagated by prof . Dr Madhava Menon has been now making some 'positive inroads' , in the system of 'legal education'

There is a 'growing recognition' in recent years that , knowledge of the law is best understood , in the context , within which it operates , in our 'complex society' . This new approach to the 'study of law' brought –fourth the concept of "clinical legal education" into limelight , as a means of making the 'legal education system' more socially relevant and professionally significant

The concept of "clinical legal education" refers to the leaning thereby 'doing' all such kinds of things , which 'lawyer' do , in their profession . It enable students , to understand the real client's problems , and it also enables them , to work such 'real problem' . It is a system , designed to facilitate the student , to "learn the law through experience" ; and , it also requires the student to try to understand the theoretical , along with the 'operational' parameters of the "legal doctrines" and 'statutory principals' ; so that , the student can learn the techniques of

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2348-7143
July - 2021

applying such 'doctrines and principles' , in the 'actual practice' and real life-situation . The student can obtain such 'practical insights' , through the participation and undertaking certain 'clinical projects' , designed and organized by the "law school clinical" .

Thus , the "clinical legal education" integrates both the 'doctrinal' and 'empirical' approaches , in the study of law , with a view , to secure more effective student –participation , in learning the law . Hence , it is quite different from the legal education . The 'lecture-seminar' methods , so common in a law-education , rarely involve the student in the 'real experience' of the 'law in practice' . The study of law , through the 'traditional approach' of analyzing legal doctrines and precedents , and the 'conventional lectures and discussions methods' , are based upon a "teacher-centered leaning approach" and thus , it now proves to be 'inadequate' , in making the students to participate actively in a 'learning process'

The 'traditional universities' must come forward , to 'revitalize' [to give life and energy] the 'practical training program' and to introduce 'clinical legal program' ; and the universities effectively monitor the implementation of the measures , thereby introducing the 'credits' [reward] to the students , for having active participation in such programs . Besides while granting the 'recognition and approval' of affiliation , the 'bar councils' also must come forward , to play a significant role , in streamlining the 'practical training' and 'clinical legal education' , in the law college

However , a 'clinical legal education' and the 'practical training' are often confused with each other . The use of 'training techniques' , with nothing other than the 'skill development in mind' would be seen as a 'practical training' , but not the 'clinical' in its true sense . On the other hand , "clinical techniques" make the student capable , to learn , to learn far 'more than skill' ; and it can develop 'critical and contextual' understanding of the law , as it affect people in society . Thus , the clinical experience , in law-schools , offer a unique opportunity for the student , to learn not only about the "role of the law and legal profession" in a society

However , a 'clinical legal education' and the 'practical training' are often confused with each other . The use of 'training techniques' with nothing other than the 'skill development in mind' , would be seen as a 'practical training' , but not the 'clinical' in its true sense . On the other hand , "clinical techniques" make the student capable , to learn far 'more than skill' .

Especially , in case of the "three –year LL.B degree course" , most of the student do not have any specific intention , to make any career in a legal-professional ; they join the course , merely to obtain some 'general knowledge' about the law . Many students wish to become an 'advocate' only for the 'name-sake'

Conclusion:

Higher legal education is a professional course before 1985 there are only evening law college are running lawyer's are teachers one who teach law subject in law colleges after 1985 a five year BA LL.B law degree course introduced and affiliated respected universities and recognized by Bar council of India , New Delhi . Then after a full time regular three year LL.B and five year BA,LL.B colleges are running subsequently as per the UGC regulation a LL.M qualified teacher must be teach law subject's after some time UGC pay scale introduced as per the UGC regulation's NET/SET and PhD is compulsory for law teacher and some of the reformed measure have been adopted for research and publication and also adopted 'clinical legal methodology of teaching' in law subject the affiliated universities were conducted examination's in Karnataka state in the year 2009 a separate law university was established

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

under the jurisdiction [the Karnataka state law university act 2009] which was situated in Hubballi the object of the university motivate and encourage and uplifment of legal education and produce and good number of advocates to contribute the society .

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Changing Dimension of Social Security Legislation
Special Reference to Rights of Labour

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Abstract:

Social security is defined as the defense that society faces certain threats through its organizations. According to the Lexicon Universal Encyclopedia, the term social security includes public programs aimed at protecting workers and their families. Income loss related to old age, illness, unemployment or death The term is sometimes used to refer to a comprehensive system of support for those who, for whatever reason, are unable to sustain themselves. The concept of social security is based on the ideas of human dignity and social justice. The basic idea behind social security measures is that a citizen who has contributed to or is likely to contribute to the welfare of his or her country should be protected from certain risks.

Targeted Keywords: Social Security ,Labour ,GIDC

Introduction:

Labor law is a branch of law that governs the relationship between an employer and an employee. Relationships were initially governed by what you might call common law - that is, long-standing practices in any community so expect to be enforced if they are violated.

The difficulty with common law in this area is that it favors the employer. One can almost say that the so-called methods, which come soon after implementation, are often established by the employer at the request of the employee. Common law mistakenly assumes that employment relations, contracts are made, and then what happens is established by mutual consent.

To make this assumption, common law either does not understand or pays less attention to the fact that the employment relationship is not an equal relationship. The employee often accepted the arrangement that he / she was not completely satisfied, simply because his choices were limited to that extent. To see this clearly, one must remember that in 18th century Britain, the normal working day was 18 hours long. Yes, 18 hours long.

This led to a struggle for a legal working day limit and the Baltimore Congress passed a resolution not to rest by working people until the 8-hour working day target was achieved. It brings us to the next source of labor law. Law. Initially the statutory labor law sought to overturn the common law because it was meant to inflict undue hardship on workers.

In South Africa, for example, statutory law sets minimum employment conditions under which no employer is allowed to sink. There is freedom to contract as long as the employment contract does not commit violence with the prescribed minimum standards. Minimum standards may be related to working hours; Annual leave; Sick leave; Family responsibility leave; Minimum wage, etc.

In the process of adjudicating labor disputes, judicial forums may also establish workplace rights and responsibilities that are seen as part of labor law.

, Employer, employee and capital three are essential for industrial development. Harmonious relations and a peaceful working environment play an important role in the development and

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July - 2021

industrial development of any country and that environment provides welfare and social security for the workers.

The Code on Social Security, 2020 consolidates following nine labour laws :

1. Employee's Compensation Act, 1923
2. Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948
3. Employee's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,1952
4. Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies)Act, 1959
5. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
6. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
7. Cine- Workers Welfare fund Act, 1981
8. Building and other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996
9. Unorganised workers' Social Security Act, 2008

Objective of The Research:

1. Provide Equal opportunity for growth of Industries through Social Security and welfare of Labour.
2. Find out level of Maximum happiness in maximum number of People.
3. Find out applicability of Marxism theory for development of Labour Rights.

Fundamental Rights:

The guiding principles of state policy and the fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution provide the basis for many social security benefits. Based on these principles and rights, few social security laws are passed for the benefit of the poor, vulnerable and unorganized class of society.

The Constitution also included fundamental rights that guarantee the right to equality (Article 14) and the right against exploitation (Articles 23 and 24).

A separate chapter on the guiding principles of state policy contained in the Constitution contains basic principles based on labor-related social justice.

The right to life (Article 21) encompasses all the rights that are essential to basic human life in a civilized society, such as food, clothing, housing, medicine and education. The right to work means the right of a citizen to work on his society with a decent minimum wage according to his qualifications and skills which enables him to sustain his life in a civilized society.

Concurrent list:

Entries in Concurrent List (Schedule-III), 21, 22, 23, 24 and 26 authorize state governments to take necessary steps to regulate and control commercial and industrial industrial monopolies, trade unions, industrial industrial and labor disputes, social security and social insurance. , Employment and Unemployment, Labor Welfare, etc., respectively, to ensure protection of the interests of all citizens of India.

Conclusion:

Labor laws in India are biased against employers. You can read the law and see it. However the real problem is in its implementation and how it is interpreted by the government. The biggest point is that it is basically impossible to fire someone. The process is very long and cumbersome and it is very easy for anyone with vested interest to complicate the matter and postpone it forever. So companies have been reluctant to hire workers and resort to outsourcing and contract labor.

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July - 2021

Recently I was able to cross two events

1. The labor inspector entered the branch office of a medium pay firm and started claiming numerous violations etc. He then hinted that unless he was taken care of he would report a strict violation and his company would get into trouble. Luckily one of the managers for the pay firm had little experience in such matters and he bullied the inspector and at worst he was guilty of some minor techniques such as not posting specific notices etc. Rs. 1000 - 2000. The inspector still did not retreat and finally left after taking a 'spot fine' of Rs.2500. They paid the company because it would be cheaper than sending a lawyer for a hearing etc.
2. In the same way the labor inspector visited another office. This time it was my acquaintance's small office. It has a total of 8 employees. The inspector again cited numerous violations and began giving them notice. My friend argued. The inspector then filed a false complaint of assault on my friend and filed an FIR. Since the complaint was lodged by a government employee, the police had to take action and arrest him. They had to approach the court for bail and relief. The 2/3 day waste is over and the legal bill is in the millions.

Similarly there are hundreds of stories of factories falling ill and unable to close because they are unable to complete labor formalities or are stuck in an issue even after decades of unresolved issues.

The law of either side is bad because it leads to abuse and often achieves the opposite of the real purpose. Labor laws in India are supposed to benefit workers but are the cause of their poor condition.

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Judiciary on Right of Transgender in India

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This article examines how attempts to achieve legal legitimacy through gender -based legal claims result in problematic (e.g., descriptive as opposed to self-identification) and, at times, misrepresentations about race and gender that unify lawsuits. When people of different races come to court with a right claim, the statement they make must necessarily confine itself to a standard discourse that the court can understand and, therefore, engage in. As a result, the everyday life experiences of gender differe nt individuals are often deliberately erased from the narrative as lawsuits mold themselves into the pre -existing ideal legal category of race and ethnicity. As a result of such mechanisms, the article finds that genders face unfair injustice in various legal courts because their legal legitimacy is built into a limited gender binary pattern of judicial discourse.

The article explores the path of transgender rights in India, in turn, the basic concepts of race, to understand how the approach to transgender rights and identity is shaping and shaping, through an analysis of the law before and after the CNLCA decision. It has been argued to include a legal majority in the law that would allow courts to conduct gender-based legal hearings based on contemporary gender diversity outside of binary (rather than a vague preconceived notion based on past hypotheses), which wou ld be a more appropriate account for such social injustice.

Keywords: Temporality, legal pluralism, transgender, judiciary, inequality

Introduction:

You have one race in your mind and one gender in your body. For 99 percent of people, those things are in order. For transgender people, they don't match. Just, just. It's not complicated, it's not neurosis. It's a mix. It is a congenital defect, such as a ruptured palate.

Chaz Bono, NY Times Interview (Wilson, 2011) With the above quote from transman and activist Chase Bono, Tessie James v. The Kerala High Court's judgment in the Director General of Police (2018) begins with the immediate transgenderism and the setting up of physical defects. Although the court is sympathetic, and it indeed decides in favor of a gender-neutral lawsuit, the judgment discourse relates to the frame of the court, from which it sees and hears: Is. The success of a court claim (and often does) the inability of the claimant to fully see and hear the claimant can affect its significant effects. Further, in order to be legible as subject-citizens, and to seek redress from the legal system, individuals must make a claim identifiable by the state. Legal legibility is, thus, required for the plaintiff's claim; Without the words of having a valid complaint, the court is a room of silence. Scott (1998) theorizes legibility as an effort by the state to "solve mobile issues and simplify complex knowledge". In Search of a Remedy for Discrimination Claims Gender Different Persons 1, for example, must prove in court that an incident (or series of incidents) of unlawful discrimination against oneself as a gender person has occurred. In this way, the gender different plaintiff should disclose the self-hood in words - referring to the pre-existing gender norms of the system - which is judicially conceivable. But how can lawsuits challenge institutional gender norms when seeking protection based on legal recognition and such norms? How do we balance to win our identity against winning cases? This challenge to the ideal functioning of the law is the disruption of a particular worldliness (i.e., the common past by the antecedent path) and the obstruction of alternative futures (Peters, de Silva-Vigiratne, and Flood, 2017). As a matter of fact, the law is caught between the need to appear objective and to remove oneself from society and to respond to current social issues. In general, the privilege of law privileges is continuity (of the past) and stability at moments of disruption. However, the gender custom lawsuits that bring their live experiences before the court create moments of disruption that initiate the 'ongoing and continuous temporality' of the law (Peters et al., 2017).

This article will examine how the need for legal portability, and consequently, the need for temporal The understanding by the court affects the Gender Right case for different individuals. Transsexuals, transgender, lingkivar, intersex, non-binary and other gender different groups seeking justice in court, undermining the combined legal notions of gender and race, are particularly interested in investigating the legal legality of gender custom litigation. One can move from one side of the binary to the other (Cowan, 2005) By examining the court statements of these litigants and as a result of legal discourse, this article explores the possibility as well as the counter (outside the binary) discourse on the subject of race and gender. In addition, this article not only explores the things that are lost in translation, in the same way that custom lawsuits of race gain legal legibility, but also what is lost in narration. Finally, this article explores the global plural to address current legal legality issues arising from gender diversity claims, allowing for a broader and more flexible understanding of gender diversity outside of binary.

However, despite potential disagreements with the distribution of power, the court controls (to some extent) the various legal controls of the race, through the lawsuits and facts, the information used by the court. However, the cultural norms and language heard and viewed by the court, in turn, frame the plaintiff and any such information they provide. Further, contemporary (which historically differs historically) social norms do not limit only what is presented in the courtroom, but what gender custom lawsuits present themselves; Their sense of self-worth can also be shaped by culturally imposed patterns. Based on such limitations, the allegation presented in court is unfair. If the lawsuit is filtered through a framework of perceptions of their own experiences (and self) basic cultural perspectives (e.g., homophobia and transphobia), the knower of equitable experience can be left without words to describe their single experience. This process, described by Miranda Fricker as hermeneutical injustice, 'exists in the very structure of how social knowledge is generated or shaped' (ultimate, 2016, p. 13) and the knower (the person experiencing the event) Controls the ability to understand / her own experience (in which Jnani is incapable of social constructs, leaves them without sufficient control over language to explain their experience) as well as the ability to express experience in the form of speech for his / her understanding of others.

How the speaker is heard by the court (or even if not all the claims come to the judge's ears) determines the additional level of pathological injustice. The court is only able to hear a claim that it deems fit and appropriate to give it its own time and resources. Further, and less clearly, the court can only hear claims for which the system has a range of knowledge and understanding. When judges give the speaker less credibility that they struggle to understand (or fail to understand) (e.g. due to language or cultural differences), such injustice can occur. Further, if the motivation of low faith in the speaker is based on social prejudice, injustice can become systemic. Thus, gender diverse prosecutors run the risk, even if they are fully inclined and can speak skillfully with their experience, even if not properly heard by the court. In other words, 'the victim's statement will not be heard because it will be a lineage that does not register with the hierarchy [of law]' (Simmons, 2011). We have a surprising absence in legal discourse on everyday life experiences of gender custom litigation (for many previous reasons) (such as many minority identities beyond the mental conception of living life), and consequently, stories in judicial discourses, including Sisander legal claims. This type of mental discourse is not without consequences, as various lawsuits of gender approach the courts for protection and recognition.

Judicial failure to conceive, see, or hear the life of a gender custom lawsuit is particularly worrisome when one considers the fact that the courts are the primary venue for competitions and creations for citizenship.

- Conditions required for the protection of rights in legal entities (and often outside). Citizenship, according to West (2013), is the 'negotiation of real or recognition, responsibilities and privileges among a group of members' and is required to give legal recognition to that person's personality. While you may be a 'citizen' of a country, citizenship is more important than legal citizenship. Citizenship is a process that requires social and personal affiliation and legislation (Essen, 2006). Not all citizens look the same, even though they are made in society (despite some legal documents). In fact, such ideas of civil equality can serve to perpetuate judicial inequality. If we equate a citizen to an abstract individual neutral and equal to all others, we lose sight of the difference. Depending on who the plaintiff is, conflicting laws or decisions can result (Menon, 1998).

The law represents only what one can imagine: normalizing the diverse legal subject of caste The stories and meanings of diverse groups of people over a significant period of time, presumably, cannot be reduced to the same set of experiences or the same notion of time or temporal-history, or the same appraisal of time or time (Meirovitz, 2000), when gender differs in litigation. When approaching the courts, they do so with a peculiar sense of equality. In order to get justice for the treatment of discrimination, such lawsuits force them to communicate their interests. However, they are often mediated by limited 'available to them through language and cultural forms' (Meirovitz, 2000) and are strongly inferred on the congenital dichotomy of sex. Thus, the law dominates the imagination of the plaintiff as well as his complaint. Using legally readable scripts available to them, gender different individuals have sought redress in court. However, as accredited by the courts, personal accounts of their personal experiences also change - a similar process for other groups seeking redressal of civil and human rights grievances. Complaints fit not only their claims, but also their own and their living experiences, matching the elements of the claim. Such behavior, as Cross (201) summarizes, makes the individual complainant think not only of the court, but also of the community of identity, outside the court room. Thus, through such a way of principal control, gender different individuals, in a way that becomes justified, begin to socially desire what the law wants and, conceiving the harmful effects (discussed later), the same as the law can conceive. Of course, it's not as simple as "just so many" stories. The various lawsuits of the breed do not just give the parrot what the

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

court wants (as long as an institution wants); They, instead, translate their experience into the language of law and cultural forms as they understand it. Has the capacity of law

To rewrite the plaintiff's story, not only in the presentation but also in the self-concept. In this way, the notion of a legal entity affects the 'personality' of the litigant on which to provide a platform for their contradictions as to who they can understand. '(Haley, 1993b, p. 1729).

Does legal emancipation (and, hence, legal legibility) ossify sexual identities as fixed, unchangeable? (Sircar & Jain, 2012). The recent legal efforts amassed for societal recognition of the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) communities offer a well-discussed example of this phenomenon. Access to the legalfield altered the search for sexual orientation rights into a fight for marital rights. As such, homosexuality,despite being in a definitional sense, a sexuality, has instead been packaged and pigeonholed beforethe courts as a familial structure and normative lifestyle modelled and moulded after heterosexual,monogamous families. In other words, citizenship for LGB persons has been achieved through theexceptionally narrow right to marriage that heterosexual romantic couples legally shared (Taylor &Benstein, 2013). This is in spite of considerable debate among LGB persons over defining their sexualitythrough mononormativity. The promise of integration, however, is difficult to resist especially for thosewho have historically been kept outside the protection of formal citizenship (Sircar & Jain, 2012, p. 12).In many parts of the world, the prevailing view of sexual minority communities has been transformed.

In the United States, for example, same-sex marriage has become an increasingly unstable part of the social fabric of the 'LGB community' (Taylor and Benstein, 2013) and alters the image associated with the meaning of being a sexual target. Minority. That is, 'homosexuality' has become less defined by sexual behavior or attitudes, and is rather restricted by the psychological beliefs of romantic and family relationships. Paradoxically, LGB's path to social equality requires the community model to surrender, which has long contributed to their subjugation, while at the same time, giving the offensive and refined image of homosexuality a way to normalize gay and lesbians.

, 2014, p.411). This has led to LGB lawsuits appearing in courtroom as members of gay couples and has changed their interactions with the legal system, not individuals engaged in non-major sexual behavior. As a result of the court's excavation of the right to marry someone of the same sex, the desires of sexual target minorities have been regained and molded to suit the right. The social aspirations of such minorities are dominated by the law of minority sexuality to map out the traditional heterosexual stories of monogamous marriages and couples (Cross, 201). Rather than taking a more liberal approach, it is necessary to oppose the cultural norms of absolute sexuality and not just the formula for LGB individuals to enter into parallel values (e.g., marriage) (Duggan, 2002). In theory, individuals become equal citizens only 'as long as they make certain rules of respectable citizenship that are for their own good' (Srikar and Jain, 2012, p. 12) Cases for the recognition or protection of caste-different identities, as in litigation Exemplifies the ways in which their life experiences should be narrowed down to become citizens. Gender is a regulatory social norm that indicates behavior based on the socially constructed dyads of the species: female and male. But, queer thi ists wrists (e.g. Judith Butler) have addressed for almost three decades, the body, or gender, is not congenital or diadetic. Gender is thus a means of control, which initially appears to be biologically desirable, but appears to be socially constructed. Gender, after all, is simply 'repetitive styling of the body, a

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

set of repetitive acts within a very strict regulation frame' (Butler, 1990, p. 33). In sum, sex is socially constructed and imposed individually by socially created representations and acts (Gilden, 2008). 2 The concept of sex or gender compulsory and irreplaceable is dangerous to human agency or fight.

Tamil Nadu court granted bail to Arun Kumar In the verdict given in Inspector General Reg f Registration and Ores (2019), Neuro Scientist V. S. Ramachandran has dedicated two pages to the topic of 'Transsexuality' from 'The Tale-Tale Brain'. The extract begins with the title 'Transsexuality: Doctor, I'm Trapped in the Wrong Type of Body!' And repeats that sex and gender are different because sex is biologically determined at birth and lifelong disordered. Although the court ultimately held that the word 'bride' is not random and includes gender within its circulation, it reinforces the notion that sex is permanent. The ruling provides an important insight into how the judiciary can work to guarantee the rights of transgender litigants, despite operating in a strictly binary framework.

Gender discrimination cases in some other countries also provide evidence that lawsuits only succeed in winning a claim for their status when they are engaged in a legal argument 'who trades on very common concepts of gender roles' (Meadow, 2010, p. 819). In the United States, for example, lawsuits seeking compensation for gender discrimination in the workplace rely on the immaturity of both categories to win in such cases, despite the progressive, non-professional beliefs of gender and race among different individuals.

Price Waterhouse Vs. The Hopkins (1989) The case and the subsequent dynasty published a practical representation of the transgender lawsuit before the court. The Supreme Court established gender-based dichotomy and related bipartisanship in the price and water turmoil. All cases of sexual discrimination, for example, are based on gender binary. Rather than fighting the very ranges of race and sexuality, such as discrimination against such sex-violators, such lawsuits must rely on race and gender attitudes to make legally justified claims. Australia Australia Similarly, in Australia ,the NSW Registrar Marriage v. In Nori (201), The High Court held that not all people are identified as male or female, however, the court still accepts male and female in the static category; Intersex and transgender individuals can only record their gender as 'indefinite' or 'non-specific'.In fact, the court cited the example of Bellinger v. Bellinger (2003) 4, determined by the House of Lords and observed that, in common parlance, 'speaking of the opposite sex is speaking of the opposite category of race: male and female'.

The Criminal Tribes Act was finally denotified in 1952; however, it was shortly after replaced by the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952. Although it did not use the term 'eunuchs', it was understood that those who had previously been criminalized remained the target of this Act. The significant difference in this Act was that the focus had shifted from criminalizing entire groups of people to criminalizing individuals, but most other provisions from the original Act were retained (John, 2017). Thus, there was no visible change in the legal or social status of these groups, including Hijra communities (Jain, Rhoten, & Shukla,2014).

Gender Diverse Persons in Court: A Case Study of Indian Jurisprudence

Pre-legal law

Since the time of pre-colonialism in India gender different individuals have been significantly associated with 5 laws. Reddy (2005, p. 8) argues that during the colonial occupation, the British criminalized the Hijras and called them 'unnatural' and 'habitual pseudomites'. During a hearing on the murder of a woman victim of Hija in the 1850s, the

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

judges referred to the whole "community" as condemnation of the British government (Hinchi, 2019). By 1871, the government had enacted the Criminal Tribes Act, which was based on the belief that certain castes had a "high tendency to become criminals" (Jain, 2017, p. 47). The law was amended in 1897 and required registration, supervision and control of Hijras. Under the Act, the government register was to be kept in the name of 'nuns' who were accused of committing offenses, abducting children or placing ratings under sections three hundred and seventy-seven of the Indian Penal Code. Playing them music, wanting wealth, participating in any public or private show or adopting sons (Chakrapani, 2010; Mittal and Garg, 2015). The association of gender with "violent" was based on British masculine ideas and the notion that "an unmarried man" is impotent. Hijras were considered particularly prone to breaking the law and were prosecuted for their 'feminine' dressing and behavior under Section 7 377 (i.e., anti-Sodom law) of the Indian Penal Code (Cohen, 1995). Thus, the law seeks to control the social life of gender-diverse individuals.

Hijras was considered a threat to colonial power (Cohen, 1995; Hinchi, 2019). British officials were so concerned about the dangers of the Hijra 'community' that they essentially launched a campaign to eradicate it from the 1870s. As Hinchi notes (2019, p. 8), certain panic around the Hijras occurred among the colonial authorities, especially in northern India. Just as the Hijras transgressed gender boundaries, so too did they repeatedly cross political boundaries and drive for it; His begging- collection journey was underestimated by the central authority. These, in other behaviors such as the use of erotic language or singing and dancing in public, made them vile people in the eyes of immigrants and were seen as evidence of their innate guilt (Hinchi, 2019, p. 9).

Postcolonial Legal Developments:

In 1956, India passed the Unethical Traffic (Prevention) Act, which has since been used to harass sexually diverse individuals (including Hijras). The law's ban on sexual activity (even though sexual activity itself is not illegal) meant that it criminalized a significant source of community income. In 1959, begging - an alternative source of income for such individuals - was also banned in many states (starting with the Bombay Prevention Beg f begging law in 1959). Under the Act, begging includes 'begging or receiving in public, singing, dancing, fortune telling, presenting or presenting an article for sale'. The. The sentence ranges from 3 to 10 years in prison. . Many such laws on books were only recently. In 2011, the state of Karnataka amended its police law specifically to include a similar provision in the Colonial Criminal Tribes Act. The amendment was aimed at 'controlling the undesirable activities of transgender people' and requiring maintenance of registers with the names of 'all transgender people' living in the area (Jain, 2017, p. 48). In 2017, the government, in response to a petition filed by transgender activists in the High Court He said that he has replaced the word 'person' with 'persons' (Deccan Herald, 2017).

