

Research Journal of Arts Management and Social Sciences

Peer-Reviewed Research Journal

UGC Journal No. (Old) 2138 Impact Factor 4.875 (IIFS)

Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory

ProQuest, U.S.A. Title Id : 715204

Volume- 22 English Edition Year- 11 Oct.- March 2022



2022

www.researchjournal.in

Research Journal of Arts, Management and Social Sciences

Peer-Reviewed Research Journal

UGC Journal No. (Old) 2138, Impact Factor 4.875

Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, Pro Quest
U.S.A. Title Id: 715204

Volume- 22	English Edition	Year- 11	Oct.-March 2022
-------------------	------------------------	-----------------	------------------------

Chief Editor

Prof. Braj Gopal

Honoured with Prestigious Bhartendu Harishchand Award
profbrajgopal@gmail.com

Honorary Editor

Dr. Akhilesh Shukla

Honored with Prestigious Pt. G.B. Pant Award
and Bhartendu Harishchand Award, Government of India
Professor, Department of Sociology & Social Work
Institute for Excellence in Higher Education
Government T. R. S. College, Rewa (M.P.)
akhileshtrscollge@gmail.com

Dr. Sandhya Shukla

Professor and Head
Department of Political Science
Institute for Excellence in Higher Education
Government T. R. S. College, Rewa (M.P.)
drsandhyatrs@gmail.com

Dr. Gayatri Shukla

Additional Director, Center for Research Studies
shuklagayatri@gmail.com

Dr. R. N. Sharma

Retired Professor, Rewa (M.P.)
rnsharmanehru@gmail.com



Journal of Center for Research Studies

Rewa (M.P.) India

Registered under M.P. Society Registration Act, 1973

Reg.No. 1802, Year, 1997

www.researchjournal.in

Experts & Members of Advisory Board

- Prof. Hemanta Saikia, Assistant Professor, Department of Rural Development, Debraj Roy College, Circuit House Road, Golaghat, Assam, India. Pin-785621
jio84hemant@gmail.com
- Dr. K. S. Tiwari, Professor, Regional Director, Regional Centre Bhopal, IGNOU, Bhopal
kripashankar19954@gmail.com
- Dr. Puran Mal Yadav, Department of Sociology, Mohan Lal Sukhadia University
UDAIPUR – 313001 (Rajasthan)
pnyadav1964@gmail.com
- Dr. Ram Shankar. Professor of Political Science, RDWVV Jabalpur University, (M.P.)
rs_dubey@yahoo.com
- Prof. Anjali Bahuguna, Department of Economics, School of Humanities and Social Sciences (SHSS), HNB Garhwal University, (A Central University), Srinagar-246174 (Garhwal)
anjali shss@gmail.com
- Dr. Sanjay Shankar Mishra, Professor of Commerce, Govt. TRS PG College, Rewa (M.P.)
ssm6262@yahoo.com
- Dr. Pramila Shrivastava, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Govt. Arts College Kota (Raj),
dr21pramila@gmail.com
- Dr Alka Saxena, D. B. S. College, Kanpur (U.P.)
alknasexna65@yahoo.com
- Dr. Deepak Pachpore, Journalist
deepakpachpore@gmail.com
- Dr. C. M. Shukla, Professor of History Government Maharaja College, Chhatarpur District Chhatarpur (M.P.),
rajan.19shukla@gmail.com

Guide Lines

- **General:** English and Hindi Editions of Research Journal are published separately. Hence Research Papers can be sent in Hindi or English.
- **Manuscript of research paper:** It must be original and typed in double space on the one side of paper (A-4) and have a sufficient margin. Script should be checked before submission as there is no provision of sending proof. It must include Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Methods, Analysis Results and References. Hindi manuscripts must be in Devlys 010 or Kruti Dev 010 font, font size 14 and in double spacing. All the manuscripts should be in two copies and in Email also. Manuscripts should be in Microsoft word program. Authors are solely responsible for the factual accuracy of their contribution.
- **References :** References must be listed cited inside the paper and alphabetically in the order- Surname, Name, Year in bracket, Title, Name of book, Publisher, Place and Page number in the end of research paper as under- Shukla Akhilesh (2018) Criminology, Gayatri Publications, Rewa : Page 12.
- **Review System:** Every research paper will be reviewed by two members of peer review committee. The criteria used for acceptance of research papers are contemporary relevance, contribution to knowledge, clear and logical analysis, fairly good English or Hindi and sound methodology of research papers. The Editor reserves the right to reject any manuscript as unsuitable in topic, style or form without requesting external review.

© Center for Research Studies

Single Copy Rs. 500

Membership fee

Term	For Individual	For Institutional
Two years	Rs. 2500	Rs. 3000
Five years	Rs. 5000	Rs. 6000

Mode of payment-

- The amount may be deposited in the account number 30016445112 of GAYATRI PUBLICATIONS, SBI Rewa City Branch (IFS Code: SBIN 0004667, MICR Code 486002003). In this case please add Rs. 75 as bank charge. Please inform on Mobile (7974781746) after depositing money.

Publisher
Gayatri Publications
Rewa (M.P.)

Printer
Glory Offset
Nagpur

Editorial Office
186/1 Vindhya Vihar Colony
Rewa- 486001 (M.P.)
Mob- 7974781746

E-mail- researchjournal97@gmail.com
researchjournal.journal@gmail.com

www.researchjournal.in

Opinions expressed in this journal do not reflect the policies or views of this organization, but of the individual contributors. The authors are solely responsible for the details and statements in their Research papers. The Judicial Jurisdiction will be Rewa(M.P.)

Editorial

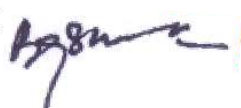
In order to improve the nature of the Indian education sector, the present government has presented a comprehensive National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020), which is a commendable step in the academic world. The National Policy on Education encourages higher education institutions to work towards solving problems rather than looking for solutions, which will surely change the landscape of higher education in India and provide students with a better education system. Will work towards making a better person. Swami Vivekananda had also said that make the people educated and develop their all round development, only then the development of society and nation is possible. In the Indian context, the business predictions are indicating, by the year 2032, India can become the third largest economy in the world. This is possible only when there is all round development of our students and employment opportunities are available to them. Unless we make available the developed resources of knowledge to our youth, then we cannot move towards the complete goal and the matter of providing developed resources of knowledge has been taken prominently in the National Education Policy, which is commendable. The new education policy will develop a fundamental change and attitude towards education among the youth. From school education to college and university education, a variety of options will be available to the students, which will help them in employment and enhance their personality. Certainly a new India has started through a new education policy.

The fundamental feature of the new education policy is that it focuses on Indian philosophy and through this we can give shape to the concept of a society which has balanced development. New education policy is also focusing on new technologies, new methods, new patents, new publications, which paves the way for bright future of our students, employable certificate diplomas and vocational courses have also been started. This will definitely enhance the personality of the students as well as enhance their skills and various employment options will be available to them. In this policy, topics like environment, yoga, human values, ethics, women empowerment etc. have also been included, so that a healthy environment can be created in the society.

The approach of the new education policy is to make students research-oriented. Colleges and universities have specially included this approach in the curriculum to develop a research-oriented approach in the student. With the implementation of the new education policy, we can expect a new India, a new society, a new future, in which we can give a new India, a strong India to our youth. In this direction, the National Education Policy will work as a Brahmasutra.

The new National Education Policy has been implemented in the state under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan and Hon'ble Education Minister Shri Mohan Yadav. There are

many options available to the student here. For example suppose you are studying in Bachelor of Arts course. After one year, if the student does not feel like doing a Bachelor of Arts course, then according to the new policy, this one year will not be wasted and you will get one year certificate. Now if you are studying in some other degree and leave that also after two years, then you will get diploma for these two years. The entire undergraduate level course will be completed in 3 years. Two types of options have been provided to the student in the National Policy. Graduation in 3 years and second who want to go into research they have to study 4 years. Now post-graduation will also be of 1 year. The option of online as well as offline facilities will be available to the students. The marks or grades obtained from the online course will be displayed in the mark sheet. One more thing to note here is that the annual exam will be of 2 hours. The assessment will be based on a credit system in line with international standards. A student can pursue more than one subject, a science student can also take arts or commerce. It has also been provided with the option of changing the subject in the first and second year as well as the facility of vocational courses is also available to the students under this. Surely this will enhance the skills of the students and many employment opportunities will be available.



Professor Braj Gopal
Cheif Editor



Professor Akhilesh Shukla
Editor

CONTENTS

01.	An Overview on the Development and Current Scenario of the Juvenile Justice System in India Akhilesh Shukla	09
02	Effect of Covid- 19 on Pandemic on Mental Health Related to Anxiety and Worriedness to risk perception among youth Smriti Singh, Anupam Singh, Kritika Singh	16
03	A Study on Mass Media as Influential Promotional Tool in the Dairy Industry in Gujarat Gaurang Dave	26
04	Web Based Instructional Material as a Pedagogical Innovation Akanksha Gupta, Jasmeet Kaur Tandon	30
05	India and International Law Shilpa Seth	39
06	Women's Participation In Politics A Tool for Empowerment of Women Monica Joshi	43
07	A Comparative Study of the Secular Views of Nehru & Patel Ravi Shankar Kr. Choudhary	46
08	Role and Performance of Small and Medium Scale Business of Biscuit and Sugar Industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh and their Intellectual Capital Improving, India Arti Dixit, Rajesh Prasad Tiwari	54
09	Performance Management of Indian Banking Industry And Their Casestudy of Selected banks Ravi Prakash Pandey	63
10	Credit Only Transaction in India: A Study Gopal Kumar, Radha Morhan Singh	70
11	The Impact of Electronic Commerce on Business Organization Kumar Ravi Ranjan, Rameshwar Singh	80
12	Is Mass Media affects the User Perceptions towards Dairy Products? Gaurang Dave	90
13	Shrimad Bhagwat “Kaliyanag Daman's Yograhasya – The Tenth Skandh (Adhyay-16)” Naynaben Vyas Patel, Jyotiben Upendra kumar	95

14	Educational Structure of Jammu & Kashmir under Dogra Ruler (1846-1947) Naheed Ahmed, Yogambar Singh Farswan	98
15	Change in Expenditure Pattern of Education in India Abhilasha Sinhal, Gajraj Singh Ahirwar, Abhilasha Sinhal	106
16	To Compare the Study Habits of Students Pursuing Different Streams at Secondary Level Vedna Dixit, Rashmi Sinha Nigam	116
17	Effect of Mental Imagery Training on Anxiety and Self Confidence of National Level Female Volleyball Players Nibu R Krishna, Reena Walia	121
18	First Step of Achievement is Goal Setting Ashutosh Bhandari	127
19	Symbolic painting in Indian Art Amita Khare	133
20	Film Festivals as Powerhouse of Cinematic History: A Case for India Priyamvada A Sawant	138
21	Pahari Painting (With special reference to the Garhwal style) Sarita Panday	144
22	Abhigyan Shakuntalam: A Commentary Shubha Tiwari	148
23	Element of Humanism Recurring in Plays of Oscar Wilde Vibha Singh, Ajeet Singh, Ritu Sharma	154
24	Interpersonal Relationships in the Cider House Rules Through the dimension of Individual Self Ranjana, Geeta Gupta	163
25	Dhrva's Journryof Skam Bhakti Nishkam Bhakti (Skandha-4, Chapter-8) Grishchandra Thakar, Hemlata H. Patel	171
26	Bhakti Yoga through Mira's Hymns Aruna J. Jadeja, Payal L. Patel	176
27	Gyanyog: Ritambhara pragya in Gayatrimantra Aruna Jadeja, Rajashree Chitale	179

An Overview on the Development and Current Scenario of the Juvenile Justice System in India

• Akhilesh Shukla

Abstract- *We have found while doing research on Juvenile Delinquency that most of the government staff of Juvenile Justice System are unaware of the laws and policies for children. As mentioned above, the whole attitude of rehabilitation of the children is totally falsely construed, a kind of punishment and never a process of main streaming back into the society. There are several children put in the observation homes more than two years. The children in various homes lack recreational activities, proper residential facilities and medical care. Much less to speak of, is the aspect of Home re-integration of the children, which is totally neglected by the Superintendent of the homes. Hence, there is much needs to learn and reforms in this field.*

Keywords- *Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Justice System, Juvenile Justice Board*

Introduction- Juvenile delinquency is an important public health problem that contributes to the morbidity and mortality of adolescents as well as places a significant economic burden on society. It is not merely an offence but also embraces all deviations from normal youthful behavior. Juvenile delinquency is a massive and growing problem world wide. Research and treatment will not be completed without giving a precise operational definition of "juvenile delinquency". Delinquency means an offence committed against the law and legally juveniles are described as adolescents under 18 years of age when he or she may held legally responsible for his/her action. In India, the Children Act-1960 defines juvenile offender as a child (boy below 16 years and girl below 18 years), who has committed a crime for which he or she is legally responsible¹. With implementation of Juvenile Justice Act 1986, the children's act applicable in different part of the country has been repealed that provides a comprehensive scheme for care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles². According to this new act modified in 2000, a juvenile is any child (boy or girl) below the age of 18 years. In Mauritius, the Juvenile offender act-1935 defines "juvenile" as a person under the age of 18 years and "young person" as a person who has attained the age of 14 years and is under the age of 18 years³. This article reviews statistical trends of juvenile delinquency in Mauritius with objective to plan preventive strategies for avoiding such crime.

The entire process right from circulation of the Issue Paper to the formulation of the policy document which which has been submitted to the

• Professor, P.G. Deapartment of Sociology, Government T.R.S. Autonomous College
Rewa- 486001 M.P., NAAC Accredited Grade "A"

Ministry of Justice, as a result of various workshops and seminars regarding themes in the discussion paper, comments and feedback from interested parties and the production of voluminous research material. There was no systematic collection of data, comparative experiences, experiential learnings that could inform the thinking on juvenile justice. The few research efforts were disappointing in terms of the ability to produce policy papers, which could stimulate debate and discussion. Most importantly, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment did not seem to have taken the process of law reform seriously and was seemingly adamant on producing a new law in the shortest possible period of time without any vision of child justice. India should enact a more child friendly system, unlike the very classification of children into those who commit violent crime and others seriously stigmatize the latter category. These children are stigmatized and labelled by the criminal justice system and are the ones who lose out in the attempt to humanize the system. Thus, humanizing the system for some means producing a more inhuman system for others. It is this experience which India should avoid and instead produce a just system for all. It makes a departure from seeing children purely as persons who have committed crimes and goes beyond to ask why such crimes are committed. It then proposes solutions to the causes of why the child chooses to commit the crime rather than redress the issue at a superficial level. A total of 29,768 cases have been registered against Juveniles during 2020, depicting a decrease of 7.8% over 2019 (32,269 cases). The crime rate also depicts a decrease from 7.2 in 2019 to 6.7 in 2020. A total of 35,352 juveniles were apprehended in 29,768 cases, out of which 31,618 juveniles were apprehended under cases of IPC and 3,734 juveniles were apprehended under cases of SLL during 2020. Majority of juveniles in conflict with law apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes were in the age group of 16 years to 18 years (76.2%) (26,954 out of 35,352) during 2020.

Table 01

Crime Committed by Juveniles (IPC+SLL) □ 2018 □ 2020
SL State/UT 2018 2019 2020 Actual Population of Children (in
Lakhs) (2011) Rate of Total Crime by Juveniles (2020)

Sl.	State/UT	2018	2019	2020	Actual Population of Children (in Lakhs) (2011)	Rate of Total Crime by Juveniles (2020)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	966	820	759	151.1	5.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	24	15	5.9	2.5
3.	Assam	150	129	247	120.8	2.0
4.	Bihar	671	1560	827	475.0	1.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	1911	1647	2090	97.5	21.4
6.	Goa	20	27	25	308	6.5
7.	Gujarat	2040	2025	1812	209.2	8.7
8.	Haryana	1178	1319	1042	91.2	11.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	232	181	202	21.5	9.4
10.	Jharkhand	79	76	59	138.4	0.4
11.	Karnataka	528	453	438	193.5	2.3
12.	Kerala	475	451	331	94.1	3.5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5232	5522	4819	287.6	16.8
14.	Maharashtra	5880	5189	4079	361.1	11.3
15.	Manipur	10	02	20	10.3	1.9
16.	Meghalaya	71	75	59	13.8	4.3
17.	Mizoram	31	23	21	4.2	5.0
18.	Nagaland	10	06	03	8.2	0.4

1.	Odisha	1078	1162	1095	144.1	7.6
2.	Punjab	236	246	267	87.4	3.1
3.	Rajasthan	2068	2397	2386	281.4	8.5
4.	Sikkim	09	04	12	2.1	5.8
5.	Tamil Nadu	2304	2686	3394	206.6	16.4
6.	Telangana	1408	1352	1013	113.8	8.9
7.	Tripura	44	39	28	12.3	2.3
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1048	976	1282	853.3	1.5
9.	Uttarakhand	179	94	77	38.0	2.0
10.	West Bengal	503	537	586	300.0	2.0
	Total State(S)	28392	29022	26988	4326.1	6.2
	Union Territories:					
11.	A&N Islands	25	19	20	1.1	17.8
12.	Chandigarh	137	117	50	3.2	15.4
13.	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	15	28	24	1.9	12.5
14.	Delhi	2727	2783	2455	55.4	44.3
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	285	299	171	49.1	3.5
16.	Ladakh	-	-	0	0.8	0.0
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	0.2	10.0
18.	Puducherry	10	01	58	3.6	16.2
	Total UT(S)	3199	3247	2780	115.4	24.1
	Total All India	31591	32269	29768	4441.5	6.7

The Road to Redemption- In the wake of the above mentioned lacunae and drawbacks the Ministry of Law and Justice finally passed the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Amendment Act 2006 , which has taken a step forward towards filling the gaps in the Juvenile Justice System . Some important facts are stated here under.

The first change brought forth by this act was change in the definition of a juvenile in conflict with the law, which now reads “a juvenile in conflict with the law” means a juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offense and has not completed his/her 18th year of age as on the date of commission of such offence”. The inclusion of the vital point regarding the date of commission of the offense thus lays to rest the point of the date of the application of the act as was brought forth time and again before the Supreme Court, especially in the cases of Umesh Chandra and Arnit Das . This change is further strengthened by the inclusion of section 7A. Section 7A. (J) provides that whenever a claim of juvenility is raised before any court or a court is of the opinion that an accused person was a juvenile on the date of commission of the offence the court shall make an inquiry, take such evidence as may be necessary (but not an affidavit) so as to determine the age of such person, and shall record a finding whether the person is a juvenile or a child or not, stating his age as nearly as may be: Provided that a claim of juvenility may be raised before any court and it shall be recognised at any stage, even after final disposal of the case, and such claim shall be determined in terms of the provisions contained in this Act and the rules made thereunder, even if the juvenile has ceased to be so on or before the date of commencement of this Act. (2) If the court finds a person to be a juvenile on the date of commission of the offence under sub-section (1), it shall forward the juvenile to the Board for passing appropriate order, and the sentence if any, passed by a court shall be deemed to have no effect.

The interpretations by the Supreme Court and the Higher Courts in this regard had not been uniform and at most times had completely

overlooked the broader contextual goals of best interests of the child as enshrined in the various child-centric acts, the CRC and the foundational concept of parents patriae of the Juvenile Justice System. The root of this problem till the above mentioned amendments lay in the lack of clarity on the consequences if the accused failed to raise the plea of being a child at the earliest given opportunity under the Acts.

The plea of child status has usually been allowed by a number of higher courts at various stages of initiation of proceedings; however there has been a serious lack of uniform practice or approach. In *Krishna Bhagwan v State of Bihar* no plea was recorded that the accused was a child at the time of the commission of the offence. Had the said plea been recorded, the case under no circumstances could have been tried by the Sessions Court. The plea of age was thus taken up by the High Court. The two questions discussed in detail before High Court were: 1. First, whether the CA would be applicable if the convict was a child (a boy below the age of sixteen years) at the time of the offence but had crossed the age at the time of the sentence. 2. Second, whether the plea of age can be taken at the time of the appeal and what procedure should be adopted to determine the age of the convict at the time of the offence. Answering the first question the court quoted Sections 3 and 56 of the Juvenile Justice System and stated that even if a child accused has crossed over into adulthood, the inquiry maybe continued and orders be made as if the accused had continued to be a juvenile. The court while construing the same looked at the legislative intent about the possibility that while undergoing a trial, the accused might cease to be a juvenile. The court introduced a 'deeming fiction', which requires it to treat the accused as a child. In regards to the second question the High Court held that it could be done at the appellate stage, in case of children, but the court should be alert to the misuse of such a plea when a convict is sentenced.

However in the case of *Sushil Kumar* as the plea of child status was not raised before the Trial Court or the High Court or even in the original grounds of the Special Leave Petition but was added afterwards, the Supreme Court believed the plea to be an afterthought and dismissed the petition.

The Supreme Court took a different approach in the case of *Gopinath Ghosh* where the accused had given his age as much above the cut off age for a child. However in this case, the court not only allowed the plea of child status to be raised but also referred the matter to the Sessions Court for determination of the age of the accused.

In most cases presented before the Higher Courts, the beneficial provisions of the Acts were not applied at earlier stages because the parties concerned i.e. the child himself, the lawyer, the State counsel or the Magistrate did not raise the plea of child status. As these cases illustrate, the Supreme Court has taken contrary approaches in regards to the same.

The majority of children falling within the purview of the Juvenile Justice System are poor and illiterate and unaware of their rights as enshrined under the various acts. It would not be fair to expect them to be aware of the laws that exist for their benefit. Keeping this in mind it is only

pertinent to say that a flexible approach should be taken by the courts in regards to recording of pleas of child status so as to uphold the underlying principle of best interests of the child. Evidence of Age and Determination of the Child.

The issue of determination of the age of the child accused has on a number of occasions been deliberated by the same Higher Courts. Determination of the age of a child under the Juvenile Justice System is essential for two specific reasons. Firstly such age determination is of paramount importance to find out whether or not the person so accused falls under the purview of the Juvenile Justice System and secondly, recording of the same as nearly and accurately as possible is essential for deciding the duration of institutionalization. Age determination is however not an easy task especially in borderline cases, the reasons being, children usually do not have any documentary evidence and medical examinations. This leaves a margin of around 6 months if an ossification test of multiple joints is conducted

Different High Courts had adopted a varied range of ways to determine the age of the accused. In *Shyam Narian Singh V State of Bihar*, the Patna High Court determined the accused to be a juvenile on the basis of the age mentioned in his own evidence before the Magistrate as the same was not challenged by anyone. However in the case of *Gopal Chand Srivastav Vrs State of U.P.* the Judge at hand refused to rely on the evidence as adduced by the accused, as the accused appeared (to the residing judge) to be over 18 years. Though this form of decision-making was disapproved by the Delhi High Court in the case of *Manoj @ Munna v State* where the court held that the rejection of the accused's application claiming to be a child on the basis of mere visual examination was improper.

It has to be kept in mind that a majority of children brought within the purview of the Juvenile Justice System usually do not have any documentary evidence of their age. In numerous cases where age determination had to proceed through documents adduced, major impediments were created by the discrepancy between the documents presented. The decisions were made on the basis of that document which was likely to be more reliable or authoritative. For example in the case of *Anita V Atal Bihari and Another* the entry of the date of birth in the record of registration of births and deaths maintained in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1969 is admissible as evidence under Section 35 of the Evidence Act and found to be conclusive. Further still, in the case of *Daljit Singh v State of Punjab* the High School certificate was held to be good evidence though not conclusive. However in the case of *Irfan v State of U.P* the accused was determined to be a child only when the entry in the school leaving certificate was supported by medical evidence.

It is important to draw attention to the case of *Kumar Satyanand Vrs State of Bihar* where the High court of Patna gave preference to documentary evidence over the medical evidence deducing that where documents like matriculation certificate, school leaving certificate or entries made in the different records of schools are available they should be accepted as reliable

and genuine. The second question that is raised in relation to determination of age is that of burden of proof. The Bombay High Court while adjudicating in the case of *State v Dungaria Mahala* held that it is the duty of the court to see that it does not exercise jurisdiction which it does not possess, thus the court has to make a thorough inquiry into the age of the accused. The same view has been reiterated by the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Allahabad and Rajasthan. Further still the High Court of Calcutta while then adjudicating in the case of *Dilip Saha v State of WB* stressed the view of the High Courts mentioned above and added that if either the officer producing the accused or the court itself failed to perform its duties cast under the Act, the child delinquents rights to be treated under the Act cannot be taken away.

The Supreme Court also strengthened the approach in two cases of *Gopinath Ghosh and Bhola Bhagath v State of Bihar* where it categorically stated that responsibility of adjudging the age of the accused in case of any doubts as brought forth lies with the Magistrate and the Court as dealing with the said matters. The Supreme Court further in the case of *Arnit Das* stated that the court should avoid taking a hyper technical approach while appreciating evidence in regards to the age of the accused, whereby if two views are possible the court should lean in favour of holding the accused as a juvenile especially in borderline cases. Therefore with the implementation of the amendments to the definition of a juvenile in conflict with the law and the inclusion of section 7 A, a set standard has been created which one hopes shall not leave such an important issue to unpredictable judicial interpretation.

The third change brought about is the deletion of the word 'Group of Districts' from section 6, i.e. constitution of the Juvenile Justice Board for various districts. That there existed a serious problem of one Juvenile Justice Board being constituted for a group of districts. The above entailed that children so arrested were taken far away from their homes and defeated the best interest policies of keeping the children within the ambit of their family structure. The deletion of the said word has thus made sure that every district will have its own Juvenile Justice Board which shall make sure that the child is never too far away from his/r family.

Fourthly, there existed a problem of huge backlog of cases which has been to an extent rectified by the inclusion of sub clause (2) in section 14 which reads "The chief judicial magistrate or the chief metropolitan magistrate shall review the pendency of cases the board at every 6 months, and shall direct the board to increase the frequency of its sittings or may cause the constitution of additional boards." The inclusion of this clause, will go a long way in aiding Child Rights Organizations and NGO's who have time and again move to the Higher Courts seeking relief in the form of PIL's, specifically praying for the constitution of additional boards and for the increase in the number of their sittings. This in the long run will be beneficial both in the terms of time consumed in seeking basic constitutional rights, and also from a monetary view point.

Fifthly and most significantly, the inclusion of the words 'life imprisonment' in the section 16 (1), as was pointed out by Ved Kumari and which were detrimental towards achieving the goals of the Act, has finally been substituted but the words 'or imprisonment for any term which may extend to imprisonment for life'. This important substitution will thus prevent 'conviction friendly' judges as was in the case of Chanchu from sentencing juveniles to life.

Finally, the existing Section 21 which deals with the prohibition of the publication of the name and details of a juvenile, has been replaced by a new sec 21 which further adds to the old section through sub clause (2), an increased punishment of 25 thousand rupees from the existing punishment of one thousand rupees for the contravention of the provisions of sub clause 1 of the same section

These changes though few and limited, are along the lines of changes as suggested by the author and many other child rights activists and are a positive step towards the realization of rights as enshrined under the CRC.

References-

1. S. Akhilesh, Juvenile Delinquency (2012), Gayatri Publications, Rewa
2. The State of the World's Children 2008, UNICEF,
3. Working Group on Development of Child XI Five Year Plan (2007-2012) Ministry of
4. Women and Child Development, Govt of India.
5. Crime in India 2008, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs,
6. Thorsten Sellin "The Legal Basis of Delinquency" Wolfgang et al (ed.), Sociology of
7. Paul N. Tappan, "Who is a Criminal" in Dressler (ed.), Readings in Criminology and Penology.
8. <http://www.articlesbase.com/law-articles/juvenile-delinquency-theories-67589.html>
9. Azad India Foundation
10. <http://www.lawyerscollective.org/content/juvenile-justice-india-path-redemption>
11. <http://www.unicef.org/sowc08/docs/sowc08.pdf>
12. <http://www.legallyindia.com/1048-juvenile-delinquency-or-social-malignancy>

Effect of Covid-19 on Pandemic on Mental Health Related to Anxiety and Worriedness to risk perception among youth

● Smriti Singh
●● Anupam Singh
●●● Kritika Singh

Abstract- *The aim of the study was to assess the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health of male and female youth population, as regards to anxiety and worriedness to risk perception. It was hypothesized that there would be positive effect of Covid-19 pandemic on anxiety and worriedness to risk perception among youths. In addition the percentage scores for anxiety and worriedness to risk perception of Covid-19 would be found to be higher in female youths in comparison to male youths. The results indicated that Covid 19 pandemic had an effect on both the genders. The results supported the hypothesized prediction related to anxiety to risk perception. There was a positive effect of Covid 19 pandemic on anxiety of youths. The results supported the hypothesized prediction regarding positive effect of Covid-19 on worriedness to risk factor and partially supported the hypothesized prediction regarding that the percentage score for worriedness to risk perception of Covid-19. The results are discussed at length in the full paper.*

Keywords- *Covid-19 Pandemic, Metal Health, Anxiety and Worriedness.*

Introduction- Youth is a time when people look for meaning, a place to call home, and a sense of accomplishment. It's a crucial stage of intensive self-discovery, as well as the qualities and capacities that come with it. It is a pivotal period in one's life when deciding on a career, a spouse, and a path. Accepting, rejecting, or altering one's values and ideas, as well as one's attitude toward status and authority, occurs during the teenage years.

Youth has vast potential, which can be used for either creative development or massive destruction. According to the United Nations Organization (UNO), youth is defined as a period of time between the ages of 15 and 25, which varies by country (e.g., 15 to 30 years). Youth, on the other hand, is a critical transition stage from childhood to adulthood, from reliance to interdependence, and from being protected to being protective. It's also a time for exploration, experimentation, and the acquisition of new skills, as well as the formation of adult habits.

-
- Guest Faculty, B.A. (Hon's) Psychology, Department of Psychology, A.P.S. University Rewa (M.P.)
 - Guest Faculty, P.G.D.G.C, Department of Psychology, A.P.S. University, Rewa (M.P.)
 - M.Phil. Student, Department of Social Work, A.P.S. University, Rewa (M.P.)

Concept of Corona virus disease (COVID-19)- The SARS-CoV-2 virus causes Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). The majority of persons who are infected with the virus will have mild to severe respiratory illness and recover without the need for therapy. Some, on the other hand, will become critically unwell and require medical help. People over the age of 65, as well as those with underlying medical diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer, are at a higher risk of developing serious illness.

COVID-19 can make anyone sick, causing serious illness or death, at any age. Being well-informed on the sickness and how the virus spreads is the best method to avoid and slow down transmission.

Concept of Anxiety and Worriedness

Meaning of Anxiety- According to the American Psychological Association (APA). "An emotion marked by feelings of stress, concerned thoughts, and bodily changes such as elevated blood pressure,"

Anxiety is not only normal, but vital for survival when an individual is confronted with potentially dangerous or frightening stressors. Predators and oncoming danger have triggered alarms in the body since the dawn of humanity, allowing for evasive action. Raised heartbeat, perspiration, and greater awareness to surroundings are all signs of these alarms. The threat stimulates the "fight-or-flight" response, which induces a surge of adrenalin, a hormone and chemical messenger in the brain.

This prepares people to fight or flee possible dangers to their safety. Running from larger creatures and immediate danger is a less compelling worry for many individuals than it was for early humans. Anxiety today centres on job, money, family life, health, and other critical matters that require a person's attention but do not necessitate the "fight-or-flight" response.

Meaning of Worriedness- Feeling anxious or too concerned about a situation or problem is referred to be worrying. Our thoughts are prone to worry. Both the body and the psyche are affected by anxiety. "Everyday anxieties occur in our minds, but anxiety appears physically in the body," says one expert. Anxious people are more susceptible to experience digestive issues such as nausea, indigestion, and irritable bowel syndrome.

Concept of Mental Health- Emotional, psychological, and social well-being are all part of mental health. It has an impact on how one thinks, feels, and acts. It also aids in determining how to cope with stress, interact with others, and make decisions. Mental health is crucial at every age, from childhood to maturity. If you have mental health difficulties throughout your life, your thinking, emotions, and behaviour may be altered.

There are a variety of reasons why we should be concerned about mental health. It is critical to keep it in check in order to maintain positive actions, feelings, and attitudes. Focusing on mental health may help us be more productive, boost our self-esteem, and improve our relationships. Nurturing mental wellness benefits us in more ways than one. It can also assist us in controlling — or at the very least combating — some of the physical health issues that are directly related to mental illnesses. Heart

disease and stress, for example, are linked; therefore reducing stress may have a beneficial effect on heart disease.

2020 is a mood, not just a year. The amount of information available to us has been overwhelming, and simply processing and accepting it has been difficult. The epidemic of COVID-19 has changed our perspective on life. We are completely engulfed by a sense of insecurity and powerlessness. Job opportunities, friends, and family members have all been gone. All we have now are testimonies of alcohol misuse, domestic violence, unemployment, loss of life due to natural catastrophes, and problems and hardships resulting from economic instability and prejudice on the news networks.

All of this has moved us closer to India's next great crisis: mental health. While all of us will be affected, the poor and marginalized will be hit the hardest. The rising volume of distress calls to our mental health support help lines paints a frightening picture of our inability to cope with the seriousness of the crisis.

Review of Literature- According to the previous research, older people are more likely to acquire COVID-19, and people with major co-morbidities including diabetes, hypertension, and obesity are more likely to be impacted, putting them at a higher risk of serious disease and death. (Shahid et al., 2020). Despite having a lesser likelihood of acquiring the severe version of the disease and requiring less hospitalizations and mechanical breathing, children can develop a multi systemic inflammatory syndrome. (Jones et al., 2020; Harahsheh et al., 2020; She et al., 2020). According to certain recent investigations, some children and adolescents infected with the newly found corona virus acquired skin lesions and a Kawasaki syndrome-like appearance. A highly inflammatory condition causes this uncommon illness, which was first described in Japan in 1967. (Jones et al., 2020; Harahsheh et al., 2020; She et al., 2020)

Longitudinal studies have found a link between high levels of C-reactive protein (an inflammatory biomarker) later in life and the existence of psychosocial stresses such as social isolation throughout infancy and adolescence. (Danese et al., 2009; Lacey et al., 2014). Furthermore, Danese et al. (2009) found a link between childhood social isolation and adult depression. Because dysfunctional systemic inflammation has been shown to impair neuro developmental processes and cause cognitive and mood disturbances, it seems reasonable to assume that inflammatory changes in children exposed to the harmful effects of the COVID-19 outbreak could cause long-term physiological and psychological harm and should be a public health concern. Researchers discovered that quarantine has a major detrimental influence on children's and teenagers' mental health, which can last months or years after the quarantine is lifted. Although the reasons for quarantine vary (from natural disasters like the Tsunami in Aceh in 2004 to children who require home ventilators), the study proposed some interventions that could be used to reduce the impact of mental health during quarantine, such as providing psychosocial support, disseminating accurate

information, limiting news exposure, positive parenting, social connectivity, and behaviour activation paired with sleep hygiene and exercise.

Another systematic review conducted by Loades et. al. looked at the impact of social isolation and loneliness caused by COVID-19 on children's and adolescent's mental health. They found that children and adolescents are more prone to high rates of depression and anxiety during and after forced isolation ends, which can last anywhere from 0.25 to 9 years. In children and adolescents, there is a link between concern and different characteristics of anxiety symptoms. Jonathan, Nicholas, Mian, Langer, Jonathan, and Pincus (2017) investigated the existence of concern in children and adolescents with anxiety diagnoses and separation anxiety and/or social anxiety symptoms. The goal of this study was to see how the links between concern and separation anxiety, as well as worry and social anxiety, manifest themselves differently at different ages.

COVID-19 has been linked to teenage mental health problems; in particular, fear of COVID-19 in a population with enough COVID-19 exposure has been shown to cause anxiety and despair. Adolescents who had previously experienced trauma were more prone to anxiety and sadness during and after the enforced seclusion ended. On the other side, several protective variables were discovered to assist teenagers avoid any negative mental health effects caused by COVID-19. Physical-psychosocial support, appropriate and correct information on COVID-19 from reputable sources, and excellent desire to obey physical distance have been proven to reduce the chance of unfavourable mental health changes in adolescents. Through this systematic review, psychiatrists, paediatricians, parents, and other parties who accompany or care for adolescents may ideally improve knowledge about detecting mental health changes in order to reduce negative mental health implications in the adolescent's future. Additional than fear of COVID-19 and social distance, more research is needed to identify other variables that may be connected with mental health problems.

Aims and Hypotheses

Aim- The study's goal was to analyze the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of male and female youth populations in terms of anxiety and worry about risk perception.

Hypotheses: The following hypotheses were formulated for this study.

1. There would be positive effect of Covid-19 pandemic on anxiety to risk perception among youths.
2. There would be positive effect of Covid-19 pandemic on worriedness to risk perception among youths.
3. The percentage scores for anxiety to risk perception of Covid-19 would be found to be higher in female youths in comparison to male youths.
4. The percentage score for worriedness to risk perception of Covid-19 would be found to be higher in males in comparison to females.

Instrument- All 50 participants (N=50) were given a questionnaire-based

survey (new CoPaQ questionnaire) using an online "Google form" (in English). The respondents were 25 males and 25 females between the ages of 18 and 35.

The COVID-19 Pandemic Mental Health Questionnaire (CoPaQ) developed by Rek et al (2020) is an unique self-administered questionnaire specific to COVID-19. We employed a modified questionnaire based on the English long version of the CoPaQ questionnaire.

The current study was a descriptive cross-sectional study done in Rewa, covering responses from the first wave (June 2020) and second wave (July 2021) of the Pandemic. Subjects were drawn from a single representative sample based on the inclusion criteria.

Inclusion criteria

- Age group: 18years – 35 years, both genders.
- Qualification – Minimum educational qualification required was to be a graduate from any profession to comprehend the google form in English.

Sample size- Based on the current data and our goal, a minimum representative sample size of 50 youth were included in the sample, 25 of whom were men and 25 of whom were girls. The individuals varied in age from 18 to 35 years. Everyone was literate and from an urban upbringing.

Method of data collection- Due of the current epidemic, doing face-to-face interviews was not possible. As a result, the current study was a questionnaire-based study that was distributed to all participants using an online "Google form" in English. The questionnaire, which included informed permission, was embedded in Google forms and distributed via internet channels such as email, WhatsApp, and so on. Two reminders were sent out at one-week intervals to individuals who did not respond within a week, after which no more reminders were sent.

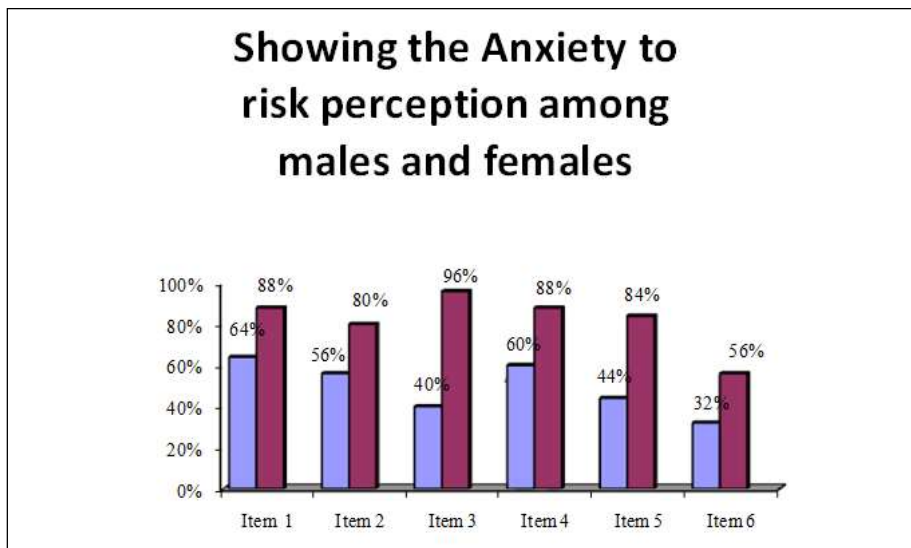
Initially, an online informed consent and information data were acquired at the time of study entry, followed by an online self-administered questionnaire. The subject's trustworthy responses were "yes" or "no."

Results and Discussion- The data was compiled and analyzed, Percentages, were computed. They are presented in Tables and Graphs.

Table 01
Showing the Anxiety to
risk perception among male and female.

S.No.	Item, During the past 14 days I....	Male	Female
1	Have had fearful dreams/nightmares directly /indirectly related to the COVID-19 pandemic.	64%	88%
2	Have avoided reminders of the experience of COVID -19 (e.g., thoughts, feelings, or physical sensations).	56%	80%
3	Have been "super-alert", watchful, or on guard.	40%	96%
4	Have suffered from severe anxiety attacks (panic) with physical symptoms (e.g., palpitations, chest pain, dizziness).	60%	88%
5	Have suffered from sleep problems, such as: difficulty falling asleep (<30 minutes), irregular sleep or early morning awakening.	44%	84%
6	Felt or behaved in a more irritable, rageful, angry manner.	32%	56%

Graph 01



By looking at Table 01 and Graph 01 it is evident that for all the 6 statements related to anxiety to risk perceptions females show higher percentage values in comparison to males.

The results supported the hypothesized prediction related to anxiety to risk perception (H1 and H3). There was a positive effect of Covid 19 pandemic on anxiety of youths. In addition it was found that the percentage scores for items related to anxiety for females were found to be higher than males. This shows that females showed more anxiety to risk perception than males. Thus the results supported this hypothesized prediction. The results are summarized as follows.

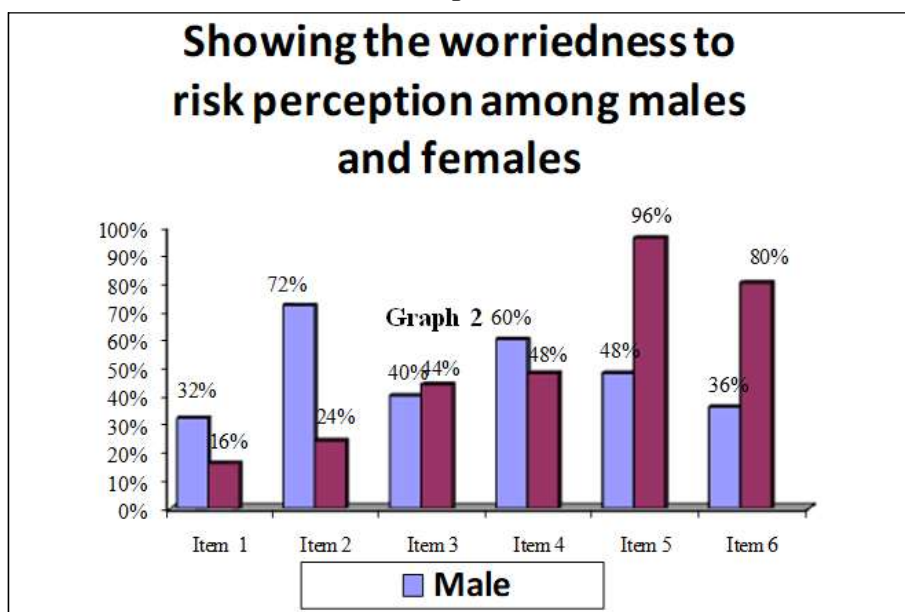
1. Out of 25 male 64% male and 25 female 88% female gave the total response that they had fearful dreams/nightmares directly/indirectly related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. Out of 25 male 56% male and 25 female 80% female gave the total response that they had avoided reminders of the experience of COVID-19 (e.g., thoughts, feelings, or physical sensation).
3. Out of 25 male 40% male and 25 female 96% female gave the total response that they had been “super-alert”, watchful, or on guard.
4. Out of 25 male 60% male and 25 female 88% female gave the total response that they had suffered from severe anxiety attacks (panic) with physical symptoms (e.g., palpitations, chest pain, dizziness).
5. Out of 25 male 44% male and 25 female 84% female gave the total response that they had suffered from sleep problems, such as: difficulty falling asleep (<30 minutes), irregular sleep or early morning awakening.
6. Out of 25 male 32% male and 25 female 56% female gave the total response that they had Felt or behaved in a more irritable, rageful, angry manner

The worriedness to risk perception among male female youth is presented in Table 02

Table 02
Showing the Worriedness to
risk perception among male and female

S.No.	Item, During the past 14 days I.....	Male	Female
1	Have consumed substantially more alcohol than usual.	32%	16%
2	Have smoked considerably more cigarettes than usual.	72%	24%
3	Have consumed considerably more drugs (e.g., tranquilizers, sleeping pills or stimulants) than usual.	40%	44%
4	Have felt a strong urge to consume alcohol, cigarettes, drugs.	60%	48%
5	Have had the excessive urge to wash and/or disinfect my hands again and again so that I do not become ill from germs or contamination.	48%	96%
6	Have consulted my doctor more often.	36%	80%

Graph 02



By looking at Table 2 Graph 2 the highest % is shown by female for had the excessive urge to wash and/or disinfect my hands again and again so that I do not become ill from germs or contamination 96%, followed by 80% for consultation with the doctor. For rest of the hypothesis statement males shows more percentage. The highest % shown by male is for smoked considerably more cigarettes than usual 72% followed by 60% for felt a strong urge to consume alcohol, cigarettes, and drugs.

1. Out of 25 male 32% male and 25 female 16% female gave the total response that they had consumed substantially more alcohol than usual.
2. Out of 25 male 72% male and 25 female 24% female gave the total response that they had smoked considerably more cigarettes than usual.
3. Out of 25 male 40% male and 25 female 44% female gave the total

- response that they had consumed considerably more drugs (e.g., tranquilizers, sleeping pills or stimulants) than usual.
4. Out of 25 male 60% male and 25 female 48% female gave the total response that they had felt a strong urge to consume alcohol, cigarettes and drugs.
 5. Out of 25 male 48% male and 25 female 96% female gave the total response that they had the excessive urge to wash and/or disinfect my hands again and again so that I do not become ill from germs or contamination.
 6. Out of 25 male 36% male and 25 female 80% female gave the total response that they had consulted my doctor more often.

The results supported the hypothesized prediction regarding positive effect of Covid-19 on worriedness to risk factor (H2) and partially supported (H4). Out of 6 statements the percentage of 4 statements obtained by males is high 72% and for 2 statements female percentage is higher. The results are discussed with the findings of earlier investigators done regarding worriedness and anxiety.

Osmanagaoglu, Creswell, and Dodd conducted a meta-analysis on uncertainty, anxiety, and worry intolerance in children and adolescents (2018). Intolerance of uncertainty (IU) has been linked to the development and maintenance of worry and anxiety in adults, and there is growing interest in the role that IU may play in anxiety and concern in children and adolescents.

According to the meta-analysis, IU explained 36.00 percent of the variation in anxiety and 39.69 percent of the variance in concern. Because there is a substantial link between IU and anxiety and stress in young individuals, IU may be a useful construct to target in treatment.

Li, Luo, Zhang, Meng, et al.(2021). conducted a study that found intolerance of COVID-19 Related Uncertainty and Negative Emotions among Chinese Adolescents: A Moderated Mediation Model of Risk Perception, Social Exclusion, and Perceived Efficacy.

The COVID-19 pandemic's uncertainty has worsened negative feelings, particularly among teenagers, who are unable to bear the epidemic's uncertainty. However, the mechanism through which COVID-19-related uncertainty intolerance (COVID-19 IU) influences negative emotions in teenagers is unknown. Using a moderated mediation model in teenagers, this study looked at the underlying mechanism linking COVID-19 IU to negative feelings. 3037 teens participated in a cross-sectional survey that included COVID-19 IU, risk perception, social isolation, perceived efficacy, and negative emotions.

COVID-19 IU positively predicted negative emotions, and risk perception and social isolation mitigated this association, according to the findings. Furthermore, perceived efficacy moderated both the direct effect of COVID-19 IU on negative emotions and the mediating influence of risk

perception on this connection; specifically, COVID-19 IU had a higher impact on negative emotions among teenagers with lower levels of perceived efficacy. These findings suggest that COVID-19 IU is closely associated with negative emotions among adolescents, and that effective measures should be implemented to help adolescents improve their perceived efficacy and develop a reasonable perception of risk, as well as to help them eliminate the disease's stigma and strengthen their connections with society.

Suggestions- Youths who are at high risk should be given training, counselling, and other therapies. It has been observed that economically disadvantaged kids are more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Youths who have been isolated are at a higher risk of acquiring mental health problems.

There is a need to improve youth and adolescent access to mental health treatments via the use of both face-to-face and digital platforms. Parents, psychiatrists, psychologists, paediatricians, community volunteers, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are all needed to form this collaborative network. There is a need for 'telemental health compatibility' and for the general public to have access to it. This would be critical in preventing mental health issues during and after a pandemic in the most vulnerable and disadvantaged members of society. Prevention, promotion, and interventions relating to the public mental health system should be the focal point of the health care system and policymakers in order to satisfy the mental health requirements of the population as a whole while taking regional contextual elements into consideration.

Future research should look at the unique CoPaQ questionnaire's effectiveness as a comprehensive and faster instrument for assessing the psychological effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on a bigger population.

Limitations:

1. This was restricted to urban areas youth population.
2. The study would be more fruitful if study were be made on both urban and rural population.
3. There would be lack of personalization.
4. The researcher would be unable to perform an intense or in-depth investigation of the respondents' feelings, responses, and attitudes using the online questionnaire approach.
5. It was clear that, given the current proliferation of online projects, respondents may feel overburdened by the sheer amount of questions they are provided with, lowering their interest. It would have had an impact on the outcome.

References-

1. Harahsheh A.S., Dahdah N., Newburger J.W., Portman M.A.,(2020) Missed or delayed diagnosis of Kawasaki disease during the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. J Pediatr.222:261–262. S0022-

- 3476(20)30556–4.
2. Jones V.G., Mills M., Suarez D., Hogan C.A., Yeh D., Segal J.B.(2020) COVID-19 and Kawasaki disease: novel virus and novel case. *Hosp Pediatr*.10(6):537–540.
 3. Lacey R.E., Kumari M., Bartley M. (2014) Social isolation in childhood and adult inflammation: evidence from the National Child Development Study. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*.50:85–94.
 4. Li, Q., Luo, R., Zhang, X. And Meng, G (2021) .Intolerance of COVID-19-Related Uncertainty and Negative Emotions among Chinese Adolescents: A Moderated Mediation Model of Risk Perception, Social Exclusion and Perceived Efficacy. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*.11; 18(6):2864. doi: 10.3390/ijerph18062864.
 5. [Osmanagaoğlu](#) N., [Creswell](#), C. and Dodd, H.F. (2018)Intolerance of Uncertainty, anxiety, and worry in children and adolescents: A meta-analysis 1; 225:80-90. doi: 10.1016/j.jad.2017.07.035.
 6. Rek S, Freeman D, Reinhard M, Bühner M, Keeser D, Padberg F.(2020), The COVID-19Pandemic Mental Health Questionnaire (CoPaQ): Introducing a comprehensive measure ofthe psychosocial impact of the current coronavirus crisis. [Internet] DOI 10.17605/OSF.IO/3EVN9

A Study on Mass Media as Influential Promotional Tool in the Dairy Industry in Gujarat

• Gaurang Dave

Abstract- *Communication plays an important role in promotion. Communication perform the function of informing the target customer about the nature and type of the firm's product and services, their unique benefits, uses and features as well as the price and place at which these products can be purchased. The nature of marketing communication is persuasive since it aims at influencing the consumer behaviour in favour of the firm's offering. These persuasive communications are commonly called "Promotion". In the context of marketing promotion refers to the applied communication used by marketers to exchange persuasive messages and information between the firm and its various prospective customers and general public. This is the marketing component where you pay for advertising, use media opportunities with public relations and engage in personal selling activities with prospects and customers. Emphasizing the merits of your product over competing alternatives and explaining its value proposition is key. You can also leverage existing customer relationships with cross-selling to promote a particular product to a loyal customer. Dairy products are a type of [food](#) produced from or containing the [milk](#) of [mammals](#). Dairy products include [food](#) items such as [yogurt](#), [cheese](#) and [butter](#). A facility that produces dairy products is known as a [dairy](#) or dairy factory.*

Keywords- *Mass media, Influence, Promotional tools, Dairy Industry, Gujarat*

Introduction- Promotions refer to the entire set of activities, which communicate the product, brand or service to the user. The idea is to make people aware, attract and induce to buy the product, in preference over others. There are several types of promotions. Above the line promotions include advertising, press releases, consumer promotions (schemes, discounts, contests), while below the line include trade discounts, freebies, incentive trips, awards and so on. Sales promotion is a part of the overall promotion effort. Marketing communication is the essential element of the promotion function of marketing. Effective marketing depends on effective management of its promotion function. Effective promotion comes through effective communication. There are products which are failed due to the lack of effective promotion. With the growing competition in the market place as well as the customers becoming better informed and choosier, it is important now that marketing communications of the right kind only are made to the right group of target buyers.

Statement of the Problem- It is important to catch the research problem.

• Ph. D. Research Scholar, Saurashtra University, Rajkot

Present study was commenced with the following title: A Study on Mass Media as Influential Promotional Tool in the Dairy Industry in Gujarat.

Purpose of the Research Study- The main purpose of this research study was to know the role of mass media as influential promotional tool in dairy industry.

Research Questions-

1. Is dairy industry used any promotional tools for dairy product?
2. Which type of media is chosen by dairy industry for promotion of dairy products?
3. Which are the most influential promotional tools used in dairy industry?

Scope of the Research- The scope of research of the present study was related with so many fields, which are given below-

- Education
- Journalism
- Marketing
- Promotion
- Research
- Mass Communication
- Mass Media
- Dairy Industry

Delimitations of the Study:

1. Present study is delimited to Gujarat state only.
2. Present study is delimited to 2021 only.
3. Present study is delimited to women only.

Type of Research- The type of present research was qualitative and quantitative mixed research according to its implementation form.

Sampling- In order to achieve the goals a survey research was conducted on a sample of 50 women respondents from the age group of 18 to 25 year. The surveys were conducted in 2021. The sample was selected through purposively sampling method. The results will be presented and adequate conclusions will be drawn based on the data.

Research Method- The research method of present study was descriptive research method well as analytical method. Descriptive research design describes the way of overcoming the facts, problems.

Research Tool- The research is the collection of adequate, accurate, and reliable facts about the problem under investigation. Interview schedule was used as a research tool in present study.

Data Collection- Data were collected through primary sources to obtain the objectives of the research. The data was collected through interview schedule.

Statistical Techniques- The data was analysed through percentile method and content analysis method.

Data Analysis and Interpretation- The result and discussion have been presented under the following research questions.

1. Is dairy industry used any promotional tools for dairy product?

Our society is an information society, in which everyone has some kind of information about the quality and other characteristics of products and services. The information is obtained from different sources, but it affects customer's buying behaviour and consequently, the demand of products and services. Companies use different tools to send adequate information to consumers and to promote their new and current products.

Yes	No
93%	7%

2. Which type of media is chosen by dairy industry for promotion of dairy products?

Some use traditional media and others focus on new media. Promotion is very important and necessary in all sectors but especially in the dairy industry that has a lot of competition.

Print Media	17%
Electronic Media	23%
Both	60%

3. Which are the most influential promotional tools used in dairy industry?

Companies have many available media to promote and present their products to consumers and according to the data obtained with this research the most effective ones are television. Very big influence has promotions of new products on the social networks and posters. Very small effect has the online promotion and the companies must work on developing of this media, since it is very popular between the younger generations who will very soon be the most important consumers of the companies.

TV	55%
Radio	7%
Newspaper	5%
Social networks	15%
Internet	5%
Web portals	-
Posters	10%
Online	3%

Conclusion- Companies have many available media to promote and present their products to consumers and according to the data obtained with this research the most effective ones are television. Very big influence has promotions of new products on the social networks and posters. Very small effect has the online promotion and the companies must work on developing of this media, since it is very popular between the younger generations who will very soon be the most important consumers of the companies. Finally it

was concluded that mass media played vital role as influential promotional tool in the dairy industry in Gujarat

References-

1. Aker David, Kumar J.S. Dey, Marketing research, Tabernakul, 2009.
2. Baseska Marika, Sekuloska Nada, Marketing research, Economic faculty Skopje, 2008.
3. Boone E. Louis, Kurtz L. David: "Contemporary marketing 2005", pp. 496, 2005.
4. Gelder Darren, Woodcock Paul, Marketing and Promotional Strategy, Nelson Thomas Limited, pp. 18, 2003.
5. Trehan Mukesh, Trehan Ranju, Advertising and Sales Management, India Enterprises, pp.57, 2008.
6. Yeshin Tony, Sales Promotion, Thomson Learning, pp. 30, 2006.

Web Based Instructional Material as a Pedagogical Innovation

• Akanksha Gupta
•• Jasmeet Kaur Tandon

Abstract- *The present study is related with Pedagogical Innovation. The main aim of this paper is to provide integrated approach to learning and teaching in present COVID-19 scenario and that can be achieved through various innovative practices. This study enhances the student centred learning based on digital approach. Online learning can make education more accessible and convenient for teachers as well as for students. The requisites of the present scenario is to develop 21st century skills among learners such as Collaboration, Communication, Critical Thinking, Information Literacy, Media Literacy and Technology Literacy etc. Digital learning can provide a strong platform of learning to the learners even in this pandemic scenario. The objectives of the paper are To study the effect of developed Web Based Instructional material in terms of achievement in Chemistry for Xth grade students and To study the effect of gender, treatment and their interaction on achievement in chemistry by considering pre achievement as covariate. The research design used in the study was non equivalent pre- test post- test control group design. The sample consisted of 97 students of Xth grade. The groups were selected randomly for experimental and control group. In this study one group has received an unusual treatment that was teaching by Web Based Instructional material and the other group received traditional approach. Both the group were tested at pre and post stages. The mean post test achievement scores of both the groups were compared by considering their pre achievement in chemistry as covariate. The achievement test was developed by the researcher. As the random sampling was used and sample consisted of more than 50 students, and the data was on interval scale so the researcher used parametric One Way ANCOVA to analyze the data. Before proceeding for that the parametric assumptions were tested. For the first objective assumptions were fulfilled so researcher used One Way ANCOVA but for the second objective due to non fulfilment of assumption researcher used Man Whitney U test. The result of present study reveals that the developed Web Based Instructional material was effective in terms of achievement and the achievement was independent of gender.*

Keywords- *Web Based Instructional Material, Digital Learning, Media Literacy, Achievement, Critical Thinking*

Introduction- Education is a tripolar process in which educator is at the one end and educant at the other. Successful teaching depends upon the approach of communicating the subject matter to the learners. Education is a

-
- Research Scholar, DAVV, Indore (M.P.)
 - Principal Gyanodaya Mahavidyalaya Indore (M.P.)

systematized knowledge of our environment. The purpose of education is to prepare students for life. Students can learn through personal experience and by relating new information through innovative methods. Previously the system of education was teacher oriented, now a days it has become process oriented but the need says that it should be learning outcome oriented. In traditional methods of teaching the focus was only on imparting the knowledge, which could not develop the understanding, practical ability and skills in the learners. If a teacher adopts similar strategies for teaching then students get bored and they stop taking interest in learning. In this age of rapid change teachers need to adopt multi disciplinary approaches integrated with technology.

The requirement of present scenario is to develop 21st century skills among learners such as Collaboration, Communication, Critical Thinking, Information Literacy, Media Literacy and Technology Literacy etc. Digital learning can provide a strong platform of learning to the learners even in this pandemic scenario. Now a day's education is based not only on psychology but also on technology. With the growth of technology student can take responsibility of their own learning. For a wonderful teaching, tool should be powerful, technique should be innovative and teacher should be motivated. Thus for various skill development in learners multi disciplinary approach is needed.

Developed Web Based Instructional material can be a powerful medium to enhance teaching and learning in school education. Now this medium is entirely under the hold of software and technical experts without the consideration for pedagogical issues. Delivery methods adopted for Web Based Learning are cloud hosted platform, HTML, URL, browsers and others.

Khan (1997) defines Web Based Instructions as “a hypermedia based instructional programme which utilizes the attributes and resources of the World Wide Web to create a meaningful learning environment where learning is fostered and supported.”

Relan and Gillani (1997) define WBI as “the application of repertoire of cognitively oriented instructional strategies within a constructivist and collaborative learning environment, utilizing the attributes and resources of the World Wide Web.”

The common thing which arises from above definitions is that Web Based Instructional Material takes advantage of Internet and World Wide Web to deliver information.

These are of two types of Web Based Instructions i.e. asynchronous and synchronous.

- a) **Asynchronous-** Asynchronous instructions used technology such as blogs, ppts, wikis, discussion board etc. The idea here is that participants may engage in the exchange of ideas or information without the dependency of other participant's involvement at the same time.
- b) **Synchronous-** Synchronous instructions involve the exchange of

ideas and information with one or more participants during the same period of time. Synchronous instructions occur with all participants joining in at once, as with online chat session or a virtual classroom or meeting.

Web Based Instructions are very effective and efficient. These instructions facilitate multiple level of instruction on World Wide Web. Web Based Instructional material provides flexibility in time, place and speed. Students can learn at their own pace. They can access the Instructional Material at anytime from anywhere. This Instructional material can be provided in synchronous as well as asynchronous mode.

Review of related study and Rationale

The Union Cabinet in July 2020 approved the New Education Policy (NEP)- NEP focuses on making education accessible, equitable and inclusive at all levels. The objective of this is to benefit children so that no child loses any opportunity to learn because of circumstances or background. Web Based Instructional Material can be one of the means, which makes the education accessible and inclusive even in this pandemic scenario. Now the 10+2 structure of school curricula is to be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure. To implement this structure at each level a planned restructuring of Curriculum, Pedagogy and Content needs to be done as per NCF and content rubrics needs to be revised, which can be achieved by blending of technology with teaching learning process. For this purpose teachers have to be digitally trained to blend into the digital learning processes. These cloud based platform can provide skilled instructors who can manage their teaching, learning and assessment altogether even in distance mode. Hence the researcher found a need of tectonic shift in pedagogical structure. Today the outcome of education should not be completion of course but on the understanding of topic. Thus the researcher decided to work in this area.

From the related study of Anstine and Skidmore (2005) & Brailleur (2007) online learning was found to be less effective as compared to traditional approach but the review of Karthikeyan and Jayaraman (2011), Ponnalogu (2011), Jharia (2014), Manickam & Devonathan (2011) suggested that online learning is good for students and Web Based Instructions were found to be effective and beneficial. Thus due to lack of consistency in findings, researcher has chosen the area of Web Based Instructions.

Manickam & Devonathan (2011) studied Web Based Instructions for Biology, Karthikeyan and Jayaraman (2011) developed for Tamil teaching, Ponnalogu (2011) & Jharia (2014) developed E-content for Mathematics, so the researcher has decided to develop Web Based Instructional Material in Chemistry for the Unit I of X grade students.

Statement of the Problem

Web Based Instructional Material as a Pedagogical Innovation

Objectives of the Study

- To compare the adjusted mean scores of achievement in chemistry of students belonging to experimental group and control group by considering pre achievement in chemistry as covariate.
- To study the effect of treatment, gender and their interaction on achievement in chemistry by considering pre achievement in chemistry as covariate.

Hypothesis

- There is no significant difference between adjusted mean scores of achievement in chemistry of students belonging to experimental group and control group by considering pre achievement in chemistry as covariate.
- There is no significant effect of treatment, gender and their interaction on achievement in chemistry by considering pre achievement in chemistry as covariate.

Delimitations of the Study

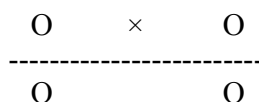
- The study was limited to CBSE English medium school of Indore.
- Web Based Instructional material was developed only for Unit I of Chemistry.

Methodology

Experimental Design

The present study was non equivalent pre- test post- test control group design.

Layout of Experimental Design-



1963)

(Campbell & Staneley,

$\times$ = WBI Treatment

O = Achievement test

Sample- The present study was experimental in nature. Sample comprised of 97 students of X grade. The two sections were randomly assigned as experimental and control group. Sample represented both the genders.

Tool of the Study

Achievement Test- Achievement was the dependent variable of the study. Web Based Instructional material has taken as means of treatment. The achievement of students in the Chemistry was assessed with the help of an achievement test developed by the researcher. It consisted of 25 questions. These items were developed by the researcher from the syllabus of Unit I of Chemistry for X grade students. Maximum marks for the test were 25. Each question carried 1 mark. The total time given for completing the test was one hour. The data was collected in online mode.