The development of transgender rights has not been linear and is often fraught with temporal contradictions. Before the Supreme Court ruled that transgender rights are fundamental human rights inNALSA, the Madhya Pradesh High Court in Illyas and Ors v. Badshah alias Kamla (1990) had upheld the guru–chela inheritance system for Hijras. This system dictated how property was to pass on to chelasfrom their gurus, irrespective of any other statutory requirements on the succession of property. Hijras have a long tradition of forming unique kinship bonds, especially guru–chela (teacher–disciple) relationships and living together in

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

gharanas (households). Reddy (2005, p. 144) noted that one of the primary ways by which Hijras obtain legitimacy is through the guru–chela bond. It is worth reflecting onhere that in order to establish the existence of a guru–chela system, the court examined oral testimoniesgiven by Hijras from different regions of Madhya Pradesh, including the respondent Kamla (a self-identified Hijra). Although they referred to Kamla repeatedly as ‘eunuch’ instead of Hijra, the court concluded that there was no reason their statements should be doubted. In fact, the court never once questioned the assumption that this system of inheritance was an ancient tradition; it readily accepted that the property of a Hijra could not be transferred to anyone outside the community. Thus, the court acknowledged that Hijra was a community identity with historical, legally recognizable traditions.

However, the judiciary has been less willing to grant legal recognition to gender diverse persons, including Hijras. More than a decade later, the same court in Kamala Alias Kamala Jaan Alias Hijrah v.Sadiq Ali & Others (2003) ruled that a Hijra who self-identified as a woman could not contest for a seatreserved for woman. The court interpreted ‘woman’ in its strict biological sense; it relied on an essentialistunderstanding of gender and found that Hijras lacked the ability to conceive children and, therefore, could not be a woman. This biological essentialism and narrow conception of gender identity underlie more recent judgements as well, including the Supreme Court’s NALSA verdict of 2014 (which has beenused as precedent in several ensuing transgender rights cases).

NALSA and Progeny

In Nalsa's decision, the Supreme Court not only recognized the 'third gender' category more than the male-female bisexual (Jain, 2017, p. 48), but also upheld the right to self-determination of racial identity. Nevertheless, the NALSA highlights the way in which progressive judgments can still contain the ideal beliefs of gender (Jain, 2017). The case was filed by the legal aid organization, NLSA, arguing that the Government of India's failure to recognize persons of gender has violated their constitutional rights and the government must address this. The arguments of the petitioner are correct Research. First, the petitioner argued that the lack of recognition leads to social discrimination faced by people of different genders. The petitioner argued that restricted access to public places, education and healthcare was a direct result of this lack of recognition (and denial associated with rights). The petitioner further argued that persons of gender diversity should be given the right to self-determine their gender identity in accordance with constitutional principles (i.e. the right to live with dignity under Article 21).

The judgment is based on constitutional obligations, international law and the recognition that transgender persons are guaranteed equal rights under the Indian Constitution (Jain, 2017, p. 48). Yet, if we read the draca provided by the court’s decisive decision, we will see significant gaps. The different genders prepared to support the court have failed to mention different identities (Datta, 201; Semeler, 201). For example, nowhere in the judgment do judges discuss female-to-male transgender individuals, gender queer, or transmen (Jain, 2017, p. 60). These are all conditions that will be included in the wide umbrella of the term ‘gender variant’ as determined by the applicant; However, the court is silent on their existence, and more importantly, whether such legal remedies apply to them. As such, the court contains many clear identities. In other words, the court, in parts, is of content (Datta, 2014). In determining what identity the word transgender includes in the social sense of the word, the court stated:

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

It may be clear that in the present age, the term 'transgender' is used in a broad sense. Gay, lesbian, bisexual are also included by the narrator 'transgender'.

This statement is not in keeping with the general understanding of the term transgender. People who are sexually attracted to members of the opposite sex (e.g. gay and lesbian) are not identified with a different gender than those associated with their birth-assigned race / gender (Jain, 2017, p. 64).

Further, the court in its opinion will add this ambiguity to the problem of more and less-inclusion through the following points:

It is strongly emphasized that transgender people in India have assumed a distinct and distinct class / class which is not prevalent in other parts of the world except some neighboring countries. In this country, TG community includes Hijras, Napunsak, Kothis, Arvani, Jogappas, Shiva-Shaktis etc.

Thus, the court then makes the term only to include the various identities of the sex outside the gender binary, then, does not include the descriptions of the male-born person given by the court itself as female. Missing more than a court duke is a functional, coherent definition and understanding of the terms gender and race (Jain, 2017); Often, during a court's 130-page judgment, the court combines conditions. For example, the court's comments when determining gender diversity:

It can also happen that a person is born as a man, due to some genetic anatomy problems his innate perception may be feminine and all his actions will be female oriented. This statement is revealing in a multitude of ways. First, the court's cobbled definition of transgender isfallacious. Rather than viewing the term as inclusive of persons whose birth-assigned sex does not matchtheir felt gender, the court misconstrues the term to somehow mean that the person feels their sex is different than their birth-assigned sex. Put in other terms, the court mischaracterizes the litigant as wanting to be female (sex) instead of male rather than being born male and wanting to be a woman (gender), thus erroneously conflating sex and gender as well as misidentifying the litigant (Semmalar2014). Second, in the above example given by the court, the court misgenders the hypothetical gender diverse person. If a person is born male but has the 'innate perception' that they are female (we will assume the court meant woman-gendered and not the female sex), they may very likely identify with she/her/hers pronouns. Third, and arguably the most offending, the court actually assumes that the reason theperson identifies as a woman is a 'genital anatomy problem' (Semmalar, 2014). The court, then, can onlyconceive of a person being transgender (that is, identifying as a different gender than the gender they were assigned at birth) due to a complication in their biological sex organs. As Satya has pointed out, thecourt's judgement is laden with 'deep-seated transphobia' (Satya, 2014) in that the judgement wholly fails to challenge the conservative pillars of normative gender values.

In K. Prithika Yashini v. Chairman (2015), the same Court states that transgender persons have historically been discriminated against and has limited opportunities for public employment. This con- cern for the upliftment of transgender persons, however, is still framed within a limited understanding ofgender and sex. As far as the litigant in this case is concerned, the Court observes that not only she had undergone gender affirmation surgery but had also been issued a certificate by the State Government identifying her as a transgender. This allows for the Court to recognize her as 'female' and to then note that 'people belonging to the third sex' have not been recognized of being treated with dignity. The use of 'transgender', 'third gender' and

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

'female' interchangeably is confusing and indicative of the courts' inability to meaningfully engage with concepts such as gender fluidity. Moreover, given that NALSA isthe precedent, its liberal use of the derogatory and colonial term 'eunuch' (Jain, 2017, p. 58) has carriedover to subsequent High Court cases. The Himachal Pradesh High Court's decision in Sweety (Eunuch) v. General Public (2016), for instance, is riddled with the term. Not only is the litigant referred to as such,the Court also refers, inexplicably, to Hindu Shastric law and the Manusmriti which exclude 'eunuchs' from inheritance. The Uttarakhand High Court in Rano v. State of Uttarakhand (2018) similarly relies on the NALSA judgement to state that Hijras and 'Eunuchs' (unclear whether these are interchangeable or separate categories) should be treated as the 'third gender'.

It is worth clarifying here that some decisions have made efforts to engage with gender identity in ways that do not unquestioningly reproduce gender norms. In Ashish Kumar Mishra v. Bharat Sarkar (2015), the Allahabad High Court expresses the importance of preventing discrimination against transgender persons 'in all walks of life'. The Court reasons that a law meant for the empowerment of women would not have, as its object, the exclusion of transgender persons. Thus, the Court uses the overarching public purpose of empowerment and suggests that it would be furthered by the inclusion of transgender persons. While such decisions are commendable, most courts have nevertheless consistentlyupheld colonial taxonomy and hegemonic discourses (Jain, 2017). There is no dearth of literature on theheterogeneity of transgender and gender diverse groups in India. The judiciary itself has been cognizantof the fact that 'transgender' is merely an umbrella term and does not accurately reflect the multiplicityof identities in a South Asian context. Nevertheless, as Gilden (2008, p. 85) argued, a 'formal equality articulation of transgender rights requires emphasizing the compatibility of trans people with normativesocial values'. Thus, any possibility of transformative and liberatory approach to a gender-just society isforeclosed by this necessity. If the law indeed finds itself beholden to past – either in terms of precedentor in terms of the pre-existing norms – can it offer us emancipation? The next section explores how thelegal system and its promise of justice may be reimagined by the introduction of temporal plurality.

Conclusion:

How can we make sense of the connection between law and time? Scholars have suggested that law works to generate ideas of time (McNally, 2018) and sustain competitive competencies: it is determined by its laws at certain times of time and is uncertain due to the possibility of relays (McNilli, 2018, p. 4) . Despite its plural history and its ability to keep futures, the legal system is largely static and backward-looking where lectures on gender and sexuality are concerned. The identification of the various rights of gender in this area has been limited by the inability of the law to deal with concepts such as gender fluidity. In this article, we argued that the legal system reinforces the ideal understanding of gender and sexual identity. Thus, in order for the gender of the law to be legible under the social order, the person must be a legally recognizable gender. We also examined Indian jurisprudence regarding the rights of different people and the mechanisms of legal injustice when trying to hear and see in court the case of persons of different races. Although Indian courts have delivered judgments guaranteeing the rights of transgender individuals, they still rely on pre- existing norms and an essential understanding of gender when they make decisions. There is very little space to accommodate

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

the diversity of experiences and identities, so the race results in a uniformity governed by the courts and tribunals of different individuals.

In sum, this article argues for pluralism (within a serious framework, preferring cognitive reflection), a way to lend to uncertainty (Kennedy, 1986, 1997), which is the uncertainty that allows for gray areas and, as a theoretical term, 'Understanding the chaos of social worlds as well as the fluctuations of social identity (Nash & Brown, 2016). 'Mess' can enable competition for citizenship and social orders; It can be the 'content' of spirit, memory and vague desires (Manalanson, 2014). However, chaos is not always ferocious and can create social realities. John Lowe, for example, proposes the development of new methods aimed at 'allowing the world not to become static, but to allow for its ambiguity, its chaotic chaos' (Love, 2016). Chaos and uncertainty disturb the ideal alignment determined by our lives and experiences by determining new understandings of people, stories, and space / time alignments (Manalanson, 201).

The only way out is to mess up, make a difference and introduce a majority in the law. Legal pluralism affects access to justice for marginalized individuals who were previously excluded from the rule of law (Mary, 2012, p. 79) With a global majority, the law is willing to accept the reality of contemporary inequalities (and not just formal formality of the past), which Dracani Rights-worthy citizenship exists outside and in legally stable classes. This will not only bring the global majority into the courtroom (where it is relevant, as the legal entity has both forward and backward thinking), but will also allow a wider horizon of social aspirations for different individuals and communities outside of this legal system. Doing nothing and continuing to limit the legal legitimacy of only a select few in the legally competent sex and gender category who can rob, squash and control - just improve gender and sexual norms and inequalities in the sex and gender category. What would the judiciary do if such stable standards had become unstable? What will they do with temporal pluralism? We don't know But, we can say that if judges really write with blood (Delgado, 1991, p. 956), they do so, using the incredible quill of the past.

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Right to Freedom of Religion

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Abstract :

Religion in India is a volatile issue and adds to the instability of the conversion problem, so various state governments have enacted anti-conversion laws that aim to prevent conversions due to coercion or encouragement. Religion, but unlike the ECHR and UDHR, it does not explicitly mention the right to convert. The notion that religious freedom in India does not include the freedom to change religion seems a bit absurd. Conversion may not be a fundamental right (as was the case with Stanislaus) but it is certainly one's right to convert if there are no elements of deception, coercion and allurement. Denying or denying this right of the citizens of a democratic country would be unimaginable in today's environment.

Keywords : religious freedom in India, constitutional freedom on religious in India

Almost every country in the world guarantees freedom of religion to anyone in some form or the other. Such guarantees are particularly important in a multi-religious country like India, which attributes its religious diversity to recent or contemporary events rather than history.These laws have been strongly criticized and claimed to violate the right to freedom of religion. The document examines the issue of religious conversion in the light of current constitutional provisions, judicial tone and secularism, and through the lens of contemporary political philosophy.Human birth is descriptive, a form of description of a particular caste, status, caste (in the Indian context) and religion.

Whether such a text is suitable for repetition is the subject of human research, a social project (for example the backward caste movement to get rid of backward caste-based inequalities in India), as well as contemporary political philosophy. Any discussion of religion in the public sphere in India (as opposed to religion being a minor human experience) automatically throws light on the Indian model of secularism or specifically secularism. 2 Donald E. "For most Indians, it means secular or non-sectarian, but it does not mean non-religious. The basis of a secular state is not a 'wall of separation' between state and religion, but 'non-choice' In which no special privilege is required to be given to any religion.

The secular state embodies the principle that the function of the state should be religious. India is a country of many religions and freedom of religion is constitutionally guaranteed.
Article 25-28 make important constitutional provisions on freedom of religion. It should be noted that the word religion is not defined anywhere in the Constitution of India, but it has been elaborated by court statements. Religion remained a volatile issue The law is anti-law, which has been the subject of much uncertain debate and is also the subject of this article.

Right to freedom of religion in India

The Constitution of India in its Part III supports the freedom of religion in India. This freedom is reserved not only for Indian citizens, but also for any person residing in India. It follows the wording of Article 25, which establishes that subject to public order, morality and health and the other provisions of this Part, all persons have the right and right to freedom of conscience, to exercise and to spread freely . Religion.

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July - 2021

Further, the Indian state has the right to control matters related to religion or in other words non-sectarian activities related to religious practices, but the state is not allowed to interfere in religious matters.

What the state may regulate under section 25(2)(a) are activities of an economic, commercial or political nature, though they may be associated with religious practices. organizations for religious and charitable purposes; manage your affairs in matters of religion; Ownership and acquisition of movable and immovable property and management of such property in accordance with law. In short, India's position on freedom of religion does not imply state interference in religious matters and the only permissible interference is limited to incidental matters of religion. It is the skeletal model of Indian secularism. How this skeletal model works when connected with life and blood is a subject of ongoing observation.

The importance given to religion by the Indian state can also be seen in the fact that there is a chapter in the Indian Penal Code called "Crimes related to religion" which establishes motives that hurt feelings. Insulting their religion or religious beliefs is punishable by any kind of religious imprisonment. Therefore it is natural for a religious country to take the issue of conversion seriously.

Religious conversion Freedom of religion on the subject of religious conversion seems vague. What makes the issue even more provocative is the absence of a clear right to convert fundamental rights into constitutional provisions. In many cases before them, the High Court had the opportunity to investigate whether the right to preach implies the right to convert because the former is a fundamental right and becomes illegal if used by force.

The provision of Article 25 in the 1954 judgment of the Supreme Court of India against Ratilal Panachand Gandhi in the State of Mumbai made it clear that everyone has a fundamental right under the Constitution, not just religious beliefs. Which can be sanctioned by his judgment or conscience. But to show their beliefs and ideas so openly in deeds that they are unified or approved by their religion and then propagate their religious ideas for the good of others.

The state of Madhya Pradesh enacted its own anti-conversion law in 1968, called the Madhya Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act. The language used in the Act is similar to the Orissa Act of 1967. Also, the amount of punishment was the same, including the penalty for proselytizing through offensive media.

The court gave three reasons for declaring the law unconstitutional, namely, that Article 25 (1) guarantees conversion as part of Christianity, the definition of incentive is very vague, and the state does not have the power to legislate as provided by law. . , Because the law deals with religion, not with public order. Like the Orissa Act of 1967, the Madhya Pradesh Act was challenged two years later. Since the two laws are largely identical in nature, they rely heavily on Yulitha's earlier judgment given by the Olissa High Court. But surprisingly, the purpose of this reference was to argue against the previous sentence. In the present case, 19 courts ruled that the law is the prerogative of the state government, taking into account that conversions made by prohibited media are a matter of public order and not a religious matter.

Commenting on the earlier judgment, many scholars pointed out that the Supreme Court has made the issue more ambiguous, making it more problematic and more likely to be abused by the majority. As an expert on constitutional law, H.M. Servai, he observed, in response to Stanislas' decision, the propagation of religion does not impart knowledge and spread it more widely, but instead produces intellectual and moral convictions that lead to action, i.e., to adopt

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July - 2021

that religion. Successful propagation of religion will result in conversion.22 The conclusion that propaganda should be limited to the cultivation of religious principles is an argument that satisfies the interests of the majority, and only the majority. And the Supreme Court declared that construction can only be protected in place of conversion because the purpose of religious propaganda under Article 25 of the Indian Constitution is nothing but state interference in freedom of conscience. Or, as Servai observed, "conversion does not in any way interfere with the freedom of conscience, but has its fulfillment and gives it meaning."

Conclusion :

Mankind is immersed in its immediate social, economic, political and cultural contexts. Are they completely free to do what they want, or should freedom be exercised within social limits? That is the question. Contemporary political philosophy has tried to dispel this seemingly inconsistent dilemma and has resulted in a community debate against liberalism. It is essentially a debate between those who advocate individual rights and autonomy on the one hand, and those who emphasize community relations in political life on the other.

Why do people convert? This has been the subject of many branches. Psychology, sociology, theology but not law. The law only deals with the legitimacy or illegality of reasons, but not for every reason. However, it is important to briefly mention some of the reasons before the conversion. One of the most important factors responsible for motivating people to convert to another religion is "relative deprivation". Some social studies of conversions conducted in the 33rd and 1960s show that economic, social deprivation has been described as the main motivation behind the decision to change the religious identity of a moral, spiritual and psychological person. Most importantly, gravity towards other religions can also be the result of persuasion by brainwashing or coercion.

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Merger of Ing Vyasa with Kotak Mahindra Bank
Special Refrence to Financial Effect

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1.1 Introduction to Banking

Banking is first found in Italy. The word “bank” is derived from the German word “banck” from which Italians adopted the word ‘banco’. “banco” means a benchmark at which people used to change one kind of money into another and also transact their banking business.

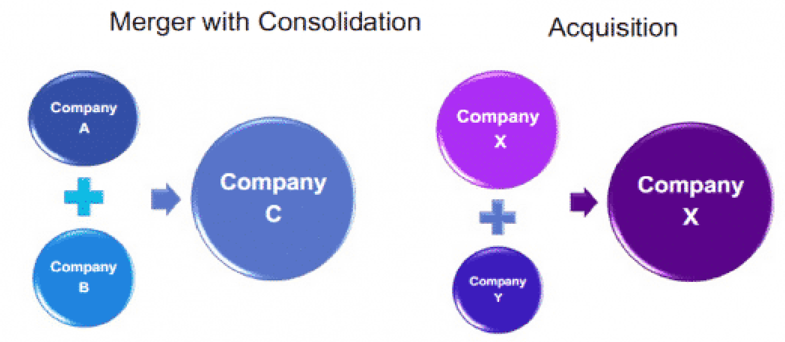
Banking is an institution, which provides loans and advances to the needy person and accept deposits of persons who have surplus money. It lends money to the entrepreneurs for their business organizations, individuals for their different purposes, farmers for agricultural activities, for startups operated by small and medium scale businessmen in the market, etc.

1.2 Meaning of Mereger and Acquisition

Merger and Acquisition is a consolidation of business firms. It is the process of restructuring of companies. “Merger” is a combination of two companies or businesses into new one, while in “Acquisition” one company takeover by another company.

Merger is a deal which involves full integration of both acquirer bank and acquiring bank. It is an evolution of a new company, when two businesses dissolve and combine their assets & liabilities to form new entity. The bank which acquires another bank is known as the ‘acquirer bank’ and the bank which is being acquired is called as the ‘acquired bank’ or ‘targeted bank’.

If the acquirer bank takes over a bank and set up a new management under itself, then can be known as a “takeover”. In “takeover”, the acquired banks have not existence anymore.



Acquisition is done through 4 ways. They were as follows as under:-

a) By purchasing assets
b) By purchasing common shares
c) By exchange of shares for assets
d) By exchanging shares for shares

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July - 2021

There are 4 types of merger. They are :-

1. Horizontal merger
2. Vertical merger
3. Conglomerate merger
4. Congeneric merger

2. Review of Literature

Gupta (2015) evaluated the impact of merger and acquisition on the financial performance of selected banks in India. The study comprises of two cases of merger and acquisition firstly the merger of ICICI bank with Bank of rajasthan and second the merger of HDFC bank with Centurion bank of Punjab. They covers 3 years for before merger and 3 years for after merger, using 't' test at 5% significance level. The results highlights that most of the financial parameters have shown significant improvement in both cases while some parameters have not shown any significant improvement. The author suggests that it may be possible that these ratios will also improves in later years as they only considered 6 years for evaluation.

Duggal (2015) analyzed the changes that occurs in post-merger period of the selected banks in India due to merger and acquisition. The author studied 8 cases of merger and taken 3 year for pre-merger and 5 years for post-merger. For analysis of data, financial parameters and paired t-test is used for the study. They have found major impact on return to assets ratio, net profit margin and capital employed which showed significant improvement while return on equity and earning per share were least performing ratios. The study concludes that mergers have propound effect on banks ability to earn profits and building on assets for future growth.

Singla (2015) examined the merger and acquisition in Indian banking industry. The researcher selected 6 cases of merger and acquisition, which covers time period of 6 years for pre-post merger. They used ratio analysis which involves liquidity ratio, efficiency ratio, profitability ratio and capital structure ratios. To test the statistical significance paired t-test is applied for the study. The findings highlights that merger and acquisition are not created difference in the financial performance of the acquiring banks.

Gupta (2016) evaluated the merger of State bank of Indore with State bank of India. They considered 4 year for before merger and 4 year for after merger and the year of merger as base year. Paired sample t- test is applied for the purpose of testing the statistical significance of various parameters. The researcher have found positive impact on investment and liquidity parameters while negative impact is seen on profitability of the bank. They suggested that positive impact of merger may accrue in later years as they only covers the time period of 4 years for before merger and 4 years for after merger.

Athma and bhavani (2016) investigated the merger performance of State bank of India and HDFC bank. The study is based on secondary data covering 8 years for pre-merger and 8 years for post-merger. CAGR, T-test, Correlation and Regression are employed for analyzing the data. The findings highlights that all the parameters in case of both the banks are associated in regression analysis an d t-test results of productivity ratios of SBI indicates significant improvement in all ratios excepting deposits per employee and profits per employee. The study concludes that significant improvement is observed in the performance of both the banks in key parameters and productivity ratios.

Veena & suheel (2017) studied the pre and post-merger performance of HDFC bank Ltd. and Centurion bank of punjab Ltd. they have considered total 6 years for pre and post merger and

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

adopted financial parameters such as gross profit margin, net profit margin, operating profit margin ratio, return on capital employed, return on equity and debt-equity ratio. They have conducted independent sample t- test for the study. The investigator found that after merger the financial performance of the banks increased.

Singh (2018) studied the impact of post-merger and acquisition activities on the financial performance of private sector and public sector. They considered 8 cases as a sample of merger and acquisition of banks and total 6 years for the study. Accounting ratios and parametric t-test is used. The results reveals negative effect of merger and acquisition on banks financial performance.

Sahni & gambhir (2018) evaluated the financial performance of commercial banks after merger and acquisition. They have considered case of HDFC bank merged with centurion bank of punjab and used CAMEL model & t-test for measuring financial performance after merger and acquisition. The results reveals that capital adequacy, earning quality ratio divulges improvement except management quality and liquidity ratios after merger and acquisition. so, the researcher concludes that overall merger is beneficial for both the banks.

Patel (2018) analyzed the study which is based on pre and post-merger financial performance of 5 selected Indian banks namely Bank of Baroda, Oriental bank of commerce, IDBI bank, Indian overseas bank and State bank of India. The financial performance of banks is calculated on the basis of accounting ratios and applied paired t-test for the study. They also conducted comparative analysis of banks to assess financial performance of acquiring bank with the banking industry. The findings indicates mix trend after merger and by comparative analysis it is found that Bank of Baroda and Oriental bank of commerce have decrease in yield on advances and yield on investment whereas State bank of India and IDBI bank have higher business per employee and profit per employee as compared to industry average.

2.1 Research Gap

There have been several studies are done on merger and acquisition in all over the India by different academicians and researchers. Most of worked is done on analyzing the financial performance of banks through the means of accounting tools such as CAMEL model, profitability ratios & capital structure ratios and very few work has been done on the comparative analysis of overall banks in the banking industry, which indicates that which banks merger are performing better than the other banks merger. From that point of view, here the study purpose of the topic is to investigate about the banks performances on the basis of both financial ratios and statistical tools.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Objective

1. To study the impact of merger and acquisition on profitability of selected Indian banks.
2. To study the impact of merger and acquisition on efficiency of selected Indian banks.

3.2 Hypothesis :

NULL HYPOTHESIS [H0] V/S ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS [H1]	
H0-1	There is no significant difference in net profit ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period.
H1-1	There is significant difference in net profit ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

NULL HYPOTHESIS [H0] V/S ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS [H1]	
H0-1 H1-1	There is no significant difference in net profit ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period. There is significant difference in net profit ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period.
H0-2 H1-2	There is no significant difference in asset utilization ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period. There is significant difference in asset utilization ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period.
H0-3 H1-3	There is no significant difference in Return on capital employed ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period. There is significant difference in Return on capital employed ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period.
H0-4 H1-4	There is no significant difference in Return on equity ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period. There is significant difference in Return on equity ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period.
H0-5 H1-5	There is no significant difference in Fixed assets turnover ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period. There is significant difference in Fixed assets turnover ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period.
H0-6 H1-611	There is no significant difference in Advances to Fixed assets ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period. There is significant difference in Advances to Fixed assets ratio between pre-merger period and post-merger period.

3.3 Sampling Design

This research has been taken convenience sampling.

3.4 Sample

This research has been taken KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK and ING VYASA BANK.

3.5 Period Of The Study

The main objective of the study is to know the impact of merger and acquisition on financial performance of selected banks and to meet this objective the data has been collected for 6 years i.e. 3 years for pre-merger and 3 years for post-merger.