Procedure of Data Collection- Achievement test was administered in both

the groups. Web Based Instructional material was developed by the researcher in the form of video lectures and notes which was provided to students of experimental group using a cloud based platform (i.e. LMS) while Control group was taught the I unit of chemistry in traditional way. Permission from the Principal of St. Joseph Convent School, Bijalpur Indore was taken for the research work. After fifteen days of the treatment same achievement test was re-administered to both the groups.

Results and Interpretation

Objective: 1 To compare adjusted mean scores of achievement of students of experimental and control group by considering pre achievement as covariate

The data obtained from the two Groups were analyzed with the help of One Way Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA). Before proceeding for data analysis the assumptions of ANCOVA were tested. The groups were randomly assigned as Experimental and Control group. Sample consisted of more than 50 students, and the data was on interval scale so by looking at the nature of the data researcher decided to analyze the data with the help of parametric test, but before proceeding further the basic assumption of parametric test were also tested. Results of test of Normality for achievement of students for different groups are given in table 01 below.

Table 01

Summary of test of Normality for Achievement of students for different Methods of Teaching

	MOT	Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.
PostAchiev	Experimental	.974	48	.362
	Control	.970	49	.238

Table 1 shows as for $N < 50$ the Shapiro-Wilk Statistics for Experimental Group ($SW=0.974$, $df=48$, $p=0.362 > 0.05$) is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. This means the null hypothesis, "The distribution of Achievement scores of Chemistry of Experimental Group do not significantly deviate from normality" is not rejected. Thus we can conclude that the scores of Achievement in Chemistry of experimental group are **distributed normally**.

Similarly as $N < 50$ the Shapiro-Wilk Statistics for Control Group ($SW=0.970$, $df=49$, $p=0.238 > 0.05$) is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. This means the null hypothesis, "The distribution of Achievement scores of chemistry of Control Group do not significantly deviate from normality" is not rejected. Thus we can conclude that the scores of Achievement in chemistry of control group are **distributed normally**. So the assumption of normality is fulfilled.

Homogeneity of Variance: The second assumption that score of dependent variable are equally distributed across all the levels of independent variable are tested with the help of Leven's Test.

Table 02
Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances

F	df1	df2	Sig.
3.734	1	95	.056

Table 02 shows results of Levene's Test for Equality of Variances. Post Achievement scores of the two Treatment Groups i.e. Levene's Statistic [$F=3.734$, $df=(1,95)$, $p=0.056>0.05$] is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference in the error variances" is not rejected. Hence it is safe to assume that the assumption of homogeneity of error variance is fulfilled.

As the assumptions of parametric test are satisfied so the data were analyzed with the help of One Way ANCOVA. Summary of One way ANCOVA is given in table 1.3

Table 03
Summary of One Way ANCOVA of
Achievement for Method of Teaching
by considering Pre- Achievement as covariate

Dependent Variable: ACHV

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
PREACHV	284.017	1	284.017	46.682	.000
MOT	279.021	1	279.021	45.861	.000
Error	571.900	94	6.084		
Total	24322.000	97			

Table 03 shows that adjusted F value for Method of Teaching [$F=45.861$, $df=(1,94)$, $p=0.000<0.05$] is significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus the null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference between adjusted mean scores of Achievement in chemistry of students of experimental group and control group by considering pre achievement as covariate" is rejected. Hence the adjusted mean scores of Achievement of students of Experimental Group and Control Group differ significantly when pre achievement is taken as covariate". For further analysis comparison of adjusted mean scores of Post Achievement of both the group i.e. Experimental and Control Group is necessary which is given in Table 1.4–

Table 04
Adjusted mean scores of Self

Estimates				
Dependent Variable: ACHV				
MOT	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1.00	17.161 ^a	.359	16.449	17.874
2.00	13.719 ^a	.355	13.015	14.424

Confidence of Experimental and Control Group

Further, it is evident from Table 4 that the adjusted mean scores of Achievement in Chemistry of the students taught through Web Based Instructional Material is **17.161**, which is significantly higher than the corresponding mean scores of **13.719** of students taught through Traditional Method, when the mean scores were statistically adjusted with respect to pre achievement. It may therefore be said that Teaching through Web Based Instructional Material was found to be significantly effective than Traditional Teaching for enhancing Achievement of students by considering Pre Achievement as covariate.

Objective: 2 To study the effect of treatment, gender and their interaction on achievement by considering pre achievement as covariate.

The next objective was to study the effect of Treatment, Gender and their interaction on Achievement in Chemistry by considering pre Achievement as Covariate. There were two levels of Group of students based on Methods of Teaching i.e. Experimental Group and Control Group. The Gender was categorized into two levels namely, Male and Female. Thus, there were two levels of Method of Teaching and two levels of Gender. Therefore, the researcher decided to analyze the data with the help Two Way Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA). Before proceeding further, the basic assumption underlying parametric test, i.e., Normality of distribution was checked. Result of distribution of normality is given in table 1.5 below.

Table 05
Summary of test of Normality

	Gender	Kolmogorov- Smirnov			Shapiro- Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
PostAchiev	F	.130	52	.029	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	.923	45	.005

for Achievement of Male and Female students

Table 05 shows as for $N > 50$ the Kolmogorov- Smirnov Statistics of Achievement of Female students ($KS = 0.130$, $df = 52$, $p = 0.029 < 0.05$) is significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis “the Achievement scores of Female students do not significantly deviate from normality” is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Achievement scores of Female students are not distributed normally.

Further, for the Male students as $N < 50$, the value of Shapiro-Wilk statistics of Self Confidence of Male students ($SW = 0.923$, $df = 45$, $p = 0.005 < 0.05$) is significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis “The Post Achievement scores of Male students do not significantly deviate from normality” is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Achievement scores of Male students are **not distributed normally**. So the assumption of normality is violated thus the researcher reframed objective and hypothesis for non parametric Man Whitney Test.

Objective- To study the influence of Treatment, Gender and their interaction on Achievement of students

Hypothesis- There is no significant influence of Treatment, Gender and their interaction on Achievement of students.

The first part of the objective was that the effect of treatment on achievement in chemistry of students, has been discussed earlier. The second part is the influence of gender on achievement is as follows-

Influence of Gender on Achievement

Table 06
Summary of Mann-Whitney U test

	GENDER	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Mann-Whitney U	Z	Sig.
Achievement	Female	52	47.17	2453.00	1075.000	-.691	.490
	Male	45	51.11	2300.00			
	Total	97					

for comparison of Achievement of Male and Female students

From the table 6, it is clear that the value of Mann-Whitney U for Achievement is 1075.000 (and Z is 0.691), for which the value of two-tailed significance is 0.490, which is more than 0.05 level of significance, therefore U-value is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference between the mean ranks of Achievement of Male and Female students. In this view, the null hypothesis “there is no significant influence of gender on means ranks of Achievement of students”, is not rejected. Hence, it can be concluded that Achievement of students is independent of gender. Male and female students are equally benefitted by Web Based Instructional Material of Chemistry.

Discussion- From the study it was found that developed Web Based Instructional Material was effective in teaching Chemistry to X grade students and the achievement is independent of Gender.

Conclusions- As we know every coin has two sides. Online learning can make education more accessible and convenient for teachers as well as for students but it can not be possible without its challenges. We need to train teachers to anticipate the obstacles and teachers should provide tools to their students to overcome these challenges. Web Based Instructional Material can be a better option of teaching in present scenario. The role of teacher in Web Based Instructional material will be acquiring, processing, analyzing, integrating the content and then designing it according to the need of learner. This technology offers so many benefits for the learners and instructors. It is a flexible approach which provides freedom to the student to learn at their own pace.

References-

1. Anstine, J. and Skidmore, M. (2005): A Small Sample Study of Traditional and Online Courses with Sample Selection Adjustment; Journal of Economic Education; ISSN 022-0485; Volume 36, Issue 2. Retrieved December 12, 2014 from <http://editlib.org/p/97800>.

2. Brailer, S.A. (2007): Predictors of exam performance in Web and lecture courses; *Journal of Computing in Higher Education*; Spring 2007, Volume 18, Issue 2, pp 82-98. Retrieved December 12, 2014 from <http://download.springer.com/static/pdf/860/>
3. Jharia,B.(2014): Effectiveness of Web Based Instruction on Mathematics in terms of Achievement and Reaction Towards WBI of class ninth students; School of Education, Devi Ahilya University, Indore. Retrieved from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/98500>
4. Karthikeyan,K.(2011): Development and Validation of self instructional E-content material on Tamil teaching methodology at B.Ed. level. Anandan, K(Ed.): *Quality Enhancement in Distance Education for Life Long Learning*. Bharthi Dasan University, Tiruchirapalli (Tamilnadu).
5. Mangal, S.K. and Mangal.U.(2011): *Essentials of educational Technology*; PHI Publication;NewDelhi.
6. Manikam,K. et al,(2011): Effectiveness of Web Based Instruction in Biology at higher secondary level. Anandan,K.(Ed): *Quality Enhancement in Distance Education for Life Long Learning*. Bharthi Dasan University, Tiruchirapalli(Tamilnadu).
7. National Education Policy 2020, Ministry of Human Resource and Development
8. Ponnalogu,K.(2011):Development and Validation of E-content on sets in Mathematics at Secondary level. Anandan, K.(Ed): *Quality Enhancement in Distance Education for Life Long Learning*. Bharthi Dasan University, Tiruchirapalli(Tamilnadu).
9. Sansanwal, D.N., Buddhisagar, M., *Different styles of Writing Instructional Material The Progress of Education*, Volume, LVI, No. 7, 1982.
10. Sharma, R.A. (1993). *Advanced Educational Technology*; Loyal Book Depot,Merrut.
11. Sindhu, P.S., *Educational Administration & Management of Education*, Mumbai: Darling Kindersley, Pearson.
12. The Top 5 Challenges To Online Learning , (2019, january 3)
13. <https://www.cipcourses.com/resources/digital-learning-challenges/>

India and International Law

• **Shilpa Seth**

Abstract- *The article throws light on the relationship between India's legal system and International Law. The article focuses on the aspects International Law and the manner in which it gets incorporated in the Municipal Law of India. The article briefly covers the various provisions of the Indian Constitution that help incorporating and coordinating the international legal provisions. Furthermore, the article also highlights India as a Dualist country and emphasizes on its characteristic features.*

Keywords- *Municipal Law, International Law, Dualism, Indian Constitution, Incorporation, Domestic Statutes, Treaty.*

Introduction- With a study of the relationship between the Indian and the International Legal system, India can be conventionally attributed as a Dualist country. The International laws and norms are to be incorporated in the Municipal laws so that they can be invoked in India. Thus the approval of International law can be done by the Executive, whereas their domestic implementation requires Parliamentary Sanction.

Constitutional Provisions- There was many discussions about the India's interaction with the International Legal Order during the Assembly Debates, and thus we can notice reflections of the same in various provisions as under:

- Article 51 (though unenforceable) guides the State to maintain International peace and security.
- Article 51A gives effect to the declaration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹, thereby indicating the duties owed by the individuals to the community.
- Article 253 allows the Parliament enact laws to implement international obligations, notwithstanding the constitutional distribution of powers.
- Article 73 indicates that the power of the Executive is coextensive to the powers of the Parliament and thus the Executive Powers are extended to the matters of International Law and relations, which by the virtue of Article 53, are vested in the President of India (as the Executive powers of the union are vested in the President).²

• Associate Professor, University College of Law, MLSU, Udaipur

The Formal Dualism

As mentioned above, India is traditionally a Dualist, meaning thereby, the Municipal Law and the International law are two distinct, separate and self-contained legal systems³. Thus there is a difference between formation of a Treaty and its adoption into the Domestic Legal System. In India, only the Legislature has the power to make laws, therefore, Legislature's ratification of an international treaty is a precondition before it becomes binding on the State⁴. The interaction between the Indian Municipal laws and the International Legal system has been large scale during all these years. However, some of the instances and examples are discussed as follows:

1. The Constitutional Aspect: As discussed earlier, the Constitution of India reflects the internationally held values in many ways. The Fundamental Rights and the Fundamental duties evidently reiterate the International Human Rights perspective and values.

2. International Influence on Domestic Statutes: There have been various instances when the International laws have influenced the Domestic Statutes under the Municipal Legal order in many ways. Some of them are as under-

- **Environmental Laws-** The rise in the global awareness of environmental concerns such as global warming, pollution, etc. have led to various international conferences and conventions. One such was the Stockholm Conference 1972 (First Earth Summit)⁵ with India as an active participant. India has codified such ideas in the form of legislations such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act⁶, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981⁷, and the Environment (Protection) Act⁸ and the latest National Green Tribunal Act⁹.
- **Trade Laws-** International trade has been supported by Liberal ideologies all over the globe and in order to institutionalize the international trade regulations there have been various organizations among which the World Trade Organization (1995) is the most prominent. India is a member of the WTO among the other 153 member States. Thus a variety of legislations have been enacted to give effect to the obligations of WTO in India, like the Special Economic Zones Act¹⁰ and the Competition Act¹¹.
- Moreover the system of Intellectual Property Rights in India is very much based on the International IPR regime due to India's membership with the World Intellectual Property Organisation and the TRIPS Agreement¹².
- **Laws related to Alternative Dispute Resolution-** Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985) and the Conciliation Rules (1980) adopted by the United Nations Commission on

International Trade Law were the basis for the Arbitration and Conciliation Act¹³ which was enacted to bring uniform rules regarding settling commercial disputes in India.

- **Cyber Laws-** The Information Technology Act¹⁴ governs the cyber laws in India and this legislation too was enacted based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on E- Commerce (1996).

1. International Influence on Domestic Cases- The judgement of various domestic cases in India has been influenced by international laws as well. A few examples are as under:

- *Gramophone Co. of India v. Birendra Bahadur Pandey*¹⁵: In this case the court had discussed the doctrine of *Incorporation* regarding international law as a part of the municipal law with reference to customary international law.
- *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan*¹⁶: The Judiciary in the instant case had laid down the Vishaka Guidelines to check and provide for remedial measures against sexual harassment at workplace. These guidelines were in consonance with International conventions, especially with the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)¹⁷.
- *MC Mehta v. Union of India*¹⁸: This is another landmark judgement in which the environmental issues were solved using principles based on international conventions and conferences such as the Stockholm Conference¹⁹.

Conclusive Remarks

Thus if we try to describe India vis-à-vis International Law, it is a country with formal Dualism, where the municipal and the international legal order are distinct and separate. However, while India is formally dualistic, it exhibits some monistic tendencies as well.

Monism indicates that the municipal and the international law are interconnected and form a part of a unitary legal system²⁰. With the features and aspects mentioned above, it is quite difficult to identify the attributes of monism in India. However, over the years the Supreme Court has shifted to monistic principles as well, especially the doctrine of Incorporation.

As mentioned in the case of *Gramophone Company of India Ltd. v Birendra Bahadur Pandey*²¹, the doctrine of incorporation allows the courts to directly enforce international law without any legislative transformation, unless there is a conflict with the domestic law.

Thus it is not wrong to conclude that in India, there is Formal Dualism along with shades of Functional Monism²² in its Legal System.

References-

1. G.A. Res. 217 (III) A, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Dec. 10, 1948)
2. The Indian Constitution, 1950
3. Malcom N. Shaw, International Law 97 (8th edn. 2017)
4. LawTeacher. November 2013. Domestic Implementation of International Law in India. [online]. Available from: <https://www.lawteacher.net/free-law-essays/international-law/domestic-implementation-of-international-law-law-essay.php?vref=1>
5. The Stockholm Conference (1968).
6. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, No. 6, Acts of Parliament, 1974 (India)
7. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, No. 14, Acts of Parliament, 1981 (India)
8. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, No. 29, Acts of Parliament, 1986 (India)
9. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, No. 19, Acts of Parliament, 2010 (India)
10. The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, No. 31, Acts of Parliament, 2005 (India)
11. The Competition Act, 2002, No. 12, Acts of Parliament, 2002 (India)
12. 1869 U.N.T.S. 299
13. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, No. 26, Acts of Parliament, 1996 (India)
14. The Information Technology Act, 2000, No. 21, Acts of Parliament, 2000 (India)
15. Gramophone Co. of India v. Birendra Bahadur Pandey, A.I.R. 1984 S.C. 667 (India)
16. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan, A.I.R. 1997 S.C. 3011 (India)
17. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, opened for signature Mar. I, 1980, 19 I.L.M. 33, U.N. Doc. A/34/180, at pmb1.
18. MC Mehta v. Union of India, A.I.R. 1987 S.C. 395 (India)
19. See Supra note 5
20. Malcom N. Shaw, International Law 98 (8th edn. 2017)
21. See Supra note 15
22. Aparna Chandra, India and International Law: Formal Dualism, Functional Monism, 57 INDIAN J. INT'L. L. 25 (2017), <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40901-017-0069-0>.

Women's Participation In Politics A Tool for Empowerment of Women

• Monica Joshi

Abstract- *The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. Political empowerment supports creating policies that would best support gender equality and agency for women in both the public and private spheres. Electoral quotas for women in India's local government, mandated by the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments as of 1993, adopt a three-tiered system with "reservations" for women as heads (Pradhans or Sarpanches) of local government councils (Gram Panchayats). India has made strides in recent times in efforts to clean up the scourge of dirty money in politics – even if [candidates facing charges](#) remain prominent. But the corrupting influence that comes from gender inequality remains a major fight. It will take more than a tonsured head to draw attention to the challenge.*

Keywords- *Women empowerment, Political, female parliamentarians, gender inequality, political inclusion, democracy.*

Introduction- The role of Women in the modern society is not restricted to looking after the family and house hold. For a holistic development of the society and the advancement of the Nation as a whole and create an impact on the International community the women must come forward as equal to the men. Not alone as an individual but as a Nation. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. Accordingly, principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles.

Political empowerment supports creating policies that would best support gender equality and agency for women in both the public and private spheres. Methods that have been suggested are to create affirmative action policies that have a quota for the number of women in policy making and parliament positions.

Empowering women is essential to the health and social

-
- Assistant Professor, Department of Home Science, MLB Govt. Autonomous Girls' College Bhopal, M.P.

development of families, communities and countries. When women are living safe, fulfilled and productive lives, they can reach their full potential. contributing their skills to the workforce and can raise happier and healthier children.

In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels.

Why does the world need more women involved in all aspects of the political process? Women's political participation results in tangible gains for democracy, including greater responsiveness to citizen needs, increased cooperation across party and ethnic lines, and more sustainable peace.

Women are the primary caretakers of children and elders in every country of the world. International studies demonstrate that when the economy and political organization of a society change, women take the lead in helping the family adjust to new realities and challenges.

Electoral quotas for women in India's local government, mandated by the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments as of 1993, adopt a three-tiered system with "reservations" for women as heads (*Pradhans* or *Sarpanches*) of local government councils (*Gram Panchayats*). At least one-third of these elected positions were to be "reserved" exclusively for female candidates in a given election. Reservation for women in politics has positively impacted their inheritance rights as well as marriage negotiations.

Quotas for women in government have swept the world as a revolutionary tool to further female political inclusion. Worldwide, the introduction of quotas for women in legislatures and political parties over the past two decades has doubled the average share of female parliamentarians. However, quotas remain controversial. Indeed, we know very little about the net ability of electoral quotas to render the individuals they represent and society overall better off.

As women become more present in political institutions and more adept at negotiating power in public and private domains, official capacity to hear and respond to their domains has infinitely enlarged. Yet only a subset of women can translate greater public, political voice into bargaining power for private, ancestral property.

["Womens equal participation and leadership in political and public life"](#) are essential to achieving the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) by 2030. However, data shows that women are underrepresented at all levels of decision-making worldwide, and achieving gender parity in political life is far off.

Although women can vote and run for public office in nearly every country, in 2013, they accounted for only [21 percent of parliamentarians worldwide](#) and served as head of state or head of government in twenty-four

countries. Talented women who would make effective public leaders are excluded from the pool of available candidates due to financial, social and legal barriers, to the detriment of their communities. When women hold public office, they [prioritize public goods that are of concern to women](#), including water, infrastructure, sanitation, roads, education and health.

India's poor record on women's representation is starkly revealed by the World Economic Forum's [Global Gender Gap Index 2021](#), where it has slipped 28 places, ranking 140 among 156 countries. India is the third-worst performer in South Asia, only ahead of Pakistan and Afghanistan, behind Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Bhutan. The biggest slump is in the political empowerment sub-index, where India ranks 51, dropping from 18 last year.

India has made strides in recent times in efforts to clean up the scourge of dirty money in politics – even if [candidates facing charges](#) remain prominent. But the corrupting influence that comes from gender inequality remains a major fight. It will take more than a tonsured head to draw attention to the challenge.

References-

1. The Global Gender Gap Report 2012, "Women candidates and party nomination trends in India - evidence from the 2009 general election.
2. "Rising female voter turnout, the big story of 50 years.
3. "Women's Reservation Bill [The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, 2008]
4. "Women Reservation in Panchayats". Press Information Bureau, Government of India. Retrieved 22 March 2014.
5. Subramaniam, Mangala (November 2004). "The Indian Women's Movement"

A Comparative Study of the Secular Views of Nehru & Patel

• Ravi Shankar Kr. Choudhary

Abstract- *Secularism as such is basically a Western concept. The concept evolved in relentless fight between the state and the Church for supremacy. In its bitter fight against the Church and the Papacy, the wielders of temporal power in various nation-state of Europe enunciated and asserted a kind of secularism that bordered on non-religion. It was contended that religions tolerance could come only from the devaluation of religion in public life and from the freeing of politics from religion. In a word this concept would make a secular state materialistic or irreligious. Seeded during the Italian Renaissance of the sixteenth century and fully nurtured during the eighteenth century French Enlightenment, this concept intended to free the state from the Church, and politics from Religion. The idea got further bolstered up with the Utilitarian and Socialist movements in the nineteenth century. Nehru subscribed to this western concept of secularism.*

Keywords- *Indian Politics, Secular, Muslims Politics, Partition of India*

Introduction- This concept of secularism, however, did not suit the Indian genius. The leading lights of our national movements had neither any bitter experience of the eccentricities of a theocratic state nor had they been victims of or witness to any religious persecution. Therefore secularism with its pronounced negative connotations failed to appeal to them. Their prime aim was to unify the Indian people - people belonging to various religious and linguistic groups and of different ethnic identities - into a nation, and for this, prudence and foresight demanded adoption of a positive approach in the matter of religion. It was in this context that a typically indigenous concept of secularism was developed. According to this concept "secularism is not the opposite of the word sacred but that of ethnocentrism, xenophobia and fanaticism".¹ Sarva Dharma Sama Bhava" (equal respect to all religions) spells out this concept of secularism. This secularism by no means demand divorce of religion from public life altogether. It does not warrant State to be non-religious. It only demands that a secular state will separate religion from governance; its institutions will not be used to propagate any particular religion from governance, its institutions will not be used to propagate any particular religion or sect.² Spelling out this approach Gandhi told in a prayer meeting on 20 November 1947.

"It (Indian Government) is a secular government, that is, it is not a

• Assistant Professor, Department of History, T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur, T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur

theocratic government, rather, it does not belong to any particular religion. Hence, it cannot spend money on the basis of communities. For it the only thing that matters is that all are Indians. Individuals can follow their own religions, I have my religion and you have yours to follow."³

Under such a dispensation it is quite legitimate even for a functionary of the state, in this private capacity of course, to believe in a particular religion or even to believe in the superiority of this religion. Patel, we find, subscribed to this typically Indian concept of secularism.

Secularism was basic constituent of our nationalist ideology throughout our national movement. The leading lights of India's freedom struggle were imbued with spirit of secularism and therefore, being opposed to the growth of communalism, they fought hard to inculcate secular values among the people and laid strong emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity. Through Arya Samaj movement, Tilak popularising Ganesh Puja and Shivaji Festival, Bengali literature extolling Durga worship as the worship of 'Shakti' and portraying slave India as the Mother India in chains and glorifying the Mother through highly patriotic and Sanskritised songs like 'Bande Mataram' lent a Hindu aura to the nationalist agitation, the nationalist movement remained on the whole basically secular in its approach and ideology. This secularism became sturdier when leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, M.A. Ansari, Subhas Bose, Sardar Patel and Rajendra Prasad came to the helm."⁴

It was the Indian National Congress that spearheaded the national movement. But the Congress, the party, which led this struggle from 1885 to 1947 was not then a party but a movement—all political trends from the Right to the Left were incorporated into a movement with a common aim in which diverse political and ideological currents could co-exist and work."⁵ No wonder, the Congress developed as an umbrella organization which accommodated in its broad wings moderates and extremists, rights and leftists and secularists of pure western model and those of typically Indian model.

Nehru was a nationalist secularist. Non secularism verged on non-religion. Patel, on the other hand, imbued with typical Indian ethos, believed that one could be a secular by being respectful towards all religions. Thus, Nehru's secularism was of one who is a non-believer in public as well as in private life. On other hand, Patel belonged to the category who are public life but believed in private. Thus, while rationalism pervaded Nehru's secularism throughout, catholicity of secularism in India that had a clear normative component:

"Religion and ethnicity should be banished from the public sphere and an area should be marked out in politics where nationality, contractual social relationship, and real politics would reign."⁶

In the peculiar situations that have obtained in India secularism has revolved round the Hindu-Muslim problem. The reasons can be well comprehended. There are Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs no doubt, but by and large they have been treated as part of Hindu social order. They have a shared past. Christians no doubt are beyond the fold. But probably because of their

Western education and Western values, besides their numbers being not very large, there are hardly any conflict situations between them and the Hindus. Muslims stand apart as a community. The Community nurtures its own cultural moorings and ethos and its religious beliefs and practices.

Muslims are quite distinct and different. Muslims have their own social system; they have their own heroes and villains; their pride and prejudice. They cherish the memory that their community ruled over India. They are conscious of their strength; proud of their identity and determined to guard the same jealousy. They are an integrated community. They have refused to be assimilated. In the process the course of the Indian national movement developed two streams – one of nationalism and the other of Muslim communalism. These two streams got more and more separated, assumed greater and greater strength and ultimately led to the partitioning of the country on religious basis. It is in this context that the Hindu-Muslim problem dominated the better part of nationalist mass movement and even today constitutes the crux of secular debate.

Though Nehru's and Patel's secularism had different orientations and distinctly differed in their shades, there was hardly any occasion for their coming to the fore before Independence. Both were uncompromisingly opposed to the Muslim league's two-national theory, to Jinnah's hymn of hate and the idea of partitioning the country on the basis of religion. But the partition changed the scenario suddenly and immeasurably. Unprecedented communal holocausts, carnages and blood-baths uprooted millions from their homes and hearths and thus brought forth horrendous problems of relief and rehabilitation. Nehru and Patel were at the helm of the Government of independent India. The Government had to work under immense stress and pressure. Such stressful situations with their unlimited demands brought to the fore differing approaches of Nehru and Patel to the Hindu-Muslim problem. It has been well observed that ideas and issues abound but it is individuals at specific time and in specific manner who opt them to take shape or acquire reality. We find that Nehru and Patel had different ideas as to how to tackle and shape the issue.

Suspicion and bitterness had fouled the air of 1947. "The evil that entered the Subcontinent's bloodstream in 1947, turning neighbours into killers, also affected relationship between colleagues, making them less considerate and more touchy. ...No human heart could react with equal anguish to every cruelty of 1947. Neither Patel's nor Jawahar Lal's nor Azad's"⁷ Patel's forthright stand on refugee problem and his habit of calling a spade a spade earned him wrath of many and caused acute differences between him and Nehru and even caused cooling of his relations with Gandhi.

Just after partition Pakistan's Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan came to Delhi on 16th August 1947, to discuss the problem of minority arising out of the partition of the Punjab. In a conference with him Patel had said without mincing words that only solution to the Punjab was a transfer of population on a large scale. When Nehru was at Lahore on 2nd September 1947 to explore a joint Indo-Pak response to the communal madness, Patel had

conveyed it to him through a courier that his (Patel's) time was fully occupied with the tales of woes and atrocities on Hindus and Sikhs in West Pakistan and warned that if things did not improve there, situation in Delhi and other places go beyond control. Patel was convinced that Pakistan was not doing enough.

According to Kripalani "when the communal situation in Delhi worsened, there were cases of violence against Muslims. They should have been brought to the notice of the Government. Instead these reports were carried in exaggerated form to Gandhiji.⁸ These reports anguished Gandhi's soul and he too developed an impression that Patel was somehow discriminating against Muslims. Gandhi's relation with Patel had just cooled. Gandhi had developed a feeling that Patel thought He (Gandhi) had become and lost grip over reality and therefore he did not listen to him. It was in the background of such going of events lack of trust that towards the end of December 1947 or early January 1948 Gandhi said to Patel. "Either you should run things or Jawaharlal should". Patel replied, "I do not have physical strength, He is younger, let him run the show. I will assist him to the extent possible from outside."⁹

When Patel met Gandhi and tried to impress upon him that it was a cabinet decision, Gandhi informed him that in the previous evening Lord Mountbatten had given his opinion that withholding money would be "Unstatesman-like and unwise" and India's "first dishonorable act"¹⁰ When Patel wanted to know if he had ascertained Nehru's view, Gandhi's reply was that Nehru had said, "Yes, it was passed (by the cabinet) but we do not have a case. It is legal' quibbling".¹¹ Patel felt humiliated. Gandhi had proceeded on fast from 13th January. Though Gandhi's decision was actuated by his intense desire to bring about communal sanity in Delhi, his fast in common perception was linked with the non-release of Rs. 55 crore to Pakistan. On 14th January the Cabinet met and decided to release the money. At this meeting Patel, the Iron Man, broke down and said, "We unanimously agreed and the Prime Minister calls it legal quibbling. This is my last meeting."¹² Next day Patel was to leave for Rajkot. Before he left he penned his misery to Gandhi in these words:

The burden of work has become so heavy that I feel crushed under it. Jawaharlal is even more burdened than I. His heart is heavy with grief. Maybe I have deteriorated with age and am no good any more as comrade to stand by him and lighten his burden. It will perhaps be good for me and the country. If you now let me go. I can only act in my own way and if there by I become burdensome to my lifelong colleagues and a source of distress to you and still I stick to office, it would mean that I allowed the instinct for power to blind my eyes.¹³

On 23rd January Gandhi communicated to Patel that his presence in the cabinet was indispensable, and so was Nehru's, and any breach between the two would be disastrous. This appeal by Gandhi could possibly avert the crisis but a sudden characteristic explosion of Nehru at a cabinet meeting drove the situations beyond redemption.

Nehru was boiling within. The issues of handling the Kashmir affair,

of refugee problem and of the payment of Rs. 550 million to Pakistan had very much strained relationship between him and Patel. Time and again it had been whispered in Nehru's ear that the Sardar was patronizing the Civil servants who were harassing Muslims and was also patronizing princes, capitalists and rightists. Nehru felt that communal and reactionary forces were gaining ascendancy and he was helpless. It was in this background that Nehru angrily thumped the table at a cabinet meeting and said, "Patel You do what you like. I will not have it."¹⁴ Patel kept his cool but everybody knew that a crisis had developed. The next day he told an eminent journalist who called on him Nehru had "lost his head" and that he, for his part, had "made up his mind not to stand the nonsense any more."¹⁵

Soon after, when Patel met Gandhi, they agreed that it was essential to talk things over. As Patel was leaving for Agra and Patna it was agreed that they should meet for an hour before Gandhi's prayer meeting on 30 January. Gandhi and Patel had discussion for over an hour on the 30th of January before the former had to leave for his prayer meeting. In their heart to heart talk Gandhi once again reiterated that Patel's presence in the cabinet was indispensable, and so was Nehru's. It was decided to have a meeting of the three, i.e., Gandhi, Nehru and Patel, the next day.

But that was not to be. Gandhi fell to an assassin's bullet the same evening only minutes after Patel had left him. What parleys and negotiations had failed to achieve, the sudden and tragic assassination of their master instantly achieved. Nehru cried like a child by the dead body of the Father of the Nation and then put his grieving head in the Sardar's lap. Mountbatten told them that Gandhi's dearest wish was to bring about full reconciliation between Nehru and Patel, whereupon Patel and Nehru embraced each other. The crisis had blown over once again. They decided, as desired by Gandhi, to pull the government cart as the two oxen under one yoke.

Allegation that Patel was anti-Muslim warrants close scrutiny. Patel made his position in this regard eminently clear while replying to a civic address from the Bombay Corporation on 16th January 1948. He said, "we have just heard people shouting that Muslims should be removed from India. Those who do so have gone mad with anger. I am a frank man. I say bitter things to Hindus and Muslims alike. At the same time I maintain that I am a friend of Muslims."¹⁶ At a lunch on 31st May 1948 with Roy Bucher, the Army Chief, Patel dispelled the impression of his being anti-Muslim but that was not the case at all. I am quite ready to guarantee the safety and well-being of Muslims all over India."¹⁷

Patel's credentials in handling the refugee and communal disturbances in Delhi were unimpeachable. We have already seen that Patel was working under unprecedented strains. Not only millions of Hindu refugees had virtually taken seizure of Delhi, a significant portion of Delhi's police were Hindu or Sikh Punjabis and most of them sympathetic to Hindu refugees. But even in such trying conditions Patel neither faltered nor failed in his duty in giving adequate protection to Muslims. "When Delhi caught infection".¹⁸ He declared in the presence of Nehru and Mountbatten, "I will not tolerate Delhi becoming another Lahore. I - "He publicly threatened

partisan officials with punishment and at his instructions orders to shoot rioters at sight were issued. Patel was not blind to the atrocities on Muslims. He admitted of "savagery and atrocities" in East Punjab as well.¹⁹ How concerned Patel was to save the lives of innocent Muslim refugees who were in or brought out by the way he addressed the aggressive mob Hindu refugees on 30th September 1947 at Amritsar.

"Here, In this very same city the blood of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslim mingled in the bloodbath of Jallianwalla Bag. I am grieved to think that things have come to such a pass that no Muslim can go about in Amritsar and Hindu or Sikh can even think of living in Lahore."²⁰

Seeing blood in the eyes of the refugees. Patel made a moving appeal;

"The butchery of innocent and defenseless men, women and children does not behave brave men. To fight against refugees is no fight at all. No laws of humanity or war among honorable men permit the murder of people who have sought shelter and protection."²¹

When independence and partition of the country became inevitable, B.M. Birla wrote a letter to Patel on 5 June 1947. In his letter he welcomed the prospect as very good for the Hindus as independent India, he viewed, would be free from the communal cancer, he queried, "the partitioned area, of course, would be Muslim state. Is it not the time that should consider Hindustan as a Hindu state?"²² Patel's reply was significant.

I do not think, It will be possible to consider Hindustan as a Hindu State with Hinduism as the, state religion. We must not forget that the minorities' protection is our primary responsibility. The state must exist for all irrespective of caste or creed."²³

Because of their different family backgrounds, associations, education and philosophies Nehru and Patel viewed religion quite differently. Patel was born and brought up in a typical lower middle class Hindu family. In his childhood he often accompanied his father to temple and his father, who was attracted to Swaminatha sect and stressed devotion to God and detachment from the world, left an imprint on his young mind. He did not know Muslim society from close quarters nor had he any opportunity to socialize with Muslims. Later on when he became very active in public life, there were hardly any close Muslim friends of his. On the other hand, Nehru belonged to the stock of Kashmiri Pandits and there was among the Kashmiri Pandits, little feeling of separateness from the Muslims. Many of the Pandits learnt Persian and sought official service. The eclectic cosmopolitan tendency continued even among those who migrated southwards to plains.²⁴ Nehru belonged to one of the most anglicized families in India. This family at Allahabad was insulated from revivalism mainly because Motilal had been excommunicated in 1899 for his refusal to make atonement for having travelled overseas. Nehru believed that "religion in India will kill the country and its people if not subdued."²⁵ According to him the remedy was to scotch the so-called religion and secularise the Intelligentsia. No wonder Nehru developed a repugnance to religion rituals. It is in this context that in his Will and

Testament he categorically forbade observance of any religious ceremonies after his death because in his opinion "to submit to them even as a matter of form would be hypocrisy."²⁶ Because of his catholicity of approach Nehru had many close Muslim friends, like Maulana Azad, Sheikh Abdullah. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Others.

Patel was not averse to religion. Though he was not known for observing religious rituals, he was a religious Hindu at heart. We have already noted that when Patel saw the Somnath temple in a very dilapidated condition, he was visibly moved. In November 1949, releasing a book on Swami Dayanand, Patel said, "Remove the clouds of doubt enveloping the Hindu religion and made it shine like the sun"²⁷ When Patel was on his deathbed, he was often found reciting "maari naav tammare haath" (My life is in your hands) and "Mangal Mandir Kholo Dayamay" (open your blessed door. Merciful Lord). All this prove that Patel was a good Hindu but being a good Hindu did not imply harbouring anti-islamic feelings.

To Nehru, fear was justified, or at least understandable, in a minority community. He always, like Gandhi, took the line that it was for the Hindus as the majority community to make concessions while the communal problem lasted.²⁸ Patel did not subscribe to this thesis. Patelites would call Nehru's approach minorityism. Patel often jocularly described Nehru as the only nationalist Muslims today. Explaining serious implications of Nehru's approach, S. Gopal comments that despite its magnanimity this "assumes a communal approach, however, subconscious. The argument is based on the belief that the majority community is a privileged one, and the minority community has reason to be communal. The implication that there was something to choose between Hindu and Muslim communalism was dangerous in its implication."²⁹ Several scholars later dubbed this approach 'pseudo-secularism and minorityism'. They see in this a tendency to put a premium on one belonging to a minority group. Patel was well aware of these implications and therefore refused to subscribe to Nehru's thesis. It was in this context that there was an apt observation, 'Nehru was the voice of charity, Patel's note of reality'.³⁰

Conclusion- It is puzzling indeed that Nehru, in spite of his transparent secularism, with scientific temper of mind and with trust he enjoyed of Muslims in general, did hardly achieve anything tangible to improve the lot of muslims in general or to promote an enlightened Muslim leadership in India. M.C. Chagla and others like him were concerned over the fact that whereas Nehru backed progressive Muslims among the Arabs, he lent his ear to conservative Muslims in India. Why so? Nehru knew that "ideologically conservative Muslims has a straight and narrow path and believed they must not swerve to right or the left."³¹ In this context he did not want to take risk because any bold measures could antagonise Muslim obscurantists and they in turn would have raised the cry of "Islam in danger". Consideration of political expediency dictated prudence. Patel's earthly secularism might have nipped in the bud many a problem that bedevil India today. It cannot be denied that there was some Hindu tinge in Patel. But then there was some Muslim tinge in some stalwart Muslim nationalist leaders like Maulana Abul

Kalam Azad. If such a thing by no means circles Azad's nationalism why should it erode Patel's secularism?

In this way we see that both Pt. Nehru and Sardar Patel both contributed through their points of view in the making of India as a strong and secular nation.

References-

1. Ashish Nandy, "An anti-secularist manifesto". Seminar. Oct 1985.
2. Raj Mohan Gandhi, "Secularism vs. Pseudo-Secularism", The Hindustan Times, 15.12.91.
3. Madhu Umaye in "Secularism vs. Pseudo-Secularism", The Hindustan Times, 15 Dec. 91.
4. Bipan Chandra, *Indias Struggle for Independence*. Penguin Books, New Delhi, 1989, p.410.
5. Ibid. p. 14.
6. Ashis Nandy, op.cit.
7. Raj Mohan Gandhi, *Patel : A life*, Ahmedabad, 1919, p.426.
8. J.B. Klipalani, *Gandhi His life and thought*, Publication Division, New Delhi, 1970, p,299.
9. Raj Mohan Gandhi, *Patel : A life*. Ahmedabad, 1991, p.458.
10. Pyarelal, *Mahatma Gandhi: The last Phase*, Vol.II, Hyderabad, 1958, p.700.
11. Raj Mohan Gandhi, *Patel : A Life*. Ahmedabad, 1991, p.463
12. Ibid
13. Nandurkar, op.cit., pp.254-55.
14. Durga Das, *From, Curzon to Nehru and after*, 'London.1969, p.277.
15. Ibid
16. G M. Nandurkar (ed.), *Sardar Patel Centenary*, Vol. II, Ahmedabad, 1980-83, pp. 195197
17. Nandurkar, op.cit., pp.254-55.
18. Campabell Johnson, *Mission with Mountbaten*, London, 1972, p.182.
19. Letter dated 1947 in *Sardar Patel Correspondence*, Vol.I, New Delhi, 1947, pp. 314-15
20. V. Shanker, *My Reminiscences to Sardar Patel*, Vol. I, New Delhi, 1947 pp.104-05.
21. Ibid
22. *Sardar Patel's Correspondence*,
23. Ibid
24. S. Gopal, *Jawaharlal Nehru : A Biography*, Bombay, 1971, p.17.
25. Ibid, p. 99.
26. *Nehru's Will and Testament*.
27. Raj Mohan Gandhi, op.cit., p. 529.
28. S. Gopal, op. cit., p. 183.
29. Ibid
30. Campbell-Johnson, op.cit., p.189.
31. Jawaharlal Nehru, *Autobiography*, London, 1936, p.118.

Role and Performance of Small and Medium Scale Business of Biscuit and Sugar Industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh and their Intellectual Capital Improving, India

•Arti Dixit
•• Rajesh Prasad Tiwari

Abstract- *The ascending level of micro and medium scale of business performance in the Biscuit and sugar industry in India , especially in the state of Uttar Pradesh , need more concerns is an important business sector to encourage the economy of a country and reduce the unemployment rate by creating job opportunities. In the technology era the development of the intellectual capital concept suitable for Small and medium scale business, especially in needed due to the current position and disruptive business era. This study was conducted in 783 small and medium scale businesses in the biscuit and sugar industry in India. The data analysis technique in this study was structural equation modeling assisted. The result of this study showed that human capital influenced the financial performance and non-financial performance in the biscuit and sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh state. While technology capital didn't influence the non financial performance of biscuit and sugar industry in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Consumer capital influenced the financial and non financial performance of small and medium scale business in the biscuit and sugar industry in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Social capital influenced the financial and non financial performance of small and medium biscuit and sugar industry in the state of Uttar Pradesh non financial performance influenced the financial performance of small and medium scale business in the biscuit and sugar industry in the state of Uttar Pradesh.*

Keywords- *Performance and non-performance, intellectual capital, business performance, small and medium scale business, human capital, technology capital.*

Introduction- India is famous for a country with its natural beauty and food average attraction. The ascending biscuit and sugar growth in India is determined by the concept of ideal biscuit production, the biscuit production that can support sustainable natural conversation, make the continuity participation available and encourage the economic growth in developing the community welfare and prosperity, all area compete to develop the biscuit and sugar object. One of the ways is by driving the industries of small and medium scale business as the support of biscuit and

- Research Scholar Economics, Awdhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa
- Assistant Professor Economics, Sharda PG College Sarlanagar

sugar industry. It is a method performed by the state government of Uttar Pradesh in biscuit and sugar production.

Globally the small and medium scale business is one of the businesses becoming a current highlight that is classified into tools for the economic growth. The small and medium scale business have obtained a market in improving the life standard, therefore entrepreneurship grows widely as it is so that many people like it since it can improve many people live. If it is compared to big companies, small and medium scale business is considered better is managing crises even through many face difficulties during the crises.

The urgently this study was that the improvement of competitiveness and small –medium small business performance in the biscuit and sugar industries in India , especially in Uttar Pradesh state needed more concerns is an important business industries that my encouragement by creating job opportunities . Moreover in the technology era the existence of the development of the intellectual capital concept that is suitable for small and medium scale of business in the current competitive and disruptive business environment in the needed. The assessment of small scale and medium scale business performance in this study was measured by financial and non financial performance don separately and had not seen fraud the previous studies that analyzed them separately through a capital intellectual concept.

Principal of Research Peper

Biscuit Industry- According to this research paper regulation of related administration on the Biscuit and Sugar industries development master plan 1980-1990, the definition of biscuit and sugar development in this government regulation is all activities related to supported by several facilities and services provided by people business person government.

Sugar Industry- Sugar industry through a circular letter reserve bank of India, small scale and medium scale business credit define as a business achieving a maximum total asset, not including land and the building while another source states that a small scale business has the income criteria, the medium scale business is a business having an asset of around one to a hundred billion rupee annually. If it is seen from the total implement, according to the central statical origination, the small scale business is the business with a total employee of 9 to 34 people, while the medium scale business has a total employee of 37 to 125 people.

Intellectual capital- Intellectual capital includes all employee knowledge origination and competencies in creating value added and resulting in sustainable competitive excellence. From the definition above, it can conclude that intellectual capital is the resource owned by a company that will provide profit for the company in the future. It can be seen from the company performance. Intellectual capital is categorized as a non physical asset owned by the company .Become a focus on creating a company value and it is one of the strategic assets owned by the company, started that an inventor would provide higher value to the company having resource with a higher intellectual level than no the company having resource with a lower intellectual level.

Human capital and business achievement- Human capital is combination of skill, innovation in accomplishing task involving the company's value. It is also reflect the company collective competence to find the best solution based on the knowledge owned by the people in the industry. Human capital will increase if the industry can use employee knowledge. Several basic features that can be measured in this capital are training programs credential, experience, competence, recruitment, mentoring, learning programs, individual potency and personality. Based on the explanation above several hypotheses can be formulated as follows-

H1. Human capital positively and significantly influences the small scale and medium business financial Performance.

H2. Human capital positively and significantly influences the small scale and medium scale non financial Performance.

Technology capital and business achievement- The more sophisticated technological development in these era influences the business world so that many business strategies are achieve using the information technological basis. The technology based business strategy is very important to win the business competition. This type is strategy is a direction and a scope of the industry in the long term that will provide some profit for the industry. In the knowledge based economic system, the role of technology capital is strongly important. The study showed that technology capital positively and significantly influenced business achievement. Consequently several hypotheses can be formulated as follows-

H3. Technology capital positively and significantly influences the small scale and medium scale business Financial achievement.

H4. Technology capital positively and significantly influences the small scale and medium scale business Non financial achievement.

Customer capital and business achievement- Customer capital is a component of intellectual capital that provides a significant value. This element is a harmonious relationship owned by the industry that the partner from reliable suppliers with quality, the customers who are satisfied with the relevant industry's service and from the relationship between the industry and the government or the local residents. Customer capital is the resource connecting the industry external relationship with the customer's supplier or partners. There are 4 dimensions of customer capital (1) customer profile (2) customer duration (3) customer role (4) customer support. Based on the explanation above several hypotheses can be formulated as below-

H5. Customer capital positively and significantly influences the small scale and medium scale business financial achieve.

H6. Customer capital positively and significantly influences the small scale and medium scale business non financial achieve.

Social capital and business achievement- Social capital includes the relationship attitude and values that maintain the interaction between people and contribute to economic development and social community. Social capital is the people competency to work together in achieving the common goal in some groups and organizations. The finding of social capital also showed that social capital positively and significantly influenced business

achievement. Hence the hypotheses for the next study are as follow-

H7. Social capital positively and significantly influences the small scale and medium scale financial achievement.

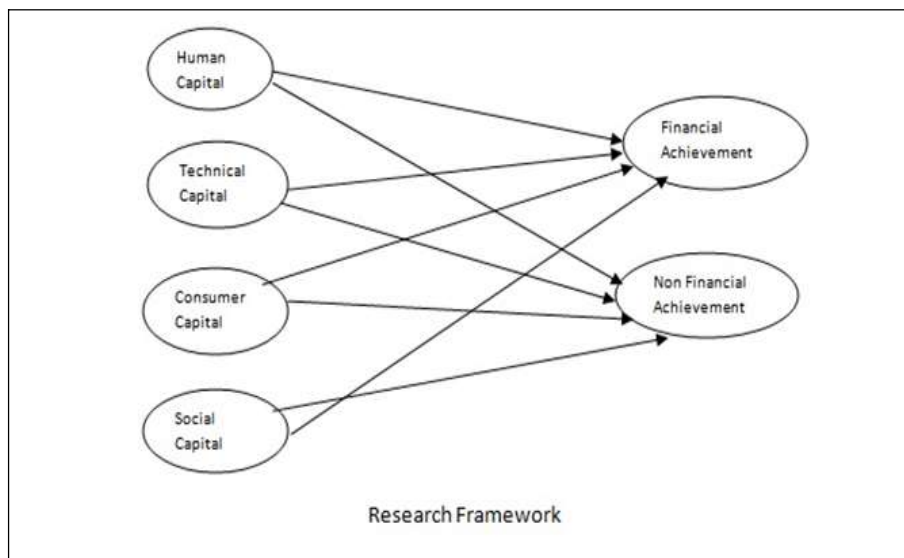
H8. Social capital positively and significantly influences the small scale and medium scale business non financial achievement.

Non Financial achievement and financial achievement- Over the past few year , the use of nonfinancial information has been booming to be used for measuring organization achievement. In the article entitled Role and Performance of Small and Medium Scale Business of Biscuit and Sugar Industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh and their Intellectual Capital Improving, India, for the process of entering non financial information in achievement achieving. A study in a industry and found that either customer satisfaction or customer loyalty as non financial achieving measurement had a significant impact on financial achievement. Based on the explanation above the hypotheses is as follow-

H9 . Non financial achievement positively and significantly influences the small scale and medium scale business financial achievement.

Conceptual Framework- Based on the theoretical explanation and empirical research finding that have proven the influence of small scale and medium scale business achievement , the research frame of reference can be illustrated below:

Methodology:



Population- The population in the generalized areas consisting of objects and subjects that have quality and characteristic was determined by the researcher to be investigated and concluded. The population in this study was small scale and medium scale business in state of Uttar Pradesh with a total 1788935 businesses.

Total sample and sampling Technique- The sample of this study was some small scale and medium scale business taken from the total population and

the total sample was concluded using the formula 5% of error. From the total sample that had been determined. There was 9845 small scale and medium scale business. Sampling was done using the purposive sampling technique and it was found that the sample consisted of small scale and medium scale business in the Biscuit industry and Sugar industry.

Research instruments- The indicators and measurement in the form of interval consisting of five scale response with each score were investigated using the 5 –point scale. The measurement indicators used in this study were human capital (X1) consisting education , skill (innovation) and experience, Technology capital (X2) consisting of production technology and marketing technology, customer and social capital (SC) consisting of relation, cognitive structure, Financial achievement (Y1) consisting of the position of sales growth level, satisfaction will be industry return of investment , the position of net profit , satisfaction with the return on sale , the position of financial liquidity and non financial achievement (Y2) consisting of better production flexibility.

Validity and Reliability Test- The feasibility assessment of a questionnaire was done using a validity test and reliability test . A validity test is a test for achievement the accuracy of a research instrument or a questionnaire. Questionnaire was considered as valid if a question of statement of the questionnaire was avail to reveal something that would be measured by the questionnaire. The accuracy level of the questionnaire might be measured using be a coefficient of correlation. A questionnaire was good and valid if the coefficient of correlation was significant or the calculated-r was more than the tabulated –r, where $df=n-2$ with 2 sided tests. The reliability is an assessment for a questionnaire done to measure the consistency of the respondent. It was done using a statistical test knows. The limitation of Cranach's Alfa test was more than or equal to 0.70.

A Testing the research model using SEM AMOS- Arranging the path diagram and structural equation-

$$Y1 = \beta_1 X1 + \beta_2 X2 + \beta_3 X3 + \beta_4 X4 + e1$$

$$Y2 = \beta_5 X1 + \beta_6 X2 + \beta_7 X3 + \beta_8 X4 + \beta_9 Y1 + e1$$

Where

Y1 : Non Financial Achievement

Y2 : Financial Achievement

X1 : Human capital

X2 : Technology capital

X3 : Customer capital

X4 : Social capital

β_1 β_9 : Standardized coefficient

$e1$. $e2$: error term

B. Testing Assumptions in structural Equation Modeling- Before reaching the analyzing result in the form of the goodness that had been made. The assumptions in SEM were divided into part , namely the assumption related to the model and the assumption related to the parameter estimation

and hypotheses testing

C. Model Measurement- The last step of the assumption test known as SEM was the measurement of each construct to assess the unidimensionality and the reliability of a construct. The unidimensionality was the assumption underlying the calculation of reliability; it was shown when the indicator of a construct had a single model factor of acceptable fit. The acceptable reliability level in general was more than 0.70 while the reliability of less than 0.70 was acceptable for exploratory research. The average variance extracted is a validity achievement. Validity is an achievement of how accurate all indicators in achieving the point that will be achieved. The recommended value for the average variance was more than 0.50.

E. Data processing and hypotheses testing- The next step was conducting data processing using SPSS 21 and AMOS. The collected result might be processed for hypotheses testing.

Empirical finding- Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to assess the validity and reliability of the latent construct. The criteria for a construct to be valid and reliable might be seen from the average variance extracted value and the value of construct reliability that the result can be seen in given table.

The result of the construct reliability test and average variance extract test:

Variable	Construct reliability (CR)	Average variance extracted (AVE)
Human capital	0.887	0.40
Technology capital	0.880	0.78
Customer capital	0.844	0.70
Social capital	0.872	0.82
Financial achievement	0.893	0.88
Non financial achievement	0.864	0.92

Source: Data by AMOS version 21

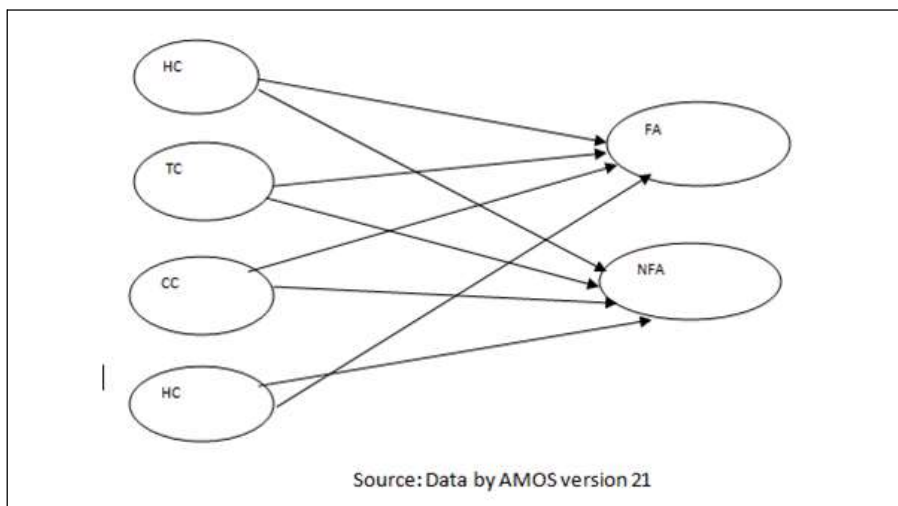
The required average variance extracted value should be equal to or more than 0.5. Meanwhile the required construct reliability value should be equal or more than 0.90. It is known that all research variables have an average extracted value of more than construct reliability value of more than 0.90 thus it can be inferred that the validity and the reliability of the construct have fulfilled the requirement.

Hypothesis Testing- The hypothesis testing was done using the t-value with a significant level of 0.05, the t-value in the AMOS 21 was the critical ratio in the regression weights. The critical ratio was more than 0.92 or the probability value (P) was less than 0.05 indicated that H₀ was rejected. It means that the hypothesis was accepted. The result of the hypothesis testing in the study is presented in the below table-

Standardized Regression weights

S.No	Endogenous variables	Mean	Exogenous variables	CR	P	Conclusion
1	Financial achievement	<	Human Capital	3.478	0.001	Significant
2	Non- financial	<	Human Capital	1.784	0.094	Significant
3	Financial achievement	<	Technological Capital	0.647	0.582	Non significant
4	Non financial achivement	<	Technological Capital	2.390	0.032	Significant
5	Financial achievement	<	Consumer Capital	3.149	0.007	Significant
6	Non financial achivement	<	Consumer Capital	2.098	0.057	Significant
7	Financial achievement	<	Social Capital	7.480	0.000	Significant
8	Non financial achivement	<	Social Capital	7.817	0.000	Significant
9	Non financial achivement	<	Financial achivement	5.078	0.000	Significant

Source : Data by AMOS version 21



Discussion:

1. The influence of human capital on financial achievement and non financial achievement- The result of testing the hypothesis showed that the P- value of 0.001 was less than a of 0.001 indicating that hypothesis. I was accepted or human capital influenced the small scale and medium scale business, financial achievement in the biscuit and sugar industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh. furthermore the testing against the hypothesis showed that the P- value of 0.094 was less than a of 0.001 indicating that hypothesis was accepted or human capital influenced the small scale and medium scale business non financial achievement in the industry of biscuit and sugar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

2. The influence of technology capital on financial achievement and non financial achievement- The result of testing the hypothesis 3 was rejected or technology capital did not influence the small scale and medium scale business financial achievement in the biscuit and sugar industries in state of utter Pradesh. The result of testing the hypothesis 4 showed that the P – value of 0.032 was less than 0.05 indicating that hypothesis 4 was accepted or technology capital influenced the small scale and medium scale business non financial achievement in the biscuit and sugar industries in state of Uttar Pradesh . Even though in the study technology capital did not influenced the

small scale and medium scale business such as the human resource competency for developing the technology, the availability of capital for technology provision the role of research institution in supporting technology developing and the monetary fiscal policies.

3. The influence of customer capital on financial achievement and non financial achievement- The result of testing the hypothesis 5 showed that the P- value of 0.007 was less than a of 0.01 indicating that hypothesis 5 was accepted or customer capital influenced the small scale and medium scale business financial achievement in the biscuit and sugar industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh . The result of testing the hypothesis 6 showed that the P-value of 0.057 was less than 0.06 indicating that hypothesis 6 was accepted or customer capital influenced the small scale and medium scale business non financial achievement in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

4. The influence of social capital on financial achievement and non financial achievement- The result of testing the hypothesis 7 showed a result that the P-value of 0.000 was less than a of 0.01 indicating that hypothesis 7 was accepted or social capital influenced the small scale and medium scale business. Financial achievement in the biscuit and sugar industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The result of testing hypothesis 8 showed that the P-value of 0.000 was less than a of 0.01 indicating that hypothesis 8 was accepted or social capital influenced the small scale and medium scale business in the state of Uttar Pradesh. These researches finding were in the line with the previous studies against social capital showed that social capital positively and significantly influenced business achievement.

5. The influenced of non-achievement on financial achievement- The result of testing hypothesis I showed a result that the P-value of 0.000 was less than a of 0.01 indicating that hypothesis I was accepted or non financial achievement influenced the small scale and medium scale business financial achievement in the biscuit and sugar industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh , most financial achievement reflected past achievement but they did not anticipated the future or the action needed to survive in a competitive environment those days.

Conclusion- Based on the research conclusion can be drawn as follows, human capital influence the small scale and medium scale business financial achievement and non financial achievement in the biscuit and sugar industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh , technology capital does not influence financial achievement but it influence the small scale and medium scale business , non financial achievement in the small scale and medium scale business in the state of Uttar Pradesh , From these finding some suggestion for the small scale and medium scale business in the biscuit and sugar industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh attention to human capital such as industries employees by improving their skills and their competencies improving technology capital is also needed by using the technology facility in the small scale and medium scale business, especially for production and marketing activities. The next researcher can continuo this study using a

deeper analysis against the small and medium scale business sustainability strategy since having only achievement is not sufficient if it is not equipped with sustainability business in this current uncertain era.

References-

1. Banarjee, R (2017) Entrepreneur in development of market : Kamal Publication New Delhi.
2. Tiwari, MM & Pandey Pankaj (2018) Technological capital and firm achievement : Qualtative Investigation of intellectual capital efficiency Kamal Publication.
3. Anton, S. A. , Muskan L & Chatarjee P.K,(2019) an assessment of SS&MB competitiveness in Australiya Journal of competitiveness Himalayan publication.
4. Vanish P chuk M keon T Richardsob L & Richardson (2019) intellectual capital and businessAchievement in china industry.
5. Simon G & Lamane T (2018) . The role of customer capital for SS&MSB sustainable Development.
6. Rudra & Rudra M & Trivedi C (2019) Human capital in SS7MSB , life cycle perspective procedia Economics and finance.

Performance Management of Indian Banking Industry And Their Casestudy of Selectedbanks

• Ravi Prakash Pandey

Abstract- *This proposed research is Performance Management in the Banking Industry in an India using selected bank. The research was designed to conclusion extent Indian Bank have embraced performance management and access the leadership commitment towards the effectiveness of performance management. The population of the study 1700 staff of Indian Bank, UCO Bank, Bank of Baroda and Union Bank of India and Punjab National Bank. A sample size of 358 was determined through the sampling formula, primary data were collected by means and questionnaire which was administered on the managers, supervisors, senior and junior staff of aforesaid banks research discloses that Indian bank have embraced performance management significantly and that effective performance management reduced employee turnover and improve service quality. Again there is a significant positive relationship between leadership commitment and performance management effectiveness. The research therefore recommends that Indian Banks should invest on their employees and managers so as to drive and consolidated, the gain of performance to remain competitively relevant in the Banking Industry.*

Keywords- *Performance Management Banking Industry Leadership, Commitment, Merger of Bank and Various Policies.*

Introduction- The increased focus of performance management to all level of an organization Arises from the pressures and intensity of competition in the banking business environment and the associated requirement to create competition advantage in order to service in the market place. This scenario brings to focus the role of human resource which has undergone fundamental changes and it is evolving such functional strategies which enable successful implementation of the major corporate strategies. Today HR work towards facilitating and improving the performance of banking employees by building of conclusive work environment and providing maximum opportunities to the banking employee for participating in organizational planning and decision making process.

Though performance appraisal served the purpose to some extent, It was not considered enough to raise the employee performance management of Banking Industries to the most desirable level.

Statement of the problem- It has been noted that Indian Banking Industries

have embraced Globalization, Intensive competition and variance on employees as key assets for coping with the changing needs of the environment and excelling in the business of building up their adaptive capacities for managing change proactively. To what extent has the leadership of Indian Banks committed themselves to the new order.

Objectives of the Study- This study aims at assessing performance management adoption in the Indian Banking Industry. In addition the study seeks to achieve the following specific objectives:

1. To assess the extent at which Indian Banks have embraced performance management.
2. To identify the change sign merges other banks, results of adoption of performance management.
3. To assess the extent of leadership commitment towards the effective of performance management.
4. To examine if failure in communicating the strategy to staff makes performance management in effective.

Research Hypotheses- The following hypotheses stated in their null form were tested in these cases of this study:

1. Indian Bank Industry has not embraced performance management significantly.
2. Effective performance management doesn't reduce employee turnover and improved service quality in Indian Banking Industry.
3. There is no significant relationship between leadership commitment and performance management effectiveness in Indian Banking Industry.

Review of Literature- The underlying concept of performance management has become an issue of control and critical concern of Political leaders, Public and Private sector managers (Ansenta and Hillingfer 2009:Sarena2007:Avanargee 2004:Mayo 2008 Varmaand Mazumdar2009. It has been argued that what necessitates the performance management system in Indian Banking Industries is the increased focus on performance at all level in an organization arising from the pressure of competitive advantage and globalization in the present market scenario.

Miland Lifton & Manteesa(2012) argue that there lies no universal model of performance management however that a review of literature and practice suggest that there a number of elements which those elements are often depicted as a performance cycle Utkarsh(2007).

Lupton and Mazekar(2017) succinctly observe that the underlying theoretical foundation for performance management lies in motivation theory and in particular goal setting theory and expectancy theory.

Mohammadand Surayya(2013)in their “performanceand employee motivation a comparative analysis of Telecom Industry in Pakistan” exploredthe connection between what employees perceived about performance appraisal and what impact their perception has on their

work motivation in Telecom sector of Pakistan.