3.6 .Data Collection And Sources

The Research problem of the study is evaluated on the basis of secondary data collection. The financial data for banks investigation was collected from respective banks Annual Reports and financial statements to the study the impact on merger and acquisition.

3.7 Techniques And Tools Used For The Study

This study used ratio analysis and the paired sample t-test.

Accounting Ratio used for the study

Profitability Ratios:

1. Net profit ratio = (Net profit/ Sales)*100

2. Return on capital employed = (Net profit/Total Assets)*100
3. Return on Equity = (Net profit/ Equity shareholder's funds)*100

Efficiency Ratios:
1. Asset utilization ratio = Sales /Total Asset
2. Fixed assets turnover ratio = Sales / Fixed assets
3. Advances to Fixed assets = Advances / Fixed assets

3.8 Limitations of The Study
1. The data collected for the study is secondary data. So, the given research problem have been evaluated on the basis of secondary data collection.
2. The scope of the study is limited to the Indian private sector banks only.
3. The period of the study is limited to 3 year for before merger and 3 years for after merger.
4. Only profitability indicator ratios, Efficiency indicator ratios were considered for the study purpose.
5. Due to lack of information availability, the recent case of merger and acquisition of banks have not been considered in this study.
6. Accounting ratios is also applied for the study, which have its own limitations.

4. Data Analysis
4.1 Profitability Ratio :-
TABLE 4.1 :- Profile of KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK and ING VYASA BANK of three years prior-merger financial data

	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (Bidder bank)			ING VYASA BANK (Target bank)		
Particulars	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Net profit ratio (%)	26.2716	21.8470	16.9191	11.8279	11.8310	12.6082
Return on capital employed (%)	2.1298	2.0038	1.6258	0.8168	0.9712	1.1178
Return on equity(%)	425.9182	499.6773	364.5060	263.3689	303.9568	395.8411

-> The above table of profitability indicator ratio presents Net profit ratio, Return on capital employed ratio and Return on Equity ratio of KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (Bidder) and ING VYASA BANK (target) for pre-merger period from 2005 to 2007.
->the above table indicates that the Net profit ratio of KOTAK Mahindra bank is lowest in 2013 i.e. 16.92% and highest in 2011 i.e. 26.27%, while that of ING Vyasa bank is lowest in 2011 i.e. 11.82% and highest in 2013 i.e. 12.61%. The data also indicates that Net profit ratio of KOTAK Mahindra bank is continuously declining and that of ING vyasa bank is minor increasing during pre-merger period.
->Return on capital employed ratio of KOTAK Mahindra bank is lowest in 2013 i.e. 1.63% and highest in 2011 i.e. 2.13%. While in ING vyasa bank it is lowest in 2011 i.e. 0.82% and highest in 2013 i.e. 1.12%. The data divulges decreasing trend in KOTAK Mahindra bank the increasing trend in ING vyasa bank during pre-merger period.
->Return on Equity ratio of KOTAK Mahindra bank is lowest in 2013 i.e. 364.51% and highest in 2011 i.e. 499.68%, which discloses continuous increase during pre- merger period. While that of ING Vyasa bank the return on Equity ratio is lowest in 2011 i.e. 263.37% and highest in 2013 i.e. 395.84% which shows the continuously increasing trend during pre- merger period.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Remark:-

The above table of profitability ratio indicates pre-merger period of both Kotak Mahindra Bank and ING Vyasa bank. The table clearly shows that ratios of ING Vyasa Bank have performed well, which indicates continuous incline.

Table 4.2 :- Combined profile of banks financial data of three years of after merger

Particulars	2015	2016	2017
Net profit ratio (%)	23.0130	16.8179	22.1691
Return on capital employed (%)	2.0630	1.4249	1.7919
Return on equity (%)	793.6994	374.0901	537.6814

Data analysis:-

->The above table presents combined profile of banks profitability ratios of three years of post - merger period from 2015 to 2017.

->The table 2 indicates that the Net profit ratio of the banks is lowest in 2016 i.e. 10.26% and highest in 2015 i.e. 23.01%, which discloses that the Net profit ratio of banks is fluctuating and minor incline occurs after some decline during post-merger period.

-> While the Return on capital employed ratio of the banks is lowest in 2016 i.e. 1.42% and highest in 2015 i.e. 2.06%, this data also indicates that the Return on capital employed ratio of the banks is fluctuating and minor increase occurs after some decline during post-merger period.

-> Return on equity ratio of the banks is lowest in 2016 i.e. 374.09% and highest in 2015 i.e. 793.70%, which divulges that the ratio of banks is fluctuating and minor increase occurs after some decline during post-merger period.

Remark:-

The period of post-merger of banks indicates that both banks have performed well. Table 2 of profitability ratio all ratios indicates mixed trend.

Table 4.3 :- Mean, Standard deviation and t- values of pre-merger and post-merger of banks

particulars		mean	Standard deviation	t-value	Sig.
Net profit Ratio (in%)	pre	16.2594	11.4930	0.336	0.759
	Post	15.5000	10.6913		
Return on capital employed (in%)	Pre	1.9198	0.2623	0.727	0.543
	Post	1.7599	0.3202		
Return on Equity (in%)	Pre	430.0338	67.6796	-0.965	0.436
	post	568.4903	211.4944		

Data analysis:-

-> As per the profitability indicator ratios, no improvement is observed in mean values and in statistical significance value in ratios of the banks. As per the above analysis, the mean value of net profit is declined to 15.50% with the t-value of 0.366 and sig. value of 0.759. Hence, we accept the null hypothesis.

-> The mean value of Return of capital employed dropped to 1.75% with the t-value of 0.727 and sig. value of 0.543. Therefore, we accept the null hypothesis.

->while the Mean value of Return on Equity inclined from 430.03% to 568.49% with the t-value of -0.965, but statistically no improvement is seen with the sig. value of 0.436. hence we accept the null hypothesis.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Remark:-

Table 3 of the profitability ratio represents mean, standard deviation, t-value and significance value of the respective banks for pre-merger and post- merger. Here, only the mean value of Return on equity ratio indicates significant difference. But statistically, none of them have shown significant improvement as per 5% level of significance

4.2.Efficiency Indicator Ratio :-

TABLE 4.4 :- profile of KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK and ING VYASA BANK of three years prior-merger financial data

	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (Bidder bank)			ING VYASA BANK (Target bank)		
particulars	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Asset utilization ratio	0.0811	0.0917	0.0961	0.0691	0.0821	0.0887
Fixed asset turnover ratio	10.0052	13.8433	.3172	5065	8675	.0500
Advances to fixed assets ratio	69.0819	86.8538	4.3641	.2415	.5888	.6780

Data analysis:-

-> The above table of Efficiency indicator ratio presents Asset utilization ratio, Fixed asset turnover ratio and Advances to fixed assets ratio of KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (Bidder) and ING VYASA BANK (target) for pre-merger period from 2007 to 2009.

->the above table indicates that the Asset utilization ratio of KOTAK mahindra bank is lowest in 2011 i.e. 0.08 and highest in 2013 i.e. 0.09, while that of ING vyasa bank is lowest in 2011 i.e. 0.06 and highest in 2013 i.e. 0.08. The data also indicates that Asset utilization ratio of KOTAK Mahindra bank and ING Vyasa bank is continuously increasing during pre-merger period.

-> Fixed assets turnover ratio of KOTAK Mahindra bank is lowest in 2011 i.e. 10.01 and highest in 2013 i.e. 17.32, which divulges continuous increase during pre-merger period. While that of ING Vyasa bank the Fixed assets turnover ratio is lowest in 2011 i.e. 5.51 and highest in 2013 i.e. 10.05 which divulges continuous increase during pre- merger period.

-> Advances to fixed assets ratio of KOTAK Mahindra bank is lowest in 2011 i.e. 69.08 and highest in 2013 i.e. 104.36, which discloses continuous incline during pre-merger period. While that of ING Vyasa bank the Fixed assets turnover ratio is lowest in 2011 i.e. 48.24 and highest in 2013 i.e. 65.69 which discloses continuous incline during pre- merger period.

Remark:-

The above table of efficiency ratio indicates pre-merger period of both ICICI Bank and Bank of Rajasthan. The table clearly shows that in both Kotak Mahindra Bank and ING Vyasa bank, all ratios have performed well but Advances to fixed assets ratio discloses extreme raise than the other ratios of efficiency indicator ratio.

Table 4.5 :- Combined profile of banks financial data of three years of after merger

Particulars	2015	2016	2017
Asset utilization ratio	0.0896	0.0847	0.0808
Fixed asset turnover ratio	9.6405	11.6077	12.7189
Advances to fixed assets ratio	65.7064	84.3812	98.2169

Data analysis:-

->The above table presents combined profile of banks efficiency ratios of three years of post - merger period from 2015 to 2017.

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July - 2021

->the table 2 indicates that the Asset utilization ratio of the banks is lowest in 2017 i.e. 0.08 and highest in 2015 i.e. 0.09, which divulges mixed trend in the Net profit ratio of banks during post-merger period.

-> While the fixed asset turnover ratio of the banks is lowest in 2012 i.e. 0.27 and highest in 2011 i.e. 0.29, this data also indicates mixed trend in the fixed asset turnover ratio of the banks during post-merger period.

-> Advances to fixed assets ratio of the banks is lowest in 2015 i.e. 65.70 and highest in 2017 i.e. 98.21, which divulges that the ratio of banks is continuously increasing during post-merger period.

Remark:-

The period of post-merger of banks only fixed assets turnover ratio and advances to fixed assets discloses constant increase. But, Advances to fixed assets ratio indicates extreme growth than Fixed assets turnover in the period of post-merger.

Table 4.6 :- Mean, Standard deviation and t- values of pre-merger and post- merger of banks

Particulars		Mean	Standard deviation	t- values	sig
Asset utilization ratio	Pre	0.0672	0.0453	0.681	0.545
	post	0.0638	0.4267		
Fixed assets turnover Ratio	pre	10.2914	7.4827	1.708	0.186
	post	8.4918	5.8025		
Advances to fixed assets ratio	pre	86.7700	17.6411	3.616	0.069
	post	82.7710	16.3150		

Data analysis:-

->Asset utilization ratio indicates sight difference from 0.07 to 0.06% with the t-value 0.681 and sig. value of 0.545. It does not show any improvement in after merger and acquisition and statistically also, so here the null hypothesis is accepted.

-> Fixed assets turnover ratio dropped from 10.29 to 8.29 with the t-value of 1.708 and sig. value of 0.186. Here, neither any significant difference is observed in after merger period nor statistically any improvement is seen that's why the null hypothesis is accepted.

->In Advances to fixed assets ratio, sharp decline is observed from pre-merger period i.e., 86.77 to post-merger period i.e., 82.77 with the t-value of 3.616 and sig. value of 0.069.
Here also no improvement is observed at all, so here the null hypothesis is accepted.

Remark:-

Table 3 of the efficiency ratio represents mean, standard deviation, t-value and significance value of the respective banks for pre-merger and post- merger. Here, the the mean value of all efficiency ratios divulges insignificant difference in post-merger period and statistically also none of these ratios have shown any improvement as per 5% level of significance.

5. Conclusion:

The activity of Merger and acquisition has been a very important strategy for the market entry as well as for business expansion strategy. One of the most common reasons for bank's merger and acquisition is "synergies" which allow banks to work together more efficiently and effectively rather than separate one. Synergy refers to the one which aim is to greater the sum of

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

two companies than the separate one in the market. Synergy reduces the company's cost structure and helps to improve company's revenue. It's objective is to exploit economies of scale, eliminate duplicate functions, share expertise of managers, and raise large amount of capital with their combined ability.

Another reason for the merger and acquisition activity is the desire to become a greater market power. With the increment in market share value of companies' shares, due to merger and acquisition, companies were able to control and influence the prices in the market. It is a deal that companies or banks were consolidated to create win-win situation. The Activity of merger and acquisition is not popular only in developed countries but in developing countries also.

This study has looked at the merger and acquisition activity in the banking industry in India after the period of post liberalization. The topic is studied to know the impact of the merger and acquisition activity of the private sector banks in India.

The first objective of the study is to examine the impact of merger and acquisition on profitability of the selected Indian banks. Through above data analysis it comes to know that "merger and acquisition of Kotak Mahindra bank and ING Vyasa bank" none of profitability indicator ratio have performed well.

The second objective of the study is to examine the impact of merger and acquisition on efficiency of the selected banks. It is clearly visible that merger and acquisition has not created any impact on banks performance, no improvement is observed in the efficiency indicator ratio during the post-merger and acquisition period.

Therefore, we have concluded that in overall finding - the impact of merger and acquisition activity on the private sector banks is negative. Hence, it is concluded that the merger and acquisition activity is not fruitful.

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Judiciary on Environmental Law

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Abstract :

The black ebony staircase of the judiciary, which repeatedly strikes to protect man from the excruciating blows of evil, is known to aspire to protect the environment. Although many legislative steps have been taken to effectuate the vital right of human beings to live in a healthy environment and the respective duty on the state and individuals to ensure environmental protection and conservation, my attempt in this study is to analyze the steps taken . To further this goal, the main objective of this research by the judiciary is to identify the present scenario and the nature and till date through various statutes, legislation and convention and court decisions and various issues regarding judicial process in different environmental conditions. To study the extent of development.

This paper begins with the meaning and necessity of environmental laws. It also analyzes the judicial measures available for environmental protection and some notable principles and principles propounded by the Indian judiciary. It further considers the constitutional aspects and new trends in judicial approach in environmental protection. The proposed study will lead to a more descriptive and comprehensive understanding of environmental law and policy, as well as the role of apex in today's context of the newly emerging threat that needs to be tackled effectively.

Introduction

In the post-independence era of India, protection of the environment was not important, as was the need for industrial development and political turmoil. After independence, the main concern was to create new jobs for markets, industries, citizens. However, after the Bhopal gas tragedy, environmental protection became a priority. After this incident, the scope of environmental law in the country expands and judicial activity also increases.

After 1986, when the first act related to environmental protection was passed, people showed little concern about it. The main purpose of this act was to implement the decisions of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. This law is like a safeguard for nature from new emerging industries and urbanization. Prior to the 1986 Act, a major law was enacted in 1974, just two years after the Stockholm Conference. The Indian Parliament makes significant changes in the field of environmental management for the implementation of decisions taken in the Council. This was the time when environmental protection was given constitutional status and the environment was included in the DPSP by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution. The Constitution also provides both the state and the citizen with responsibilities under Section 48A and Section 51A (g) for the preservation and protection of the environment. These provisions have been widely used by the courts to justify and develop the fundamental right to life that is legally binding to the environment as part of the right to life and individual liberty under Article 21. Parliament enacted comprehensive laws nationwide; Such as the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

The Kerala High Court reiterated the position that the right to fresh water and the right to free air are features of the right to life; These are the basic elements that sustain life. Following these declarations, the Supreme Court recognized and guaranteed in very clear terms the fundamental right to a clean environment under Article 21 of the Constitution. At the same time, the judiciary in India has played an important role in interpreting laws in a way that not only protects the environment but also promotes sustainable development. In fact, the judiciary in India has created a new "environmental jurisprudence".[14]

Environmental Protection

Environmental law is a new domain in jurisprudence at the global level. At the national level, eventhree years ahead of Stockholm summit, India made a note in the IV Five Year Plan (1969 –74) on integrating environmental factors into the planning. The IV plan document for harmonious development "recognised the unity of nature and man. Such planning is possible only on the basis of a comprehensive appraisal of environmental issue. There are certain instances, where proper and timely advice regarding environment could have helped in designing projects and in changing adverse effect on the environment which leads to loss of resources. It is necessary, therefore to introduce the environmental aspect into the planning and development."[15] The National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination was established as the highest advisory body of the government. This committee oversees environmental issues.[16]

The right to live in a clean and healthy environment is not the latest invention of the higher judiciary in India. Rights have been recognized for a century or more by the legal system and especially the judiciary.

The right to live in a clean and healthy environment becomes a fundamental right; The only difference in today's age of industrial industrialization, the violation of which the Constitution of India will not allow. It was in the late 80s when the High Court and the Supreme Court of India considered this right as a fundamental right. Even before the 1980s, people exercised this right not as a fundamental right but by law under laws such as the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Criminal Procedure Code, etc. Rights are treated as third generation rights.

Public Trust Doctrine

The Indian legal system is based on mandatory common law, and includes the principle of public trust as part of its jurisprudence. The state is the guardian of resources, and natural resources are available to the people for their enjoyment by nature and will not be protected. The state has a legal position to protect natural resources.

In M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath[17], The Supreme Court applied this principle for the first time in India to an environmental problem. According to the Supreme Court, the principle of public trust is primarily based on the principle that certain resources, such as air, seawater and forests,

[14] People United for Better Living in Calcutta *v.* State of W.B., AIR 1993 Cal.215 at 228

[15] "Environmental Protection: Issues and problems", Vol. I in Paras Divan and Peeyushi Divan (eds.) EnvironmentAdministration Law and Judicial Attitude, op. cit, p.14

[16] Vanangamudi, P, Approach of the supreme court to industrial relations and environmental protection (2015)

[17] (1997) 1 SCC 388

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

are so important to the people as a whole that making them the subject of private ownership would be completely unfair. .

Doctrine of Sustainable Development

Environmental pollution and erosion are a serious problem today. As a social institution, the judiciary has an important role to play in resolving this issue. Progress of society and industrial industrialization and financial stability. But the industrial protection of the ized industrial environment is inseparable. Both are in conflicting interests and the Inca settlement is a major challenge to the country's justice system. Different meanings have been given by the judiciary that if an order is issued to stop the production of industries it will have the opposite effect on the economic and social condition of the country. Unemployment and poverty make the country happy and it leads to collapse and destruction. At the same time, there is the stability of a polluted industry environment. Therefore, the limit of pollution from the opinion of the judiciary is the potential of the environment.

Professor Upendra Bakshi, who has often supported judicial activism in India, also noted that the "Supreme Court of India" has often become the "Supreme Court for Indians". Through the powers vested in the judiciary, and through its activism, it has actively contributed to the strengthening of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. In addition, the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, 1972 has contributed to the strengthening of the rule of environmental law in India and has also acted as a supporting agent behind the implementation of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1972. The amendment introduces both environmental duties. On behalf of the citizens (Article 51A (g)) and on the State (Article 48A).

The legal status of Articles 51(a)(g) and 48A under the constitutional scheme is competent in nature and not legally binding, however, such provisions are often interpreted by Indian courts as legally binding. . Further, these provisions have been used to justify and develop an environmentally binding fundamental right as part of the right to life under Article 21. In Asbestos Industries Case 12, the Supreme Court widely cited several international laws, such as the ILO Asbestos Convention, 1986, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, and the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966. In this case, the court considered issues related to occupational health risks to workers in the asbestos industry. The court observed that the right to health of such workers was a fundamental right under Section 21 and issued detailed directions to the authorities. In the Calcutta Wetlands case, the Kolkata High Court held that India, being a party to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 1971, was bound to promote the conservation of wetlands.

Conclusion

Thus, after analyzing the above cases, we find that, at the present time, the Supreme Court is extending various legal provisions for environmental protection. In this way, the judiciary tries to fill in the gaps where the law is lacking. These new innovations and developments in India through judicial activism open up many perspectives to help the country. In India, the courts are extremely aware and cautious about the exclusive nature of environmental rights, observing that the loss of natural resources cannot be renewed. There are some recommendations that need to be considered.

Public Awareness

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

In India, the media is the fourth pillar of popular government. It plays an exceptionally necessary and compelling role in the general improvement of the country. The influence of the media in the various tests directed by it can be seen only by publishing it in its media. Accordingly, the issue of environmental pollution can be stopped by making public aware, in which the role of media is very important. The compelling agency of correspondence not only influences the minds of individuals but is also capable of developing people's ideas and desirable attitudes to protect the environment.

Routine Inspection

There is a need for a standard review mechanism, which can periodically inspect and examine all practices that pose a threat to the environment. This will be a successful step towards environmental protection, as prevention is better than cure.

Learning Environment

There is no instrument for any law, unless it is an effective and successful implementation, and public awareness is an important condition for effective implementation. Therefore it is necessary that there should be proper awareness. This argument was upheld by the top court by M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India. In this case, the Court directed the Central Government to issue directions to all State Governments and Union Territories to compulsorily supply two slides/messages free of cost through the authorities as a condition for license at all cinema halls. display in. on the environment between each show. In addition, the Law Commission of India in its 186th report proposed the creation of an Environment Court . Therefore, there is an urgent need to strengthen the hands of the judiciary by creating separate environmental courts with a professional judge to manage environmental matters/criminal acts, so that the judiciary can perform its part more effectively.

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July - 2021

A Study on Human Resource Management Practices in IT Sector of Delhi NCR

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Introduction:

Presently a day, the business world is about productivity, power utilization, and applying green approaches and practices for settling on a brilliant business dynamic. Practicing environmental awareness has been turning into an undeniably alluring for various organizations among various business techniques. The green HR Practices would help for marking as well as would expand the income of an association decrease of costs brought about on various things. The principal rationale of our examination study is to discover the significance of green HR the board and the green HR rehearses in the IT business at DELHI. This investigation would likewise assist with distinguishing attention to workers and insight in regards to the green HR rehearses. A review was directed to gather the information from the respondents of 494 workers by an organized poll. The specialist has utilized a straightforward irregular testing strategy for choosing the organizations and comfort inspecting for choosing the workers.

The significant discoveries of the examination study are

I. absence of internet preparing programs for workers,
II. the board isn't giving the E-execution the executives framework for estimating the representative's natural exhibition and furthermore
III. they neglect to enroll green bosses or workers.

The ideas of the examination are

(I) the executives ought to give distinctive internet preparing projects to the workers concerning ecological issues, (ii) enroll representatives who know about the green HRM as it will build worker commitment, (iii) cooperation would likewise diminish the representative turnover. It is tracked down that the green HR practices would assume an essential part in the worker association and investment in various natural administration programs to work on the ecological execution of associations. Being green isn't about whether individuals are cognizant and mindful about the climate, yet it is quite difficult for them to secure the climate and save the planet earth from a wide range of future catastrophes. In the present business world, we need to understand that they need to foster an amazing still, small voice and a green awareness of others' expectations to address every one of the issues and needs of individuals. Presently days, the business world would make a big deal about working on the productivity in various tasks, diminishing the force utilization in all viewpoints and applying the green arrangements and practices for settling on a savvy business and dynamic in all exercises.

At present, the Green Human Resource Management would assume a significant part in pretty much every industry to determine the natural related issues by embracing the green HR approaches, rehearses, and giving the preparation and mindfulness programs among various workers. This would make changes in the authoritative environment and culture and would diminish the waste administration, contamination, decrease in carbon impressions and so on It would prompt the most extreme usage of assets by all representatives, increment the degree of

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

mindfulness among workers about energy preservation, decrease in fossil fuel by-product, and would rouse and urge them to utilize distinctive eco-accommodating items.

Green HR Practices Recruitment and Selection:

Acceptance for newcomers is especially required for guaranteeing the worker's arrangement just as for critically fostering the corporate natural culture. Execution Management System: Using the exhibition of the executive's framework in green HR would demonstrate how to quantify the natural presentation norms and pointers in the presentation the board and acquiring helpful information dependent on the ecological execution of various administrators in the association. The Electronic HR framework (e-HR) could be presented with the assistance of E-HR the board and workers would effortlessly follow their fossil fuel by-products.

Preparing and Development:

During the time spent preparing and improving developers of workers, it should cover social and ecological issues. The green direction programs produced for the recently recruited representatives should turn into a fundamental piece of the preparation and improvement measure. The actual preparation ought to give the workers about the green techniques and strategies including the vision/statements of purpose of the organization. Besides, the green groups could be set up in every office, for giving the overall mindfulness and explicit preparing about green HR the executives.

Pay and Reward: The pay is a support agreement given by the administration to persuade the changing practices of the representative green presentation. associations need to foster the prize frameworks for various workers to deliver the beneficial conduct in doing the green exhibition.

Explanation of the Problem:

Being green isn't about that the representatives who are cognizant about the climate; yet it is quite difficult for the workers to know about the handiness of the green climate. Because of substantial responsibility, the exceptionally designated workers don't know about the green climate. Obligations and awareness are absent among the representatives for securing the climate, while they are grinding away. The associations have been leading the enlistment programs for every one of the recently recruited representatives, however, they are just giving the directions in regards to their work and obligations. The administration isn't giving any mindfulness programs about the green climate and doesn't give the green direction projects to the representatives. In this way, the representatives don't know about the green HR issues like green working conditions, security and wellbeing, green approaches and rehearses, and different issues. For recruiting new workers, the associations have been leading different tests as opposed to utilizing the E-Selection or phone talk with/video conferencing so on. It will expand the use of carbon impressions, significant expenses, and require more opportunity to direct the choice interaction. The administration has additionally been not giving the web-based preparing or online preparing modules for its representatives in regards to the natural and social issues, the climate the executives or green HR the board viewpoints like the decrease of ozone-depleting substances, making green methodology, energy productivity, and reusing and different perspectives. The associations are embracing the E-Recruitment for representatives, yet regularly they neglect to select the workers who know about the green HR angles. On the off chance that the association initiates green workers, it will give the staff inspiration, commitment, and so on the E-execution the executive's framework is embraced by an association for estimating the representative's execution concerning their work exercises, yet regularly neglect to gauge the ecological presentation of representatives, for example, following fossil fuel by-product done by both the administration and workers.

Objectives of the study :

1. To determine the green workplace of the association.
2. To see if the association is giving mindfulness about the Green HR Practices among the workers of the IT Industry, Delhi
3. To look at the impression of workers in regards to the execution of the Green HR Practices in the Organization.