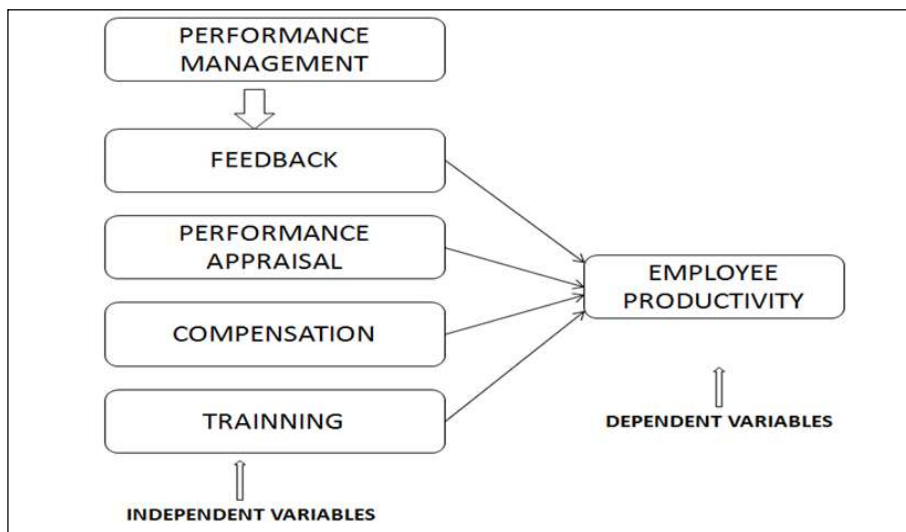
Research Methodology- The study applies of the survey approach using structured questionnaire: Internal recommended the fire banks show that our target population: Branch Manager, Supervisors, Senior and Junior staff of the Bank of Baroda was 287. A simple size of 166 was derived the use of 2019 formula. The story made use of the AIFA test value of 0.80 design test reliability other than banks are performing employee management are Punjab National Bank, Union Bank of India, United Commercial Bank and Indian Bank.

Data- For conducting this research mode of data accumulation is adopted. This secondary data is gathered by mean of employing survey questionnaires. These questionnaires are filling to the study participants within the population.

Sampling Technique & Sample Size- Five major Banks of the country specifically BOB(Bank of Baroda), PNB(Punjab National Bank), UBI (Union Bank of India), IB (Indian Bank), UCO Bank(United Commercial Bank) are being choose for the paper. The sample size of the reserved 358, convenience technique of sampling is obliged. This technique is the kind of non-probability sampling which permits the researcher to make up a sample of respondents who are easy to reach.

Statistical Model- The data will be analyzed by utilizing the SPSS software. The researcher will use both the inferential and descriptive statistics. Moreover multiple regression models will be applied as there are fore independent variable and a single dependent variable.

Theoretical framework:



Result and Discussion-

Demographic profile

	Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Education	Frequency	Percentage	Bank Name	Frequency	Percentage
Valid	Female	126	35.20	10+2	34	9.49	UBI	71.6	20.0
	Male	232	64.80	Bachelors	177	49.44	PNB	71.6	20.0
	Total	358	100.0	Masters	108	30.11	BOB	71.6	20.0
				M.Phil	23	6.43	IB	71.6	20.0
				Ph.D	16	4.47	UCO Bank	71.6	20.0
				Total	358	100.0	Total	358	100.0

Source: Author's own elaboration, collect from Annual RBI Bulletin.

The frequency table demonstrate that 64.80 of the study percentage of the study and participants are male employees and 32.20 percentage of the respondents are female employees.

From the overall 358 study participants 9.49% inter, 49.44% Bachelor, 30.17% Master, 6.43% M.Phil and 4.47% Ph.D degree holder respondent. The result is also showing merely a small number of participant that is 4.47 % of the total respondent are Ph.D.

The final question of the demographics depict that 20 percentage of the participants are working at managerial post at the UBI Bank, 20 % of respondents are being employed in the PNB, and same percentage of distribution apprise on BOB, IB and UCO Bank. It because the researcher has distributed equal number of survey questionnaire in each of the target Bank.

Descriptive Analysis:

Descriptive statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD deviation
Performance appraisal	358	4	5	4.97	.397
Feedback	358	4	5	4.67	.399
Training	358	4	5	4.68	.380
Compensation	358	4	5	4.73	.422
EP	358	5	6	5.73	.369
Varied N, St wise	358				

Source: Own elaboration.

The mean score for performance is 4.97 as stated in above table & having a SD of .397 similarly, the feedback mean score is 4.67 and a SD of .399. The variable of training is having a mean score of compensation is 4.73 and SD.422. At Last the dependent variable of EP is having a mean score of 5.73 and SD is .369.

Coefficients

Model	Un standardized coefficient		Standardized coefficient	T	Signifier
	B	Standard Error	Beta		
Constant	.593	.111		6.478	.000
Performance Appraisal	-.647	.064	-.730	-9.704	.000
Feedback	.402	.101	.603	6.204	.000
Training	-5.840	.203	-8.716	-	.000
Compensation	8.113	.341	9.123	53.617	.000
DependentVariable				54.311	.000

Source : Author's Own elaboration.

Correlation between the variables could be process by mean of value of T. The value of T shows the inference of independent variable in the dependent of EP. The greater value of T also indicates greater beta. The greater value of compensation show that this variable has comparatively more inference up on the EP in the Indian Banking Industries. Hence logically all the null hypotheses developed in this study are related and it can be said that the measure of performance management process a considerable influence on the EP in the Indian Banking Industries.

Summary of Hypotheses Assessment:

Summary of Hypotheses Assessment			
S.No.	Description	P Value	Comments
1	H ₁ : Performance Appraisal has no considerable impact upon the EP in the Indian Banking Industries.	.000	Rejected
2	H ₂ : Feedback has no considerable impact upon the EP in the Indian Banking Industries.	.000	Rejected
3	H ₃ : Training has no considerable impact upon the EP in the Indian Banking Industries.	.000	Rejected
4	H ₄ : Compensation has no considerable impact upon the EP in the Indian Banking Industries.	.000	Rejected

Source : Author's Own elaboration.

Discussion- The impact of performance appraisal on the EP in the Indian Banking Industries: Past literature has substantiated that it can recognize, worker as well require performing important task, sharing the goal setting. The incentives of their exertion & individual development. Such a performance appraisal will also assist them to recognize their weaknesses and strength which could consistently generate opportunities for the firms they are functioning for and a threat to their rivals.

The impact of Feedback on EP in the Indian Banking Industries: Feedback is essential to evolving employees confidence and competence all phases, with the most effectual and feedback being that founded upon observable behavior. Timely feedback will result in enhanced performance of job, increased competency & the performing of more demanding objectives & output. Hence feedback of performance would possess a favorable impact

on the efficiency of workers.

The influence of Training of EP in the Indian Banking Industries: Former studies have recommended that courses of training that are proposed by the financial corporation should be planned through taking in to account the future & present requirements of the workers and facilitate the assignment such skills resourcefully, however as well impact them with a chance to particularly acquire their workers & executive in a more capable manner. The influence of Compensation of EP in the Indian **Banking Industries**-Farmer studies on the association between worker productivity and compensation in the Indian Banking Industries maintain that for the sake for attaining organizational goal, a considerable association between productivity and compensation was discovered. As an outcome of this the investigators hence summarized that the HR role of several business firm are dared to evolve & executive effectual programs for compensation that would head to the assignment of objective of organization & improve worker productivity.

Conclusion- The research paper has evaluate the inference of strategies on the employee productivity in the Indian Banking Industries. The first objective of the study “to assess the extent at which Indian Banking have embraced performance management” the organization must apprise their workers often by means of target, organizational objectives, accomplishments, efficiency and time management for the purpose of performance assess ad it will result in enhance worker productivity level. The other purpose of the research paper that is “to identify the change sign merges other Bank, result of adoption of performance management “conclude that feedback is a vital and integral component as it enhance and encourages the professional performance, ability & under sting of the workers, assisting performance improvement of the employer, appropriate feedback will result in improving work performance.

The another aim of the research paper “to assess the extent of leadership commitment towards the effectiveness of performance management” concludes that organizations must carry out needs of training evaluation to assure that the accurate training in impacted with leadership efficiency. It does the merely improve the workers resourcefully, however as well impacts them with a chance to partially acquire their works card Carryout in a more capable manner. The fourth and final objective of this research paper “to example if failure in communicating the strategy to staff” concludes that HR roles of several business firms recompense which will head to the assignment of objective of organization.

Recommendation- Established upon the study finding recommends finding that in order to improve the performance and the employee efficiency, several techniques of performance appraisal must be improved by the bank opportunity in the country to enable workers participation in goal setting and organizational productivity. The research suggest that performance appraisal must be an essential condition for the Indian Banking Industries as this will help top executive and staff members to argue standards of

productivity. The Indian Banking Industries also needs to inspire and motivate the workers by compensation them in relative their past hard works as this has been proved to enhance worker efficiency.

Refrences-

1. Chaubey A.L.(2017). Performance management system and Job performance employees: case study of workers of the Indian Banking Industries, published Ph.D dissertation the University of Mumbai(M.H.).
2. Charly & Willoms R. (2000).Performance management, Job satisfaction& organizational commitment, publish research paper University of Oxford.
3. Gingan A.L.(2019). Coaching of heart at the managerial effectiveness: A cross cultural studies of managerial behavioral Indian resources development international.
4. Fllick U.(2011). Introducing research methodology: A Beginner's Guide to doing a research Project. SAGE.
5. Ying Z.Y.(2012). The impact of performance management system on employee performance. Retrieved from essay.Utwente.nl.
6. Naronha S.F (2016.) Implementing Employee Performance management: A Scoping review. International Journal of management and apprired science.
7. Sahu R.K.(2009). Performance management systems. ExcelBooks India.
8. www.indianbank.com
9. www.punjabnationalbank.com
10. www.unionbank.com
11. www.rbiannualbuletin.com

Credit Only Transaction in India: A Study

• Gopal Kumar
•• Radha Mohan Singh

Abstract- *Credit only economy is a monetary framework where there is close to nothing or extremely low income in a general public and labor and products are buy and paid sum through electronic media. Credit only economy is the economy wherein exchanges are made by charge cards, Mastercards, e-wallet, checks or direct exchange starting with one record then onto the next through e-banking. As per Government of India the credit only exchanges will amplify business openings in the economy, keep away from cash related theft accordingly limiting danger of conveying actual money. Credit only exchanges will likewise diminish cash related defilement and draw in more number of unfamiliar financial backers to the country. The current review centers on idea and techniques for credit only exchanges in India. Furthermore, the review inspects the advantages and impediments of credit only economy to the overall population.*

Keywords- *Cashless Economy, Electronic Media, Transactions, E-banking, Government.*

Introduction- The RBI and the Government of India are putting forth different attempts to limit the utilization of actual money in the economy by advancing the computerized installment gadgets or modes including prepaid instruments and cards. RBI's work to energize these new assortments of installment and repayment offices means to accomplish the goal of a 'less money' society. Here, the terms less money society and credit only exchange economy demonstrate exactly the same thing of limiting money exchanges and repayment rather doing exchanges carefully.

Credit only exchange economy doesn't mean deficiency or shortage of money rather it demonstrates a culture of individuals settling exchanges carefully. In an advanced economy, cash moves electronically. Henceforth the spread of advanced installment framework alongside the development of foundation offices is expected to accomplish the objective.

On November eighth, Government restricted Rs 500 and Rs 1000 two most elevated divisions notes from dissemination. Primary destinations were to battle fake cash and dark cash dissemination in economy. The

-
- Research Scholar, Department of Commerce & Business Management, Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara, Bihar
 - Department of Commerce & Business Management, Veer Kunwar Singh University Ara, Bihar

activity has given colossal lift to credit only exchanges as card based and computerized installments frameworks were not blocked when all high worth group cash exchanges endured as a result of nonattendance of high division monetary forms available for use.

The Reserve Bank of India and Government of India has dispatched various measures for the spread of electronic and other non-cash repayment culture in an economy.

The Vision-2018 for Payment and Settlement Systems in India brought by the RBI in June 2016 emphasizes the obligation to empower most extreme utilization of electronic installments by all areas of society in order to accomplish a "less-cash" society.

"The wide shapes of Vision-2018 rotate around five Cs- Coverage, Convenience, Confidence, Convergence, and Cost. To accomplish these, Vision-2018 will principally focus on four key drives like responsive guideline, vigorous framework, powerful oversight and client centricity," - RBI. The vision articulation features following plans-

- The controller needs to limit the portion of paper-based clearing instruments.
- It intends to raise development of the computerized installments framework in an economy.
- It needs to guarantee boost the utilization of Aadhaar in installment frameworks

Government additionally made different monetary measures for the consolation of card culture in the 2016 financial plan. Absolving administration charge on card-based and other computerized installments framework was one such advance. Aadhar based installment framework will be a major lift for empowering the credit only exchange culture. A board of trustees of seven individuals, led by a service official, Mr. Neeraj Kumar Gupta was framed to suggest a few stages for the decrease or minimization of paper cash based exchanges in an economy.

The innovation has spread web banking framework or center financial arrangements, portable banking, prepaid instruments, credit and check cards and so forth simultaneous, electronic installments framework is quickly developing. This load of measures demonstrate that India is moving towards the RBI's objective of less money economy-consistent yet leisurely.

It's an ideal opportunity to go credit only exchanges framework. The reason for demonetization isn't just to eliminate or keep away from dark cash in exchange yet in addition to support credit only installment technique. Rather than breaking heads by remaining in Automated Teller Machine (ATM) line you ought to take on a credit only technique for the exchange. A credit only technique is more straightforward as every single exchange can be followed effectively as it leaves its impressions. Many individuals have taken on new credit only installment choices.

Objectives

1. To know the idea of Cashless exchanges
2. To comprehend the methods of Cashless exchanges

3. To comprehend the benefits and bad marks of Cashless exchanges

Idea of Cashless Transactions- Credit only Economy can be characterized as a circumstance wherein the progression of money inside an economy is non-existent and all exchanges should be through electronic channels like direct charge, Visas, check cards, electronic clearing, and installment frameworks like Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) in India. In a credit only economy a large portion of the exchange will be finished by computerized implies like e banking, charge and Visas, PoS (retail location) machines, advanced wallets and so forth In straightforward words no fluid cash or paper money will be utilized by individuals in a given country. In a credit only economy the outsider will be in control of your cash. He will permit you to execute that cash at whatever point it is required. Assuming it isn't required, the outsider can utilize that cash. Outsider can be an administration or some other public or private area bank.

Research Methodology- The current review depends on clear in nature. The review has been done dependent on the assortment of the accessible optional information. Auxiliary information was gathered from various sources, for example, articles distributed in various diaries and papers, distributed books, periodicals, meeting paper, working paper and sites, and so forth.

Statement of Problem- An augmentation of demonetization process, the credit only exchange framework are carried out sway the critical changes in the conduct of customer. In India the vast majority of the shoppers are intensely reliant just on the money economy, presently the customers need to change from money to credit only electronic exchanges. The vast majority of the shoppers have been utilizing more on cash for acquisition of items and administration with the exception of few. At present the public authority reported that all limitations for the customary money exchange and offers for electronic exchange push the shoppers to take on and carry out credit only exchange for their necessities. With regards to the abovementioned, this review makes an endeavor to comprehend the idea, techniques, benefits and negative marks of credit only exchange in India.

Review of Literature- Borhan Omar Ahmad Al-Dalaien (2017): Examined that credit only economy is a monetary framework wherein there is close to nothing or extremely low income in a general public and labor and products are purchased and paid through electronic media. There are many advantages of credit only economy like quicker exchanges, expanded deals, brief settlement of exchanges, accommodation and lower hazard, straightforwardness and responsibility, and decreased support costs. Notwithstanding many advantages, there are a few difficulties before credit only arrangement in India like insufficient number of ATMs, advanced ignorance, absence of web offices, barely any banks in towns, exorbitant swipe machines and so forth The discoveries uncovered that there are no critical advantages of credit only economy to the overall population.

Preeti Garg and Manvi Panchal (2017): Examined that many individuals really certain assessment on credit only exchanges and handiness of credit only economy as it assists with battling against psychological warfare, defilement, tax evasion however one significant issue in the working of credit only economy in India is cybercrimes and unlawful admittance to essential information. Hence reinforce Internet Security from assurance against online fakes. Immense number of populace in India is still underneath proficiency rate living in provincial regions. For smooth execution of money less framework in India, the accompanying a few measures are prescribed Government need to get straightforwardness and effectiveness e-installment framework, procedures utilized by government and Reserve Bank of India to rouse credit only exchanges by permitting installment banks, advancing portable wallets and pulling out assistance charge on cards and computerized installments. A monetary proficiency mission ought to be led by government ceaselessly to make populace mindful with regards to benefits of electronic installments.

Sheetal Thomas and G. Krishnamurthi (2017): Examined that there is colossal possible that rustic economy in India can turn into a credit only economy. The provincial populace is prepared to learn it, with one individual getting advantage soon the remainder of the town will follow. Keeping the level utilization designs and the new patterns into mind the public authority can get ready for execution of essential emotionally supportive network like, boosting the utilization of web through free information and advanced cells, dissemination of workstations to understudies taking advanced education in adjacent towns. Another way is by making mindfulness about computerized exchanges and monetary proficiency among country individuals by collaborating with various instructive and Ngo's. It can make the credit only provincial economy a reality from dream.

Dr. Tushar Chaudhari (2017): Cashless exchange frameworks are unrealistic without sufficient web offices, so government should examine in foundation profiting web. Particularly free wi-fi zones ought to be made accessible at neighborhood market. All the significant banks should have separate counter which will be especially utilized for help and direction for credit only exchange framework. Additional charges on Cashless exchange should be halted. It ought to be made necessary to all helpful social orders to make Cashless exchange uniquely check or request draft. A few benefits should be given to individuals who are utilizing Cashless exchange. The huge commercial mission should be dispatched which won't just foster Cashless exchange yet in addition will give important help with utilizing it.

Dr. Anthonima K. Robin (2018): This review center around credit only exchange is affecting the existences of individuals. As there are different sides of coin, there are positive and adverse consequence of the situation created after demonetization. With the expanding utilization of credit only means individuals are will in general feel save as they are liberated from conveying a wallet brimming with actual notes alongside us, which isn't at all protected in a world brimming with enemies of socials

exercises. Individuals rather really like to utilize versatile as the best technique for installment. Versatile have begun filling in as a significant instrument for a wide range of exchanges, for example, charge installments, expenses installments, reserves move, re-energize, and so forth. In further to this, some different wrongdoings like theft, blackmail, bank burglary, and so forth are additionally declining. One of the main intentions to carry out and thought process credit only exchange is to take control on the illicit exchanges and movements of every kind identified with illegal intimidation.

Dr. Budheshwar Prasad SinghraulV (2018): The significant discoveries of the review show that India as far as utilizing computerized installment techniques is still exceptionally poor in contrast with other created nations on the planet. As numerous nations are now turned up with their electronic installment framework, India is in its early phase and all most populace are fundamentally reliant upon paper cash based exchange in view of inaccessibility of appropriate web network, absence of mindfulness and information on monetary exchange, charges on card installments and unfunctional financial balances.

Method of Cashless Transcation- The Digital India program is a significant program of the Government of India with a dream to change India into a carefully engaged society and information economy. "Unremarkable, Paperless, Cashless" is one of affirmed job of Digital India.

As a component of advancing credit only exchanges frameworks and changing over India into less-cash society, different techniques for computerized installments are accessible. They are as per the following

1. Cheque- The check is one of the most seasoned or regular strategies for credit only installment component. It is a notable strategy to everybody. In this strategy, you issue a check for the particular add up to another person. The check gets kept in the separate ledger. The bank processes an installment through a clearing house.

The entire exchange done through check gets recorded and there is a report of installment. Be that as it may, yet at times check installments get disrespected because of mark befuddle or lacking asset in bank account. To stay away from such issue, you can utilize other credit only installment choices.

2. Demand Draft- Request draft is one more essential method of credit only exchange. It is an exceptionally most secure technique to get installment from anybody. Request draft (DD) never gets defaulted as it is endorsed by the broker. The downsides of DD and check are you need to visit a bank to store check and request draft. The freedom of check or DD takes extra time.

3. Online Transfer-NEFT or RTGS- The third easiest way for the credit only exchange is online exchange utilizing NEFT or RTGS. To do online cash move, you need web banking office. Online exchange utilizing NEFT or RTGS is similarly quicker than Check or DD. Online exchange should be possible from anyplace utilizing web office.

4. Credit Card or Debit Card- Visa or Debit card is one more technique for credit only installment. The utilization of Visa and charge card was

restricted in India contrasted with other created nations on the planet. Nonetheless, use of Mastercard and check card is expanding now daily. The constraint of this installment technique is an accessibility of swipe card office (PoS) at shipper end.

5. E-Wallets- E-wallet implies Electronic Wallet is another credit only installment choices are accessible for individuals. E-wallet can be utilized to buy items or administrations beginning from staple to carrier tickets. To utilize E-wallets client and shipper, both require a PDA with dynamic web association. The most famous illustration of E-wallet is PayPal. Aside from Pay Pal, you can likewise utilize Payoneer, Transferwise, Skrill, PayZa and others.

In the wake of enrolling for E-wallet you need to connect your Mastercard or check card with your E-wallet id. You can utilize E-wallet for store move starting with one record then onto the next account or web based shopping. It is a least complex credit only technique.

6. Mobile Wallets- The following credit only installment choice is a versatile wallet. You don't needed charge card, Mastercard or web banking secret word for making installment utilizing a versatile wallet. Simply load cash in your wallet through IMPS and use it moving. You can download versatile wallet application from play store in advanced mobile phone. A few instances of versatile wallets are Paytm, PayUmoney, Oxigen, Lime, MobiKwik and so on.

7. UPI Apps- UPI is a versatile installment technique which permits you to do diverse monetary exchanges on your advanced mobile phone. UPI permits you to send or get cash utilizing virtual installment address without entering bank data. Vendors can select with banks to acknowledge installments utilizing UPI. Like on account of a PoS machine, the dealer would require a current record with a bank to acknowledge UPI installments.

The instances of not many UPI Apps are SBI Pay, ICICI Pocket, Axis Pay UPI App, Union Bank UPI App, PNB UPI, PhonePe and TranZapp and so on.

8. Gift Card- The following credit only installment framework is a gift voucher. Gift voucher is a readymade card and can be bought from a dealer or from the bank. The gift voucher is stacked with a fix cash sum you can buy any thing from the particular merchant by utilizing a gift voucher.

9. Aadhaar Enabled Payment System- Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) is one of the better and straightforward credit only installment strategies. AEPS resembles Micro ATM, it utilizes advanced cell and a finger impression scanner for the exchange. To utilize this office, it is mandatory to connect your Aadhaar card number to your financial balance. You can utilize AEPS to perform exchange like Aadhar to Aadhar reserve move, Cash withdrawal, Cash store and so on.

10. Unstructured Supplementary Service Data- You can utilize USSD credit only strategy in the event that you don't have an advanced cell or web association. Unstructured Supplementary Service Data is portable financial assistance. From any cell phone, you can dial *99# and utilize this

assistance. You can do this load of things which are accessible to an individual with PDA and web association. Practically all banks including SBI, ICICI, BOB, Axis Bank and PNB support USSD installment choice.

Benefits of Cashless Transactions

1. Electronic installments will be useful for financial specialists to build their client base even in far of geographic areas and subsequently will bring about expanded deals.
2. The land costs will descend on account of control on dark cash dissemination, as a large portion of the dark cash is put resources into Real domain's business.
3. Electronic installments will upgrade straightforwardness and responsibility. Greater part of the credit only economies are without bad as every one of the exchanges are being followed, are apparent and are straightforward.
4. Making web-based installments are helpful and it will prompt thin wallets as individuals need not convey hard money.
5. Majority of political race financing is done through dark cash. Credit only exchanges will make it unimaginable for ideological groups to burn through a great many crores of unaccounted cash on political decision reason. Buying votes by giving money will likewise reach a conclusion. Genuine majority rules system will come into picture.
6. Amount of assessment gathered will likewise boost, and it very well may be spent for the improvement of poor and under advantaged individuals and framework advancement exercises in economy.
7. Generation of fake money will be diminished and thus illegal intimidation can be forestalled.
8. It will limit pick stashing and theft of money in jam-packed areas and large urban communities.
9. Through web-based installment one can check history of their monetary exchanges and plan their financial plan intelligently.
10. Printing expenses of paper notes, coins and upkeep itself is bookkeeping to 27 billion; this can be dispensed with by electronic installments as there would be no need of paper money.

De-benefits of Cashless Transactions

1. Many of the rustic individuals and surprisingly some metropolitan individuals actually don't have a practical ledger to make online installments.
2. A enormous number of India's populace is in provincial regions, and there could be no appropriate web offices accessible to make online installments.
3. People in country areas are not accomplished with regards to the computerized method of installment framework.
4. Even today a few spots which take paper cash and don't acknowledge charge and Mastercards. Making a buy at such places with card turns out to be extremely challenging to clients. Little retailers in India actually bargain just in paper cash as they can't

stand to put resources into advanced framework offices.

5. Cash isn't influenced quite a bit by, individuals will spend unnecessary sum for acquisition of labor and products.
6. If you lose your charge/Mastercard, it sets aside some effort to get another one.
7. Hacking and digital burglary are major and testing issues which can be brought about by online exchanges. Digital protection measures must be gotten spot to keep away from cash going into wrong hands.
8. Even in large urban areas, once in a while online exchanges can't be made on account of helpless web offices or organization issues.

Findings & Suggestions- The discoveries of the review show that India as far as utilizing computerized installment strategies is still extremely poor in contrast with other created nations on the planet. As numerous nations are now taken on installment framework in an economy, India is in its creating stage and the vast majority of the populace are reliant upon cash based exchange as a result of inaccessibility of appropriate web availability, absence of data and information on monetary exchange, charges on card installments and un functional ledgers.

India needs to think of the new arrangements of electronic exchanges. It is suggested that administration ought to advance their offices and private area specialist co-ops to spread monetary proficiency at an extraordinary expand particularly in rustic regions. Government ought to give additional advantages on advanced exchange installments and proposition additional impetuses or loan cost on cash saving in financial balances. Simultaneously decrease in charges of computerized exchange or exclusion totally on advanced banking ought to be presented for not many starting years which can be more useful for accelerating the course of digitalization of installments in India.

Conclusion- The review reasons that credit only exchange economy is one of the great and solid choices of legislature of India. Many individuals acknowledge the idea of credit only exchanges framework. It assists with battling against major unlawful or untrustworthy exercises in the economy like illegal intimidation, debasement, cash laundries and so on. Be that as it may, principle issues are the working of money less exchange in India is digital wrongdoing and illicit access of client's information. Subsequently reinforce web security from assurance against online wicked. Clients and little retailers are confronted the serious level of hazard and issues in the utilization of money less exchange. The principle reason is low proficiency rate in rustic region. Government ought to be taught towards cash less exchanges administrations. Government attempts to advance clients mind towards the danger factors. Credit only exchange assists with fostering the Indian economy is more solid. Thus, each and everybody should access and utilize the advanced based exchange. The Government to require more endeavors monetary proficiency crusade time to time to make populace mindful of advantages of electronic installments.

References-

1. Dr. Anthonima K. Robin. et.al, India Moving towards Cashless Society. International Journal of Engineering & Scientific Research (IJMRA Publications) Vol. 6 Issue 5 May 2018.
2. Ashish Das, and Rakhi Agarwal, Cashless Payment System in India- A Roadmap, Technical Report 2010. <http://dspace.library.iitb.ac.in/jspui/handle/10054/1732>.
3. Borhan Omar Ahmad Al-Dalaïen, Cashless Economy in India: Challenges Ahead. Asian Journal of Applied Science and Technology (AJAST) Volume 1, Issue 7, Pages 168-174, August 2017.
4. Dr. Budheshwar Prasad Singhraul, Cashless Economy Challenges and Opportunities in India. Pacific Business Review International, Volume 10 Issue 9, March 2018.
5. Ms.V.Kokila et.al, A Study on Consumer Behavior on Cashless Transaction in U.T of Puducherry, KAAV International Journal of Economics, Commerce & Business Management KIJECEBM/ Apr-June (2017)/Vol-4/Iss-2/A29 Page No. 207-216
6. Mr. Pradeep H. Tawade, "Future and Scope of Cashless Economy in India". IJAR IIE-ISSN (O)-2395-4396, Vol-2 Issue- 3 2017.
7. Ms. Pranjali A. Shendge, et.al, Impact and Importance of Cashless Transaction in India, International Journal of Current Trends in Engineering & Research (IJCTER) E-ISSN 2455-1392 Volume 3 Issue 4, April 2017 PP. 22-28.
8. Preeti Garg, et.al, Study on Introduction of Cashless Economy in India 2016: Benefits & Challenge's, IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM) E-ISSN: 2278-487X, P-ISSN: 2319-7668. Volume 19, Issue 4. Ver. II (Apr. 2017), PP 116-120.
9. N Ramya et.al, Cashless Transaction: Modes, Advantages and Disadvantages, International Journal of Applied Research 2017; 3(1):122-125.
10. Dr. K.A Rajanna, Perception and Awareness of Customer towards Cashless Transaction; A Case Study, International Journal of Application or Innovation in Engineering & Management (IJAIEEM), Volume 7, Issue 3, March 2018 ISSN 2319-4847.
11. Dr. K.A Rajanna, Growth of Cash-Less Transactions in India: Challenges and Prospects, IJEDR | 2018 | Volume 6, Issue 1 | ISSN: 2321-9939.
12. Sheetal Thomas, et.al, Cashless Rural Economy- A Dream or Reality?, Jharkhand Journal Of Development and Management Studies, XISS, Ranchi, Vol. 15, No.2, June 2017, PP.7269-7281
13. Ms. Sunita Banerjee, Impact Importance and Requirement of Cashless Transactions in India, Conference on Recent Innovations in Emerging Technology & Science, April 6-7, 2018 | ISSN: 2320-2882 By JB Institute of Technology, Dehradun & IJCRT.
14. Ms. Shrikala K. K., Cashless Transaction: Opportunities and Challenges with Special Reference to Kodagu District of Karnataka, IJEDR | 2017 | Volume 5, Issue 3 | ISSN: 2321-9939.
15. Shamsher Singh, Study of Consumer Perception of Digital Payment Mode, An Open Access Internet Journal (<http://www.icommercecentral.com>) Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce, December 2017, Vol. 22, No.3.

16. Dr. Tushar Chaudhari, The Critical Analysis of Cashless Transaction. International Journal of Commerce and Management Research, ISSN: 2455-1627, Volume 3; Issue 3; March 2017; Page No.92-94.
17. <http://cashlessindia.gov.in/>
18. http://cashlessindia.gov.in/digital_payment_methods.html
19. <https://economictimes.india-times.com/news/economy/policy/is-25-billion-digital-transaction-target-for-2017-18-too-steep-to-achieve/articleshow/60915736.cms>
20. <https://inc42.com/buzz/digital-transactions-payments-rbi/>
21. <https://zenodo.org/record/1001142>
22. <https://www.orfonline.org/research/cashless-india-getting-incentives-right/>
23. <https://www.indiaevent.com/category/cashless-india/>
24. <https://www.livemint.com/Leisure/pL9X1CqUhDQHI8LelxJ5aL/Dont-incentivise-cashless-transactions.html>
25. <https://special.ndtv.com/cashless-bano-india-14/news-detail/india-sees-55-increase-in-digital-transactions-in-a-year-mobile-banking-jumps-122-1724624/7>
26. <https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-advantages-disadvantages-of-cashless-transaction-in-India>
27. <http://www.letslearnfinance.com/advantages-disadvantages-cashless-economy.html>
28. <https://edgearticles.com/2018/07/07/cashless-economy-meaning-advantages-and-disadvantages/>
29. <https://moneyexcel.com/15775/10-best-cashless-payment-methods>
30. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316429963_Cashless_transaction_Modes_advantages_and_disadvantages
31. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316429963_Cashless_transaction_Modes_advantages_and_disadvantages

The Impact of Electronic Commerce on Business Organization

• Kumar Ravi Ranjan
•• Rameshwar Singh

Abstract- *The said research paper includes an investigation of the effect of Electronic Commerce on Business. The examination study has featured the Management Information Systems, Finance and Accounting, Marketing and Computer Sciences of E-Commerce on Business. Web based business is a method of directing business over the Internet. However it is a moderately new idea, it can possibly adjust the conventional type of monetary exercises. As of now it influences such huge areas as interchanges, money and retail exchange and holds guarantees in regions like instruction, well being and government. The biggest impacts might be related not with large numbers of the effects that order the most consideration however with less noticeable, yet possibly more inescapable, consequences for routine business exercises. The incorporation of Electronic Commerce and Business will acquire a renaissance promoting capacity. As it present freedoms to draw near to the client to bring the client inside the organization, to investigate new item thoughts and pertest them against genuine clients.*

Keywords- *Electronic Commerce, Business Organization, Management Information Systems, Finance, Accounting, Marketing, Computer Sciences.*

Introduction- Internet business essentially affects business expenses and efficiency. Web based business gets an opportunity to be broadly taken on because of its straightforward applications. In this manner it has an enormous monetary effect. Electronic Commerce gives the ability of purchasing and selling items and data on the web and other on-line administration. Electronic trade or online business alludes to a wide scope of online business exercises for items and administrations. Electronic trade is changing the commercial center by changing firms' plans of action, by shaping relations among market entertainers, and by adding to changes in market structure. It is hard to single out the impact of electronic trade. A few organizations tend to three subjects associated with electronic trade and the hierarchical changes it involves: changes in business models, changes in market construction and openings for financial development made by authoritative change. Electronic business

-
- Research Scholar Department of Commerce & Business Management, Veer Kunwar Singh University ARA, Bihar
 - Department of Commerce & Business Management, Veer Kunwar Singh University ARA, Bihar

makes the chance of new models for getting sorted out creation and transacting business, by offering business methodology and reciprocally – not just replacement – in plans of action.

Internet business assumes a significant part in the financial development and advancement of country. It is a deliberate movement remembers for arranging, controlling, advancement and furthermore dispersion of different labor and products. In this exploration paper will depict how the Business soul assume a significant part in country's development. It additionally relates to any type of deal wherein the gatherings collaborate electronically instead of by physical trades or direct actual contact. Online business is normally connected with purchasing and selling over the Internet or managing any exchange including the exchange of possession or privileges to utilize labor and products through a PC interceded network. However well known, this definition isn't adequately exhaustive to catch ongoing advancements in this new and progressive business wonder. A more complete definition is: E-trade is the utilization of electronic correspondences and computerized data handling innovation in deals to make, change, and rethink connections for esteem creation between or among associations, and among associations and individuals. While some utilization online business and e-business reciprocally, they are unmistakable ideas. In-trade, data and interchanges innovation (ICT) is utilized in between business or between hierarchical (exchanges between among business associations) and in business-to-buyer (exchanges between business associations and furthermore people).

Web based business is a method of directing business over the Internet. However it is a moderately new idea, it can possibly adjust the customary type of financial exercises. As of now it influences such enormous areas as interchanges, administration, finance, retail exchange and holds guarantees in regions like schooling, wellbeing, transport and government. The biggest impacts might be related not with a large number of the effects that order the most consideration however with less noticeable, yet conceivably more consequences for routine business activities. E-trade presents freedoms to accelerate business processes, diminish costs, arrive at new clients and foster new plans of action and markets in the business association. The overall arrangement is that electronic markets and digitalization of items will impact material streams. A reasonable distinguishing proof of the degree and bearing of impacts, in any case, has not yet been accomplished, and the issue remains controversial. Increased asset efficiency is examined as one of the significant potential biological advantages of web based business. Possible exists, most importantly, in the fields of interest and production network the executives and mass customization. Possibilities to expand asset efficiency seem in outline especially in the business-to-business (B2B) field, where there might be, for instance, reduction in amounts acquired or put away, surplus production, and blunder rates between supplier and producer.

Reasonable Background of the Research Study- The present world is a universe of IT, BT and Beauty. In the period of Globalization, huge advancement in science and innovation has brought changes in to the universe of exchange, commerce, banking and showcasing. Electronic business extends the commercial center to public and worldwide business sectors. It diminishes the expense of making handling, dispersing and recovering paper based data. The Importance of E-Commerce is extremely wide on the grounds that it diminishes the exchange cost. Decreased exchange cost prompts shopper strengthening. In short E-Commerce is achieving an exceptionally enormous change in business and promoting.

Internet business is the method involved with purchasing and selling or trading of item,, administrations and data through PC networks including the internet. It is the use of innovation toward the computerization of deal and work process. It is the conveyance of data; Products, Services, or instalments over phone lines, PC organization, or subterranean insect other electronic means. It is a device that tends to that craving of firms, purchasers and the board to reduce administration expenses while working on the speed of administration conveyance. Electronic commerce (web -based business) stays a generally new, emerging and continually changing space of business the board and information innovation. There has been and keeps on being much publicity and conversation about internet business.

With the end goal of clearness, the qualification between web based business and e-business in this exploration paper depends on separate terms trade and business. Business is characterized as accepting the idea of exchange, 'trade of product for a huge scope between various nations'. By affiliation, internet business can be believed to incorporate the electronic vehicle for this trade. Subsequently electronic business can be comprehensively characterized as the trading of product (regardless of whether unmistakable or theoretical) for a huge scope between various nations utilizing an electronic medium – in particular the Internet. The ramifications of this are that web based business joins an entire financial, media communications innovation and business framework at the large scale ecological level. This load of components connect together to give the essentials of online business. Business, then again, is characterized as 'a business endeavour as a going concern'. E-business can comprehensively be characterized as the cycles or regions engaged with the running and activity of an association that are electronic or computerized in nature. These incorporate direct business exercises like promoting, deals, human asset bookkeeping and human asset the board yet in addition backhanded exercises, for example, business process re-designing and change the executives, which sway on the improvement in productivity and combination of business processes and activities.

Research Methodology- For the said present exploration study depends on the auxiliary information. Such optional information is gathered from different reference books on E-Commerce, E-Business, Marketing Management, Marketing Research, Mobile Commerce, Internet Marketing, Electronic Advertising, Economics, Commerce, Management, Banking and

so forth For the said research concentrate on the optional information is likewise gathered from the different National and International Research Books and Journals which are identified with E-Commerce, Internet, Commerce, Banking, Management and Information Technology.

The current exploration concentrate on the information relating to the accompanying destinations was gathered by the survey of the writing regarding the matter concerned. The writing was consequently gathered by visiting libraries and different concerned sites.

Objectives- Numerous E-Commerce business exercises present various goals. These might be explicit and promptly quantifiable goals just as more broad and complex. The most generally referred to targets of the effect of electronic trade on business are-

1. To review the the oreticalconcept of E-Commerce.
2. To review the E-CommerceModels of Business.
3. To review the effect of E-Commerce on Business.
4. To review the advantages of E-Commerce to Organizations, Consumers and Society.
5. To review the obstructions to E-Commerce.

Hypothesis- Electronic Commerce (EC) is the place where deals occur by means of broadcast communications organizations, particularly the Internet. Electronic business portrays the purchasing and selling of items, administrations and data by means of PC networks including the Internet. It is characterized as the manage of a monetary exchange by electronic means. The present said research study was completed with following speculation in see-

1. E-Commerce decreases the time between the expense of capital and the receipt of items and administrations.
2. The utilization of web for business promoting the labor and products are expanding step by step.

Web based business Models- Making a web based business arrangement basically includes making and sending an internet business site. The initial phase in the advancement of an online business website is to distinguish the web based business model. Depending on the gatherings engaged with the exchange, web based business can be characterized into fundamental 4 models. These are discuss as follows-

1. Business-to-Business (B2B) Model- This is supposed to be the quickest developing area of internet business. The B2B model is anticipated to turn into the biggest worth area of the business inside a couple of years. The B2B model includes electronic exchanges for requesting, buying, just as other administrative undertakings between houses. It incorporates exchanging merchandise, for example, business subscriptions, professional administrations, assembling, and discount dealings. At times in the B2B model, business may exist between virtual organizations, neither of which might have any actual existence. In such cases, business is led uniquely through the Internet. The principle two advantages of the B2B model, for example, it can productively keep up with the development of the store

network and the assembling and procuring cycles, and it can computerize corporate cycles to convey the right items and administrations rapidly and cost-adequately.

2. Business-to-Consumer (B2C) Model-The B2C model includes exchanges between business associations and customers. It applies to any business association that offers its items or administrations to customers over the Internet. These locales display product data in a web-based list and store it in a data set. The B2C model additionally incorporates administrations internet banking, travel administrations, and well being information. The B2C model of web based business is more inclined to the security dangers since individual consumers give their charge card and individual data on the website of a business organization. Moreover, the customer may question that his data is gotten and used effectively by the business association. This is the primary motivation behind why the B2C model isn't very widely acknowledged. In this way, it turns out to be exceptionally fundamental for the business associations to provide security systems that can ensure a customer for getting business data.

3. Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C) Model-The C2C model includes exchange between customers. Here, a customer sells straightforwardly to another shopper. Online sale Web sites that give a shopper to publicize and sell their items online to another consumer. However, it is fundamental that both the dealer and the purchaser should enroll with the sale website. While the dealer needs to pay a decent charge to the web-based sales management firm to sell their items, the purchaser can bid without paying any expense. The site brings the purchaser and vender together to lead deals. Any purchaser would now be able to peruse the site of www.ebay.com to look for the item he inspired by. On the off chance that the purchaser runs over such an item, he places a request for something very similar on the Web web page of eBay. eBay currently buy the item from the seller and afterward, offers it to the purchaser. Along these lines, however the exchange is between two customers, an association goes about as an interface between the two associations.

4. Consumer-to-Business (C2B) Model-The C2B model includes an exchange that is led between a buyer and a business organization. It is like the B2C model, nonetheless, the thing that matters is that for this situation the consumer is the merchant and the business association is the purchaser. In this sort of an exchange, the consumers choose the cost of a specific item instead of the provider. This class includes individuals who offer items and administrations to associations. Notwithstanding the models examined up until this point, five new models are being dealt with that involves transactions between the public authority and different substances, like shopper, business organizations, and different state run administrations. This load of exchanges that include government as one entity are called e-administration. The different models in the E-Governance situation are-

a. Government-to-Government (G2G) model-This model includes exchanges between 2 governments. For instance, assuming the Indian

government needs to buy oil from the Arabianguovernment, the exchange included is ordered in the G2G model.

b. Government-to-Consumer (G2C) model-In this model, the public authority executes with an individual shopper. For instance, an administration can implement laws relating to tax payments on individual customers over the Internet by utilizing the G2C model.

c. Consumer-to-Government (C2G) model- In this model, a singular buyer interacts with the public authority. For instance, a buyer can settle his personal duty or house tax online. The exchanges associated with this case are C2G exchanges.

d. Government-to-Business (G2B) model-This model includes exchanges among government and business associations. For instance, the public authority intends to fabricate a flyover. For this, the public authority demands for tenders from different project workers. Government can do this over the Internet by utilizing the G2B model.

e. Business-to-Government (B2G) model-In this model, the business houses execute with the government over the Internet. For instance, like an individual consumer, business houses can likewise pay their duties on the Internet.

The Impact of Electronic Commerce on Business- Online business and E-Business are not exclusively the Internet, sites or website organizations. It is about another business idea that consolidates all past business the board and monetary ideas. As such, E-Business and E-Commerce sway on numerous spaces of business and disciplines of business the board contemplates.

1. **Management Information Systems-** Analysis, plan and execution of e-business frameworks inside an association; issues of incorporation of front-end and back-end frameworks.
2. **Human Resource Management-** Issues of on-line enlisting, home working and 'Ambitious innovators' deals with a task by project premise supplanting super durable representatives.
3. **Finance and Accounting-** On-line banking; issues of exchange costs; bookkeeping and auditing implications where 'theoretical' resources and human resources should be unmistakably esteemed in an inexorably information based economy.
4. **Economics-** The effect of web based business on nearby and worldwide economies; understanding the ideas of a computerized and information based economy and how this squeezes into monetary hypothesis.
5. **Production and Operations Management-** The effect of on-line handling has prompted reduced cycle times. It requires seconds to convey digitized items and benefits electronically; correspondingly the ideal opportunity for handling requests can be decreased by more than 90% from days to minutes. Creation frameworks are incorporated with finance showcasing and other practical frameworks just as with colleagues and clients.
6. **Marketing-** Issues of on-line publicizing, promoting

methodologies and shopper conduct and societies. One of the spaces in which it impacts especially is immediate advertising. In the past this was mostly house to house, home gatherings and mail request utilizing inventories or handouts.

7. **Computer Sciences-** Development of various organization and processing advancements and dialects to help internet business and e-business, for instance connecting front and administrative center heritage frameworks with the 'electronic' innovation.
8. **Business Law and Ethics-** The distinctive legitimate and moral issues that have arisen because of a global 'virtual' market issues, for example, copyright laws, protection of client data, lawfulness of electronic contracts etc.

The Benefits of E-Commerce to Business, Consumers and Society- The past segments have included conversations concerning what web based business is and its effect, yet what are the advantages of online business? What does it offer and for what reason do it? The advantages of web based business can be believed to influence three major partners: Business Organizations, Consumers and Society.

1. Benefits of E-Commerce to Business

a. International Marketplace- What used to be a solitary physical market place located in a topographical region has now turned into a borderless market place including public and global business sectors? By becoming e-commerce enabled, organizations currently approach individuals from one side of the planet to the other. In effect all web based business organizations have become virtual multinational corporations.

b. Operational Cost Savings- The expense of making, handling and distributing, storing and recovering paper-based data has diminished.

c. Mass Customization- E-trade has reformed the way consumers buy labor and products. The handling takes into account items and services to be tweaked to the client's necessities. In the past when Ford initially turned over making engine vehicles, clients could have any tone so long as it was dark. Presently clients can arrange a vehicle as indicated by their specifications inside the space of minutes on-line through the www.ford.com site.

d. Lower Telecommunications Cost- The Internet is a lot less expensive than value added networks (VANs) which depended on renting phone lines for the sole utilization of the association and its approved accomplices. It is additionally less expensive to send a fax or email through the Internet than direct dialing.

e. Digitization of Products and Processes- Particularly on account of software and music/video items, this can be downloaded or messaged straightforwardly to clients by means of the Internet in advanced or electronic organization.

f. No more 24-hour-time Constraints- Businesses can be reached by or contact clients or providers whenever.

2. Benefits of E-Commerce to Consumers

a. 24/7 Access- Enables clients to shop or go through with different

exchanges 24hours every day, throughout the entire year from practically any area. For instance – checking balances, making installments, acquiring travel and other data.

b. More Choices- Customers not just have an entire scope of items that they can browse and redo, yet in addition a global determination of suppliers.

c. Price Comparisons- Customers can 'look' all throughout the planet and conduct comparisons either straight by visiting various destinations, or by visiting a single site.

d. Improved Delivery Processes- This can go from the quick delivery of digitized or electronic merchandise, for example, programming or general media records by downloading by means of the Internet, to the on-line following of the advancement of packages being conveyed via mail or dispatch.

e. An Environment of Competition- Where considerable limits can be founder esteem added, as various retailers strive for clients. It likewise permits many individual clients to total their orders together into a solitary order presented to wholesalers or producers and acquire a more competitive price.

3. Benefits of E-Commerce to Society

a. Enables more Flexible Working Practices- This upgrades the personal satisfaction for an entire host of individuals in the public eye, empowering them to telecommute. Not only is this more helpful and gives more joyful and less distressing working environments, it likewise conceivably decreases natural contamination as fewer individuals need to venture out to work consistently.

b. Connects People- Enables individuals in emerging nations and rustic are as to appreciate and access items, administrations, data and others which otherwise would not be so effectively accessible to them.

c. Facilitates Delivery of Public Services- For instance, wellbeing administrations available over the Internet (on-line counsel with specialists or medical attendants) filing taxes over the Internet through the Inland Revenue site.

The Barriers of E-Commerce- The drivers of online business were recognized and summed up there are boundaries to the development and improvement of e-trade. Various reports and overviews recognize the various types of barriers, and a significant number of them center on security as being one of the largest inhibitors to and issues for internet business. Various countries are at different phases of advancement of web based business and as such the issues that are pertinent to one country may not be applicable to another. Essentially, the issues that are applicable to the sort of association likewise vary. By and large, all kinds of associations have comparable hindrances however with various accentuations for talk about as follows-

1. Commercial Infrastructure- Relates to issues like global economic accords, tax collection laws and other legitimate arrangements that work with a wide range of on-line exchanging as is a boundary pertinent to a wide range of organizations.

2. Technology Infrastructure- Deals with issues of normalization of frameworks and applications, which is a specific worry for bigger associations who need to execute arrangements, for example, esteem chain combination and e-inventory network the board.

3. Internet Infrastructure- Deals with issues like accessibility and nature of the Internet as far as speed and unwavering quality. This hindrance is of specific worry to Business to Consumer associations, since their business depends more on broad customers, thus the simplicity with which the overall population can interface with the Internet straightforwardly affects their Web-based business.

4. Security- In its broadest term is perhaps the main barrier toe-trade both inside the association and outer to it. Recognized as Security and Encryption; Trust and Risk; User Authentication and Lack of Public Key Infrastructure; Fraud and Risk of Loss it identifies with the advancement of a more extensive security foundation and it likewise identifies with the sorts of measures hindrances to web based business organizations can take to further develop security.

5. Interoperability of frameworks This is distinguished as one of the significant hindrances for enormous US-based Business to Business organizations. This alludes explicitly to execution and similarity issues of coordinating new web based business applications with existing heritage frameworks and assets inside associations. This issue likewise reaches out to interfacing with frameworks of colleagues and partners.

6. Lack of Qualified Personnel- This is an especially solid concern in light of the fact that inside they don't have adequate assets to draw in and keep up with their own care staff to foster a modern innovation foundation. Concerning outsiders, the certified faculty would in general work for bigger associations.

Conclusion- This exploration paper includes an investigation of the failure to discover the item or administrations of premium rapidly is the greatest boundary to viable advertising this issue might be defeated through E-trade, where number of organizations express a few items viewpoint the net. In Short, Indian web based business needs to confront numerous challenges in web promoting in light of infrastructural troubles and PC lack of education. Larger part of the clients lives in country regions don't adequate information about PC and web. Some of clients in metropolitan regions don't have credit offices and accordingly web based purchasing and selling of merchandise is restricted to metropolitan class knowing about PC web if Indian advertisers consider fundamentals of good site they can make achievement promoting in global business sectors.

References-

1. V. Zwass, 'Structure and macro-level impacts of electronic commerce: from technological infrastructure to electronic marketplaces', May 2001.
2. <http://www.mhhe.com/business/mis/zwass/ecpaper.html>
3. E. Turban, J. Lee, D. King and H. M. Chung, 'Electronic Commerce: A

- Managerial Perspective', Prentice Hall, 1999.
4. P. Timmers, 'Electronic Commerce – Strategies and Models for Business-to-Business Trading', John Wiley & Sons, 2000.
 5. Walid Mougayar, 'E-commerce? E-business? Who E-cares?', Computer World, 2 November 1998; <http://www.cybermanagement.com/cw7.html>
 6. David Whitley, 'E-Commerce', Tata Mcgraw Hill Publication, New Delhi (2004). Business Today Special Millennium Edition, Jan. 7, 2000.
 7. J.Suresh Reddy, 'Impact of E-Commerce on Marketing' Indian Journal of Marketing. Vol. - XXXIII No. 5 May 2003.
 8. www.ibm.com/ebusiness
 9. www.whatis.com/ecome
 10. http://www.straight-on.com/ecommerce_definition.htm

Is Mass Media affects the User Perceptions towards Dairy Products?

• Gaurang Dave

Abstract- *Using the information from mass media, user develops their perceptions towards dairy product. This paper evaluates how these perceptions are developed. The purpose of this study is to know the effect of mass media in reference with user's perceptions towards dairy products. There were two research questions framed for the study and data collection. Pre planned structural interview schedule was used as a research tool. Mass media was accepted as an independent variable and perception of user's was accepted as a dependent variable in study. Year, gender and area were accepted as a controlled variable in study. Present research was related with so many fields. The type of present research was qualitative research according to its implementation form. Total 30 women were selected as a sample. Convenience sampling method was used for the study. These findings can help dairy companies to provide subsidies and guidelines for the reformulation of their products, marketing strategies, and improvement in the communication between producers and consumers from different fermented dairy products.*

Keywords- *User Perceptions, Dairy Product, Mass Media*

Introduction- User develops negative and positive perceptions about dairy product through a quite complex process. These perceptions affect the attitudes and behaviours of users. Purchasing decisions of users are usually based on these perceptions. This process is particularly critical for dairy product for which the users' perceptions may change rather swiftly. Mass media information plays a crucial role on users' perception. In modern societies, a complex and intricate media system vigorously and stealthily mediates certain social issues. Although media is an indispensable partner for marketers, they must carefully craft their position with media which usually complicates user perceptions. Furthermore, several civil society actors also participate in shaping public opinion on various aspects through media channels.

Statement of the Problem-

- It is important to catch the research problem. Present study was commenced with the following title:
- Is Mass Media affects the User Perceptions of towards Dairy Products?

Objectives- The objectives of the study provide a direction to research and researcher also. On the basis of the objectives, researcher carried out data collection, data analysis, drawing interpretation and conclusion of the research. Research processes are dependent on the objectives. The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To know the effect of mass media in reference with user's perceptions towards dairy products.

Review of Related Literature- Perception is the initial phase of long and complex successive processes. Perceptions shape the attitudes and opinions, which shape behaviours, the last phase before the human action. In their theory of reasoned action, Fishbein and Ajzen (2010) described that human behaviour can be predicted by intentions which are controlled by perceptions and attitudes. Perception can be defined as “the organization, identification, and interpretation of sensory information in order to represent and understand the environment” (Schacter, Gilbert & Wegner, 2011, p. 90). It is a cognitive process based on sensations. However, the sensation and cognition do not function merely physically or anatomically; rather they are realized in a social context. Conceptualizing, explaining and managing the perceptions of users are very important for marketing. Starting from the classical Howard-Sheth (1969) model, users' perceptions have always been considered as an important element in marketing. This model emphasizes perception, learning and attitude as the three key variables of user buying behaviour (Sherlekar, Prasad & Victor, 2010). Perceptions influence the value of the product to you, your decision to buy, and whom to buy from. Dairy producers try to adjust their products accordingly with their customers' perceptions (Peng, West & Wang, 2006). Hsu and Liu (2000) suggest that advertisers must consider dairy users' perceptions when designing their advertisements. Marketing tries to create the perception of a positive difference that will cause us to consider buying it instead of the competing product (Zimmerman, 2008). Some marketers refer to perception as an additional ingredient in marketing mix (Hundekar, Appannaiah & Reddy, 2010).

Research Questions- The study starts with the following questions:

1. Does mass media have any impact on users' perception?
2. Do media affects to change the users perception related with dairy products?

Variables Included in the Study- There are some variables related to the research. It is necessary to identify these variables to know the relations between them. Following is the detail of the variables included in the present research.

Independent variable:	Mass Media	
Dependent variable:	user's perception	
Controlled variable:	Year	2020-21
	Area	Rajkot Rural
	Gender	Women

Scope of the Research- The scope of research of the present study was

related with so many fields, which are given below-

1. Education
2. Journalism
3. Marketing
4. Advertisements
5. Research
6. Mass Communication
7. Mass Media
8. Dairy Industry

Delimitations of the Study-

1. Present study is delimited to Rajkot city only.
2. Present study is delimited to academic year 2020-21 only.
3. Present study is delimited to women only.

Limitations of the Study:

1. Present study analyses only the effect of mass media in user's perceptions.

Type of Research- The type of present research was qualitative research according to its implementation form.

Population- Women who lived in city area of Rajkot during the academic year 2020-21 were selected as population.

Sampling- To fulfil the purpose of the study total 30 women were selected as a sample. Convenience sampling method was used for the study.

Research Method- The research method of present study was descriptive research method well as analytical method. Descriptive research design describes the way of overcoming the facts, problems.

Research Tool- The research is the collection of adequate, accurate, and reliable facts about the problem under investigation. Interview schedule was used as a research tool in present study.

Development of the Interview Schedule- For good communication and understanding researcher has taken prior appointments and briefly introduced the purpose of study and also discussed with them the importance of the study before conducting the personal interview. An appropriate interview schedule was developed on the basis of the formed objectives of the study and library research. The schedule consisted of different questions covering various aspects.

Data Collection- Data were collected through primary sources to obtain the objectives of the research. The data was collected through interview schedule. Comprehensive literature reviews was made to analyze the impact of mass media in users's perceptions.

Data Analysis and Interpretation- The result and discussion have been presented under the following research questions:

Question no. 1 - Does mass media have any impact on users' perception?

According to respondents response there were so many mass media that affected on users perception. Dairy products are highly popular in Rajkot city and are a key area for user diets. There is a rise in users who are

actively looking to improve their health and this has led to more people researching what they are eating through different channels. The increase in researching dairy products via social and mass media and nutritional labelling is starting to shape consumer buying habits; users are showing higher interests in protein content in dairy whilst they look to reduce the intake of dairy products high in sugar.

Question no. 2 - Do media affects to change the users perception related with dairy products?

From the response analysis from the respondents researcher have drawn the conclusion that mass media can change and have impact on user's buying decision and perceptions toward dairy products. Research shows a rise in consumers checking nutritional labelling on dairy products for reduced sugar and higher protein content. According to the respondents taken for the study there is positive impact of mass media on users perception. Most of the respondents have taken mass media as promotional tools that can change the perception of individuals towards the dairy products.

Conclusion- This study will also help media to know their role in field of dairy sector. These findings can help dairy companies to provide subsidies and guidelines for the reformulation of their products, marketing strategies, and improvement in the communication between producers and consumers from different fermented dairy products. This study was conducted to examine and analyze how user perceptions towards dairy products are developed through content from mass media.

References-

1. Brosekhan, A. A. &Velayutham, C.M. (2013). An emprical study on consumers buying behavior towards selected home appliance products in Ramanathapuram. Journal of Business and Management. Goldsmit
2. Bus & Worsley (2002) Users' sensory and nutritional perceptions of three types of milk. Public Health Nutrition, 6(2), 201–208.
3. Courtis (2002) Preface: Communication, corporate annual reports and perception engineering. Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal Special Issue, 15(4), 444-449.
4. Fishbein &Ajzen (2010) Predicting and Changing Behavior: The Reasoned Action Approach. Psychology Press, New York.
5. Hsu & Liu (2000) User perceptions of fluid milk advertising in Taiwan. International Journal of Advertising, 19, 471–486
6. Koç & Ceylan (2009) User awareness and information sources on food safety: A case study of Eastern Turkey. Nutrition & Food Science, 39(6), 643-654.
7. Kumar, B., &Gogoi, M. (2009). Users' perception and satisfaction with regard to 'Purabi' in Guwahati: A case study. Journal of Marketing & Communication, 5(1), 52-68.
8. Loudon, D. L., &DeltaBitta, A. J. (2002). Consumer behavior. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd.

9. Monroe, (2012) Price and customer's perceptions of value. In: Smith G. E. (ed.), *Advances in Business Marketing and Purchasing, Volume 19: Visionary Pricing: Reflections and Advances in Honor of Dan Nimer* (pp. 129-152).

Shrimad Bhagwat
"Kaliyanag Daman's Yograhasya –
The Tenth Skandh (Adhyay-16)"

• Naynaben Vyas

•• Patel Jyotiben Upendrakumar

Abstract- *Shrimad Bhagwat Puran can be considered as a collection of lilas of supreme Almighty. Each and every lila played by God has some deep secrets of yog that has been covered under it. In that, events of God's lila like putana vadh, kaliyanag daman, Ras lila, chirharan, kabja's boon, etc. are contexed in it. Kaliyanag daman indicates about secrets of shattchakras that are highlighted in yogshastras. Importance of yog has been and Intrinsic feature of ancient culture of India. Seen as an easy one, this subject is very complex, consisting of deep secrets. Also our shastras are meant to be full of various such secrets related to yoga.*

Keywords- *Yogshastras, Ancient culture, Shrimad Bhagwat Puran*

Introduction- Shrimad Bhagwat is an actual replica of almighty. According to Indian mythology it is said that when God Ved Vyas authored Vedas, Bhagwat Gita and BrahmaSutra, he was not satisfied with his work and there was unrest beneath his heart. So he then authored Shrimad Bhagwat which makes his unrest in peace.

“Nigam Kalpatarorgaliltam falam shuk mukhandmrut ras sanyuktam

Pibat bhagwatam rasmalayam muhurho Rasika bhuvi bha vukaha ||”¹

“ Kaliyanag Daman's Yograhasya – The Tenth Skandh [Adhyay-16]”- Only a fortunate devotee can adapt to the teachings of Shrimad Bhagwat and can make his life in grace. To understand the teachings of Bhagwat, one not only needs devotion and curiosity but also needs blessings of his divine teacher or saddguru.”² One who can control all his emotions, feelings, his senses and has chanted divine mantras to show his love for god, can only understand the divine truth of Shrimad Bhagwat. Our all Shastras are authored in such a way that has deep meaning and divine truth in it. When a sadhak reaches the desirable stage in his journey of eternity, then only he can understand the real sense, the essence of Bhagwat. Related to this, it has been mentioned in Krishnopsnishad as, “ Shri Hari has incarnated on earth to perform a 'lila' in a jungle at Vrindavan along with Gop-Gopis and Devs. Gopis and cow are Ruchas of Vedas. Brahmaji as Yashtika, Lord Rudra as

• Research Guide

•• Ph.d. Research Scholar, Lakulish Yog University Chharodi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

flute and the cows and Devs along with Indra has taken birth and with the help of divine magic has hold over a human body and Sri Hari has taken a form of a village man to come to the place to perform lila. To understand his divine secret is not an easy task for an ordinary man. Everyone on the earth has been attracted by his performance or lila.”³

The true essence of our shastras and the real picture of it is uncovered at a particular period and on this note, Swami Krupalvanandji also says that, “with the mercy of Shri Hari I have achieved 'Sabij Samadhi' and in return I have got opportunity to visualize the lilas performed by his different incarnations. After that only I was able to understand the true spirit and knowledge of Upanishad, Brahmasutras, Geeta as well as Bhagwat.”⁴ In this sense we can make a note that it's not a cup of tea for everyone to understand Lord's lila or play. Still, here, we will try to understand and will try to know the real essence of the secret of holding sway over kaliyanag by Shri Krishna in Shrimad Bhagwat, Tenth Skand, Adhyay 16. “Among the twelve Skand of Shrimad Bhagwat, Tenth Skand is significant just like a heart of God.”⁵ In this Skand, the opening lines of 16 Adhyay, Shukdevji tells us that,

“ Vilokya dooshitam krishnam krishnaha krishnahina vibhuhu |
Tashyaha vishuddhimanvichhan sarpam tamudvasyat || 16/1||”⁶

This reference can be seen in other shastras such as,

“ GargSamhita –twelfth adhyay, second sloka.”⁷

“ Vishnupuran – fifth Ansh, seventh adhyay, sixth sloka.”⁸

Shriharivanshpuran–Vishnuparv, twelfth adhyay

As in several various types of books based on shastras, one can find such references of Lord Krishna, though this lilas of Lord Krishna cannot be easily understood by any ordinary man but as it can be easily accepted that these lila has have some deep meaning in it and for this reason it is widely cortexes in various books and shastras. So just like the story in which in every hood of kaliyanag, venom is present, in the same way, in the works of learned persons, hood is reflected as senses that is filled with poison. Poison kills a person just once if ingested but poison of desire, which is present in our mind, is also being carried in next birth. True devotion cannot be achieved until and unless one removes poison of desire from his body.