The extent of the investigation

Information Technology is perhaps the main business in the Indian economy. A decent human asset practice would urge the IT experts to be more useful while appreciating various exercises of their work. Along these lines, the green climate is turning into a significant human asset issue in the IT business. The compelling human asset approaches and practices are fundamental to give a successful green HR climate among IT experts. The current examination study has been planned constantly to discover the significance of green HR the board and green HR rehearses in the IT business, to advance the climate-related issues by embracing them. This examination would likewise help the administration and the representatives to contemplate the hurtfulness which would happen to the climate, society, and its kin because of serious contamination. It will make mindfulness among the workers and society individuals about how to use the normal assets adequately. The Green HR drives would likewise assist the association with discovering the elective approaches to reduce down the expense and diminish the use of papers by carrying out the advanced cycles. This would help in colossal expense and energy reserve funds.

Philosophy

An example of 494 respondents from 10 IT organizations in Delhi has been taken by the analyst through the technique for straightforward arbitrary examining. The information utilized for the current examination was gathered from an example of 494 chose respondents. The analyst utilized the accommodation inspecting for choosing the workers from these 10 IT organizations. In this exploration, the scientist followed a definite expressive examination to take care of the examination issue. In the current investigation, the scientist utilized diverse measurable techniques viz., chi-square test, two-way ANOVA, t-test, and weighted normal strategy for dissecting and deciphering the information and results.

Information Collection:

The information has been gathered from both Primary and Secondary sources.

Essential Data: The essential information was gathered through a printed type of organized poll. The essential information was gathered from the representatives of the IT Industry, DELHI.

Optional Data: Forgetting various perspectives from different scientists and creators, the auxiliary information was gathered for the examination study. The optional information was gathered through books, diaries, articles, sites, and past distributed proposal reports.

Theory of the examination

1. H0: There is no critical distinction between the guys and females as for the worker mindfulness about the green HR rehearses.

2. H1: There is a huge contrast between the guys and females regarding the representative mindfulness about the green HR rehearses.
3. H0: There is no huge contrast among the age bunches regarding the representative mindfulness about the green HR rehearses.
4. H1: There is a huge contrast among age bunches regarding the representative mindfulness about the green HR rehearses.
5. H0: There is no relationship between the worker experience and the E-Selection embraced by the association for recruiting the representatives.
6. H1: There is a relationship between the worker experience and E-Selection embraced by the association for recruiting the representatives.

Investigation and Interpretations:

In this part, the information investigation and understanding are done through graphic examination and inferential insights.

Rear:

The association is directing green HR crusade programs for the workers to give mindfulness about the green HR issues. Around 36% of representatives communicated that they know about the green HR issues. The representatives have uncovered that they were very much aware and cognizant about the green climate and green HR rehearses (46%). A large portion of the workers have uncovered that the administration was offering distinctive reusing programs for the workplace items (45%). The energy productive lighting framework and the supplies were utilized by the administration staff (31%). The association was not receiving the programmed closed-off for various electronic items (31%). Additionally, the administration was not utilizing the star names for the utilization of electronic items. The association was not having any green groups to teach, motivate and enable the workers in various frameworks concerning the green issues (36%). There was no huge relationship between the representative age and the worker mindfulness for various green HR rehearses. There was a critical connection between the worker mindfulness and the representative exhibition. The representatives were mindful about the green HR the executives and the green HR rehearses. The representative's mindfulness about the green HR the executives and the green HR rehearses impacted the worker's capability. Worker's Perception: The representatives have uncovered that there are hindrances to carrying out the green HR rehearses. Around 22% of workers thought that the primary obstruction for carrying out the green HR rehearses was because of an absence of help by the administration, trailed by around 17% communicating about the absence of help by the representatives and 11 percent felt that it was because of the expense of keeping up with programs and around 10% felt that it was because of cost of executing programs. Around 17% of representatives communicated that the administration had empowered about twofold-sided copies among the workers for a powerful climate the executives, while around 16% saw that the administration had supported a decrease in the carbon impressions. The greater part of the workers uncovered that the associations have embraced an E-choice for recruiting accomplished representatives. The workers have additionally uncovered that the association was not giving any E-execution the board framework for estimating the representative's natural exhibition (35%). The representatives communicated that the association promoted diverse occupation opportunities through sites (60%). There was no relationship between the worker experience and Selection received by the association for recruiting representatives. Around 39% of representatives uncovered that the administration was not leading any web-based preparing programs for the workers in regards to the green climate.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Around 27% of the workers have uncovered that the association has given the green prizes and motivations to the representatives. The greater part of the representatives has uncovered that the administration was not giving any motivation to the workers to purchase crossbreed vehicles/cycles (37%). Likewise, the workers communicated that the associations were utilizing E-HR records and E-HR innovation (53%). Many green HR rehearses were trailed by the administration. Around 22% of the workers uncovered that the association followed the reusing programs, trailed by around 19% uncovering that the association utilized eco-accommodating items, while around 17% of representatives uncovered that the association embraced the green structure idea. The green driving propensities were trailed by the business and representatives in the association, for example, vehicle sharing, video conferencing, working from home, and so on Information examination Green Human Resource Management Practices.

Discoveries and Suggestions:

Practicing environmental awareness is turning into an inexorably appealing wonder as a significant business procedure. The Green HR rehearses are not just diminishing the carbon impressions and fossil fuel by-products yet, in addition, would assist with expanding the expense reserve funds or cost-cutting, the energy preservation and would build the benefit of an association. Credit as a decent corporate resident would help the environment• Increases the investment funds in the functional expenditure. • It would assist with decreasing the expense by being energy efficient. • It will help for the energy preservation (Saving Power) • Based on our examination study, it is tracked down that the green HR practices would assume a fundamental part in any association to advance the environment related issues just as the social issues. It will likewise expand the spirit and execution of the workers and would give advantages to both the representatives just as to the associations. It was likewise discovered that by enrolling the green manager/representatives, which might further develop the business marking and the worker commitment, internet preparing projects like decreasing the fossil fuel by-product, reusing programs, energy preservation, and so on, will make mindfulness among the representatives in regards to the green climate.

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Library & Information Science Education in Lockdown Period

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Abstract :

Due to widespread or frantic CoronaCOVID-19 virus in the World .Because of widespread or distracted CoronaCOVID-19 infection in the World, came about into colossal human passings, GDP at the most minimal rate and unsettling influence in human life cycle. The current paper exhibits the preparation about Corona-Covid-19 infection, lockdown period and the gathering of on the web/live scholastic/learning programs/exercises delivered by various colleges, schools and affiliations/organizations during the lockdown time frame which filled in as data sources, to draw in understudies and educators/resources in their instructing, learning and augmentation forms in India with more accentuation on Library and Information Science online occasions. The outcome shows that during the time of lockdown 377 quantities of online courses followed by FDP (36), Workshop (26), Quiz (19), Training (7) and STC (3) and so on online occasions were hung on various subjects/topics by various establishments. The expanding quantum of online course shows that online class occasion is generally mainstream against the other online occasions. Highlight note that no any Workshop, Virtual gathering and Short term course were organized under the inscription 'Covid-19/Corona, Lockdown' aside from one preparing program. It additionally centers around the job of various foundations/distributors/merchants in giving far off e-administrations to the advantage of academicians/analysts at the standard lockdown scene with the consideration of libraries in the post lockdown period. The circumstance coordinates for 'advanced citizenship' among the academicians. Further the paper investigates title/point/topic of online course and other online occasion titles against the various subjects that can be valuable for additional arranging and recommending of new online course title and its topic.

Key words : Lockdown, Webinar, Information, Research, Library, Sources, Covid-19, Topic, Pandemic, Work and Home etc

Introduction

It is seen that in India alongside other corporate and government workplaces, instructive establishments also were stay shut to abstain from expanding friendship of crown infection in the lockdown residency. Libraries with their understanding corridor/study rooms were likewise shut henceforth no physical access to the print assortment and flow was watched. Subsequently the idea of 'telecommute' gives an appropriate method to deal with the home time into utilization of value time. At that point onwards a few scholarly establishments/gatherings/affiliations began different online projects like online classes, FDP, workshops, test/puzzle rivalry and trainings and so on number of themes/disciplines. The inquisitive psyche of the academicians - scientists, instructors and curators and so forth took forward to use this residency in a powerful manner by taking an interest in propositions online projects and battle the COVID-19 pandemic. Anyway there is radical change in all administrations/work including library benefits when the lockdown time frame. Lockdown: As expressed by the clinical specialists, and experienced by us the lockdown is the best answer for evade the widespread infection among the person. In India, on the accompanying time frames, across the nation lockdown circumstance was actualized. Likewise to battle this pandemic, one day 'Janta Curfew' was seen on 22-03-2020.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

COVID-19, India, lockdown

It is seen that in India alongside other corporate and government workplaces, instructive organizations also were shut to abstain from expanding love of crown infection in the lockdown residency. Libraries with their understanding lobby/study rooms were likewise shut thus no physical access to the print assortment and dissemination was watched. Therefore the idea of 'telecommute' gives an appropriate method to deal with the home time into utilization of value time. At that point onwards a few scholastic establishments/gatherings/affiliations began different online projects like online courses, FDP, workshops, test/puzzle rivalry and trainings and so forth on a number of subjects/disciplines. The inquisitive brain of the academicians - scientists, educators and custodians and so forth took forward to use this residency in a powerful manner by taking an interest in proposals online projects and battle the COVID-19 pandemic. Anyway there is uncommon change in all administrations/work including library benefits when the lockdown time frame. Lockdown: As expressed by the clinical specialists, and experienced by us the lockdown is the best answer for keep away from the wide spread of infection among the individual. In India, on the accompanying time frames, across the nation lockdown circumstance was executed. Additionally to battle this pandemic, one day 'Janta Curfew' was seen on 22-03-2020.

Library closures around the world

Libraries around the globe are confronting hard decisions around which administrations to offer and how, going from insignificant limitations to full conclusion. We know that administrations themselves are adopting various strategies, some of the time requesting the conclusion all things considered, others demonstrating that life should proceed obviously, and others basically surrendering choices over to library chiefs.

Obviously any choice to confine administrations or close a library is a troublesome one and should be taken after an evaluation of the relative dangers.

We are as of now mindful of whole open library frameworks being shut in the accompanying nations and domains: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia, Brazil, the Cayman Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States Virgin Islands.

In the in the interim, libraries in the Aland Islands, Algeria, American Samoa, Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, the Faroe Islands, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Guernsey, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, the Isle of Man, Italy, Japan, Jamaica, Jersey, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao (China), Malaysia, Malta, Martinique, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Réunion, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, St Lucia, St Martin, Svalbard, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom and Viet Nam are starting to re-open with insurances set up to ensure wellbeing. Sweden, in the interim, saw over 90% of regions keep libraries open, and 85% of districts significantly offer broadened administrations.

Library and Information Science

Library and Information Science and administrations is a rundown of memoirs of top celebrated administrators, catalogers, library science educators, and library and data examine experts. This is a rundown of prominent administrators and individuals who have propelled libraries and librarianship. Additionally included are individuals basically striking for different undertakings, for example, legislators and scholars, who have likewise filled in as bookkeepers.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

A feature of this assortment is the consideration of recordings on the life and commitments of the administrators.

libraries have consistently been basic in a procedure of arrangement of access to information to the clients. In the computerized period Libraries are required like never before previously, as they generally endeavor to meet both the finishes by making all around present data available to the universally present clients. The Internet empowers everybody to visit a library without leaving his/her home so as to get his/her book/data. Neil Gaiman consummately depicts what's going on in computerized times: "Google can bring you back 100,000 answers, a curator can bring you back the correct one." In the scenery of the previously mentioned depiction of the subject, the significance of Librarians in the present and future times can scarcely be overemphasized. Consequently this blog, which is required to be a significant information asset, for the administrators, data researchers, LIS workforce, research researchers and understudies. One of the features of the blog is to recognize and respect the genuine legends of the library calling, to whom the bookkeepers and libraries of the current age owe a great deal. Numerous stalwarts in Library and Information Services calling showed up on the world skyline and delivered yeomen administration for progress and success of our calling. Consequently this blog entry has been made to give data about the bookkeepers. The passages are organized one after another in order.

When the Covid-19 emergency broke out in India, the bigger colleges like Delhi University (DU) and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) reported the suspension of classes until March 31. While others held on to perceive what might occur straight away, they began investigating the web classes. Private ones like Ashoka University moved to the online mode by mid-March and remained to a great extent unaffected by the across the nation lockdown upheld on March 24. "Our employees are giving talks on the web (on Google Meet, Zoom, and so forth). Along these lines, the scholastic exercises are significantly less influenced," says L S Shashidhar, educator and senior member of examination at Ashoka University.

The IITs likewise moved to leading on the web classes, and sharing examination materials and sound documents with understudies over the web. Timothy Gonsalves, overseer of IIT Mandi, says: "The employees are accessible web based during intelligent meetings for understudies to clear their questions. Contingent upon the idea of the course and understudies' web get to, instructors are enhancing Moodle (an open-source learning-the executives framework) with arranged internet based life and online stages." The colleges and educators Business Standard contacted concurred that their progress to web based educating had not been exceptionally troublesome. In any case, if the lockdown proceeded over a more drawn out period, some interest in foundation and extra preparing for instructors and understudies would be required, they said.

India under COVID-19 lockdown

The biggest COVID-19 national lockdown on the planet has been reached out to May 3. As of April 22, India has detailed 18985 affirmed cases and 603 passings from COVID-19 of every 31 states and association domains since its first case on Jan 30. India rushed to close its worldwide outskirts and implement a quick lockdown, which WHO commended as "extreme and convenient". The lockdown has likewise given the administration time to get ready for a potential flood in situations when the pandemic is determined to top in the coming weeks. In any case, India's populace of 1•3 billion across assorted states, wellbeing imbalances, augmenting monetary and social aberrations, and unmistakable social qualities present one of a kind difficulties. Readiness and reaction to COVID-19 have varied at the state level. Kerala has drawn on its involvement in the Nipah infection in 2018 to utilize broad testing, contact following, and network activation to contain the infection and keep up a low death rate. It has likewise set up a great many brief asylums for traveler laborers. Odisha's introduction to past catastrophic events implied emergency insurances were at that point set up and have been repurposed. Maharashtra has utilized automatons to screen physical removal during lockdown and applied a group control procedure: if at least three patients are analyzed, all houses inside 3 km are overviewed to identify further cases, follow contacts, and bring issues to light. Regardless of whether this procedure will be fruitful is as yet hazy. The reason depends on there not being network transmission, and there is threat of disparagement and intimidation. In any case, states merit a significant part of the credit for India's COVID-19 reaction. The administration's abrupt implementation of the lockdown appeared to be hurriedly arranged and promptly impeded effectively weak populaces. There has been a mass migration of traveler laborers and concerns are ascending about starvation among individuals who work in the casual economy. Executing general well being measures is troublesome in places with stuffed everyday environments and insufficient cleanliness and sterilization. NonCOVID-19 wellbeing administrations have been disturbed. Reports propose that the administration's endeavors to offer monetary help and a proportion of food security to facilitate these weights will be lacking to satisfy need. In any case, better arranging and correspondence could have deflected this emergency. Paces of testing have been low (0•28 per 1000 individuals as of April 20). Limit issues, nonappearance of political will, and operational practicality have been to be faulted. In any case, endeavors to switch the circumstance are in progress as a huge number of testing packs have opened up, and all the more testing organizations and research centers have been affirmed. Testing should be extended exponentially just as deliberately as a device to give epidemiological proof. India's reaction has likewise been obliged by a lack of wellbeing laborers, however this ought to be cured by new changes that would activate extra social insurance laborers from various sources.

Future Directions

Investigating the not so distant future, containing the COVID-19 pandemic is probably going to take a while; general wellbeing mediations will be coordinated towards social separating and improving clean practices. These mediations will be successful in postponing the beginning of wide network transmission, decreasing pinnacle frequency and its effect on open administrations. Testing, contact following, disengagement of contaminated, and prudent self-segregation of contacts is basic in lessening the quantity of new cases. An especially serious extent of comprehension in the populace and acknowledgment of these measures is additionally basic. These intercessions must be adjusted with returning to typical life and ordinary exercises to the most ideal degree until a turning around the direction of the pandemic is followed.

Somewhat information is accessible so far on backup ways to go of transmission, specifically by means of sewage, tainted water, or cooling frameworks. It is additionally inadequately known whether the individuals who have recouped from SARS-CoV-2 contamination would be shielded from reinfection, however proof to affirm this is yet to be produced. Neutralizer testing must be actualized for an enormous scope to distinguish who is now insusceptible to the infection. The impact of temperature, season, and stickiness on COVID-19 additionally affects the COVID-19 flare-up, be that as it may, results from different pieces of the world are anticipated.

Numerous preliminaries are in progress to create novel treatment choices just as an immunization to treat the respiratory disorder, yet results are still awaited.[50] Moreover, months are required before an antibody is created and affirmed. Despite the fact that crowd resistance creates after some time, weak gatherings as the social insurance workforce and old individuals should in any case be safeguarded. Shrewd working and amazed movements may be received to moderate COVID-19 transmission later on. Computerized educational and internet learning can be extended for a considerable length of time. Telemedicine, and specifically teleophthalmology, should be actualized. Additionally later on, irresistible maladies will be likely included among the most significant wellbeing dangers alongside against microbial resistance.[51] moreover,

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

ideal recognizable proof, effective conclusion, fast segregation, and clinical administration would stay in the forefront.[51]

One of the last concerns respects the second flood of COVID-19 flare-up. Asian nations and urban communities that appeared to have managed the coronavirus scourge are unexpectedly fixing their outskirts and forcing stricter control measures, dreadful about new imported contaminations. Hong Kong out of nowhere observed new cases spike as high as 65 out of one day and requested another conclusion of unnecessary exercises. In Japan, where diseases have remained moderately controlled, cases began to ascend in March as voyagers returned in the nation of origin. New instances of nearby transmission have additionally been distinguished. Correspondingly, Singapore again declared a one-month lockdown taking into account expanded nearby transmission. This forecasts a troubling sign for the United States, Europe, India and the remainder of the world in regards to the second flood of the infection spreading once the prohibitive measures are calmed.

Conclusions

The COVID-19 pandemic has influenced the worldwide economy of which India is a major member. India is the nation with the second biggest populace on the planet, so the pandemic is particularly perilous for India. The COVID-19 influenced practically all securities exchanges far and wide. The world halted because of the infection flare-up and it drove the world into the extraordinary emergency of the century. The all out lockdown and social separating is the main answer for preventing the spreading of the infection until an immunization is accessible. India additionally reported the lockdown as a defensive measure, yet India declared somewhat late and this is obvious through the pre-lockdown period where AAR was negative. The declaration of the lockdown was taken emphatically by the securities exchange that was reflected in the financial exchange reaction; this isn't perfect, yet at the same time there is an opportunity when the lockdown is lifted and COVID-19 is annihilated from the nation, the financial exchange will recoup. The investigation finds the proof of a positive AR around the current lockdown time frame and affirms that the lockdown positively affects the securities exchange execution until the circumstance improves in the Indian setting. Be that as it may, the outcome remains constant for the select example of BSE-recorded organizations and during the period considered for the examination. It can't be summed up for other exchanged stocks, nor in different periods later on or in an alternate market condition. The ramifications of this investigation are that financial specialists can make prudent strides before exchanging stocks during the time of a lockdown. Hazard unwilling speculators can abstain from exchanging around the lockdown to dodge the hazard connected with unpredictability of stocks in the lockdown time frame. The aftereffect of this investigation will profit financial specialists as it might assist them with bettering comprehend and assess the effect of the lockdown on securities exchanges brought about by COVID 19.

In the course of recent months, COVID-19 has risen as a general wellbeing danger around the globe. It adds to the rundown of past pestilence irresistible sickness episodes, incorporating Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis in 1986, the Avian influenza in 1997, the SARS in 2002, the Swine Flu in 2009, and Ebola in 2014. Every one of these episodes advise us that we live in a living space where it is important to regard the connection between creature, public activity, and the earth to endure and flourish. Fast urbanization and our attack into timberland lands, has made another interface among people and untamed life; and presented people to new life forms regularly including the utilization of colorful natural life. As expressed by the UN Environment Chief, Inger Anderson "Our progress with disintegration of wild space has brought us awkwardly near creatures and plants that harbor infections that can bounce to people." She stated, "In the event that we don't deal with nature, we can't deal with ourselves".[53] With COVID-19, nature is sending us a message that we have to perceive the interrelationship between creatures, including pets, animals and untamed life. The transdisciplinary OneHealth methodology including experts from numerous orders, for example, medication, veterinary, ecological wellbeing, and sociologies has been upheld to constrain new irresistible outbreaks.[54] The worldwide experience is encouraging that regulation measures and forceful agreement following are required to monitor the disease until an endorsed treatment or an immunization is accessible to the worldwide network. They ought to likewise limit the financial weight of sickness, and improve comprehension of ailment instruments, medical issues, infection rise, and reappearance to react in a proportionate and convenient way. This will help in distinguishing, forestalling, and fighting future pandemics dependent on our experience from COVID-19 episodes. The execution and improvement of the OneHealth coordinated efforts on a worldwide scale are basic in diminishing the danger of rising virus

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A Sociological Study of Familial and Non- Familial Factors Influencing Delinquency among School Going Adolescents in Delhi

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Abstract :

Juvenile delinquency is a serious offence. There is an increase in juvenile crimes all over the world and India is one of the countries which has a higher involvement of the youth/juveniles in the crimes. It is a serious concern for the country. Indian legal system and the judiciary has responded to these trends and has brought some amendments in the laws that are related to the juvenile justice. The analysis of statistical data available at official sites indicates that there is an increase of youth involvement in heinous crimes. To resolve the problem of the juvenile delinquency in India, the Act pertaining to Juvenile Delinquency has been amended.

Key words: Juvenile, delinquency, Juvenile Justice System, Juvenile Justice Act, Juvenile Justice Board.

Introduction

Children are the rock of any nation on which it's future is built. They become the leaders of the country, the creators of national wealth, who care for and protect the human community of the land to which they are rooted. They increase their ability to think abstractly and develop their own views regarding social and political issues. They develop ability to indulge in long- term - planning and goal setting. They yearn for separate identity and independence from parents. This is the age when peer influence and acceptance become very important. They also develop strong romantic ideas, and tend to show indulgence in Love and long- term relationships.

Statement problem of research study

A sociological study of familial and non- familial factors influencing delinquency among school going adolescents in Delhi**.**

Objective of study: The following main objectives guided the present research work:

1. To find out the percentage of adolescents indulged in delinquent activities.
2. To examine the type of delinquent acts committed by the adolescents and how frequently do they commit these acts.
3. To compare the adolescents with low level of indulgence in delinquency adolescence with high level of indulgence in delinquency.
4. To identify the familial and non-familial factors which instigate the adolescents to indulge in delinquent activities?

Scope of study

The study would help us in knowing about the various familial and non-familial factors causing juvenile delinquency among school going adolescents.

Juvenile :

The word 'juvenile' has been derived from the Latin word 'juvenis' meaning young. Juvenile can be defined as a child who has not attained certain age at which he, like an adult person under law of the land, can be held liable for his criminal acts. The juvenile is a child who is alleged to have committed /violated some law which declares the act or omission on the part of the child as an offence. (Black Dictionary of Law)

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July - 2021

Crime :

Crime is an offence or an antisocial activity of the child) which violates the law and it punishable by law.

Delinquent :

The word 'delinquency' has been derived from 'delinquere' in which 'de' means do away and 'liqueur' meaning to leave and to abandon. Delinquent is typically a young person who tends to commit crime, particularly minor Crime orthe one who violates the law. Moreover in 1942, it was said that a delinquent is a person who knowingly, intentionally and self-consciously violates the mores of the society to which he belongs".

Reasons for Juvenile Crimes :

The behavioral changes occur in the juveniles/ adolescents, which are related to the sudden changes in their body due hormonal surge, associated with puberty.

The changes are most apparent in physical parameters, such as change in height and weight of the adolescents, and are soon followed by other sexual and physical changes of maturity. These physical changes are accompanied by mental changes also.

Research methodology :

Research approach : Descriptive research approach
Research design : Descriptive survey research design
Dependent variables: School, Familial factors and non-familial factors
Independent variables: various factors and pattern of juvenile delinquents

Population: adolescents, both boys and girls studying in class 9th to 12th of selected private and government schools of Delhi.

Sampling technique: Convenient simple random sampling technique

Inclusion criteria:
A. Adolescents who were involved in delinquency
B. Students who were in 9th to 12th standard.
C. Who was available during data collection period at school
D. Who was willing to participate in study

Exclusion criteria:
A. Who was not willing to participate in the study
B. Who will not be available during the period of data collection
C. Adolescents who were not involved in delinquency.

Tool used: The tool developed and used for data collection was a structured questionnaire. The structured and unstructured questionnaire.

Content validity:

The content validity of the structured and unstructured questionnaire was established by submitting it to experts and was requested to give his opinion and suggestions regarding accuracy, adequacy, relevance, clarity, feasibility and organization of the items included in the study. The expert includes from field of Sociology. Necessary modifications were incorporated on the basis of his suggestions.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Reliability: The reliability co-efficient of the Questionnaire was calculated by using split half method.

Pilot study: Pilot study was conducted after obtaining formal administrative approval from concerned authority, written consent was taken from the adolescents from whom the data was collected. After obtaining formal administrative approval, the pilot study and try out of tool was done on

I. 25 adolescents from Private School
II. 25 adolescents from Government School.

Questionnaire was administered. Findings of the pilot study revealed it is feasible to conduct the study. It was found that the items were clear and average time taken for the completion of the tool was 50-60 minute for each adolescent.

Final study: The final study was conducted in two government schools and three private schools (School A,B,C,D and E) of Delhi.
The data was collected from 23-03-2021 to 31-03-2021 from private schools and government schools. The sample size was of 72 from school A, 69 from school B, 51 from school C, 53 from school D and 55 from school E was taken from private school and government school. There was no mortality of sample as the structured and unstructured questionnaire was collected on the same day of administration.

Statistical technique: Required permissions from authorities were taken before conducting the study. Then samples were selected as per inclusion criteria. The analysis of the data is based on the objectives of the study. The data is analyzed as following:

1. Comparison of the percentage of adolescents indulged in delinquent activities.
2. Comparison of the type of delinquent acts committed by the adolescents and frequency of the acts committed.
3. Comparison of the adolescents having low level of indulgence in delinquency adolescence with high level of indulgence in delinquency.
4. Comparison of familial and non-familial factors which instigate the adolescents to indulge in delinquent activities.