The event of Kaliyanag has been explained by Dongriji Maharaj in terms of bhakti and our senses or 'Indriya'. He says that, “Kaliyanag resembles pleasure of senses that is 'Indriyaddhyas' and, river Yamuna is like devotion. Bhakti and Indriyaddhyas are interwoven. If devotion mixes with Indriyaddhyas then such devotion does not tends to be pure and also pleasure and bhakti reflects enmity. So, when kaliyanag comes in river Yamuna, water of river Yamuna turns and pure. Yamunaji determines the form equivalent to the Queen of devotion.”⁹ The incident of kaliyanag has been described in the famous hymns of Narsih Mehta as, “Jalkamal chhaandi jane bada swami amaro jagse....”¹⁰ understanding the meaning of this hymns make us know about the divine stage of Sadhana that Narsih Mehta has achieved. In the first stanza of his hymns one can find that Srikrishna has dive into deep river water to get the ball out of the river. In this

stanza, Narsihji has use the word Jalkamal instead of Jalgahan that symbolizes the presence of some yogic activity in it and drives attention of everyone. In Yoga Shastra one can find context regarding 'seven chakras' and it has its resemblance to Lotus and Nagin has been projected as kundalini that is accepted by scholars. In this hymn of Narsihji one can find that when kundalini goes in upward direction i.e.; uddhvagati, it tries to attracts or gives a sense of greed to Sadhak by providing wealth and several leisurely things. This event awares us about the stage of Sadhak in sadhana and several divine powers or 'ashthasiddhi' he acquires through it. Also this hym indicates about such deep secrets about yoga Marg which can be thought off. For this, Swami Krupalvanandji has mention in his Rahasyabodhini tika as, "devotee considers this upward movement of kundalini as an act of God. This act consists of Putana vadh, kaliyanag daman, raslila, chirharan, krubja's boon, dhanurbharglila, etc." ¹¹-Thus, in this manner the lilas of God happens to find its place in the secret of kundalini and such event has been accepted by several yogis. In the last stanza of hymns it is describe that Shri Krishna makes his control over kaliyanag, hold sway over it but did not killed it. Kaliyanag is a symbol of temper or 'Manovrutti'. Such temper cannot be diminished, only thing one can do is get control over it, to prove dominance over it. To conclude, one has to make his senses pure i.e.; get of the negativity and poison of pleasure and has to lead our life towards eternity and not only just to lead a life with a sense of purity like river Yamuna but to strive towards achievement of God which is also known to be a state of permanent happiness.

Conclusion- Yoga shastras is considered to be the knowledge that is an ancestral gift that humankind has received from the ancient sages; that is precious. The only aim of human life should be achieving permanent state of happiness i.e.; liberation. To achieve such stage of permanent happiness, each and every Sadhak has to confront or has to depend on yog.

References-

1. Shrimad Bhagwat, prof. Shantilal Manilal Mehta, Jalaram Jyot Karyalay, Rajkot, page no. 13
2. Shri Krishnaank, Shri Nandkishorji Shukla, Geeta press– Gorakhpur, S. 2074, page no. 160
3. Krishnupanishad, acharya Keshavlal V. Shastri, Chaukhamba, Surbharti Prakashan, Varanasi, 2015, page no. 459
4. Bhavdarshan, Swami Krupalvanandji, Shri Krupalu Muni Mandal, Malav, 2006
5. Shri Krishnaank, Shri Jethalal Govardhandas Shah, Geeta Press- Gorakhpur, S. 2074, page no. 163
6. Shrimad Bhagwat, part 2, Geeta Press – Gorakhpur, S. 2076, page no. 238
7. Shri Gargsamhita, Shri RainarayanDatt Shastri, Geeta Press – Gorakhpur, page no. 178
8. Shri Vishnupuran, Shri Harihar pustakalya, page no. 344
9. Bhagwat dasham skandh, sastu pustak bhandar, page no. 153
10. www.gujaratitracks.com10.
11. Hathyog Pradipika, Yogacharya Swami Krupalvanandji, Shri Krupalu Muni mandal, 1981, page no. 201

Educational Structure of Jammu & Kashmir under Dogra Ruler (1846-1947)

• Naheed Ahmed

•• Yogambar Singh Farswan

Abstract- *Every person's life is enriched by education. To enlighten society, education is the most powerful tool. It leads to developing human personality, thoughts, and abilities to deal with others and sharpen our skills. This paper tends to showcase the product of the educational structure of Jammu and Kashmir under the Dogra rulers who ruled for 101 years in the entire princely State of Jammu & Kashmir. There is no doubt that Gulab Singh, the founder of the Dogra dynasty, remained busy mostly in conquering the territories of the entire princely State. He paid very little attention to other sectors of society. But, after his demise, his son Maharaja Ranbir Singh ascended on the throne; he was the one who took active participation in reforming the structure of education in the princely State. During that time, informal and indigenous education was the primary forms of education in Jammu and Kashmir. Pathshalas and Madrassas were places where Pandits and Movies educated boys. After him, Maharaja Pratap Singh took over the charge and made it possible to popularise education. He made many changes in the particular field and set up various colleges as well. Even the last ruling prince, known as Maharaja Hari Singh, brought a revolution in education. He made education compulsory for everyone. In a nutshell, we can say that it was the era of renaissance in the system of education. An attempt has been made to showcase the establishment & reformative measures in the field of education.*

Key Words- *Indigenous Education, Establishment of Schools and Colleges, Western Education, Dogra Kings, Reform Policies.*

Introduction- Jammu & Kashmir, the former princely State, was coming into existence into one unit by signing the Treaty of Amritsar on 16th March 1846. It was considered one of the largest Princely States of the Indian Union. There is a well-known fact that Jammu and Kashmir are recognized as heaven on Earth. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is situated between the latitudes of 32° 17'N and 37° 6'N and the longitudes of 73° 26'E and 80° 30'E. Its east-west expanse is more than its north-south

-
- Research Scholar, Department of History, Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar (Garhwal) Uttarakhand-246174,
 - Professor in Environmental Archaeology, Department of History, Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University Srinagar (Garhwal) Uttarakhand- 246174, India.

extent. It is the northernmost State of India and is bounded by Tibet in the northeast, China in the north, and Afghanistan in the northwest.¹ This location attribute makes it an area of great strategic importance. Before the Partition, the British Provinces of Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province lay on its west, presently the part of Pakistan. As per the Census Report of 1941, the population of J&K was 40, 21,616 persons and covered an area of 2, 22,236 sq. km. Since time immemorial, it has had a strategic significance of substantial value for neighboring countries as well. This is due to its central location on Asia's map and the passage through which several trades and caravan routes have passed. Despite this, the State itself was divided up into three distinct cultural and geographical regions. The two Jammu & Kashmir provinces and the bordering areas of the Ladakh region make up these areas.² The Dogra rulers made every possible effort to reform the educational structure of the princely state. Maharaja Gulab Singh, the founder, didn't pay much attention to improving the education system as he was busy consolidating the region's territories after the Amritsar Agreement in 1846.³ After the demise of Maharaja Gulab Singh, his third son, Ranbir Singh, ascended on the throne. As ruler of the largest princely State of India, he had enough experience to handle the arduous duties.⁴ Opening the educational institution was given to the second ruling prince, Maharaja Ranbir Singh of the Dogra dynasty. The whole scenario was changed after bringing a revolutionary change in the field of education. There is no doubt that his first step towards improving the social status of society. After him, other Dogra rulers who ruled in the State took serious reformative measures, showed a positive attitude in the upbringing of the organization, and tried to provide the best structure of education to all the communities without any bias. Now, let's elucidate the role of all the four rulers who ruled in the princely State of Jammu & Kashmir, made significant education changes, and framed policies accordingly.

Role of Dogra Rulers in Development of Educational Structure in Jammu & Kashmir (1846-1947A.D.) Maharaja Gulab Singh & Maharaja Ranbir Singh (1846-1885A.D.)- According to the Amritsar treaty, the State of Jammu and Kashmir was established by Maharaja Gulab Singh in March 1846. Maharaja Gulab Singh was a little involved in education, or the development of art or literature as the first ruler of J & K. His son Maharaja Ranbir Singh succeeded him as ruler of J & K after his death in 1856. In 1856, he became king and ruled until 1885. Maharaja Ranbir Singh took the first and the foremost step towards the development of education. He was a great patron of learning, knowledge and an ardent lover of architecture who built temples, shrines, and Pathshalas. In this article, we are highlighting his role in progress in the area of education. A revolutionary change took place in education under his leadership. He generously designated Sanskrit Pathshalas at Banaras, establishing one of the biggest Sanskrit Pathshalas in the country. His scholarly bent of mind made him focus on the progress of education, not only in his home state. A

first edition of the Jammu and Kashmir Gazette was published in 1882 at the Ranbir Printing Press, which he established.⁵ The official court language was Persian, but mostly the officials were Dogra and frequently spoke in Kashmiri in the region of Jammu. The police and revenue regulations were also written in Dogri and a few elementary books in the language in Jammu. Dogri was also used to prepare accounts and all writings for the Maharaja.⁶ Ranbir Singh was personally committed to advancing education. He revived the old madrasa and pathshala education system, and he also made efforts to modernize education. He established the new educational institutions at Jammu and Srinagar, followed the British model, and incorporated the latest curriculum.⁷ In the second phase of modernization of education, two colleges were established at Jammu and Srinagar, which became the final expression of Ranbir Singh's vision for education.⁸ At the opening of Punjab University in 1882, the course of study was revised to meet the requirements of a university syllabus.⁹ Throughout the school year, students are subjected to monthly, half-yearly, and annual tests to keep them engaged in learning and so that they can attain the required standard.¹⁰ After the examinations were completed, degrees and medals were awarded to the successful and deserving students under the seals of Shri Raghunath Ji and the signatures of the examining board members.¹² There were several teachers, each with a specialization, who were taught well.¹¹ Teacher salaries in 1847 were as follows: first-grade teachers received Rs. 100 per month; second-grade teachers received Rs. 50; third-grade teachers received Rs. 30; fourth-grade teachers received Rs. 20; and fifth-grade teachers received Rs. 10. Maharaja Ranbir Singh reduced these grades to only four and fixed the salaries for the four grades as follows: I grade, Rs. 100; II grade, Rs. 80; III grade, Rs. 60; and IV grade, Rs. 30. An assistant was appointed for every fifty students under a teacher, who received Rs. 10. Those who were educated in two or three Shastras and imparted education in them were paid the first-grade salary.¹² A school was opened in Srinagar in 1874 to provide education for students up to the Middle Standard. Persian and Sanskrit were the languages of instruction. Muslims were taught Arabic in a separate department. The school enrolled 450 boys in 1883.¹³ In Kashmir, there were some madrasas, makhtabs, and Pathshalas.¹⁴ Thousands of rare manuscripts in different languages were constantly and perseveringly sought after and collected, purchased, or copied if not available by sale. Dr. Karan Singh has rightly remarked that "the manuscripts in this library contain works in Sanskrit and Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Ladakhi, Dogri, Telugu and the Sharda script, thus well reflecting the unique diversity of our cultural heritage."¹⁵ Ranbir Singh's library has qualified linguists working on MSS in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Bodhi, and other languages translated into Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, and Dogri by organizations. The public should be exposed to works taught in schools, colleges, Pathshalas, and Madrasahs as courses on various arts, sciences, and crafts. It appeared that the literary centers of Jammu, Srinagar, Utharvehni, and Purmandal had absorbed the great traditions of Taxila and

Nalanda, Vikramshila, and Ujjain via Ranbir Singh's charisma. Under Ranbir Singh's direct supervision, these multifaceted literary activities were carried out scientifically.¹⁶ Using the expertise of eminent scholars, he established a translation department for translating from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and English into Dogri, Urdu, and Hindi. All scholars in Government Schools, Pathshalas, and Madrasas had free books in different subjects, including Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics, Zoology, and Chemistry, printed by Ranbir Press.¹⁷ Upon the commencement of regular academic sessions at Punjab University Lahore in 1882, the name of Maharaja Ranbir Singh was listed as the First Fellow. His donation of one lac rupees made the institution the first to confer the honorary degree of Fellow. Educational institutions from all over the State were affiliated with this university.¹⁸ A significant part of the Raghunath Sanskrit Pathshala's curriculum was Karma Kand studies. With his great respect for learning and knowledge, his court attracted learned men from all over India, including Pt. Brij Lal of Jaipur, Rasmohan Bhattacharya of Bengal, and Khalifa Noor-ud-din, the first successor of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, as well as a large number of scholars from within the State.¹⁹ About Maharaja Ranbir Singh's Policy, Sir Aurel Stein, the well-known translator of the *Rajtarangini*, observes: "Translations into Hindi of standards works, selected from the whole range of Shastras, were executed and partly printed with the object of spreading a knowledge of classical Hindu learning among his subjects. Again, Persian and Arabic works on Historical, philosophical, and other subjects were translated into Sanskrit with the help of competent Muslim clerics to facilitate the exchange of ideas as the Maharaja Ranbir Singh, in a spirit of true enlightenment, desired to promote between the representatives of Hindu and Muslim scholars in his dominion. Saidi Gulistan, originally written in Sanskrit, was translated into Persian by Faizi and Raja Jai Singh. Some Ladakhi texts and manuscripts were also translated with the assistance of competent Ladakhi and Tibetan Scholars. He spared no effort to enrich his collection. Liberal sums of money were offered for manuscripts and texts in Sanskrit and Persian, Arabic, and Hindi. If money failed to purchase the rare manuscript, Maharaja Ranbir Singh deputed highly qualified scholars as copyists at Banaras and other places for this purpose. He inherited the love of Sanskrit from his illustrious father, and he got translated into Sanskrit military terms from the English".²⁰ Dr. Stein, who cataloged the manuscripts, says that "the Maharaja desired to revive the study of Vedic texts which in his Dominion as well as in Punjab had practically ceased for centuries."²¹

Dogra Rulers take initiatives to improve the Structure of Education in Jammu and Kashmir (1885-1947A.D.)- As we mentioned, the initiative of opening the institutions in the princely State by Ranbir Singh, who ruled from 1857-1885, did not pay attention to the western model of the education system. But, when his son, Maharaja Pratap Singh, took over the charge of Jammu & Kashmir in his own hands. He made many significant changes in the field of education as well. He set up one such school in the very first year

of his reign.²² The name of the school was Ranbir High School in the Jammu region. In modernizing education, everyone was allowed to access it regardless of caste and community. Since 1886, more and more schools have been established where western education is taught. In particular, he stressed higher education. Two first-grade colleges were founded in 1906, one in Srinagar through the efforts of Mrs. Annie Besant, and the other in Jammu called Prince of Wales College to accommodate higher education needs. To meet the needs of the youth, the State set up highly equipped technical institutes.²³ In the year 1905, Shri Pratap College has opened its doors. In Srinagar, Dr. Annie Besant personally visited Srinagar to inaugurate the facility that had long been felt vital to the local population. To commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to Jammu in 1906, the College was opened.²⁴ Maharaja Pratap Singh's rule saw some signs of political unrest in the State. There was a hue and cry over the lukewarm attitude of the State Government towards the promotion of education among the significant community. The services of Mr. Sharp, the Education Commissioner of India, were acquired in 1916 to make recommendations to spread a network of education in the light of the deplorable conditions prevailing in the State. Maharaja accepted the report submitted by Mr. Sharp after the thorough study of the problems. The administration being sluggish did not help to implement them in true spirit. Thus, the Muslims were discouraged a lot.²⁵ In November 1923, the State government established the Amar Singh Technical Institute in Srinagar to encourage technical institutions. On 29th May 1924, Maharaja Pratap Singh inaugurated a prestigious technical institute in Jammu affiliated with the City and Guilds Institute of London. Education arrangements were made expeditiously for Gilgit and Ladakh's frontier districts for the primary and middle school grades.²⁶ The Indian princely states lacked a comprehensive education system for females, and the Jammu and Kashmir states also discriminated against women. Having few women teachers posed a barrier to women's education; therefore, efforts were made to eliminate this handicap. The State expanded male and female education through the use of mission schools and private Sabhas. Jammu City's first girl's school was Gurmat Kanya Pathshala. Three girls' schools were opened by the State Government between 1911 and 1921.²⁷ In the year 1925, the stately rule of the Dogra Dynasty passed on Hari Singh, the last ruling prince, the son of General Raja Amar Singh and great-grandson of Maharaja Gulab Singh as being the only lineal descendant alive after the death of his paternal uncle, Maharaja Pratap Singh on 23 September 1925 at Srinagar, the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir State.²⁸ We can say that his reign was the era of renaissance in the system of education. There were remarkable changes that occurred under his emperorship. He enacted the Compulsory Primary Education Regulation in 1930, which applied immediately in Jammu, Srinagar, Sopor, Mirpur, and Udampur. A guardian who neglects to send his ward to school was made guilty of ignoring this regulation, punishable with a fine, under these Regulations, requiring him to attend school for boys ages 6 to 11 years

old.²⁹ To enforce the provisions of this Regulation strictly, school attendance committees were set up in different notified towns to take action against guardians who prevented their wards from attending school.³⁰ By personal contact and influence, it was a way to popularize education uniquely. In a short period, primary schools had been established throughout the State, and most towns and villages with over 500 residents had schools.³¹ Children were kept at home in the agricultural classes to watch crops, grazing cows, and engage in other activities.³² For obvious reasons, Jabri³³ Schools were opened for them, and free books and stationery were given to them to take advantage of their ignorance. By 1931, the budget for education had risen to nineteen and a half lakhs of rupees from the over two lakhs allocated in 1907.³⁴ The budget made provisions to make the schools appealing to the Muslim community in the valley. Thirtyone Arabic teachers³⁵ were hired, and 160 scholarships were granted among the students of the Primary, Middle, and High Schools of the State to encourage education.³⁶ Two primary schools were established in the State, one in Jammu and the other in Batmallo, Srinagar, to popularize primary education. To meet the growing demand for trained teachers in primary education, the State Government opened two teachers training colleges in the late 1930s, one in Srinagar and one in Jammu. "To make education more broadly based, and Educational Reorganization Committee was set up on June 27, 1938, under the compulsory aegis of K.G. Sayidian. With an avowed purpose to improve the prevailing socio-economic conditions of the people, the recommendations of the committee were-

- Introduction of primary education in which book learning was to be integrated with craft teaching;
- Conversion of some primary schools into basic primary schools;
- Use of Urdu as the medium of instruction;
- Extension of primary education to seven years instead of five years; bring primary education within easy reach of the masses by opening as many schools as possible;
- Providing universal, free and compulsory education all over the State;
- And improvement of the professional efficiency and status of teachers of all grades".³⁷

K.G. Sayidian suggested starting a program in 1938 to combat illiteracy among adults in the State. The number of adult illiteracies centers and adult literacy classes in 1943 was about 4000 and 55000, respectively. To promote female education, Maharaja Hari Singh established a deputy directorate of female education.

On 14 June 1944, the Karan Singh Ji Intermediate College in Mirpur was opened, and another intermediate Arts College opened in Poonch Jagir in October of that year. Because there were no separate women's colleges, Prince of Wales College operated as an institution for coeducational

instruction until May 1982 when the Mahila Education Society founded Maharani Tara Devi Mahila College, Jammu, and a private institution.³⁸ Her Highness Tara Devi contributed ten thousand rupees to this noble cause, fulfilling a long-held desire of the Jammuities who wanted a separate college for girls. In addition to its affiliation with Punjab University Lahore, the College began operating immediately.³⁹ the literacy rate in Jammu province in 1931 was 49 per thousand people versus 8 per thousand people in British India. However, by 1941, it had reached 74 per thousand compared to 70 in the Kashmir province and 31 percent in the frontier districts, excluding Gilgit.⁴⁰ Twenty years after he ascended to the throne of Jammu and Kashmir State, there were 20,728 schools in 1945 instead of 706 in 1925. This represents a revolution in the State during his rule.⁴¹

The historian and the poet, Muftan Mohammad "Saadat" has beautifully verified the overall achievements of Kashmir in the field of education during the reign of Maharaja Hari Singh in the following words:

"Who is deprived of the ornament of knowledge today? Look both men and women are adorned with it. Schools have been opened everywhere for girls. Look at the vast suspension of the radiance of knowledge. Very few people were literate in the beginning. Look at the present abundant growth of schools which did not exist previously."⁴²

Conclusion- According to the study's conclusion, Maharaja Gulab Singh was the real founder of State Jammu and Kashmir in 1846; however, he did not have time to reform education. With the ascendancy of Maharaja Ranbir Singh to the throne of Jammu and Kashmir, the field of education was revolutionized in Jammu city and throughout the entire State. There has been an increase in institutions in a couple of years and Pathshalas and Madrassas. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was a proponent of native education. Since Maharaja Ranbir Singh died, no modern school of education was set up in his State. After his death, his son and the third ruling prince, Maharaja Pratap Singh, made remarkable changes and promoted Higher Education in the State; system technical education was also introduced. Western system of education was begun. Maharaja Hari Singh put great stress and took reformative steps in developing education by introducing primary and compulsory education in the entire State irrespective of caste, community, etc. The study shows that during the reign of the last ruling prince of Jammu & Kashmir, the structure of education was well-developed.

References-

1. A.K. Kaul, Studies in the Geography of Jammu and Kashmir, 2014 p.no.6
2. Ibid, p.no.6
3. M.L. Kapur, "History of Jammu and Kashmir- The Making of the State," 2005, p.no.9
4. G. Rasool & Minakshi Chopra, "Education in Jammu and Kashmir: Issues and Documents," 2016, p.no.3

5. Mohammad Saleem Khan, "The History of Modern Kashmir," 2016, p.no.31
6. Sukh Dev Singh Charak, "Life and Times of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, 1830-1885", 1985, p.no.247
7. P.N.K. Bamzai, "Socio-Economic History of Kashmir 1846-1925", 2007, p.no. 353
8. Sukh Dev Singh Charak, "Life and Times of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, 1830-1885", 1985, p.no.245 9 Ibid, p.no.246
9. Ibid, p.no.246

Change in Expenditure Pattern of Education in India

• Abhilasha Sinhal
•• Gajraj Singh Ahirwar
••• Abhilasha Sinhal

Abstract- *in the current scenario, based on the funding pattern education institutions defined as public and private. Broadly, those non-government institutions taking financial assistance from government to run the education institution by their own called aided private institutions. Such institutions get partially funded by government for regular operation and management of the institution or received limited grant to establishment or develop basic facilities. Another type of private institutions is entirely self-funded or running without any government aid. On the other hands, public institutions are entirely established with the resources of government and its management is also governed through government. Public institutions were established to provide free and compulsory education to all citizen of India. There was a mismatch between the demand and supply of education institutions and with the limited government resources meeting demand of universal access to education cannot be possible with the support of private education institutions.*

Key Words- *Management, Public institutions, Qualitative, Quantitative, Growth*

Introduction- It is an established fact that education plays a vital role in the development of social sector. Expenditure is considered as an investment because it leads to crucial input in for human capital. The increased skill is instrumental in raising productivity thereby uplifting the economy as such, which can further contribute in economic development of a country. Economic growth further leads to increased scope of qualitative and quantitative growth of the education sector. Although earlier education sector was dealt with by the state governments, but since 1976, the onus of maintaining quantity, quality, access and equality had to be shouldered by the Central Government also. As has already been discussed earlier, the percentage of expenditure by the Government is meager in view of the GDP, it is felt that the education sector certainly needs a greater attention. Equity, efficiency and diversity are the three major goals that should guide the educational planners. The basis for

-
- Research Scholar, SSSUTMS, Sehore
 - Research Guide Shri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences Sehore. (M.P.)
 - Shri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences, Sehore. (M.P.)

optimizing financing education should be short term and long term outcomes.

With the advent of the 86th amendment to the Constitution of India, every child between the age of six to fourteen has been conferred with the right to free and compulsory education. But still some direct and indirect cost to children for such education adversely affects the education of children of lower level, at large, and the goal cannot be fully achieved. In the report of World Bank conducted in 79 countries on the user fees in primary education revealed that there is a practice of charging illegal fees in India and such practice is also persisting in 13 more countries in world. Though, education is free in public institutions but there is a direct or indirect costs.

2. Research Methodology- Research paper is mainly depending on the secondary data related to the education in India. As a secondary source, National Sample Survey has done 75th round survey on social consumption on education on India and have gathered information from various parts of the country, therefore, it will be considered as a key recourse to understand the spending pattern on education in India.

2.1 Sampling of Research- Other than secondary data, a sample of 10 collages was selected for primary data collection. It is proposed that from each selected institutions 30 students would be interviewed. Overall a sample of 300 students would be the basis for primary analysis in the research.

3. Respondents Profile- Social category of the respondents reveals that (table 3) overall, nearly half of them (47%) are belonged to Scheduled Caste (SC), followed by 24% are Other Backward Category (OBC), 21% are Scheduled Tribes (ST) and rest 8% are belonged to General. SC are reported more in Sehore and Bhopal than Indore; and ST are reported more in Indore and Bhopal. Gender profile of the respondents shows, ratio of male and female was 1:1. It means equal male and female was interviewed in the research. The percentage of female respondent was found higher in Sehore, while in Bhopal male respondents were higher. In Indore, more or less equal number of respondents were interviewed in the research. This clearly indicates that finding of the research would be balanced in context of gender lenses.

Overall, analysis indicates that sample respondents broadly comes under three main occupations i.e. Labour followed by Private Jobs and Government Jobs. About 31% respondents stated that the main occupation of their family is labour such in factories, on construction sites or in some skilled labour works. About, half of the sample respondents stated that either private or government jobs are the main occupation for their family. The share of private and government jobs was found more or less equal i.e. private jobs (26%) and Government jobs (25%). There are 11% respondents who stated that business is the main occupation of their family. About 4 percent respondents belongs to cultivator family. District wise analysis indicates that maximum number of respondents engaged in

Business was found in Indore, while in Bhopal the share of government employee was higher.

The analysis on the distribution of main occupation of the sample respondents' families indicates that all type of employments got covered in the study. This will help in getting balanced response on the commercialization of education and its impact on the society.

4. Government Budget Outlay of Education

4.1 Status of Funding on Education- Since independence, financing on education sector have witnessed several changes and reform to strengthen education system in India. Thus, in the course of last five decades' various committees and commissions has been formed to review the growth of education and required resources in term of finance and capacities. The milestone contribution in the improvement of education system in India was made by the recommendation of the Kothari Commission formed in 1966 and National Education Policy developed in 1968. The main recommendation was to increase the spending on education and allocate 6 percent of total Gross Domestic Product of India. To strengthen the education sector, need of more investment was derived in the recommendation of National Education Policy and it was embarked that gradually investment on education need to be increased. Eighth five-year plan was expected to allocate more than 6 percent of total income of India on education sector, but it was not achieved. In fact, plans have never met the desired figure of 6 percent on education.

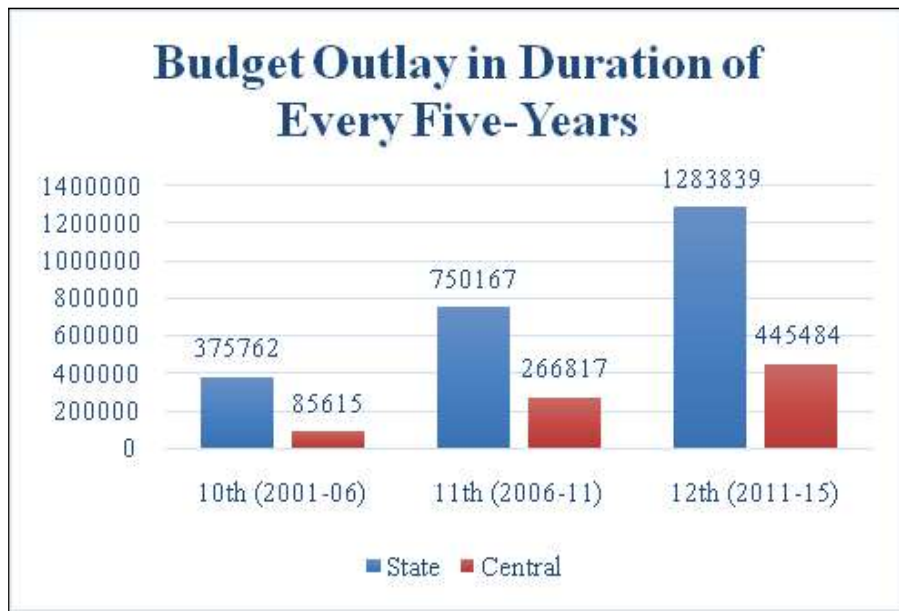
In year 1996, Saikia Committee has again stressed the need of increase in financing for education sector and 6 percent allocation was emphasised in the recommendations. Looking to the demand in the primary and secondary education sectors, it was recommended to spend half of the public expenditure on both the level. Based on the recommendations, UPA government has decided to increase public spending on education up to desired percentage and half of the amount goes to primary and secondary sectors. As the lack of public financing on education contributes in commercialisation of education in India, the analysis of public financing and expenditure bring more inside on the research.

There is mix of various sources in financing education, to be precise, in the Public sector, Central Government, State Government, Undertakings of both the Governments, local self-Government like Zila Parishads, Municipalities, Panchayats etc., and Private sector i.e. NGOs, Trusts, Corporate investments under CSR and individual households.

4.2 Public Expenditure by Central and State

In India, between 2001 to 2015, about 3207685 crores was invested on education center. The share of central and state was 25% and 75% respectively. In the course of last 15 years, central government has spent about Rs.797916 crores for the development of education, while state government has contributed three-fourth share in the total expenditure, which is about Rs.2409768 crores. The contribution of state government is subsequently high as far as education sector is concerned.

Year wise share of central and state government in total expenditure indicates decline in the contribution of state in total expenditure. Between 2001 and 2005, states were funding about 80% of total expenditure on education. It has declined slightly over the years and stands at 75% in year 2014-15.



4.3 Share of Education Expenditure against GDP- As per the various reports published by the Ministry of Human Resource development related to the expenditure on education against GDP, it is evident that the state has reduced its share between 2001-02 and 2010-11. The share of education expenditure was 3.03% of total GDP of the state in 2001-02, which gradually declined – in 2002-03 it was 2.9%, followed by 2.74% and 2.65% in years 2003-04 and 2004-05. In fact, in year 2007-08, it was 2.53% of total GDP of the state. In other words, the share of the state in the public expenditure on education was comparatively lower during the implementation of the 11th five-year plan. On the other hand, the central has maintained its proportion in total expenditure against GDP. It was 0.65% of GDP in 2001-02, which has increased up to 1.2% in year 2014-15. Comparatively, the state has doubled its share in education expenditure in the last 15 years.

As per the recommendations of Kothari Commission and National Education Policy, to improve the education system, there is a need for proper financing. It was recommended to increase spending on education and allocate 6 percent of total Gross Domestic Product of India. Though, in the course of the last 15 years, the government has increased the share of GDP on education expenditures from 3.68 to 4.42 between years 2001-02 and 2014-15. Nevertheless, it has not met the required percentage, which has created a big gap in the resources available for education in the country. It is unfortunate that the recommendation given during the 8th five-year plan was not met so far by the government.

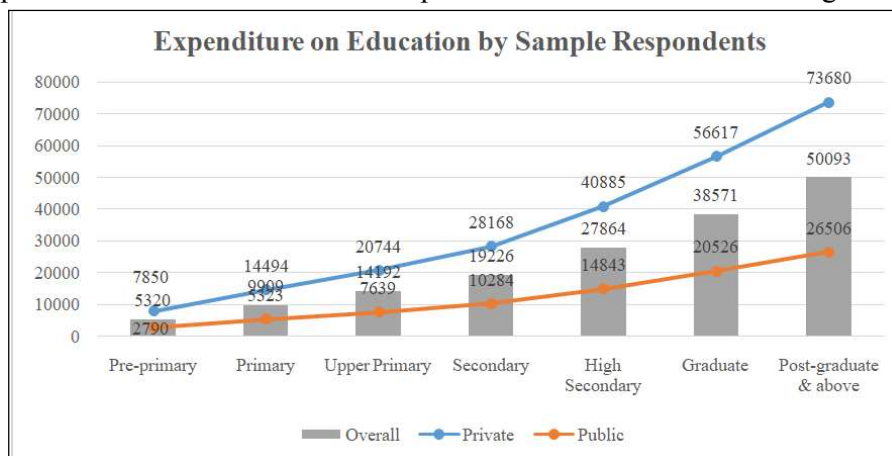
Table 03
Year wise Percent Share of GDP Spend on Education

Year	State		Central		Total	
	Amount	% of State GDP	Amount	% of Central GDP	Amount	% of GDP
2001-02	65746.19	3.03	14119.52	0.65	79865.71	3.68
2002-03	69350.70	2.97	16158.63	0.69	85509.33	3.66
2003-04	71978.28	2.74	14100.97	0.65	86079.25	3.39
2004-05	78668.14	2.65	18025.96	0.61	96694.10	3.26
2005-06	90018.94	2.66	23209.77	0.68	113228.71	3.34
2006-07	103147.50	2.61	34236.52	0.87	137384.02	3.48
2007-08	115877.90	2.53	39919.37	0.87	155797.27	3.4
2008-09	141091.30	2.66	47977.59	0.9	189068.89	3.56
2009-10	177232.80	2.9	64023.23	1.05	241256.03	3.95
2010-11	212817.50	2.94	80660.73	1.11	293478.23	4.05
2011-12	261492.80	3.12	89652.98	1.07	351145.78	4.19
2012-13	294013.20	3.13	109223.30	1.16	403236.50	4.29
2013-14	347893.30	3.26	124118.20	1.18	472011.50	4.44
2014-15	380440.01	3.32	122489.30	1.2	502929.31	4.52

It clearly indicates that India has struggled to get sufficient funding for education expenditure. The commercialisation of education was seen as one of the options to meet the challenges of resources. In fact, as per the recommendation of World Bank study, contribution of private sector player considered as important and crucial to achieve the global development goals of education in India.