Results :

Table 1. Proportionate selection of the sample of students of the selected schools

Schools	Total No. of Students	Proportion of the Students	Composition of Sample size (P x Desired sample size in each school)	Total
A	728	728/320 = .24	.24 x 300 = 72.3	72
B	698	698/3020 = .23	.23 x 300 = 69.3	69
C	510	510/310 = .16	.16 x 300 = 50.6	51
D	533	533/3020 = .17	.17 x 300 = 52.9	53
E	551	551/3020 = .18	.18 x 300 = 54.7	55
Total	3020	P = .98	299.8	300

Universe of the examination comprised of 3020 young people concentrating in five haphazardly chose senior optional school (i.e., 728 in school A, 698 in school B, 510 in school C, 533 in school D, and 551 in school E). It was chosen to take up around 10% of the absolute

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July - 2021

understudies, which came out to be 300 understudies in all. The names of the understudies concentrating in various classes were organized in order and afterward from that rundown proportionate arbitrary example of understudies were chosen from each school, (i.e., 72 from school A, 69 from school B, 51 from school C, 53 from school D and 55 from school E).

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of demographic characteristics of the adolescents (type of school, class, gender, age, religion, family size, type of home, place of residence and caste) (N=300)

S. No.	Variable	Content		No.	%
1	**Type of school**	a.	Government	108	36.0
		b.	Private	192	64.0
2	**Class**	a.	9th class	70	23.3
		b.	10th class	64	21.3
		c.	11th class	86	28.7
		d.	12th class	80	26.7
3.	**Gender/sex**	a.	Male	156	70.7
		b.	Female	130	43.3
4.	**Age**	a.	13-14	114	38.0
		b.	15-16	170	56.6
		c.	17-18	16	5.4
5.	**Religion**	a.	Hindus	187	62.33
		b.	Sikhs	102	34.0
		c.	Muslims	6	2.0
		d.	Christians	3	1.0
		e.	Buddhist	2	0.67
6.	**Family Size**	a.	Small (3-4 members)	120	40.0
		b.	Medium (5-6 members)	160	53.3
		c.	Large (7-8 members)	20	6.7
7.	**Type of Home**	a.	Broken	20	6.7
		b.	Intact	280	93.3
8.	**Place of Residence**	a.	Rural	30	10.69
		b.	Urban	270	89.30
9.	**Caste**	a.	Schedule Caste	25	8.3
		b.	Non-Schedule Caste	275	91.7

Table 3: Frequency and Percentage distribution of demographic characteristics of the adolescents (Socio-economic Categories, Parental Supervision, Academic Status, Attachment to School, Peer Attachment, Association with delinquent peers, Exposure to Mass Media) (N=300)

S.No	Variable	Content		No.	%
1	**Socio-economic Categories**	a.	Low	75	25.0
		b.	Middle	170	56.7
		c.	High	55	18.3
2.	**Parental Discipline**	a.	Authoritarian	125	41.7
		b.	Democratic	175	48.3
3.	**Parental Supervision**	a.	Lenient (0-2 times)	70	23.3
		b.	Moderate (3-4 times)	95	31.7
		c.	Strict (5-6 times)	135	45.0
5.	**Academic Status**	a.	Intelligent	175	58.3
		b.	Average	95	31.7
		c.	Dull	30	10.0
6.	**Attachment to School**	a.	Low (0-7)	85	28.3
		b.	Medium (8-14)	120	40.0
		c.	High (15-21)	95	31.7
7.	**Peer Attachment**	a.	Low (0-4)	5	1.7
		b.	Medium (5-8)	75	25.0
		c.	High (9-12)	220	73.3
8.	**Association with delinquent peers**	a.	Low (0-3)	110	36.7
		b.	Medium (4-6)	100	33.3
		c.	High (7-9)	90	30.0
9.	**Exposure to Mass Media**	a.	Low (0-7)	65	21.7
		b.	Medium (8-14)	120	40.0
		c.	High (15-21)	115	38.3

Table 4: Frequency and Percentage distribution of indulgence in delinquency of the adolescents (Indulgence in vagrancy, Indulgence in truancy, Indulgence in problematic behaviour, Indulgence in property offences, Indulgence in sex offences, Indulgence in substance abuse, Indulgence in delinquent Behaviour) (N=300)

S.no	Variable	Content		No.	%
1	**Indulgence in vagrancy**	A.	Never (0 score)	20	6.7
		B.	Less indulged (1-6 score)	160	53.3
		C.	More indulged (7-12 score)	120	40.0
2.	**Indulgence in truancy**	A.	Less indulged (1-4 score)	135	45.0
		B.	More indulged (5-8 score)	165	55.0
3.	**Indulgence in problematic behaviour**	A.	Less indulged (1-40 score)	155	51.7
		B.	More indulged (41-80 score)	145	48.3
5.	**Indulgence in property offences**	A.	Less indulged (1-28 score)	160	53.3
		B.	More indulged (29-56 score)	140	46.7
6.	**Indulgence in sex offences**	A.	Never (0 score)	60	20.0
		B.	Less indulged (1-14 score)	140	46.7
		C.	More indulged (15-28 score)	100	33.3
7.	**Indulgence in substance abuse**	A.	Never (0 score)	10	3.3
		B.	Less indulgence (1-32 score)	210	70.0
		C.	More indulgence (33-64 score)	80	26.7
7.	**Indulgence in delinquent Behaviour**	A.	Less indulgence (0-124 score)	170	56.7
		B.	More indulgence (125-248 score)	130	43.3

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July - 2021

Table 5 : Frequency and Percentage distribution of more and less delinquents (Sex and delinquency, Caste and delinquency, Family size and delinquency, Socio-economic status and delinquency, Type of home and delinquency, Parental discipline and delinquency, Type of school and delinquency, Academic status and delinquency, Peer association and delinquency, Exposure to mass media and delinquency)
(N=300)

S.No	Variable		Content	More Delinquent	Less Delinquent	No.	%
1	Sex and delinquency	A.	Male	90	95	130	43.3
		B	Female	40	75	170	56.7
2.	Caste and delinquency	A.	Schedule	16	9	25	8.3
		B.	Non-Schedule	120	155	275	91.7
3.	Family size and delinquency	A.	Small	72	48	120	40.0
		B.	Medium	53	108	161	53.7
		C.	Large	7	12	19	6.3
5.	Socio-economic status and delinquency	A.	Low	55	20	75	25.0
		B.	Middle	58	115	173	57.7
		C.	High	22	30	52	17.3
6.	Type of home and delinquency	A.	Broken	10	10	20	66.7
		B.	Intact	120	160	280	9.3
8.	Parental discipline and delinquency	A.	Authoritarian	85	40	125	41.7
		B.	Democratic	45	130	175	58.3
9.	Type of school and delinquency	A.	Government	74	68	142	73.3
		B.	Private	54	104	158	52.7
10.	Academic status and delinquency	A.	Dull	20	14	34	11.3
		B.	Average	50	42	92	30.7
		C.	Intelligent	62	112	174	58.0
11.	Peer association and delinquency	A.	High	74	22	96	32.0
		B.	Medium	39	42	81	27.0
		C.	Low	25	98	123	41.0
12.	Exposure to mass media and delinquency	A.	High	75	20	95	31.7
		B.	Medium	44	40	84	28.0
		C.	Low	25	96	121	40.3

8.Conclusion :

All the subjects of the selected schools in Delhi willingly participated in the study. The data was collected using self-reporting technique under strict supervision of 300 adolescents from two government schools and three private schools. Structured questionnaire was collected back from adolescents on the same day of administration. Adolescents gave free and frank responses and willingly participated in the study. Meeting plan was readied remembering the destinations of the current investigation. It was isolated into six areas - individual distinguishing proof, family data, scholastic record, delinquent exercises, familial components, and non-familial variables causing misconduct. Further to see their guilty pleasure in delinquent exercises conduct like vagrancy, delinquency, tricky conduct, property offenses, sex offenses, and substance misuse were considered. In any case every one of these delinquent exercises were independently investigated and later a general guilty pleasure in delinquent exercises was likewise inspected by taking their extravagance overall the six sorts of delinquent exercises together. The entire data was assembled. After gathering the necessary data, coding and arrangement was finished. At that point, the last advance was of composing the report that has been partitioned into seven sections. The primary discoveries of the current examination are given beneath. Further, the conclusions drawn on the basis of the findings of the study includes:

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July - 2021

1. Type of school, familial factors and non-familial factors plays an important role, related to juvenile delinquency among adolescents.
2. Gender, race, class does effect on factors causing juvenile delinquency among adolescents.
3. Today juvenile delinquency has rapidly increased among the adolescents.
4. Today's adolescents are tomorrow's future. Thus, adolescents need proper guidance and supervision.
5. The offenses are like fleeing from home, keeping late hours, abusing traffic rules, showing disobedience's, opposing parental position, telling untruth, avoiding school, tearing of pages from library books, enjoying frivolous robberies to equipped theft, annihilating private and public property, savagery against individual and local area by utilizing weapons, consuming medications, enjoying early sexual relations, assault.

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A Useful Tool in Information Technology in the College Library

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Abstract :

Today's age is information technology and science. Everyday changes in society are a boon to the library. In the age of science, different softwares are also used in the library. Every work of the library depends on the technology. Readers need to be provided with a very easy and convenient service from the library. With the help of technology, we can gather information from the world. The information stored digitally in the library can be given to the readers instantly. For this, it is important for the library staff and librarians to take training from time to time.

Keyword: Library Information, Information Technology, Library Services

Importance of Library Information Technology: -

We see the rapid changes in technology in the library day by day. We also see that the changes taking place in the library have changed with the times. Information technology is becoming useful for today's modern library. The services provided in the library are now available to the readers. It includes e-books, e-journals, e-recourse, print literature, etc. The main concern of the library is to provide awareness services to the readers.

Useful Library Information Services: -

- Current awareness services
- Selected information transmission services
- Direction and service
- Copywriting service
- Translation service
- Print and scanning services

Library services to enhance the quality of the library:

- Library computerization
- Library information booklet
- Book exhibition
- Display New Arrival
- Notification box
- Reader Library Award
- Employment Information Service
- Competitive examination
- OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue)
- E mail Alerts
- Online E Resources

Objectives of Information Technology Research:

- Information is made available to the reader in the library with the help of information technology.
- Provide timely information to the reader

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- Teachers and students can be informed about the technology and if the knowledge and trained staff is available in the library, they can give accurate information to him.
- Using information technology saves time.
- Research needs updated information can be obtained in the library.

Advantages / Benefits of Information Technology for College Libraries:

While informing the college library about the advantages / benefits of information technology, libraries are working to provide various services to the readers, but for that, it is important to have a librarian or a library attendant as a trained staff. And it should benefit the readers.

- The library can save the reader time.
- The growth of information can be controlled by the use of information technology.
- The concept of virtual library can be achieved.
- QR Code, Scanning, Barcode, Books can be exchanged with the help of
- Can provide up-to-date or online services through the library.

Conclusion:

In the age of information technology, technology has played an important role in providing library services at a time when the deadly disease of Covid 19 is plaguing the entire country. The library has a wide variety of materials and if used properly by the readers, their knowledge will definitely increase. And the readers can be satisfied with the use of new technology.

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समकालीन महिला साहित्यकारों के साहित्य में स्त्री सशक्तीकरण

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सारांश

साहित्यकार अपने साहित्य से समाज का यथार्थ बताता है इसलिए साहित्य को ‘समाज का दर्पण’ कहा जाता है। प्राचीन काल से ही स्त्री के जीवन में अनेक उतार- चढ़ाव आते रहे लेकिन उसने हिम्मत न हारी और पुरुष का कंधे सं कंधा मिलाकर सदैव साथ दिया है। आधुनिक भारतीय समाज के विकास में स्त्री अपना बहुमूल्य योगदान दे रही है। प्राचीन समय से ही स्त्री बहुविवाह, पर्दा प्रथा, सती प्रथा, अनमेल विवाह, तलाक प्रथा, वेश्यावृत्ति, विधवा विवाह आदि समस्याओं से पीड़ित रही है। आज की स्त्री परम्पराओ के नाम पर मानसिक गुलामी, आदर्शो, विचारो आदि की जकड़न से बाहर निकलने के लिए छटपटा रही है। वह अपने होने का अर्थ तलाश रही है।

समकालीन महिला साहित्यकारों ने स्त्री की दयनीय अवस्था को देखते हुए उसे सशक्त बनाने के लिए अपने साहित्य को केंद्र में रखा है। स्त्री की संवेदनाओं को निसंदेह एक स्त्री हि भली –भांति समझ सकती है। इसलिए इन महिला साहित्यकारों ने स्त्री को मजबूत बनाने के लिए ऐसे स्त्री पात्र चुने, जो अपने साथ होने वाले अन्याय का विरोध कर सशक्त होकर समाज का प्रतिनिधित्व करें। साहित्यकार का दायित्व होता है वह जीवन के प्रत्येक पहलू पर प्रकाश डालें ।

प्रस्तावना :

समकालीन हिन्दी साहित्य की प्रत्येक विधा में स्त्री सशक्तिकरण की तीव्र अनुगूंज सुनाई पड़ रही है। सशक्तिकरण का उदेश्य है पितृसतात्मक सामाजिक व्यवस्था का अंत कर उसे परम्पराओकी जंजीरों से मुक्त करवाना। हमारे समाज में स्त्री जन्म से पहले ही शोषण का शिकार होना शुरू हो जाती है जो कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के रूप में हमारे सामने है। तदपरान्त लिंग भेदभाव, दहेज प्रथा, कार्यस्थल पर शोषण, यौन उत्पीड़न आदि निरंतर समाज में बढ़ते जा रहे है।

समकालीन महिला साहित्यकारों नें सदियों से चली आ रही खामोशी को तोड स्त्री की पीड़ा एवं व्यथा को अपने साहित्य में प्रस्तुत किया है। उनका लिखित साहित्य स्त्री को सामाजिक बेडीयां तोड़कर आत्मनिर्भर,शिक्षित बनाने में तो सहयोगी हुआ परन्तु उनके मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं को कम करने में असफल नजर आता है |स्त्री की इन समस्याओं का समाधान क्या हो सकता है ? उसे सशक्त कैसे बनाया जाए? हमारे विचा|रानुसार स्त्री स्वयं आदिशक्ति है | वह स्वयं अपने भीतर इतनी शक्ति उत्पन्न कर सकती है कि कोई भी जंजीर उसे बांध कर नहीं रख सकती | दूसरी तरफ पुरुषों के भीतर ऐसे संस्कारों को पैदा करना होगा कि वह स्त्री के मार्ग में बाधा न बने बल्कि उसके सहयोगी बनें ताकि वह उन्नति कर सके |

बीसवीं शताब्दी में स्त्री- सशक्तिकरण आंदोलनों की बाढ सी आ गई और साहित्य में भी परुष एवं स्त्री साहित्यकारों ने स्त्री को सशक्त बनाने का प्रयास कर पूर्ण जोर दिया | स्त्री साहित्यकारों में महादेवी वर्मा, उषा प्रियवंदा, मैत्रेयी पुष्पा, मन्नू भंडारी, ममता कालिया, कृष्णा सोबती, म्रदुला गर्ग आदि प्रमुख है, जिन्होंने स्त्री को सशक्त बनाने का प्रयास किया | महादेवी वर्मा के रचना ‘ श्रंखला की कड़ियाँ’ स्त्री चेतना को जाग्रत करने के लिए नींव का पत्थर है |

स्त्री सशक्तिकरण का अर्थ एवं आवश्कता :

सशक्तिकरण शब्द स + शक्ति + करण से मिलकर बना है | जिसमें ‘स’ उपसर्ग, ‘शक्ति’ संज्ञा तथा ‘करण’ प्रत्यय है, इनसे मिलकर शब्द बना है सशक्तिकरण। सशक्तिकरण अर्थात निर्बल के सबल बनने की प्रक्रिया | एक पूर्ण सशक्त स्त्री वह है जो अपने जीवन से जुड़े प्रत्येक निणर्य लेने में पूर्ण स्वतंत्र हो,जिस पर किसी भी तरह का घरेलू एवं सामाजिक दबाव न हो |

स्त्री- पुरुष एक दुसरे के पूरक माने जाते है | दोनों के विकास से ही समाज विकसित होता है, फिर भला एक कैसे पिछड़ा रह सकता है | हमारे समाज में स्त्री की स्थिति में प्राचीन समय से आधुनिक समय तक अनेक परिवर्तन आए हैं | देवी स्थान पर विराजमान स्त्री, आज समाज में पिछड कर रह गई है | देश में स्त्रीयों का सशक्तिकरण होना आज की महती आवश्यकता है | स्त्री को प्रत्येक क्षेत्र सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक आदि में सशक्त बनना होगा ताकि एक 'सशक्त समाज' का निर्माण हो सके |

महिला साहित्यकारों के साहित्य **में स्त्री सशक्तिकरण :**

हिन्दी साहित्य में कई साहित्यकारों ने स्त्री सशक्तिकरण के अनेक पहलुओं को अपने साहित्य में स्थान दिया | पिछले छ: -सात दशको से महिला सहित्यकारो ने भीं स्त्री को सशक्त बनाने के लिए एवं परम्पराओं की बेड़ियों से निजात दिलाने के लिये साहित्य लेखन आरम्भ किया | स्वयं स्त्री होने के कारण इन महिला सहित्यकारो ने स्त्री की पीड़ा एवं वेदनाओं का जितना सजीव चित्रण प्रस्तुत किया है उतना पुरुष सहित्यकार नही कर पाए है|

महादेवी वर्मा अपनी रचना 'श्रंखला की कड़ियाँ मैं स्त्री के अंदर साहस और विवेक जागृत करने की उम्मीद में लिखती हैं – "स्त्री के वक्तित्व में कोमलता और सहानुभूति के साथ साहस और विवेक का ऐसा सामंजस्य होना आवश्यक है जिसके हृदय के सहज स्नेह की अजस्त्र वर्षा करते हुए भी वह किसी अन्याय को प्रक्षय न देकर उसके प्रतिकार में तत्पर रह सके |"[1] महादेवी वर्मा समाज में एसी स्त्री का निर्माण करने के पक्ष में है जो अपने साथ होने वाले अन्याय का प्रतिकार करे !

मन्नू भंडारी ने अपने साहित्य के द्वारा स्त्री के अस्तित्व एवं अस्मिता को सुरक्षित रख घर की चार –दीवारी लांघकर कार्यस्थल तक पहुँचा दिया | मनु भंडारी ने 'महाभोज' उपन्यास में नारा दिया है "शिक्षित बनो", 'स्वाभिमानी बनो' | उन्होंने स्त्रियों को यह समझाने का प्रयास किया है कि बिना शिक्षा के जीवन में कोई परिवर्तन सम्भव नही है | मनु भंडारी की कहानी 'बंद दराजो का साथ' की नायिका मंजरी आत्मनिर्भर हें| पती की बेरुखी और दगाबाजी के कारण वह पति से तलाक ले जीवन में आगे बड जाती है | "मानसिक तनाव के एसे विकट क्षणों में भी उसकी व्यवहारिक बुधि कुंठित नही हुई , तभी उसे लगा की विपिन से व्याह करके आने वाली मंजरी पूरी तरह मर चुकी है | यह तो उसकी लाश से पैदा हुई दूसरी ही मंजरी है |"[2] मन्नू भंडारी ने केवल अपने स्त्री पात्रो से ही साहस की उमीद नही की है बल्कि वह स्वयं भी बेहद साहसी थी | राजेन्द्र यादव ने उनके साहस के बारे में लिखा हे – "साहस का यह हाल हे कि बड़े से बड़े आदमी के मुंह पर टके सा जबाब पकड़ा देगी, लाख विरोधो के वावजुद अपने मन की करेगी | मेरे साथ शादी इसी दुस्साहस का परिणाम है"[3]

मैत्रेयी पुष्पा जी ने अपने साहित्य में जीवन में भोगे गए यथार्थ का वर्णन किया है | मैत्रेयी पुष्पा ने अपनी आत्मकथा में लिखा है- " स्त्री पुरुष जन्मत: स्वतंत्र हैं अत: दोनों को भी नेसर्ग्रिक समान अधिकार उपभोगने की सुविधा होनी चाहिए"[4] | मैत्रेयी जी ने अपने साहित्य में ऐसी ग्रामीण स्त्री का वर्णन किया है जो पुरुष की सहगामिनी बनना चाहती है | वह अपने असितत्व की रक्षा हेतु समाज में डटकर सामना करने के लिय तेयार है | फेंसला कहानी की पात्र ईसुरिया स्त्री सशक्तिकरण की आवाज है | बसुमती के प्रधान पद का चुनाव जितने पर ईसरती कहती हैं -" सुनो, सुन लो कान खोलके ! बरोबरी का जमाना आ गया |"[5] "बसुमती कागज लिखेगी, हुकुम चलाएगी, राज करेगी ।"[6] मैत्रेयी पुष्पा का साहित्य स्त्री उत्पीड़न का यथार्थ प्रस्तुत करती है और स्त्री के मन मैं पनप रही विद्रोही भावना को अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान करती है |

निष्कर्ष :

निष्कर्षत: मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि स्त्री को सशक्त बनाने में महिला साहित्यकारों का अतुल्य योगदान रहा है। इनके साहित्य मैं चित्रित स्त्री-पात्र, स्त्री-सशक्तिकरण के उदाहरण हैं जो विविधता, नयापन और जिंदादिली से भरे हुए है। इनके निरंतर प्रयासों के कारण स्त्री सशक्त हुई है, वह अपने अस्तित्व एवं अस्मिता को पहचानती है। जब स्त्री अपने होने का अर्थ जानेगी, तभी वह अपने अस्तित्व एवं अस्मिता को सुरक्षित रख पाएगी और समाज में गरिमा प्राप्त करेगी। स्त्री को सम्पूर्ण रूप से सशक्त बनाने के लिए हमें उसे समाज में दोजम दर्जा न देकर, उसे सहयोग एवं समानता का दर्जा देना होगा।

ममता कालिया जी नें अपने साहित्य के द्वारा भारतीय समाज में स्त्री को दोजम दर्जे की स्तिथि का वर्णन बेहद सवेंदनशील ढंग से किया है। ममता जी स्त्री को पितृसतामक सामाजिक व्यवस्था द्वारा बनाई गई परम्पराओं से मुक्त करवाना चाहती है। "व्यक्ति से परिवार एवं परिवार से समाज का क्रमबध विकास हो रहा है। सामाजिक

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

दवाव व्यक्तित्व को प्रभावित करते हैं। व्यक्तित्व का पारिवारिक संबंधो पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। कई बार समाज और व्यक्ति मैं इतना वैषम्य हो जाता है कि स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ जाती है। सामाजिक मान्याताओं के दवाब मैं व्यक्ति भीतर हि भीतर टूटन महसूस करता है" ।[7]

ममता कालिया जी नें अपने पात्रों के माध्यम से स्त्री को शिक्षित एवं आत्मनिर्भर बनाना चाहती है। उनकी कहानी 'जाँच अभी जारी है' की नायिका 'अपर्णा' स्त्री सशक्तिकरण का ही उदाहरण है। अपर्णा अपने कार्य को कुशलतापूर्ण करती है परन्तु फिर भी दफ्तर के अधिकारीयों द्वारा प्रताड़ित की जाती है। ममता कालिया ने दफ्तर के अधिकारियों की स्त्री के प्रति नजरिये को दर्शाते हुए लिखा है –"आज की शाम क्या कर रही है ?"[8] यह सवाल पुरुषों की सोच को दर्शाता है। किस प्रकार वह सदैव मौके का फायदा उठाने के लिए तत्पर रहते हैं।

सन्दर्भ सूची

1. महादेवी वर्मा, श्रंखला की कड़ियाँ, पृ० 19
2. मन्नू भंडारी, प्रतिनिधि कहानियां, पृ० 77
3. वही, पृ० 22
4. मैत्रेयी पुष्पा, गुड़िया भीतर गुड़िया, पृ० 195
5. मैत्रेयी पुष्पा, प्रतिनिधि कहानियां, पृ० 14
6. मैत्रेयी पुष्पा, प्रतिनिधि कहानियां, पृ० 15
7. डा0 सानप शाम, ममता कालिये के कथा साहित्य में नारी चेतना, पृ० 72
8. ममता कालिया, प्रतिनिधि कहानियाँ, पृ० 68

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E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

पॉक्सो एक्ट के तहत शारीरिक शोषण की रोकथाम के प्रावधानों का अध्ययन

निसर्ग उपाध्याय
पीएचडी शोधकर्ता (कानून)
एचएनजीयू

सार :

भारत के कुल जनसंख्या का 37% हिस्सा बच्चों का है और विश्व की कुल जनसंख्या में 20% हिस्सा बच्चों का है। बच्चों का यौन शोषण एक सामुदायिक चिंता का विषय बन गया है और कई विधायी और व्यावसायिक पहलों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। वयस्कों की तुलना में, बच्चों को अपने ऊपर हुए जुल्मो का खुलासा करना अधिक कठिन लगता है। यह सिद्ध के लिए पर्याप्त सबूत हैं कि जिन लोगों ने अपने बचपन में दुर्व्यवहार का सामना किया है, वे इसके दुष्परिणामों को अपने वयस्कता में अच्छी तरह से निभाते हैं, दूसरों के साथ अपने संबंधों और स्वयं की छवि को आकार देते हैं। सालो से बाल यौन शोषण पर ध्यान आकर्षित करने और इसके आसपास की चुप्पी की साजिश को तोड़ने के लिए कई प्रयास किए गए हैं।

परिचय

यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2012, (POCSO) अधिनियम, एक ऐतिहासिक कानून है। अधिनियम की धारा 46 के अनुसार, अधिनियम के प्रावधानों को प्रभावी करने में उत्पन्न किसी भी कठिनाई को केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अधिनियम के लागू होने के दो साल के भीतर हटाया जा सकता है। हालाँकि, पहले दो साल सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए दिशानिर्देशों को पूरा करने और POCSO अधिनियम के तहत विशेष न्यायालयों को नामित करने में गया। नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड्स ब्यूरो, गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष प्रकाशित क्राइम इन इंडिया रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि 2009 में बाल बलात्कार (बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराध का 22%) के 5,368 मामले दर्ज किए गए थे; 2010 में 5,484 मामले ('बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराध' का 20.5%); और 2011 में 7,112 मामले ('बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराध' का 21.5%)। बच्चों के खिलाफ यौन अपराधों की घटनाओं में वृद्धि जारी रही। भारत में 2013 में बाल बलात्कार के 12,363 मामले दर्ज किए गए थे। भारत में अपराध साल 2014 से पता चलता है कि POCSO अधिनियम और बाल बलात्कार के तहत क्रमशः 8,904 और 13,766 मामले दर्ज किए गए थे। बाल यौन शोषण के मामलों को तब आपराधिक प्रमुख अधिनियम 1 और न्यायिक मिसाल के प्रावधानों के तहत दर्ज किया गया था। कई गैर सरकारी संगठनों और व्यक्तियों ने इस मुद्दे को उजागर करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक समर्पित भूमिका निभाई। भारत 2015 में POCSO अधिनियम के तहत 14,913 मामले दर्ज किए गए और अन्य 10,854 में बाल बलात्कार के मामले दर्ज किए गए।

Pocso अधिनियम

भारत में अपराध 2016 से पता चलता है कि POCSO अधिनियम और अन्य प्रासंगिक IPC प्रावधानों के तहत 36,022 मामले दर्ज किए गए थे। बच्चों को यौन शोषण का खतरा है, देखभालकर्ताओं द्वारा फ्रेडी पीट्स केस को प्रस्तुत किया गया था, विशेष रूप से यह सफल अभियोजन के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने साक्षी केस (Sakshi vs. Union of India: (1999) 6 SCC 591) में बाल यौन शोषण से निपटने के लिए आईपीसी की अपर्याप्तता पर प्रकाश डाला था। जब महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराध विधेयक का मसौदा परिचालित किया (2009) तब शुरू हुई कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया जो अंत में POCSO अधिनियम बन गई। जनवरी 2010 में, नेशनल कमीशन फॉर प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ़ चाइल्ड राइट्स (NCPCR) ने बच्चों के लिए काम करने

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

वाले कुछ NGO को, जैसे कि तुलिर- सेंटर फॉर द प्रिवेंशन एंड हीलिंग ऑफ़ चाइल्ड सेक्सुअल एब्यूज़ एंड HAQ: सेंटर फ़ॉर चाइल्ड राइट्स को बिल पर चर्चा करने के आमंत्रित लिए किया। 2010 के जुलाई महीने में कानून और न्याय मंत्रालय द्वारा बच्चों के खिलाफ यौन अपराधों पर एक मसौदा विधेयक परिचालित किया गया था। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण विधेयक 2010 का एक और मसौदा तैयार किया गया था। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीसीआर) से विधेयक के मसौदे की जांच करने का अनुरोध किया । विधेयक पर सलाह लेने के लिए एनसीपीसीआर ने एक समिति का गठन किया, जिसमें वकील, कानूनी शिक्षाविदों, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति (श्री) अजीत शाह शामिल थे। समिति ने विधेयक के मसौदे को खारिज कर दिया और प्रस्तावित कानून के ठोस और प्रक्रियात्मक पहलुओं से निपटते हुए एक वैकल्पिक मसौदा तैयार किया, जिसे तब एनसीपीसीआर ने मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत किया था। POCSO अधिनियम और यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण नियम 2012 एक साथ 14 नवंबर 2012 को लागू हुआ। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने पॉक्सो अधिनियम 2012 की धारा 39 के तहत आदर्श दिशानिर्देश तैयार कर के देखा | POCSO अधिनियम के परिणामस्वरूप, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय की एक और पहल के तहत बालकों के चिकित्सा परीक्षण के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार किया गया। अधिनियम 2019 में संशोधन किया गया था, ताकि विभिन्न अपराधों के लिए सजा में वृद्धि के प्रावधान किए जा सकें ताकि अपराधियों को हिरासत में लिया जा सके और एक बच्चे के लिए सुरक्षा, सुरक्षा और सम्मानजनक बचपन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

Pocso अधिनियम की प्रमुख विशेषताएं:-

- बच्चों को 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्तियों के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।
- अधिनियम लिंग तटस्थ है, अर्थात, यह स्वीकार करता है कि अपराध और अपराधियों के शिकार पुरुष, महिला या तीसरे लिंग हो सकते हैं।
- यह एक नाबालिग के साथ सभी यौन गतिविधि को अपराध बनाकर यौन सहमति की उम्र को 16 साल से 18 साल तक बढ़ा देता है।
- POCSO अधिनियम बलात्कार (मर्मज्ञ यौन हमला) की समझ को व्यापक शारीरिक प्रवेश से शरीर के विशिष्ट भागों में या वस्तुओं के बच्चे के शरीर के निर्दिष्ट भागों में प्रवेश करने या बच्चे को इतना घुसने के लिए व्यापक बनाता है। यह उस व्यक्ति को भी दंडित करता है जो प्रवेश में संलग्न नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा बच्चे के प्रवेश का कारण हो सकता है या बच्चे को दूसरे में प्रवेश करने का कारण हो सकता है।
- अधिनियम यह मानता है कि यौन शोषण में शारीरिक संपर्क शामिल हो सकता है या शामिल नहीं भी हो सकता है ; यह इन अपराधों को 'यौन उत्पीड़न' और 'यौन उत्पीड़न' के रूप में वर्गीकृत करता है।
- अधिनियम बच्चे के बयान को दर्ज करते समय और विशेष अदालत द्वारा बच्चे के बयान के दौरान जांच एजेंसी द्वारा विशेष प्रक्रियाओं का पालन करता है। • सभी के लिए अधिनियम के तहत यौन अपराध के बारे में पुलिस को रिपोर्ट करना अनिवार्य है, और कानून में गैर-रिपोर्टिंग के लिए दंड का प्रावधान शामिल है।
- अधिनियम में यह सुनिश्चित करने के प्रावधान हैं कि एक बच्चे की पहचान जिसके खिलाफ यौन अपराध किया जाता है, मीडिया द्वारा खुलासा नहीं किया जाए ।
- इस अधिनियम के तहत सूचीबद्ध अपराधों से निपटने के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों के पदनाम और विशेष लोक अभियोजकों की नियुक्ति का प्रावधान है।
- बच्चों को पूर्व-परीक्षण चरण और परीक्षण चरण के दौरान अनुवादकों, दुभाषियों, विशेष शिक्षकों, विशेषज्ञों, समर्थन व्यक्तियों और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के रूप में अन्य विशेष सहायता प्रदान की जानी है।
- बच्चे अपनी पसंद या मुफ्त कानूनी सहायता के वकील द्वारा कानूनी प्रतिनिधित्व के हकदार हैं।

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- इस अधिनियम में पुनर्वास उपाय भी शामिल हैं, जैसे कि बच्चे के लिए मुआवजे और बाल कल्याण समिति की भागीदारी शामिल है। अपराधी को दिया जाने वाला सजा किए गए यौन अपराध के प्रकार पर निर्भर करता है। निश्चित रूप से यौन अपराधों में कानून के तहत निर्धारित कारावास की न्यूनतम और अधिकतम अवधि होती है, जबकि अन्य की केवल अधिकतम अवधि निर्धारित होती है। उदाहरण के लिए, धारा 4 के तहत पेनेट्रेटिव यौन उत्पीड़न के लिए सजा "एक ऐसी अवधि के लिए कारावास है जो सात साल से कम नहीं होगी लेकिन आजीवन कारावास तक बढ़ सकती है"।

धारा 12 के तहत यौन उत्पीड़न के लिए सजा एक ऐसी अवधि के लिए कारावास है जो तीन साल तक बढ़ सकती है। यह विशेष अदालत को कारावास की अवधि निर्धारित करने के लिए है। इस सीमा के भीतर लेकिन कानून के तहत निर्धारित कारावास की न्यूनतम अवधि से नीचे की अवधि को कम करने के लिए कोई विवेकाधिकार नहीं है।

धारा 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 और 15 के तहत अपराधी ही जुर्माना भरने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। विशेष न्यायालय के पास सत्र न्यायालय की शक्तियां होती हैं, इसलिए जुर्माने की राशि की कोई सीमा नहीं है, यह अपराधी को भुगतान करने का आदेश दे सकता है, और जुर्माना के एक हिस्से या पूरे हिस्से को उस व्यक्ति को मुआवजे के रूप में भुगतान करने का निर्देश दिया जा सकता है जिसको अपराध के कारण नुकसान या चोट का सामना करना पड़ा है।

Conclusion निष्कर्ष

पॉक्सो अधिनियम [धारा 16 और 17] के तहत किसी अपराध को उकसाने की सजा है। इसमें उन परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख किया गया है जिनके तहत किसी व्यक्ति को किसी अपराध के लिए उकसाने के लिए कहा जाता है, साथ ही उसकी सजा भी- "यदि उकसाने के परिणामस्वरूप उकसाया गया कृत्य किया जाता है, तो उस अपराध के लिए प्रदान की गई सजा के साथ दंडित किया जाएगा। POCSO अधिनियम के तहत अपराध करने का प्रयास "अपराध के लिए प्रदान किए गए किसी भी विवरण के कारावास से दंडित किया जाता है, एक अवधि के लिए जो आजीवन कारावास के एक-आध तक बढ़ सकता है और उस अपराध के लिए या जुर्माने के साथ या दोनों के साथ कैद की सबसे लंबी अवधि "[धारा 18]।

"सजा की शर्तों के अंशों की गणना करने के लिए, आजीवन कारावास को बीस साल के कारावास के बराबर माना जाएगा।"

[IPC की धारा 57] विशेष अदालत को अपराध का संज्ञान लेते हुए अदालत के 30 दिनों के भीतर बच्चे के सबूतों की रिकॉर्डिंग पूरी करनी होती है। इस अवधि का कोई भी विस्तार विशेष न्यायालय द्वारा लिखित रूप में दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए, कारणों के साथ।

[धारा 34 (1)] विशेष न्यायालय की आवश्यकता है, जहां तक संभव हो, अपराध [धारा 35 (2)] का संज्ञान लेने की तारीख से एक वर्ष के भीतर मुकदमा पूरा किया जाए। POCSO अधिनियम में शारीरिक रूप से या मानसिक रूप से अक्षम बच्चे को अनुवादक, दुभाषिया या विशेष शिक्षक की सहायता के माध्यम से पुलिस स्टेशन, मजिस्ट्रेट और विशेष अदालत के स्तर पर संवाद करने में सक्षम बनाने के प्रावधान हैं।

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से संकेत मिलता है कि दिल्ली में विशेष न्यायालयों ने शारीरिक रूप से अक्षम बच्चों को दुभाषियों की सहायता प्रदान की है। मुंबई में सत्र न्यायालय, हालांकि POCSO अधिनियम को लागू करने से पहले, मानसिक रूप से अक्षम बच्चों को दुभाषियों की सहायता के साथ-साथ मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पेशेवरों, विशेषज्ञों और सहायता व्यक्तियों को भी प्रदान किया है। POCSO अधिनियम को बाल यौन शोषण के तहत शामिल किए जाने वाले अपराधों के दायरे का विस्तार करने के लिए और इस मुद्दे को अधिक व्यापक रूप से संबोधित करने के लिए सराहना की जानी चाहिए। यह ऐसे अपराधों की जांच और परीक्षण के दौरान बच्चे को सक्षम करने वाले वातावरण को भी प्रोत्साहित करता है, जो पीड़ित को बहुत मदद करता है।

बच्चों के खिलाफ हिंसा न केवल उनके जीवन और स्वास्थ्य को,बल्कि उनकेभावात्मक कल्याण और भविष्य को भी खतरे में डालती है। भारत में बच्चों के खिलाफ हिंसा अत्यधिक है और लाखों बच्चों के लिए यह कठोर वास्तविकता है। दुनिया के आधे से अधिक बच्चों ने गंभीर हिंसा को सहन किया हैं और इस तादाद के 64 प्रतिशत बच्चे दक्षिण एशिया में हैं।

सभी बच्चों को हिंसा,शोषण और दुर्व्यवहार से सुरक्षित रहने का अधिकार है। फिर भी,दुनिया भर में सभी सामाजिक-आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि के सभी उम्र,धर्मों और संस्कृतियों के लाखों बच्चे हर दिन हिंसा,शोषण और दुर्व्यवहार का शिकार होते हैं। यह हिंसा शारीरिक,यौन और भावनात्मक हो सकती है और उपेक्षा का रूप भी ले सकती है। यह हिंसा अंतर्वैयक्तिक हो सकती है और उन संरचनाओं का परिणाम है जो हिंसक व्यवहार को अनुमति और बढ़ावा देते हैं।

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जवाहरलाल नेहरु और भारतीय लोकतंत्र

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पंडित नेहरू का स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन और भारत के प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में योगदान स्मरण करने योग्य है| पंडित नेहरू के जीवन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण हकीक़त यह है कि उनका जीवन दो भागों में देखा जा सकता है| एक भाग 1947 से पहले भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में सेनानी के तौर और दूसरा 1947 के बाद 1964 तक स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में| एक लंबी आज़ादी और सांप्रदायिक संघर्षो के बाद आर्थिक रूप से अक्षम एवं विभाजित भारत को नेहरू ने 17 वर्षों तक अपने सपनों का भारत बनाने के लिए वास्तव में उल्लेखनीय प्रयास किये| नेहरू न केवल भारत के घर-घर में पूजनीय थे बल्कि वे विश्व में पुनरुत्थानवादी राष्ट्रवाद के प्रतीक थे| पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भारत देश की अखंडता और उसकी संप्रभुता में लोकतंत्र को केन्द्रीय स्थान दिया था| उनका मनना था कि राष्ट्र निर्माण में लोकतंत्र प्रारंभिक और अंतिम बिंदु है| पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू संसदीय लोकतंत्र में अत्यधिक विश्वास रखते थे। पंडित नेहरू राजनीति में किसी धर्म के हस्तक्षेप के ज़रा भी समर्थक नहीं थे। उनका विशवास था कि धर्म व्यक्ति की निजी मान्यता हो सकती है परंतु राजनैतिक या सार्वजनिक पद पर रहते हुए अपने आप को धर्मावलंबी दर्शाना पूरी तरह से अनुचित है। नेहरू जी ने लोकतंत्रा की कोई निशिचत परिभाषा नहीं दी है, बलिक समय, परिस्तिथि व आवश्यकता के आधार पर इसकी व्याख्या अक्सर परिवर्तित होती रही है।

प्रस्तावना

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू भारत की आज़ादी के संघर्ष में महात्मा गांधी के सहयोगी और आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता थे। पंडित नेहरू का स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन और भारत के प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में योगदान स्मरण करने योग्य है| पंडित नेहरू के जीवन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण हकीक़त यह है कि उनका जीवन दो भागों में देखा जा सकता है| एक भाग 1947 से पहले भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में सेनानी के तौर और दूसरा 1947 के बाद 1964 तक स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में| भारत-पकिस्तान के विभाजन ने पंडित नेहरू को बहुत दुखी किया मगर 15 अगस्त 1947 की मध्यरात्रि में उन्होंने भारत की स्वतंत्रता की पहली सुबह का स्वागत करते हुए कहा कि: "मध्यरात्रि की इस बेला में जब पूरी दुनिया नींद के आगोश में सो रही है हिंदुस्तान एक नए और आज़ाद वातावरण में अपनी आंख खोल रहा है। यह एक ऐसा क्षण है जो इतिहास में बहुत ही कम प्रकट होता है जब हम पुराने युग से नए युग में प्रवेश करते हैं और जब एक युद्ध ख़त्म होता है तथा जब एक देश की बहुत दिनों से दबाई गई आत्मा अचानक अपनी अभिव्यक्ति पा लेती है”।[1]

14 अगस्त 1947 की मध्यरात्रि कॉउन्सिल हॉल में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के इन शब्दों के साथ ही वर्षों से ग़ुलामी का मंज़र झेल रहे भारत ने एक नए युग में प्रवेश कर लिया था। राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के अग्रदूत, बुद्धिजीवी, व्यवहारिक राजनीतिक नेता, इतिहासकार तथा राजनीतिक समीक्षक आधुनिक, तार्किक, वैज्ञानिक, पंथ-निरपेक्ष और समतापरक, दृष्टिकोण वाले पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू भारत के पहले प्रधानमंत्री बने थे।

पंडित नेहरू का उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में अभिषेक महात्मा गांधी जी का यह निर्णय भारत हित में था| शायद ही कभी कोई व्यक्ति इतनी कम अनुकूल परिस्थितियों में प्रधानमंत्री के रूप पदभार ग्रहण किया हो जिस परिस्तिथि में पंडित नेहरू भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री बने| एक लंबी आज़ादी और सांप्रदायिक संघर्षो के बाद आर्थिक रूप से अक्षम एवं विभाजित भारत को नेहरू ने 17 वर्षों तक अपने सपनों का भारत बनाने के लिए वास्तव में उल्लेखनीय प्रयास किये| नेहरू न केवल भारत के घर-घर में पूजनीय थे बल्कि वे विश्व में पुनरुत्थानवादी राष्ट्रवाद के प्रतीक थे| भारत की आज़ादी की जंग में जीवन के नौ वर्ष ब्रिटिश जेलखाने के अंदर व्यतीत करने वाले पंडित नेहरू ने लगातार 17 वर्ष प्रधानमंत्री रहते हुए देश में विज्ञान, शोध, विकास, और तर्कवाद की ज़मीन सींची। उन्होंने भारत को स्थायी लोकतंत्र और विकास का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति और पंचशीलता के सिद्धांत के सहारे शीतयुद्ध की महाशक्तियों के समक्ष भारत को तीसरे गुट का झंडाबरदार बनाकर खड़ा किया था। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भारत देश की अखंडता और उसकी संप्रभुता में लोकतंत्र को केन्द्रीय स्थान दिया था| उनका मनना था कि राष्ट्र निर्माण में लोकतंत्र प्रारंभिक और अंतिम बिंदु है| पंडित नेहरू के क्रिया-कलाप इस बात के उदाहरण है कि वे एक महान लोकतान्त्रिक व्यक्ति थे| उनके अनुसार नागरिको को केवल राजनीतिक स्वंत्रता देना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है, उन्हें सामान अवसर भी मुहय्या कराय जाने चाहिए| सामाजिक रूढ़िवादिता और आर्थिक असमता समाज में लोकतंत्र के लिए एक ख़तरा है| जहाँ समाज में भूख, जात-पात, ऊँच-नीच, छुआ-छूत, धर्म और जाति के आधार पर भेद-भाव हो रहा हो वहां समाज में लोकतंत्र की बात करना व्यर्थ है| पंडित नेहरू का कहना था कि “देश में सांप्रदायिक तत्व सत्ता में आये तो मौत व बर्बादी का तांडव होगा”|

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू एक सामाजिक लोकतांत्रिक व्यक्ति थे, उनका लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों में गहरा विश्वास था| उनके अनुसार स्वतंत्रता का आनंद केवल उस समाज में लिया जा सकता है जिसकी योजना समाजवादी सिद्धांतों के आधार पर तैयार की गई हो|

एस.गोपाल (ई.डी) जवाहरलाल नेहरू एन एंथोलॉजी, 1983, ने इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला कि पंडित नेहरू विविधता और स्थायी एकता का एक मिश्रण है|[2]

दूसरी ओर बी. आर नंदा (ई.डी) की ‘इंडियाज़ फॉरेन पालिसी– थे नेहरु इयर (1976)’ में कहना था की पंडित नेहरू स्वयं में एक जिज्ञासु व्यक्ति थे साथ ही वे पूर्व से पश्चिम तक की विचारधारा का एक आकर्षक मिश्रण थे| वे भारत के पुनर्जागरण की आदर्शवादी परंपरा और विशेष रूप से गांधी द्वारा छेड़े गए राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन से अत्यधिक प्रभावित थे|[3]

यधपि अनेक मुद्दों (धर्म, अंहिसा, औधोगिकरण आदि) पर पंडित नेहरू तथा महात्मा गाँधी के वैचारिक अन्तर थे, परन्तु फिर भी पंडित नेहरू महात्मा गाँधी के समान ही राष्ट्रवादी, मानवतावादी, समतावादी, निम्न-वर्ग के विकास के पक्षधर तथा नैतिकतावाद के अथक समर्थक थे।

पंडित नेहरू फेबियन समाजवाद तथा लास्की की विचारधाराओं से भी अत्यधिक प्रभावित थे। वे कार्ल माक्र्स, लेनिन की कृतियों तथा रूसी क्रांति व उसकी घटनाओं के प्रभाव से अपरिचित नहीं रहे थे। फिर भी मूलत: वह लोकतंत्र, व्यकितगत स्वतंत्राता एवं समानता के घोर पक्षधर थे। उनका उद्देश्य भारत में लोकतंत्र के साथ-साथ समानता के अधिकार का समाज स्थापित करना था।

आज सत्ता समेटे लोग भले ही नेहरू का किरदार और योगदान धूमिल करने की साजिश रचें, मग़र जैसा कि नेहरू ने कहा था, “तथ्य तथ्य हैं और इन्हें आपकी पसंद-नापसंद के आधार पर बदला नहीं जा सकता।“ यह कथन हर दौर में प्रासंगिक रहेगा।

भारत की विविधता को मज़बूत बनाया

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू संसदीय लोकतंत्र में अत्यधिक विश्वास रखते थे। पंडित नेहरू ने ‘यूनिटी ऑफ़ इंडिया' में भावुकता के साथ एक स्वतंत्रता के रक्षक के रूप में लिखा था कि “किसी के विचार को ज़बरन कुचलना

और अभिव्यक्ति की अनुमति इसलिए ना देना क्योंकि हम उसे नापसंद करते हैं, यह एक प्रतिद्वंदी की खोपड़ी को तोड़ने जैसा है क्योंकि हम उसे अस्वीकार कर रहे होते है|"[4]

पंडित नेहरू का मानना था कि विचारों का आदान प्रादान, तर्क, अनुनय अथवा निर्णय लेना एवं निर्णय को स्वीकार करना ही लोकतंत्र का सिद्धांत है; भले ही वह हमारी मर्ज़ी के ख़िलाफ क्यों ना हो| उन्होंने अपने एक भाषणों (1953-57) में कहा था कि: "बड़ी लाठी या बम प्रबल हो सकते है मगर किसी समस्या के समाधान के लिए यह कोई लोकतांत्रिक तरीका नहीं है। समस्या तो वही रहेगी चाहे उसे सुलझाने के लिए परमाणु बम का उपयोग किया जाये या फ़िर सड़क पर प्रदर्शन किया जाये।"[5]

विश्वभर के विश्लेषक, राजनीतिज्ञ, नवनिर्मित भारत की विविधता को लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए ख़तरा मान रहे थे। तत्कालीन पश्चिमी विचारकों का विचार था कि सांस्कृतिक विभिन्नता और निर्धनता के चलते भारत एक राष्ट्र के रूप में तब्दील नहीं हो पाएगा; कम से कम एक लोकतांत्रिक राष्ट्र तो कभी भी नहीं हो पायेगा|

भारतीय लोकतंत्र के वास्तुकार गाँधीजी नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस के असहयोग आंदोलन में भाग लेकर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने आहिंसा के मार्ग को एक चिरकालीन सिद्धांत के रूप में ही नहीं बल्कि उस समय में उपलब्ध एकमात्र व्यवहारिक साधन के रूप में चुना| इसका सिद्धांत का अनुसराण राष्ट्र की विशिष्ट परिस्तिथियों के अनुकूल था| उन्होंने गाँधीजी के अहिंसा के सिद्धांत का हमेशा ध्यान रखा|

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को पता था कि जनता क्रांति चाहती है| नेहरू जी ने एक सुप्रशिक्षित कुशल राजनितिज्ञ की भांति वास्तविकता पर आधारित सिद्धांत स्थापित करने और वास्तिविक जीवन में अपने अनुभवों से सैधांतिक आधार प्रदान करने का सदैव प्रयास किया|

ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में स्वतंत्रता उपरांत पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को भारत जैसे सबसे बड़े, गरीब और दुनिया के सबसे निरक्षर देश में बड़ी ही विशेष परिस्थितियों में लोकतंत्र तथा संसदीय लोकतंत्र की नींव रखने के लिए लोकतंत्र के वास्तुकार के रूप में जाने जाता है|

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के मन में लोकतंत्र का विचार विभिन्न तत्तकालीन परिस्तिथियों के प्रभाव में आता है| यह विचार गांधीवादी विचारों की नैतिकता, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, समाजवाद और सामाजिक न्याय के निर्माण के लिए लोकतंत्र का ढांचें को मज़बूत करने की आवाश्यकता से जागृत हुआ|

मशहूर राजनीतिज्ञ विज्ञानी रॉबर्ट डल ने भी लिख़ा था, "हिंदुस्तान की स्थिति को देखते हुए असंभव है कि ये देश लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को आगे बढ़ा पाएगा। यह बहुत जल्द ही विखंडित हो जाएगा या अधिनायकवाद के चंगुल में फ़स जाएगा|"

द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के समय तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश प्रधानमंत्री विंस्टन चर्चिल ने कहा था, "अगर ब्रिटिश भारत छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं तो उनके द्वारा निर्मित न्यायपालिका, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, रेलवे और लोक-निर्माण की संस्थाओं का पूरा तंत्र ख़त्म हो जाएगा और हिंदुस्तान तेज़ी से शताब्दियों पहले की बर्बरता व मध्ययुगीन लूट-ख़सोट के दौर में चला जाएगा।"