5. Key Findings by Respondents

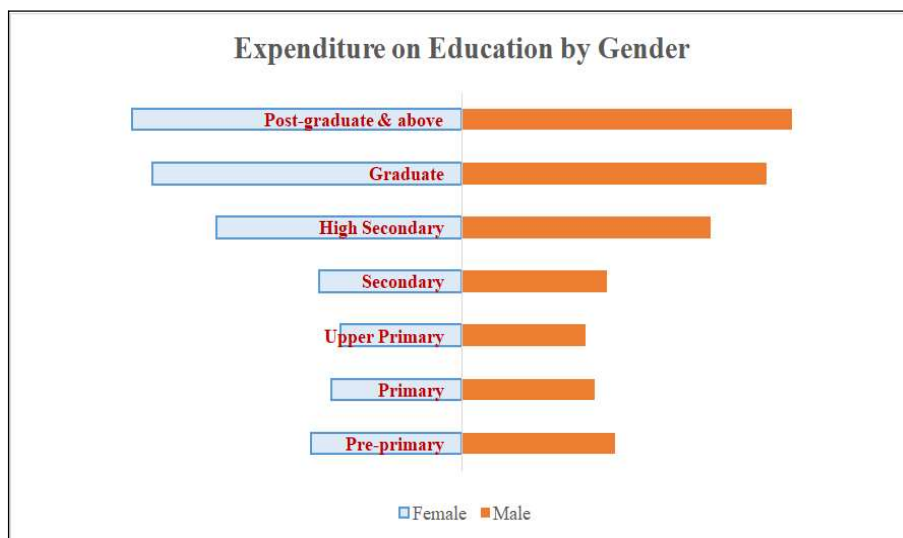
5.1 Expenses on Education by Respondents- As per the sample respondents, the cumulative expenditure incurred on education in completing their study up to post-graduation was Rs. 50093. The graph indicates that there is a studying in private education is almost three time of public education institutions. Respondents stated that on an average they



need Rs. 26506 for competing their education up to post-graduation, while in private institutions it is around Rs. 73680. It was found that more or less ratio of 1:3 between public and private institution persisting in all levels of education. Up to primary expenses on education in public institutions was Rs. 5323 as compare the expenses of Rs. 14494 in private institutions. Those who has completed schoolings in public school they stated that their entire expenses on education was Rs. 27864, whereas it was Rs. 40995 in private school.

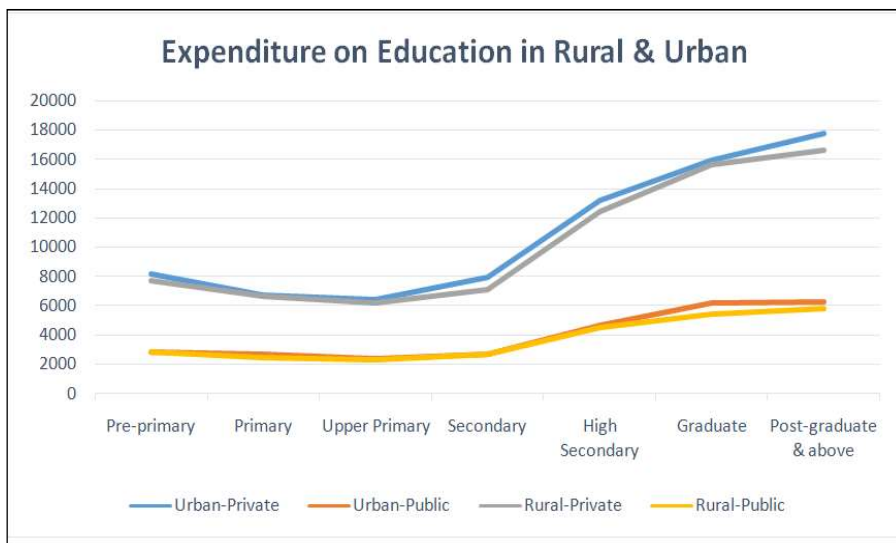
5.2 Expenditure on Education by Gender- Looking to the gender with expenses on the education it is clear that there is no major difference between the expenditure pattern by gender. In a way it is a good sign that there is no gender biasness as far as education related charges in the institutions. Neither public nor private institutions have made any differences in the fee structure for difference gender.

The gender wise analysis on the expenses on education indicates that Rs. 11523 is required for a male students and Rs. 11520 is required girl students for studying in post-graduation. It shows that there is negligible difference in the expenses incurred by different gender. In fact, similar gender comparative pattern of education can be seen in public and private institutions. For a girl studying in public school required 16871 for post-graduation and Rs. 15616 for graduation. This is more or less similar for boy students who paid Rs. 15847 for graduation and Rs. 17255 for post-graduation.



5.3 Expenditure on Education by Rural and Urban Area- Comparative analysis of expenditure on education in rural and urban area indicates that there is a difference between expenses by area. Education is expensive in urban areas as compare to rural area. Education is about 7% expensive in urban area as compare to rural area. On an average total expenditure on education was Rs. 11207 in rural area while in urban area it is around Rs. 11994. On comparing private and public education institution, private

education is more expensive in urban area as compare to rural area. In other words, private education institutions located in urban area are charging comparatively higher amount for education as compare to private institutions in rural area.



The reason for major difference is more paying capacity in urban area as compare to rural area, therefore, in urban area they have scope charging higher amount. It is also expensive in urban localities because parents of urban area are more focus on good infrastructure and facilities, thus, in the name of better facilities and infrastructure education cost is higher in urban private schools. Following is the total education cost in different locations:

- Public institutions in rural area – Rs.5788
- Public institutions in urban area – Rs.6268
- Private institutions in rural area – Rs.16622
- Private institutions in urban area – Rs.177720

5.4 Expenditure on Education by Occupation- Occupation wise analysis on expenditure on education clearly indicates that students belongs to others followed by agriculture class families have had spent comparatively lesser amount on education i.e. 40929 and 43122 respectively. Overall students from the service class families have spent more money on educational expenditures. On an average they have spent Rs.56726 on education. After the service, second highest affording power was found in students belongs to Business class families, who have had spent Rs.53226 on education.

On comparing public and private institutions by occupation, it is found that the preference of service class families to opt private schools is higher among all groups, followed by business class families. The reason is that families having occupation as services has given more weightage to better education because the considered it is the way of betting better jobs.

Therefore, analysis indicates that service occupation families have afforded highest expenses for the education of their children and paid Rs.79680 to the private institutions. On the other hands, families with agriculture as main occupation opt public institutions as their first choice but on comparing the expenses on education, it was found that agriculture families are spending some more amount in accessing the public school as compare to the families with service as occupation. In other words, first preference of service class families is private but even if the opt for public school their expenses are lesser than any agriculture families.

As per the respondents they stated that students from agriculture families need additional support in education or guidance during studies because level of education and exposure of their families, while most of the families of service families are educated, which decrease the cost of additional support in some way.

6. Conclusion- In the current scenario, based on the funding pattern education institutions defined as public and private. Broadly, those non-government institutions taking financial assistance from government to run the education institution by their own called aided private institutions. Such institutions get partially funded by government for regular operation and management of the institution or received limited grant to establishment or develop basic facilities. Another type of private institutions is entirely self-funded or running without any government aid. On the other hands, public institutions are entirely established with the resources of government and its management is also governed through government. Public institutions were established to provide free and compulsory education to all citizen of India. There was a mismatch between the demand and supply of education institutions and with the limited government resources meeting demand of universal access to education cannot be possible with the support of private education institutions.

Initially private providers step in with the agenda of social cause and to operate on a not for profit basis. This expectation was just opposite with the basic characteristic of profit making. There are number of cases when these institutions charged high fees from the students against the regulatory norms. In fact, quality of education was compromised due to violation of regulations in the private institutions. At the same time, due to continuous competition between the private providers they are bound to invest more to increase the quality of education and satisfaction of parents. This has significantly contributed in the betterment of the higher education.

Analysis revealed that students perceived that the quality of education is not related to the better infrastructure and facilities. They stated that they have managed to pay high for getting good quality of education but unfortunately they found it was poor quality. This trend is clear in the above

graph, where red bar is representing poor quality of education and it can be seen that expenses in all the schools from pre-primary to primary to upper primary to secondary and high schools was comparatively higher. At the same time, in higher education (graduation and post-graduation) average quality of education provided in most of the institutions where education expenses were high. At this level it is clear that poor quality of education received if the expenses are less in higher education.

On comparing quality of education in public and private institutions with expenditure incurred on education revealed that expenses are 2% higher in case of private institutions with better quality of education, while all the public institutions where result was quality of education reported excellent students spent average amount on education. It is unfortunate that poor quality of education was reported in private institutions by the students even after spending 7% higher amount as compare to average education expenses. Average expenses in private institutions was reported Rs. 73680 but Rs. 79165 was spent on education as expenses and the result of quality of education was poor. However, similar trend was in public institutions, where poor quality of education was received after spending 4% more amount on education.

References-

1. Bhatti, K. (2014), "Review of Elementary Education Policy in India: Has it Upheld Constitution Objective of Equality", *Economic Political Weekly*, Vol XLIX, Nos 43 & 44.
2. Rhines, G. Brown, B R. Muralidharan, K. (2005), "*Indian Educatiional Report*", National Centre on Education & Economy: New Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce.
3. Sen, A. (1999), *Development as Freedom*, New York: Oxford Publication.
4. Saito, M. (2003), "Amartya Sen's Capability Approach: A Critical Exploration", *Journal of Philosophy of Education*, Vol 37, No.1.
5. *Indian Human Development Report* (2011), Institute of Applied Man Power Research Planning Commission, Government of India, New Dehi: Oxford Publication.
6. Haralambos, M. & Heald. M. (1981), *Sociology: Theme & Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford Publication, pp.172-4.
7. Soroka, P. & Bryjak, J. (1998), *Social Problems a World at Risk*, London: Allyn & Bacon Publication, pp 155-160.
8. Ramchandran, V. (2009), "Right to Education Act: A Comment", *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol -XIIV, No. 28.
9. Hopper, P. (2012), *Understanding Development: Issues & Debates*, UK: Polity Publication. pp.84-90.

10. Niranjana Radhaya & Kashyab, A. (2006), *The Fundamentals of the Fundamental Right to Education in India*, Bangalore: BFC publication. pp.3-5.
11. Basu, D. (2013), *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Noida: Lexis Nexis.

To Compare the Study Habits of Students Pursuing Different Streams at Secondary Level

• Vedna Dixit
•• Rashmi Sinha Nigam

Abstract- *The study compares the study habits of students studying at secondary level. The students of three streams i. e. Art, Science, Commerce are compared. Descriptive survey method is used for the study and 120 students are selected from three different streams. Data are collected by the study habits inventory constructed by M. Mukhopadhyaya and D. N. Sansanwal. The result showed significant difference in the study habits of students of Art stream and Commerce stream as well as students of Science stream and Commerce stream but the difference between Art stream and Science stream students is not significant.*

Key Words- *Study, Habits*

Introduction- In the higher secondary stage, a student selects a stream of his interest, in order to pursue his career in that stream in future. After class 10th exams, student has to choose between three streams in which he/she will pursue a career ahead – science, commerce, or art. The decision to choose a stream would then open many windows of career choice but also close many others. However, the capability and talent of the student is necessary in this regard; plus there are many factors responsible for this: study habits are one of them. Study habits include listening, memorising, learning as much as possible; along with making notes during class, review their progress, and develop a daily study routine, etc. According to england.edu¹ - “Good study habits are all about keeping to a daily routine and giving all subjects equal treatment.”

Need and Importance of the Study- Some wish to build their career in medicine, engineering, law, education, or in accounting etc. while others to go in the field of bureaucracy, business or social works etc. the logic is: a person chooses the field according to his or her ability and interest- of course, considering the chances of his success. It is quite possible and indeed natural that students studying in different streams have different learning habits. The present study focuses to find differences in study habits among higher secondary students pursuing science, commerce, or arts streams. The result might be helpful to give direction in the formulation of habits of students.

Review of Related Literature- Gakhar and Bains (2011)² revealed

-
- Research Scholar, Dayanand Women's Training College, Kanpur (U.P.)
 - Associate Professor, Dayanand Women's Training College, Kanpur (U.P.)

insignificant differences in study habits between science and art streams students whereas Kumar (2017)³ revealed significant differences in study habits between them. Dayal (2013)⁴ also revealed significant difference in study habits between science and humanities graduates. Ahmad and Goswami (2013)⁵ showed that science students have better habits of fiction, non fiction material, newspaper and on internet reading than arts students. Sadhukhan and Ghosh (2017)⁶ indicated significant influence of streams of study on study involvement of higher secondary students. Jena (2018)⁷ also indicated significant difference in study habits of university students of humanities, science, commerce and management streams.

Statement of the problem- To compare the study habits of students pursuing different streams at secondary level.

Objective of the Study- To compare the study habits of secondary students of-

- Art and commerce stream.
- Art and science stream.
- Commerce and science stream.

Hypotheses of the Study- Hypotheses based on the objective are as follows-

1. There is no significant difference in study habits of art and commerce stream students.
2. There is no significant difference in study habits of art and science stream students.
3. There is no significant difference in study habits of commerce and science stream students.

Methodology of the Research – Research Design- The Study adopted a descriptive survey design.

Tools used for the collection of Data- The tool used for data collection is –study habits inventory by M. Mukhopadhyay and D.N. Sansanwal.

Sample- In the present study, a sample of 120 students is chosen by using a random sampling technique from higher secondary schools of the Kanpur district. The chosen sample comprises 40 students from each stream.

Statistical Techniques Used- Mean, SD and 't' test (Critical Ratio) are used to analyze the data in this study.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

H01 There is no significant difference in study habits of art and commerce stream students.

Table 01
Difference between means cores
of Art and Commerce stream students

Stream	N	Mean	SD	CR-Value	Significance
Art	40	164.7	19.47	2.03	Significant
Commerce	40	155.42	21.19		

*df=78, t0.05=1.96

Table 01 shows the difference in study habits between students of art stream and commerce stream. The mean and SD of art students is 164.7 and 19.47 and that of commerce students is 155.42 and 21.19. Comparing the mean score of study habits, the mean score of art students is greater than that of commerce students. This reveals that art students have better study habits than that of commerce students and there is a difference in the study habits of art and commerce stream students. The obtained CR value is 2.03, which is greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted that there is significant difference in study habits of art and commerce stream students.

H₀: There is no significant difference in study habits of art and science stream students.

Table 02
Difference between means
cores of Art and Science stream students

Stream	N	Mean	SD	CR-Value	Significance
Art	40	164.7	19.47	0.25	Not Significant
Science	40	165.85	21.15		

*df=78, t_{0.05}=1.96

Table 02 shows the difference in study habits between students of art stream and science stream. The mean and SD of art students is 164.7 and 19.47 and that of science students is 165.85 and 21.15. Comparing the mean score of study habits, the mean score of science students is greater than that of art students. This reveals that science stream students have better study habits than art stream students. The obtained CR value is 0.25 which is less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted that there is no significant difference in study habits of art and science stream students.

H₀₃ There is no significant difference in study habits of commerce and science stream students.

Table 03
Difference between mean scores
of Commerce and Science stream students

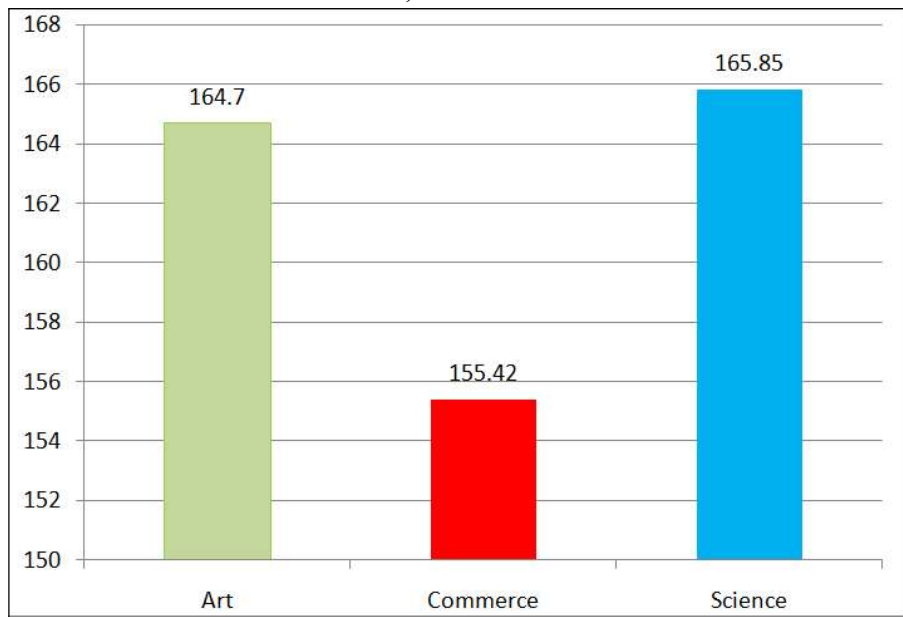
Stream	N	Mean	SD	CR-Value	Significance
Commerce	40	155.42	21.19	2.20	Significant
Science	40	165.85	21.15		
*df=78,t0.05=1.96					

Table 03 shows the difference in study habits between students of commerce stream and science stream. The mean and SD of commerce students is 155.42 and 21.19 and that of science students is 165.85 and 21.15. Comparing the mean score of study habits, the mean score of science students is greater than that of commerce students. This reveals that science

students have better study habits than commerce students and there is a difference in the study habits of commerce and science stream students.. The obtained CR value is 2.20 which is greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted that there is significant difference in study habits of commerce and science stream students.

Graphical presentation by using the bar graph of mean scores of study habits among students of art, commerce, and science stream is shown in figure 01

Figure01
Bar diagram on means cores of study
habits in students of Art, Commerce and Science stream



Bar diagram shows that study habits of science stream students are better than that of art and commerce stream students.

Findings of the study

1. There is significant difference in study habits of art and commerce stream students.
2. There is no significant difference in study habits of art and science stream students.
3. There is significant difference in study habits of commerce and science stream students.
4. The study habits of Science students are better than that of Art and Commerce students.

Conclusion-In the present study, significant difference is found in study habits and academic achievement of students in different streams at secondary level. The students of Science stream are found notably better in their study habits than students of Art and Commerce stream. Science students might demonstrate a level of curiosity in science, and

making intuitive leaps in solving science problems, study in a disciplined way, display extensive knowledge, and might be able to relate that knowledge base to new ideas, topics, and problems; they unusually employ high levels of concentration. To improve students' study habits-teachers, educationist and parents should provide better environment to enhance students' study habits. Schools should organise activities, meets, and programs such as projects to perk up students study habits. Activities such as project work etc. should be under taken to develop good study habits in school.

References-

1. <https://england.edu/other-resources/learning-good-study-habits/>
2. Gakhar, S.C., & Bains, G. (2011). A study of self concept and study habits of students of arts and science streams. *MIER Journal of Educational studies, Trends & Practices*, 1(1), 78-86. Retrieved from <http://52.172.208.163/index.php/mjestp/article/view/1628/1186>
3. Kumar, R. (2017). Study Habits of Science and Arts Students at Senior Secondary School Level. *Scholarly research Journal for interdisciplinary studies (SRJIS) An International Peer Reviewed & Referred*, 4(31), 5720-5727. Retrieved from <http://oaji.net/articles/2017/1174-1512124865.pdf>
4. Dayal, J.K. (2013). An Empirical Study on Study habits of Science and Humanities Stream Graduates. *Indian Journal of Research - Paripex*, 2(8), 72-73. Retrieved from https://www.worldwidejournals.com/paripex/fileview/an-empirical-study-on-study-habits-of-science-and-humanities-stream-graduates_August_2013_4200691731_0102554.pdf
5. Ahmad, A., & Goswami, B.K. (2013). Comparison of home reading habits of the students of arts and science stream at higher secondary level. *International Journal of Educational Research and Technology*, 4(2), 7-9. Retrieved from <http://www.soeagra.com/ijert/ijertjune2013/2.pdf>
6. Sadhukhan, D., & Ghosh, P. (2017). Influence of stream of study on educational adjustment and study involvement of higher secondary students. *International Journal of Home Science*, 3(3), 70-73. Retrieved from <https://www.homesciencejournal.com/archives/2017/vol3issue3/PartB/3-3-10-286.pdf>
7. Jena, P.C. (2018). Study habit of university foreign students in relation to gender and streams of education. *World Scientific news-An International Scientific Journal*, 92 (2), 351-359. Retrieved from <http://www.worldscientificnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/WSN-922-2018-351-359.pdf>

Effect of Mental Imagery Training on Anxiety and Self Confidence of National Level Female Volleyball Players

• Nibu R Krishna

•• Reena Walia

Abstract- *The purpose of the study was to see the effect of mental imagery training in moderating the level of anxiety and self confidence of national level female Volleyball players. The subjects selected for the study were female national level Volleyball players, the age group of subjects were ranges between 18-28 years. Two groups of 30 players were selected for the study. First group of 30 players is experimental group and the other group of 30 players is control group. Control group was established by the research scholar to see the effectiveness of training programme. After taking pre test, six weeks mental imagery training was given to the experimental group, after the completion of training programme post test was carried out. Sports competitive anxiety test (SCAT) constructed by Rainer Martens was used as a tool to assess the anxiety level of subjects and self confidence inventory constructed by Robin S Vealy was used as a tool to assess the confidence level of subjects. T- test (paired) was used as a statistical technique for the interpretation of collected data. The significance of T- test (paired) was tested at .05 level of confidence.*

Key Words- *Mental Imagery, Anxiety and Self Confidence.*

Introduction- Mental imagery (sometimes referred to as “visualizing,” “seeing in the mind's eye,” “hearing in the head,” “imagining the feel of,” etc.) is quasi-perceptual experience; it resembles perceptual experience, but occurs in the absence of the appropriate external stimuli. It is also generally understood to bear intentionality (i.e., mental images are always images of something or other), and thereby to function as a form of mental representation. Traditionally, visual mental imagery, the most discussed variety, was thought to be caused by the presence of picture-like representations (mental images) in the mind, soul, or brain, but this is no longer universally accepted (Altchek D.W. 2004).

Imagery experiences are understood by their subjects as echoes, copies, or reconstructions of actual perceptual experiences from their past; at other times they may seem to anticipate possible, often desired or feared, future experiences. Thus imagery has often been believed to play a very large, even pivotal, role in both memory and motivation. It is also

• Associate Professor, LNIPE, Gwalior (M.P.)

•• Assistant Professor, R.P.D.T, Talbehath, Lalitpur, (U.P.)

commonly believed to be centrally involved in visual-spatial reasoning and inventive or creative thought. Indeed, according to a long dominant philosophical tradition, it plays a crucial role in all thought processes, and provides the semantic grounding for language. However, in the 20th century vigorous objections were raised against this tradition, and it was widely repudiated. More recently, it has once again begun to find a few defenders.

Mental imagery plays an important role in sports, it is closely related with the sports performance. It is frequently used by athletes and coaches to familiarize the athlete with a competition site, a race course, a complex play pattern or routine etc. Motivate the athlete by recalling images of their goals for that session, or of success in a past competition or beating a competitor in competition. Perfect skills or skill sequences the athlete is learning or refining. Reduce negative thoughts by focusing on positive outcomes. Refocus the athlete when the need arises e.g. if performance is feeling sluggish, [imagery](#) of a previous best performance or previous best event focus can help get things back on track. See success where the athlete sees themselves performing skills correctly and the desired outcomes. Set the stage for performance with a complete mental run through of the key elements of their performance to set the athlete's desired pre-competition feelings and focus.

Anxiety is a [psychological](#) and [physiological](#) state characterized by [somatic](#), [emotional](#), [cognitive](#), and [behavioral](#) components (John M. Silva III and Robert S. Weinberg 1984). It is the displeasing feeling of fear and concern. In either presence or absence of psychological stress, anxiety can create feelings of fear, worry, uneasiness, and dread. However, anxiety should not be confused with fear, it is more of a dreaded feeling about something which appears intimidating and can overcome an individual. Anxiety is considered to be a [normal](#) reaction to a [stressor](#). It may help an individual to deal with a demanding situation by prompting them to cope with it. However, when anxiety becomes overwhelming, it may fall under the classification of an [anxiety disorder](#). Anxiety is a very critical factor related to the sports performance. Moderate level of anxiety is essential for achieving peak performance in sports.

Self-confidence in sports relies primarily on the athlete's ability to believe he can win and that he can be successful in his efforts. Consultants at the United States Tennis Association report that self-confidence is one of the most important attributes an athlete can possess and should be fostered by both athletes and their coaches. While self-confidence originates within the player, athletes must surround themselves with positive role models and supporters to keep up their internal self-talk. Athletes can look for inspiration in a number of arenas and use positive strategies to maintain their upbeat attitudes. Retired athletes, spiritual advisers, coaches and training partners all can provide positive support and reinforcement. The significance of training cannot be underplayed when it comes to building self-confidence.

The most effective self-confidence is based on reality that is formed by practice and training. Extensive training to overcome weaknesses builds confidence. Trophies, ribbons and other positive outcomes add to the level of confidence an athlete is capable of building. Continued success breeds self-confidence. There is a wealth of benefits that come from healthy self-confidence. Self-confidence is a tool that can help you manage your fears, tackle life's challenges with more certainty and maintain a positive mental attitude. Self-confidence is typically based on past experience, and improves as you build up a repertoire of success on which to rely.

Methodology- The purpose of the study was to see the effect of mental imagery training in moderating the level of anxiety and building of self confidence of national level female volleyball players. The subjects selected for the study were female national level volleyball players, the age group of subjects were ranges between 18-28 years. Two groups of 30 players in each group are selected for the study. First group of 30 female Volleyball players was experimental group and the other group of 30 female Volleyball players was control group. Control group was established by the research scholar to see the effectiveness of training programme. After taking pre test of both the groups scholar gave six weeks mental imagery training to the experimental group whereas the control group was not undergone any type of treatment. The intensity and specificity of the mental imagery training programme is progressive in nature. After the completion of training programme post test was carried out. Sports competitive anxiety test (SCAT) constructed by Rainer Martens was used as a tool to assess the anxiety level of subjects and self confidence inventory constructed by Robin S Vealy was used as a tool to assess the confidence level of subjects. T- test (paired) was used as a statistical technique for the interpretation of collected data. The significance of T- test (paired) was tested at .05 level of confidence.

Results of the Study

Table 01
Significance of Difference between
Pre Test and Post Test Means of Anxiety in Experimental Group

Pretest Means	Post-test Means	D.M.	T-Ratio
16.2	19.8	3.6	8.47

Significant at .05 level $t_{.05}(29) = 2.04$

Table 01 Indicates that the calculated value of t is 8.74 and tabulated value of t at .05 levels is 2.04. Hence it indicates that significant difference was found between the pretest and post test scores, which shows that mental imagery training was effective in moderating the level of anxiety of female volleyball players of experimental group.

Table 02
Significance of Difference between the
Pre Test and Post Test Means of Anxiety in Control Group

Pretest Means	Post-test Means	D.M.	T-Ratio
17.4	17.7	0.3	1.76

Significant at .05 level $t_{.05}(29) = 2.04$

Table 02 indicates that the calculated value of t is 1.76 and tabulated value of t at .05 level is 2.04. Hence it indicates that there is no significant difference found between the pretest and post test scores, which shows that the control group was not effective in moderating the level of anxiety of female Volleyball players of control group.

Table 03

Significance of Difference between the Pre Test and Post Test Means of Self Confidence in Experimental Group

Pretest Means	Post-test Means	D.M.	T-Ratio
26.1	29.4	3.3	8.43*

Significant at .05 level $t_{.05}(29) = 2.04$

Table 03 indicates that the calculated value of t is 8.43 and tabulated value of t at .05 level is 2.04. Hence it indicates that significant difference were found between the pretest and post test scores, which shows that mental imagery training improve the level of confidence of female Volleyball players of experimental group.

Table 04

Significance of difference between the pre test and post test means of self confidence in Control Group

Pretest Means	Post-test Means	D.M.	T-Ratio
25.4	25.8	0.4	0.93

Significant at .05 level $t_{.05}(29) = 2.04$

Table 04 Indicates that the calculated value of t is 0.93 and tabulated value of t at .05 level is 2.04. Hence it indicates that there is no significant difference between the pretest and post test scores, which shows that there was no improvement was seen in the level of confidence of female Volleyball players of control group.

Statistical interpretation of collected data clearly reveals that the effect of mental imagery training programme was improve the level of confidence of female Volleyball players and also moderating the level of anxiety of female Volleyball players.

Discussion and Findings- It is clear from the finding that mental imaginary improves confidence of national level female Volleyballplayers and moderate the level of anxiety. This may rise because sports psychologist have more recently argued that imagery also work through developing and refining psychological skill and the psychological skill hypothesis would predict that imagery can improve concentration, reduce anxiety, and enhances confidence (Jerry R Thomas & Jack K Nelson 2001).

All important psychological skill for maximizing performance. For e.g. several intervention techniques (Stress management training, which focuses primarily on reducing or coping with anxiety) employ imagery as a key component. People visualize themselves successfully coping with stress in tough situations. A golfer, for e.g., might visualize himself standing over a 10 foot put that would win a tournament.

When an athlete start visualizing what you want to do and how you want to react in certain situation, you can prevent your mind wondering. You

can imagine yourself in a situation in which you often lose your concentration and confidence, in that particular stage imagery makes an athlete composed and focused on the next play or step. Imagery can be used both to create higher level of arousal (e.g. that “pumped up”) If an athlete feel lethargic and to reduce anxiety if an athlete gets too “uptight”. As per the advantages imagery also used for relaxation before important games when player stand to get too pumped and play out of control. All of the above utility of mental imagery helps an athlete to control their arousal level and improve the concentration and confidence to achieve higher level of confidence.

The qualitative part of this study added appreciable depth to understanding how different athletes experience selected psychological skills. One of the strength points of the study was its applicability to other areas of the athletes' lives. As can be understood from their subjective evaluations, athletes mentioned how they felt the program helped them in their studies, relations with others, and approach to life in general. They also mentioned how they valued the interventions sessions and enjoyed knowing with each other closer and with a researcher to learn concepts and techniques and to express feelings about tensions in their sports and real life situations.

The study's intervention duration was six weeks the are some studies with same duration but sport psychology literature advice to design at least 3 months and longer duration for mental imagery training to find meaningful difference in findings. According to qualifications of team environment and opinions of other staff (coach, manager, etc) different skills (concentration, motivation, pep-talk, coping and stress appraisal etc.) can use to reveal effects on personal and performance development in sport environment.

References-

1. Fournier, JF., Calmels, C., Durand-Bush, N., & Salmela, JH. (2005). Effects of a season-long PST program on gymnastic performance and on psychological skill development. *International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 3, 59–77.
2. Gucciardi, D.F., Gordon, S., & Dimmock, J.A. (2009). Evaluation of a mental toughness training program for youth-aged Australian footballers: I. A quantitative analysis. *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*, 21, 307–323.
3. Krane, V., & Williams, J. M. (2006). Psychological characteristics of peak performance. In J. M. Williams (Ed.), *Applied sport psychology: Personal growth to peak performance* (pp. 207–227). New York: McGraw-Hill.
4. Orlick T. & McCaffrey, N. (1991). Mental training with children sport life. *The Sport Psychologist*, 5, 322-334.
5. Sheard, M., & Golby, J. (2006). Effect of a psychological skills training program on swimming performance and positive psychological development. *International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 4, 149–169.
6. Yukelson, D. (2001). Communicating effectively. In J. M. Williams (Ed.) *Applied Sport Psychology: Personal Growth to peak performance* (4th ed., pp: 135-149) CA: Mayfield.

7. Singer, R. N., Murphy, M., & Tennant