इसी तरह भारत में ब्रिटिश गवर्नर जनरल की कॉउन्सिल के सदस्य रहे जॉन स्ट्रेची के अनुसार "हिंदुस्तान एक विशाल भूक्षेत्र का नाम है जिसमें कई सारे राष्ट्र साथ-साथ रह रहे थे। न अतीत में भारतीय राष्ट्र नाम की कोई चीज़ थी और न ही भविष्य में ऐसा होने की संभावना है।"

भारत को महाशक्तियों के प्रभाव में न लाकर एक संप्रभु राष्ट्र बनाने की इच्छाशक्ति नेहरू ने अंतरिम सरकार के प्रधान रहते हुए ही व्यक्त कर दी थी।

पंडित नेहरू राजनीति में किसी धर्म के हस्तक्षेप के ज़रा भी समर्थक नहीं थे। उनका विशवास था कि धर्म व्यक्ति की निजी मान्यता हो सकती है परंतु राजनैतिक या सार्वजनिक पद पर रहते हुए अपने आप को धर्मावलंबी दर्शाना पूरी तरह से अनुचित है। स्वतंत्र भारत में हिन्दू-मुसलमान के अनैतिक संघर्षों को लेकर नेहरू व्यथित रहते थे।

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एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी या प्रधानमंत्री के हैयसियत से वे जहां भी गए, मज़बूती के साथ साम्प्रदायिकता के ख़िलाफ़ मुख़र रहे। अपने एक भाषण में उन्होंने कहा, "अगर कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति पर धर्म की वजह से हाथ उठाता है तो मैं सरकार का मुखिया होने के नाते और सरकार से बाहर भी, आखिरी सांस तक उससे लड़ता रहूँगा।"

शहीद-ए-आज़म सरदार भगत सिंह जी ने भी कहा था, "क्रांति का सही अर्थ समझने के लिए पंजाब के युवाओं को पंडित नेहरू के पास जाना चाहिए।"

नेहरू का देश की जनता से कहना था कि "मैं आपका प्रधानमंत्री हूँ इसका मतलब ये नहीं कि राजा हूँ, ना ही आपका शासक। वास्तव में मैं आपका नौकर हूँ और जब आप मुझे मेरे कर्तव्यों में नाकाम पाएं तो ये आपका दायित्व बनता है कि मेरे कान पकड़ें और कुर्सी से उतार दें।"

इसी तरह अपनी चाह को व्यक्त करते हुए उनका कहना था, "अगर कोई मेरी याद करे तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वह इस ढंग से करे, यह वह इंसान था जो तहेदिल से भारत और भारत वासियों से मुहब्बत करता था और ये लोग भी उसपर मेहरबान थे। उसे मानते और चाहते थे।" (कृष्ण जांगिड़, २०२१)

नेहरू जी ने लोकतंत्रा की कोई निशिचत परिभाषा नहीं दी है, बलिक समय, परिस्तिथि व आवश्यकता के आधार पर इसकी व्याख्या अक्सर परिवर्तित होती रही है। राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के काल में लोकतंत्रा का अर्थ 'स्वराज (विदेशी शासन से मुकित) था। बाद में समाजवादी विचारधारा से प्रभावित होकर उन्होंने कहा कि लोकतंत्रा राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में ही नहीं, आर्थिक क्षेत्र में भी समान अवसरों की प्राप्ति है। इसमें व्यकितगत विकास की स्वतंत्राता तथा क्षमता व योग्यता का विकास करना भी समिमलित है। इसका अर्थ दूसरों के प्रति सहनशीलता तथा दूसरों के ऐसे विचारों का आदर करना भी है, जो हमारे विचारों से मेल नहीं खाते।[6]

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लिंगभावात्मक संवेदनशीलता - काळाची गरज

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प्रस्तावना

1996 मध्ये महिला विद्यापीठाची स्थापना झाली. शिक्षणामुळे जशी स्त्रीला अर्थाजनाची संधी प्राप्त झाली तशी तिच्यामध्ये 'मी कोणीतरी आहे', 'मला माझी स्वतंत्र मते आहेत' अशी स्वत्वाची जाणीव हळूहळू होऊ लागली. स्त्री जागृतीची चिन्हे सर्व क्षेत्रात दिसू लागली. महिलांचे जीवन कितीही विकसित झाले तरी निर्धास्तपणे त्या जगू शकत नाहीत. सर्वच समाजामध्ये स्त्रियांना त्या स्त्रिया असल्यामुळे कोणत्या ना कोणत्या तरी प्रकारच्या भेदभावाला आणि छळाला सामोरे जावे लागते. जात, धर्म, वर्ग, प्रदेश या सर्व भेदांना ओलांडत स्त्रियांचा छळ सर्वव्यापी स्वरुपात दृष्टीस पडतो. स्त्रिया मग त्या प्रौढ असतो की अल्पवयीन मुली असतो, सर्व समाजात त्या शारीरिक, लैंगिक आणि मानसिक छळाचा सामना करीत असतात.

सर्वच समाजामध्ये 'लैंगिक छळ' हा स्त्रीविरोधी हिंसाचाराचा एक नेहमीच आढळणारा प्रकार आहे. जगात नित्य घडत असणाऱ्या अत्याचारांच्या घटनांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने भरडल्या जाणाऱ्या त्या स्त्रियाच. स्त्रियांना तोंड द्याव्या लागणाऱ्या अत्याचाराची व्याप्ती कौटुंबिक भांडणापासून ते अगदी आंतरराष्ट्रीय, संघर्ष आणि संस्थात्मक दडपशाही पर्यंत असते. घर, शाळा, महाविद्यालये, कार्यालये, रोजगाराची सर्व ठिकाणे आणि सार्वजनिक स्थळे अशा सर्वच ठिकाणी त्यांना लैंगिक छळाला सामोरे जावे लागते. शासनाने महिलांच्या संरक्षणासाठी कायदे केले आहेत. लैंगिक छळाला आळा घालण्यासाठी 1997 साली न्यायालयाने कामाच्या ठिकाणी काही मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे घालून दिली आहेत की, नोकरदारांना कामाच्या ठिकाणी सुरक्षित वातावरण निर्माण करुन देण्याची जबाबदारी ही त्या रोजगार देणाऱ्याची असते. या मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वानुसार स्त्रियांची रोजगाराच्या ठिकाणी अप्रतिष्ठा होणार नाही याची व्यवस्था असणे आवश्यक आहे. स्त्रियांना कामाच्या ठिकाणी समान संधी मिळाली पाहिजे. तसेच सुरक्षित वातावरण असणे ही आवश्यक बाब बनली आहे.

शाळा, महाविद्यालये आणि विद्यापीठे यासारख्या शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये तरुण मुले-मुली सहजपणे वावरतात. ही लैंगिक छळाच्या दृष्टीने संवेदनशील ठिकाणेच असतात. या उच्च शिक्षण देणाऱ्या संस्थांमध्ये केवळ लैंगिक छळाला आळा घालणारी धोरणे पुरेशी नसतात, तर त्या बालवयातील व तरुण मुलामुलींमध्ये तसेच संस्था चालकांमध्ये लिंगभावात्मक न्यायाची जाणीव रुजावी, स्त्रीयांच्या रोजगाराच्या ठिकाणीही,तसेच लैंगिक छळ रोखण्यासाठीची जबाबदारी असणाऱ्या सर्व घटकांमध्ये स्त्री प्रश्नाबाबतचा योग्य दृष्टीकोन रुजावा यासाठी समाजातील सर्व स्तरावरुन प्रयत्न होणे ही आज काळाची गरज आहे.

उद्दिष्टे

1. लिंगभाव संकल्पना समजून घेणे.
2. लिंगभाव ही सामाजिक संकल्पना असून ती बदलता येते हे समजून घेणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेख, दुय्यम साधनसामग्रीवर आधारीत आहे. यासाठी संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, वृत्तपत्रे, अहवाल, संशोधन लेख इत्यादीचास आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.

लिंग (SEX)

लिंग म्हणजे पुरुष व स्त्रिया यातील शारिरीक व जैविक फरक लिंग म्हणजे स्त्री किंवा पुरुष असण्याचे जैविक वैशिष्ट्य आणि ते गुणसुत्रांनुसार ठरते.

लिंगभाव (GENDER)

इंग्रजी भाषेमध्ये मध्ये Gender लिंग हा शब्द वापरण्यात येतो. मराठी भाषेत याला 'लिंग' असा शब्द वापरण्यात येतो. Gender या संकल्पनेमुळे 'लिंग' आणि 'लिंगभाव' या दोन गोष्टी वेगवेगळया आहेत हे स्पष्ट करण्यात मदत होते.

एखादी व्यक्ती स्त्री आहे किंवा पुरुष म्हणून तिच्याकडून ज्या अपेक्षा केल्या जातात त्याचा संदर्भ लिंगभावाशी असतो. स्त्रिया व पुरुष यांच्यामध्ये समाजाने निर्माण केलेला संबंध म्हणजे लिंगभाव. एकाच घरातील किंवा संस्कृतीतील स्त्री-पुरुषांमधील फरक म्हणजे लिंगभाव. हा फरक समाज व संस्कृतींनी घडविलेला असतो व तो काळानुसार बदलत असतो.

Gender ही संकल्पना सर्वप्रथम ज्येष्ठ ब्रिटीश समाजशास्त्रज्ञ व फेमिनिस्ट ॅन रॉसमण्ड ओकले यांनी 20 व्या शतकात मांडली. त्यांच्या मते लिंगभाव ही एक सांस्कृतिक बाब आहे. Gender हे स्थळ, काळ, संस्कृती यानुसार बदलत असते. यात केव्हाही, कोठेही, कसाही व कोणताही बदल करणे शक्य आहे.

ॅन ओकलेंच्या मते लिंगभावाला जैविक मूळ नसते. म्हणजेच लिंग आणि लिंगभावातील संबंध नैसगिर्क नसून सामाजिक आहेत. लिंगभाव हे मनुष्यनिमिर्त, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक आहे. यामध्ये समाजाने महिलांसाठी व पुरुषांसाठी वेगवेगळे गुण, कार्य व जबाबदारी यांची विभागणी केलेली आहे. लिंगभाव हा आपल्या कुटुंबात, समाजात आणि संस्कृतीत निर्माण होतो.

लिंगभावात्मक भुमिका: स्त्रिया व पुरुष यांचे समाज व संस्कृती यांच्याकडून अपेक्षित वर्तन

साचेबद्ध भुमिका: व्यक्तीच्या सामाजिक कृतीबद्दल समाजाने ठरवलेले मापदंड आणि त्या मापदंडानुसार जर व्यक्तीचे वर्तन अयोग्य असेल तरच तिचे वर्तन समाजाकडून स्वीकारले जाते.

पितृसत्ता: ही एक अशी सामाजिक संरचना असते की जिच्यामध्ये सांस्कृतिक, आथिर्क व राजकीय कल्पनाच नव्हे तर सवयी व रितिरीवाज यावर पुरुषांचे वर्चस्व असते व स्त्रियांची भुमिका दुय्यम असते.

लैंगिकता: लैंगिकता ही नैसगिर्क गोष्ट आहे. खर तर मानवी कृती प्रमाणेच लैंगिक ही एक कृती आहे व तो आपल्या शरीराचा, वर्तनाचा, आयुष्याचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. शरीराच्या माध्यमातून ही कृती होत असली तरी यामध्ये व्यक्तीच्या भावना, विचार, मूल्ये व निष्ठा यांचा समावेश असतो. लैंगिकता ही व्यक्तीगत असते. प्रत्येक व्यक्ती परत्वे ती वेगळी असते. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचा अनुभव वेगळा असतो. काहीना शारीरिक तर काहीना भावनिक जवळीक पुरेशी असते. बऱ्याच जणांना या दोन्ही गोष्टींची गरज भासते.

व्यक्तीची लैंगिकता ही बदलणारी असते. कालानुरुप लैंगिकतेची तीव्रता बदलते. परिस्थितीमुळे, अनुभवामुळे तिचे महत्त्व बदलते. वातावरण व स्वत:ला होत असलेल्या जाणीवा यानुसार या लैंगिकतेचे महत्त्व असते.

लैंगिक संबंध :

यामध्ये नेहमीचदुसऱ्या व्यक्तीचा समावेश असतो. लोक आपापली लैंगिकता ही सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक दृष्टीकोनातून व परिवर्तनातून व्यक्त करीत असतात. यासाठी पुढील गोष्टी महत्त्वाच्या असतात.

1. लैंगिक संबंध हे परस्परांवर असणारा विश्वास, परस्परांविषयी वाटणारा आदर, प्रामाणिकपणा व निष्ठा यावर आधारित असावेत.

2. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला समाजात स्वप्रतिष्ठा असते. त्यामुळे लैंगिक वर्तनाला शिस्त व जबाबदारीची जाणीव असणे गरजेचे असते.
3. जर लैंगिक संबंधांना परस्पर संमत्ती असेल, परस्परांविषयी आदर असेल तर त्यामुळे आरोग्य व आयुष्याचा स्तर उंचावतो.
4. जर लैंगिक संबंध परस्पर विरोधातून किंवा बळजबरीचे असतील त्यातून छळ किंवा शोषण होत असेल तसेच हिंसा होत असेल तर नकारात्मकता वाढीस लागते व वाईट परिणाम दीर्घकाळ भोगावे लागतात.
5. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला एका व्यक्ती म्हणून शारीरिक व भावनिक मर्यादा असतात. त्यामुळेच त्या व्यक्तीची समाजात एक वेगळी व्यक्ती म्हणून ओळख असते. लैंगिक मर्यादांवर प्रत्येक जण ताबा ठेवत असतो. त्यामुळे कोणीही व्यक्ती मर्यादा ओलांडत असेल, आपल्या मनाविरुद्ध लैंगिक वर्तन करत असेल तर त्याचा निषेध करण्याचा हक्क प्रत्येकाला असतो. विशेषत: पुरुष मर्यादा ओलांडत असतील तर स्त्रियांनी त्याचा निषेध व्यक्त करायला शिकणे हे आज जास्त गरजेचे आहे.
6. जेव्हा सक्तीने लैंगिक मर्यादा ओलांडल्या जातात तेव्हा व्यक्ती दुखावते. आपले लैंगिक वर्तन समोरच्याला आवडत नाही हे समजण्याची गरज फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात पुरुषांना आहे.
7. ज्या व्यक्तींचा लैंगिक छळ झालेला आहे आणि जी व्यक्ती त्यामध्ये बळी पडलेली आहे ती व्यक्ती आणि आरोपी यामध्ये लैंगिकतेच्या मर्यादांचे गंभीर स्वरुपात उल्लंघन झालेले असते.

लैंगिक छळ म्हणजे काय?

'न आवडणारे कोणतेही वर्तन म्हणजे लैंगिक छळ'. यामध्ये शारीरिक स्पर्श व जवळीक, लैंगिक प्रतिसादाची मागणी, पाठ थोपटणे, स्पर्श करणे, मिठी मारणे, चुंबन घेणे, चिमटे काढणे, आलिंगन देणे, लैंगिक गोष्टीसाठी विनंती करणे, नकार दिल्यानंतर पुन्हा पुन्हा बरोबर येण्याची विनंती करणे, व्यक्तीच्या दिसण्याबद्दल सतत लैंगिक शेरेबाजी करणे, भ्रमणध्वनीवर लैंगिकतेबाबतचे संदेश पाठविणे, मर्यादा ओलांडणे, सतत फोन करणे, एखाद्या व्यक्तीकडे पाहून शिट्ट्या मारणे, चित्रे, व्यंगचित्रे लावणे, एखाद्या व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तीगत आयुष्याबद्दल (त्या व्यक्तीची माहिती देण्याची इच्छा नसताना) सतत कळत नकळत प्रश्न विचारणे, माहिती जाणून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे व विनाकारण त्रास देणे इ. बाबींचा समावेश होतो.

लैंगिक छळ आणि समाज व पूर्वग्रहदूषितता

समाजामध्ये लैंगिकतेबाबत काही समज आहेत. विशेषत: काही स्त्रिया आपल्या विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या वर्तनातून लैंगिक छळ ओढवून घेतात. त्यासाठी अशा स्त्रियांच्या वर्तनावर बंधने घातली तर लैंगिक छळाला आळा बसेल. परंतु ही बाब नीट समजून घेण्याची गरज आहे. कारण लैंगिक छळवणुक ही पुरुषप्रधान समाजातून उद्भवणाऱ्या अनेक समस्यांमधील एक मुख्य समस्या आहे आणि ती स्त्री-पुरुष सत्ता व्यवहारातून निर्माण होत असते. याची कारणे पुढील प्रमाणे,

1. लैंगिक छळ आणि सत्ता

व्यक्तीला लिंग, वर्ग, धर्म, स्थान इत्यादी सारख्या गोष्टींमुळे सत्ता मिळते. या सत्तेचा वापर लैंगिक छळासाठी होऊ शकतो. यामध्ये बऱ्याच वेळा पुरुषांकडून स्त्रियांवर सत्तेचा वापर केला जातो.कारण सत्ता असेल तर आपल्याला हवे तेच दुसऱ्याकडून करवून घेण्याची ताकद मिळते. पितृसत्ताक समाजामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या लैंगिकतेवर पुरुषांकडून ताबा ठेवला जातो. तसेच स्त्रियांच्या लैंगिकतेवर चालीरिती, रुढीपरंपरा, कायदे, मूल्य-

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मापदंड यातून समाज अंकुश ठेवत असतो. लैंगिकता या विषयावरील चर्चेत पुरुषांच्या गरजांना प्राधान्य मिळते आणि स्त्रियांकडे दुर्लक्ष होते.

2. समाजमान्य वर्तन

समाजाचा मुलींकडे व स्त्रियांकडे पाहण्याचा विषमतावादी दृष्टीकोन आपण अनुभवत असतो. या दृष्टीकोनाच्या आधारे विद्यार्थ्यांनी विशेषत: विद्यार्थीनीनी महाविद्यालयामध्ये कोणते कपडे घालावेत / घालू नयेत, स्त्रियांचे वर्तन, कपडे याबाबत कडक नियमांचे पालन करण्याची त्यांच्याकडून अपेक्षा ठेवली जाते. तसे नसेल तर त्यांना शिक्षा करण्याची आवश्यकता व्यक्त केली जाते

.3. महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थीनींचे वर्तन

महाविद्यालयात विद्यार्थीनींच्या वेशभूषेवर किंवा वर्तनावर नियंत्रण घातले नाही तर परिस्थिती हाताबाहेर जाते असा ठाम विचार आढळतो. मुलींची लैंगिक छळवणूक थांबावयाची असेल तर त्यांनी आपले वर्तन सुधारायला हवे. त्यांचे वर्तन अकारण मुलांचे लक्ष वेधून घेणार नाही अशा प्रकारचे मर्यादाशील असावे. अशाप्रकारचे नियम आवश्यक मानले जातात. महाविद्यालयामध्ये मुलींना व्यक्तीगत स्वातंत्र्य आणि निर्णय क्षमतेचा सन्मान ठेवणारे वातावरण विकसित करण्याऐवजी मुलींच्या सर्वांगिण विकासाला लगाम घालणारे नियम बऱ्याच वेळा बनवले गेलेले दिसतात. परंतु सर्वांना समान स्वातंत्र्य आहे या जाणीवेतून मित्रसंबंध-नातेसंबंध निर्माण करण्याच्या स्वातंत्र्यातूनच योग्य व जबाबदार वर्तन विद्यार्थीनींकडून होत असते.

4. लैंगिक आकर्षण

विद्यापीठ/महाविद्यालयामध्ये १८ ते २५ वयोगटातील मुलामुलींचा वावर असतो. यातील बहुतेक विद्यार्थी विद्यार्थीनी आयुष्यात प्रथमच मुक्ततेचा, स्वातंत्र्याचा अनुभव घेत असतात. कारण पालक व शिक्षक यांच्या कडक शिस्तीखाली त्यांनी शाळांमध्ये शिक्षण घेतलेले असते. प्रथमच विरुद्धलिंगी व्यक्तीबरोबर मैत्रीचे संबंध जोडण्याच्या भावना व्यक्त होताना दिसतात. लैंगिक आकर्षण आणि उत्सुकता मुलांना एका वेगळ्याच भावविश्वात घेऊन जाते. अशा अवस्थेतील मुलांकडे महाविद्यालयामध्ये दुर्लक्ष केले जाते. कारण केवळ अध्ययन व अध्यापन या शिवाय या गोष्टी निरुपयोगी असतात. म्हणजे विद्यार्थ्यांना स्त्री-पुरुष म्हणून ओळख देखील असते याचा विचारही केला जात नाही. मुलगा किंवा मुलगी अशोभनीय वर्तन करताना आढळले तर त्यांच्यावर दंडात्मक कारवाई करण्याबाबतचे नियम केले जातात. विशेषत: मुलींसाठी ही यंत्रणा अधिकच कठोर असते.

5) वेषभूषेबाबतचे नियम

मुलींच्याबाबतीत त्यांना आवडीप्रमाणे कपडे घालण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य त्यांना दिल्यास शरीर प्रदर्शन करणारे कपडे त्या घालतात. असे कपडे घालणाऱ्या मुली चांगल्या नसतात. त्या मुलांना आकषिर्क करण्यासाठी तशा प्रकारचे कपडे घालतात आणि त्यातूनच मुलींची छेडछाड होते अशाप्रकारचे आरोप केले जातात. म्हणजे अशा वेळी मुलाना मुलींच्याबाबत काही असभ्य वर्तन करावेसे वाटले तर त्यात मुलांचा काहीच दोष नसतो. मुली स्वत:च हे ओढवून घेतात असा पक्का समाज होतो. म्हणजे मुलींनीच आपल्या सुयोग्य वर्तनाने मुलांना दूर ठेवावे असा त्याचा अर्थ होतो.

तर स्त्रियांवर होणारे लैंगिक अत्याचार पाहिले तर हे लक्षात येते की, स्त्रियांनी कोणतेही कपडे घातलेले असतो, त्यांच्यावर हल्ले होतातच. अल्पवयीन मुली, चिमुरड्या मुलींवर होणारे लैंगिक अत्याचार हे वेशभूषेतून होत नाहीत.

6) मुलामुलींनी एकमेकांबरोबर वेळ व्यतित करणे

मुलामुलींमधील संपर्क नियंत्रणात ठेवण्याचा, तर ते निर्माण होणार मनाहीत हे पाहण्याचा प्रयत्न महाविद्यालयामध्ये होत असतो. एक मुलगा-एक मुलगी अशा जोडीवर प्रतिबंध घातला जातो. मुलामुलींना

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वर्गातही वेगवेगळे बसायला हवे आणि एक मुलगा एका मुली शेजारी बसत असेल तर ती 'जोडी'च असणार असे गृहीत धरुन त्यांना अनेक प्रतिसाद-प्रतिक्रियांना सामोरे जावे लागते. यावर चर्चा होते आणि यामध्ये हस्तक्षेप केला जातो.

6) घर आणि वसतीगृह यामधील वेळ पालनाविषयीचे नियम

भारतातील मुलींना आणि स्त्रियांना वेळपालन या नियमाचे सातत्याने पालन करावे लागते. मुलींवर व स्त्रियांवर हे निर्बंध घरातही असतात आणि वसतिगृहातही. तेथे येण्याजाण्याच्या वेळा निश्चित असतात व अतिशय कठोरपणे त्याचे पालन होणे अपेक्षित असते. जर त्या पाळल्या नाहीत तर दंड किंवा शिक्षा होऊ शकते. हे नियम तरुण मुले किंवा पुरुषांसाठी असत नाहीत.

ज्या मुली किंवा स्त्रिया रात्री उशीरापर्यंत बाहेर कामे करतात, ज्यांच्या वेळा नियमित नसतात किंवा ज्या आपल्या मित्रांबरोबर वेळ घालवतात किंवा स्वत:च्या आवडीच्या गोष्टी करतात त्या सर्वजणी स्वत:हून संकटाला आमंत्रण देतात असा समज आहे. त्यांच्या चारित्र्याबद्दल शंका घेतली जाते. संध्याकाळी उशिरा किंवा रात्रीच्या वेळी या पुरुषांना मुक्तपणे वावरता येण्यासाठीच्या वेळा असतात. हे मोकाट फिरणारे पुरुषच स्त्रियांवर लैंगिक अत्याचार करणारे असतात. परंतु या परिस्थितीत भारतामध्ये स्त्रिया व मुलींना रात्रीच्या वेळी कैद करुन अशा मोकाट फिरणाऱ्या पुरुषांपासून त्यांना सुरक्षित ठेवले जाते.

काही स्त्रिया संध्याकाळी उशिरा किंवा रात्री घराबाहेर असतातही. पण त्या महत्त्वाच्या कामासाठी. आपल्या मनाला येईल ती गोष्ट करण्यासाठी त्या कधीही बाहेर पडत नाहीत. इकडे तिकडे फिरणे त्यांना शक्य नसते. असे करताना एखादी स्त्री आढळली तर ती लैंगिक अत्याचाराला निमंत्रण देणारी मानली जाते. त्यांच्या या अशा वर्तनामुळेच त्यांना अत्याचारांला सामोरे जावे लागते असे मानले जाते.

स्त्रियांसाठी आवश्यक ती काळजी घेण्याची गरज असली तरी मुलींसाठी व स्त्रियांसाठी यामधून लिंगभावात्मक भेद अधिक दिसून येतो.

निष्कर्ष

शाळा, महाविद्यालये व विद्यापीठे व सामाजामध्ये मुली आणि स्त्रियांवर विविध प्रकारची बंधने घातली जातात. ती बंधने जर त्यांनी पाळली तर लैंगिक अत्याचार किंवा छळवणुक होणार नाही असे मानले जाते. मुली किंवा स्त्रियांना आपल्या आवडीनुसार, क्षमतेनुसार आपले व्यक्तीमत्व घडवता येईल असे आपल्याला सामर्थ्यशील, सक्षम बनविणारे मैत्रीचे बंध निर्माण करता येतील असे आणि व्यक्तीगत स्वातंत्र्य आणि क्षमतेचा आदर करणारे, त्यांना मुक्तपणे विहार करता येईल असे वातावरण विकसित करण्याऐवजी मुली/स्त्रियांच्या सर्वांगिण विकासाला आणि स्वातंत्र्याला लगाम घालणारे नियम महाविद्यालये, खाजगी व सार्वजनिक संस्था आणि एकूणच समाजाने बनविणे हे सर्वस्वी चूक आहे. लैंगिक छळवणूक रोखण्यास जबाबदार असलेल्या सर्व घटकांनी व्यापक अर्थाने 'लिंगभाव संवेदनशीलता' समजून घेणे ही आजच्या काळाची गरज आहे. लिंगभाव ही सामाजिक संकल्पना आहे. बदलत्या परिस्थितीनुसार त्यामध्ये बदल झाला तरच समाजातील मुली व स्त्रियांना सन्मानाने व सुरक्षितपणे जगता येईल.

शिफारशी

1. भारतातील सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक संरचनेच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत भेदभावाचा, त्यांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक दर्जावर परिणाम होत असतो याचा विचार करुन भारत सरकारने सन 2005 पासून महिला केंद्रित अर्थसंकल्प ग्रेंडर बजेटला सुरुवात केली. आज त्याला पंधरा वर्षे पुर्ण होत आहेत. परंतु विविध अभ्यासातून असे दिसून आले आहे की, अजूनही महिला केंद्री धोरणाचा स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थितीवर मोठा परिणाम झालेला नाही. या महिला केंद्री धोरणाची परिणामकारकता अभ्यासण्यासाठी माहिती योग्य पद्धतीने संकलित होणे आवश्यक आहे. विकास योजना व विकास प्रकल्पांमध्ये निर्णय प्रक्रियेत महिलांची भूमिका आवश्यक आहे.

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

2. भारतीय संविधानात स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत लिंगभावाशी संबंधित पुढील प्रमाणे तरतुदी आहेत.
   1. कलम 14 अन्वये कायद्यापुढे समानता प्रदान करण्यात आली आहे.
   2. कलम 15 अन्वये राज्य केवळ धर्म, वंश, जात, लिंग, जन्मस्थान यापैकी कोणत्याही कारणास्तव कोणत्याही नागरीकाला प्रतिकूल होईल अशाप्रकारे भेदभाव करणार नाही.
   3. कलम 16(2) अन्वये केवळ लिंगावरुन राज्याच्या अखत्यारीतील कोणतीही नोकरी किंवा पद त्याच्याकरीता पात्र असणार नाही अथवा त्यांच्या बाबतीत प्रतिकूल असा भेदभाव केला जाणार नाही.
   4. कलम 39(क) अन्वये उपजिविकेचे पर्याप्त साधन मिळण्याचा अधिकार स्त्री व पुरुष नागरिकांना सारखाच असावा.
   5. कलम 39(घ) पुरुष व स्त्रिया या दोघांनाही समान कामाबाबत समान वेतन मिळावे.

   वरील संविधानात्मक तरतुदींमुळे स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात सकारात्मक बदल घडून येत आहेत. अशा परिस्थितीमध्ये लिंगभाव या सामाजिक संकल्पनेमध्ये काळानुसार बदल व्हावे व समाजामध्ये लिंगभावात्मक संवेदनशीलतेचे संवर्धन व्हावे.
3. विद्यापीठे, महाविद्यालये यासारख्या उच्च शिक्षण देणाऱ्या संस्थांमध्ये मुलींसाठी कडक नियम लावून, बंधने घालून किंवा लैंगिक छळ कमी होण्यासाठी केवळ धोरणे राबवून चालणार नाही तर विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये तसेच संस्थाचालकांमध्ये लिंगभावात्मक न्यायाची जाणीव रुजावी यासाठी निरनिराळे उपक्रम, कार्यशाळा घेणे अधिक उपयुक्त ठरेल.
4. शिक्षण हे महाविद्यालयाचे प्राथमिक आणि सर्वात महत्त्वाचे कर्तव्य असले तरी पुस्तकी शिक्षणाबरोबरच विद्यार्थ्यांना लिंग, जात, धर्म यामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या विविधता यांचा आदर बाळगणे, त्यांचा मान राखणे, नातेसंबंधातील जबाबदारीची त्यांना जाणीव करुन देणे इ. बाबत उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांची जबाबदारी असते. आणि यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये परस्पर संवाद, वादविवाद, चर्चा घडवणारे सलोख्याचे, मैत्रीपूर्ण व खुले वातावरण कसे निर्माण होईल हे पाहणे आवश्यक आहे.
5. कोणत्याही व्यक्तीचा पोशाख हा त्याच्या एकूण व्यक्तिमत्त्वाशी जोडलेला असतो. कोणत्या वेळी कोणते पोशाख घालावेत याबाबत सगळेच अतिशय चोखंदळ असतात. उदा. लग्नसमारंभ, उत्सव, मृत्यूसमयी इ. पोशाख वेगवेगळे केले जातात. महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थी तर गॅदरिंग, पारंपारिक दिवस (Traditional Day) अशा दिवशी वेगवेगळ्या पोशाखांची निवड करतात. या बाबतीत त्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले पाहिजे. त्यांना हे सर्व शिकण्याची संधी देण्याचे काम महाविद्यालयाचे आहे. परंतु परंपरागत विचारसरणी ठेवून सर्व झाकपाक करणारे पोशाख विशेषत: मुलींना घालायला लावणे योग्य नाही. अशा प्रकारच्या नियमांमुळे मुलांपेक्षा आपण कमी मुक्त आहोत याची जाणीव मुलींमध्ये रुजण्याची शक्यता असते. याचा परिणाम मुली सुरक्षित न राहता परंपरागत पुरुषी चौकट भक्कम होते. मुली जेव्हा आकर्षक पोषाख परिधान करतात तेव्हा त्या आवड म्हणून किंवा आकर्षक दिसण्यासाठी करतात. आपली छेडछाड व्हावी किंवा लैंगिक छळ व्हावा अशी त्यांची इच्छा नसते.
6. विविधता आणि भेदाभेद असलेल्या आपल्या समाजातमुलांना सुजाण नागरीक बनविण्यास हातभार लागेल असा शिक्षण संस्थांचा व्यवहार असला पाहिजे. लिंग, जात, धर्म, वंश, वर्ण यांच्या विविध स्तरांवर कार्यरत असलेल्या व्यक्तीबरोबर योग्य ते व्यवहार करायला मुलांनी शिकले पाहिजे. आपल्या समाजामध्ये आजही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रामध्ये स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. या क्षेत्रामध्ये काम करण्यासाठी मुलींना सक्षम बनविण्याचे कार्य हे विद्यापीठ व महाविद्यालयांनी केले पाहिजे. ही त्यांची जबाबदारी असायला हवी.

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

7. स्त्रियांसाठी बाहेर जाण्याच्या वेळा निश्चित करणे हा लिंगभावात्मक भेद आहे. त्यांना कोणत्याही वेळी कुठेही मुक्तपणे संचार करता यावा यासाठी पोलीसांनी दक्ष राहायला हवे. तसेच पुरुषांना सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी शिस्त व जबाबदारीने वर्तन करायला शिकविणे आवश्यक आहे. सर्व ठिकाणी आणि सर्व वेळी मुलींना व स्त्रियांना बिनधास्तपणे संचार करता येईल अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण करणे ही समाजाची, शासनाची, सार्वजनिक संस्थांची व पोलीसांची जबाबदारी आहे.
8. स्त्रियांसाठी सुरक्षित वातावरण निर्माण होण्यासाठी स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याच्या सामाजिक दृष्टीकोनामध्ये आमूलाग्र बदल होणे आवश्यक आहे.
9. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रामध्ये स्त्रियांचा सहभाव वाढला पाहिजे. त्याच बरोबर पुरुषांनी जबाबदारीने वागले पाहिजे. स्वातंत्र्य आणि सुरक्षितता या दोन्ही बाबी स्त्री-पुरुष या दोघांना एकाच वेळी अनुभवता आल्या पाहिजेत.
10. महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये लिंगभावात्मक संवेदनशीलता रुजविण्यासाठी काही पद्धतींचा वापर करावा. उदा. घटचर्चा, उपक्रम, नाट्याभिनय, परिसंवाद, घोषवाक्य, भित्तीपत्रक, पथनाट्ये, फिल्स, निबंध स्पर्धा इ., राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेची शिबीरे यामध्ये मुले-मुली एकत्र राहतात. या शिबीरांमध्ये या विषयांवर चर्चा होण्यासाठी मुलांनास व्यासपीठ उपलब्ध करुन द्यावे. त्यामुळे मुलांना या विषयावर आपले विचार, समस्या, शंका व्यक्त करण्याची संधी मिळेल. या चर्चेतून लिंगभावात्मक संवेदनशीलता ही संकल्पना विद्यार्थ्यांना समजणे सोपे जाईल.
11. स्त्री हे स्वतंत्र व्यक्तिमत्व आहे आणि समाजाचा एक घटकही आहे. लिंग समानता हा केवळ मानवी हक्क नसून शांततापूर्ण, प्रगतशील व शाश्वत जगाची निमिर्ती आहे. स्त्री व पुरुष समान आहेत. आणि दोघांनाही प्रतिष्ठेने राहण्याचा समान अधिकार आहे. मुली/स्त्रियांमध्ये लिंगभाव/सामाजिक लिंगभेद यासंबंधी अधिक जागृती होणे गरजेचे आहे. आणि समाजातील सनातनी, साचेबद्द चौकट बदलण्यासाठी स्त्रियांनी सक्षम होण्याची गरज आहे. शासन, खाजगी-सार्वजनिक शैक्षणिक संस्था, महिला विकास कक्ष, स्त्रियांसाठी काम करणाऱ्या स्वयंसेवी संस्था या सर्वांचे सहकार्य यासाठी आवश्यक आहे.

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July - 2021

महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनात SWOT ची आवश्यकता

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ता. बारामती जि. पुणे.
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स्वाट (SWOT) तंत्र हे अत्यंत आधुनिक स्वरूपाचे व सर्वत्र व्यवस्थापनात वापरण्यासारखे तंत्र आहे. कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या ग्रंथालयाचे उद्दिष्टये साध्य करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयाच्या व्यवस्थापन अनेक प्रकारच्या तंत्राचा उपयोग करते. या तंत्राची ओळख करून देतानाच सर्वच प्रकारच्या ग्रंथालयात त्याचा कसा उपयोग होईल यासाठी या तंत्राचा परिचय करून देण्याचा प्रयत्न या लेखात केलेला आहे.

शोध संज्ञा : Strength (बलस्थाने) Weakness (उणीवा), Opportunities (संधी) Threats (धोके)

प्रस्तावना :

शैक्षणिक विकासामध्ये प्रत्येक ग्रंथालयाचे स्थान हे महत्वाचे मानले जाते. ग्रंथालय जितके समृध्द व परिपूर्ण तसेच तत्पर व प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी वर्ग तेवढा त्या संस्थेचा, महाविद्यालयाचा शिक्षणाचा दर्जा अधिक उंचावला जातो. कारण ग्रंथालयातून विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक तसेच शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी यांना वेळोवेळी लागणारी सर्व प्रकारची माहिती ग्रंथालयाव्दारे त्यांना योग्य वेळेत योग्य प्रकारे पुरवली जाते.

पूर्वीच्या कालखंडापासून ग्रंथालयात मुद्रित ग्रंथ व ग्रंथइतर वाचन साहित्य संग्रहित केले जात आहे. मात्र या आधुनिक माहिती आणि तंत्रज्ञान युगामध्ये ग्रंथालय क्षेत्रात फार मोठा बदल झालेला आहे. आणि बदल होत राहणार आहे. आज अनेक प्रकाशक, मुद्रित साहित्याबरोबरच, ई—बुक, ई—जर्नलचा मोठया प्रमाणात प्रकाशित करत आहेत. आणि उपलब्ध करून देत आहेत.

अलिकडचा वाचकसुध्दा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मिडीयाव्दारे जास्तीत जास्त ज्ञान संपादन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहे. परंतु असे असले तरी ग्रंथालयाचे महत्व कमी झालेले नाही आणि होणार नाही. त्यामुळे या नवीन साधनांच्या व तंत्राच्या साहयाने वाचकांना त्यांच्या गरजा लक्षात घेवून सेवा पुरवणे आवश्यक झालेले आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रंथालयाच्या दर्जेदार व्यवस्थापनासाठी SWOT Analysis तंत्राचा अवलंब केला जातो.

SWOT विश्लेषण :

SWOT ही संकल्पना विविध प्रकारच्या व्यवस्थापनामध्ये वापरली जाते. कोणत्याही संस्थेची अंतर्गत ताकद किंवा परिपोषणात्मक बाबी (Strength) संस्थेतील अंगभूत दोष किंवा उणीवा (Weakness) परिस्थितीचा अंदाज घेता वरवर धोकात्मक परंतु शेवटी फायदेशीर ठरू शकणाऱ्या संधी (opportunity) संस्थाबाहय परिस्थितील जाणवणाऱ्या

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

धोक्याच्या बाबी (Threats) या चार इंग्रजी नावाच्या आदय अक्षरांनी मिळून SWOT ही संज्ञा बनलेली आहे. ग्रंथालयाच्या बाबतीत ती खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

ग्रंथालय

अंतर्गत स्थिती — जमेची बाजू, कमकुवत बाजू

बाहयस्थिती — संधी, अडथळे

S – Strength बलस्थाने, ताकद, शक्ती
W - Weakness उणीवा, दोष, कमतरता
O - Opportunities उपलब्ध संधी, भविष्यातील संधी
T - Threats धोके, अडथळे

थोडक्यात जमेची बाजू, कमकवुत बाजू, संधी व अडथळे या चार घटकांच्या विश्लेषणालाच स्वॉट विश्लेषण असे म्हणतात.

या विश्लेषणाचा अत्यंत महत्वाचा उपयोग म्हणजे व्यवस्थापकाला तसेच ग्रंथपालाला स्वत:ची योग्य अशी ओळख होते. आणि कोणत्या कारणाने यश, अपयश आले तरी त्याचा नीट अंदाज बांधता येतो आणि त्यावर सुयोग्य अशी उपाय योजना करणे शक्य होते. आणि त्याप्रमाणे आपल्या व्यवस्थापनात योग्य ते बदल करता येतो.

१. शक्तीस्थाने, बलस्थाने (Strength) -

कोणत्याही संस्थेची बलस्थाने ही अंतर्गत उद्देश पूर्तीसाठी मदत करतात. त्यासाठी प्रत्येकाने आपली स्वत:ची बलस्थाने शोधली पाहिजेत. कारण प्रत्येकाची ती वेगवेगळी असतात.

ग्रंथालयाचा विचार केल्यास ग्रंथपालांची आपली व आपल्या ग्रंथालयाची कोणती कोणती बलस्थाने आहेत. आपल्या ग्रंथालयातील सहकारी यांची बलस्थाने कोणती याचा विचार अगोदर केला पाहिजे. साधारणपणे ग्रंथालयाची खालील बलस्थाने असू शकतात.

१. ग्रंथालयाची भक्कम आर्थिक बाजू
२. ग्रंथालयाकरिता स्वत:च्या मालकीची स्वंतत्र इमारत
३. ग्रंथालयात स्वंतत्र वाचनकक्ष
४. आधुनिक तांत्रिक ज्ञान व साधनांची उपलब्धता
५. उच्च दर्जाचे व्यवस्थापन व ग्रंथपाल
६. व्यवस्थापनाचा योग्य वेळी पाठींबा
७. प्रशिक्षित व पुरेसा कर्मचारी वर्ग
८. सर्व प्रकारचा ग्रंथसंग्रहाची उपलब्धता
९. प्रगत सेवा तंत्र
१०. कार्यक्षम संप्रेक्षण सुविधा

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

११. इंटरनेट सुविधा
१२. ग्रंथालयाची आधुनिक प्रणाली (Software)
१३. E-books आणि E-Journal उपलब्धता
१४. झेरॉक्स सुविधा
१५. अखंडीत वीजपुरवठा
१६. पाणी व स्वच्छतागृहाची सोय
१७. बुक बँकेची सुविधा
१८. नियतकालिक व संदर्भग्रंथाची उपलब्धता
१९. पुरेसे संगणक, सर्व्हर, प्रिंटर, स्कॅनर इत्यादी उपलब्धता

अशा अनेक प्रकारच्या सर्व बलस्थानाची माहिती घेवून त्या प्रत्येकाची क्षमता, शक्ती, ओळखून त्याचे योग्य प्रकारचे समन्वय करून त्याचा वापर ग्रंथालयाच्या वाढीकरिता कार्यक्षमपणे वाचकांना सेवा देण्याकरिता व वाचकांच्या फायदयाकरिता केला पाहिजे.

२. दोष, दुर्बलस्थाने (Weakness) –

ग्रंथालयामध्ये तसेच व्यवस्थापनामध्ये, कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये, ग्रंथपालांमध्ये काही दुर्बलस्थाने असू शकतात. त्याचा शोध घेवून त्या दोषांची संख्या व तीव्रता कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. शारीरिक दोष, मानसिक दोष, तांत्रिक दोष या सर्वांचा विचार व विश्लेषण करून ते दोष कसे कमी करता येतील तर काही दोष नाहीसे करता येतात. कमकुवत बाजूमध्ये साधारणपणे खालील बाबींचा समावेश असतो.

१. ग्रंथपालाचा स्वभाव
२. कर्मचाऱ्यांचे मर्यादित सहकार्य
३. आवश्यक त्या साधनांची कमतरता
४. कर्मचारी धाडसीपणाचा अभाव
५. काम करताना जोखीम न स्वीकारण्याची प्रवृत्ती
६. ग्रंथालयाच्या विविध विभागामध्ये कामाचा समन्वय नसणे.
७. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान व साधनांची कमतरता
८. आर्थिक अडचण किंवा कमतरता
९. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा ग्रंथालय सेवावरील परिणाम
१०. अकुशल कर्मचारी वर्ग
११. इंटरनेट सेवेचा अभाव
१२. झेरॉक्स सेवेचा अभाव
१३. अखंडीत वीजपुरवठा
१४. जागेची कमतरता
१५. पुरेशा संगणकाचा तुटवडा
१६. वाचकांचा मागणीमध्ये होणारा बदल

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

१७. ग्रंथालयीन प्रशिक्षणाची संधी उपलब्ध नसणे.

वरील सर्व बाबी या ग्रंथालयाच्या कमकुवत बाबी किंवा दोष समजले जातात. त्यामधील काही बाबीमध्ये सुधारणा करून तर काहीमध्ये बदल करून तांत्रिक बाबींचा वापर करून काही संधी उपलब्ध करून देवून दोष कमी करता येवू शकतात. आणि त्यासाठी जाणीवपूर्वक प्रयत्न करावे लागतात.

३. संधी (Opportunities)

जीवनामध्ये यशस्वी होण्यासाठी संधीची आवश्यकता असते. अशा योग्य संधी आपण निवडली पाहिजे. शोधली पाहिजे व त्याचा लाभ घेता आला पाहिजे.

संधी मिळत नसेल तर ती निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. आलेली संधी ताबडतोब उचलली पाहिजेत ती सत्कारणी लावली पाहिजे. आणि आपले अस्तित्व सिध्द केले पाहिजे.

ग्रंथालयात नेहमी संधीचा शोध घ्यावा लागतो. ग्रंथालयातील बदल, तंत्रज्ञानात झालेले बदल विचारात घ्यावेत. शासकीय योजना, नॅकमार्फत चालणारे विविध उपक्रम, स्वयंमूल्यमापन, युजीसीकडून किंवा इतर संस्थाकडून संशोधन प्रकल्पासाठी असणारी संधी आपण शोधली पाहिजे. संधीसाठी खालील बाबींचा विचार केला जातो.

१. ग्रंथालयाचे संगणकीकरण करणे.
२. बारकोड तंत्राचा वापर करणे
३. ग्रंथालयासाठी आज्ञावलीचा वापर करणे.
४. वेगवेगळया माध्यमातून निधीची जमविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
५. E-books, E-Journal ची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे.
६. झेरॉक्स, Pen Drive, Printers ची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे.

या प्रकारच्या नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून वाचकांना सेवा उपलब्ध करून देवू शकतो व त्यांच्या गरजा आपण पूर्ण करू शकतो.

४. अडथळे, धोके (Threats)

ग्रंथालयाच्या व्यवस्थापनामध्ये विचार करताना ग्रंथ खरेदीपासून ते ग्रंथोपार्जन, ग्रंथ देवघेवपर्यंत अनेक अडथळे व समस्या असतात येतात त्या सर्व समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते.

ग्रंथालयास समाजामधील हानी करणारे प्रतिकूल घटक म्हणजे धोके होय. अशा हानीकारक घटकांचा अंदाज करून त्यांचा नीट अभ्यास करण्यात यावा.

प्रामुख्याने ग्रंथालयाच्यासमोर खालील धोके किंवा अडथळे असतात.

१. ग्रंथसंरक्षणाबाबत वाळवी, उधई इ.
२. ग्रंथ गहाळ होणे, चोरीला जाणे
३. तांत्रिक बिघाड होणे
४. डेटा करप्ट होणे
५. नवीन डेटा अपडेट करणे

६. नॅक व विद्यापीठाचा मिळालेला दर्जा खालवण्याची शक्यता
७. विद्यापीठ व विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाचे बदलेले धोरण
८. जागतिककरणाचा वाढता प्रभाव
९. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर
१०. सतत बदलणारे धोरण, नियम इत्यादी
११. अभ्यासक्रमात होणारे बदल

अडथळे, समस्या, धोके टाळता येत नाहीत परंतु विचाराने, कुशलतेने त्यावर विचार करून आपण मात करू शकतो. साधारण भविष्यात पुढीलकाळात कोणते अडथळे, धोके निर्माण होवू शकतात याबाबत अगोदरच उपाययोजना करावी. ग्रंथालयात नवनवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करावा लागतो. त्यावेळी अडथळा निर्माण होतो. परंतु या नवीन बाबीचा जर सर्व कर्मचाऱ्यांनी अभ्यास करून समजावून घेतले तर कोणताही अडथळा येणार नाही. त्यासाठी सर्वांनी नेहमी सतर्क राहून त्यावर अगोदरच विचारपूर्वक मार्ग शोधवा लागतो.

ग्रंथपालासमोर जरी अनेक प्रकारची आव्हाने असली तरी त्या सर्व आव्हानांचा विचार करून सकारात्मकपणे विचार करून निर्णय घेतले तर बरेच अडथळे दूर करता येतात त्यासाठी स्वॉट विश्लेषण हे ग्रंथालयाच्या सर्व बाजूंना स्पर्श करणारे प्रभावी तंत्र आहे. म्हणून ते समजावून घेतले पाहिजे.

सारांश :

आपले गुण, दोष हे आपल्या व्यक्तिमत्वात असतात. परंतु संधी आणि धोके हे बाहेरील असतात. तेव्हा आपण आपल्या गुणदोषाचा विचार करणे व बाहेरील संधी व धोक्यांचा विचार करणे म्हणजेच स्वॉट विश्लेषण होय.

प्रत्येक व्यवस्थापकाने व ग्रंथपालाने वर्षातून एकदातरी असे विश्लेषण शांतपणे व यशस्वीपणे केलयास मनावरील ताण कमी करणे शक्य होते.

थोडक्यात प्रत्येक घटकामध्ये काही बलस्थाने व काही उणीवा, अडथळे असताताच. तसेच अनेकवेळा संधी या उपलब्ध होतात. त्यासाठी ग्रंथपालाने सतत प्रयत्नशील असले पाहिजे. त्यासाठी सतत आपली बलस्थाने वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा आणि उणीवा कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा. आलेल्या प्रत्येक संधीचा फायदा घ्यावा आणि कमीत कमी धोके टाळण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.

म्हणजेच आपल्या शक्ती, सामर्थ्य, बलस्थाने, वाढवायला शिकले पाहिजे. तसेच आपल्यातील कमतरता, दुर्गुण, उणीवा, कमकुवतपणा कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा. येणाऱ्या प्रत्येक संधीचा फायदा घ्यायला शिका आणि शक्यतो आयुष्यातील धोक्याचे प्रसंग, व्दिधा मन:स्थिती, धमकीचे क्षण टाळायला शिका.

या स्वॉट विश्लेषणातून संस्थेला, व्यवस्थापकाला सर्व सत्य परिस्थितीची जाणीव होते. माहिती होते. कल्पना येते. चुका शोधता येतात. आणि उणीवा कमतरता शोधता येते. किंबहुना त्या माहिती होतात आणि त्या कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न करता येतो. तसेच

प्रत्येक योग्य त्या सुसंधीचा फायदा घेता येतो. आणि जे धोक्याचे, अडथळयाचे प्रसंग आहेत ते ओळखता येतात आणि ते कमी करण्याचा अथवा नाहिसे करण्याचा प्रयत्न करून ग्रंथालयाचा, व्यवस्थापनाचा चांगला दर्जा वाढविण्यास याचा उपयोग होतो. आणि संस्थेची, व्यवस्थापनाची जी उद्दिष्टये आहेत ती पूर्ण करण्यासाठी, साध्य करण्यासाठी याचा निश्चितपणे उपयोग होतो.

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Major Government Initiatives
INDIA'S AGRICULTURE SECTOR
"Farm to Fork"
Sowing
Growing
Harvesting
Storage
Marketing
1 Organic Farming
Integrated farm system that strive for sustainability enhancement of soil fertility and biological diversity.
2 Soil health card
Crop wise recommendation of nutrients and fertiliser required for individual farms.
3 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PER DROP MORE CROP
To minimise wastatge of water - Precision irrigation
4 Fertiliser
NEEM COATED UREA
To check heavily subsidized urea's pilferage and reduce underground water contamination. Neem coating leads to gradual release of urea.
5 Cold Storage and Food Processing
It is used to preserve and to extend and ensure shelf life of agricultural produce.
6 e-NAM
Pan India Electronic Trading Platform
7 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases.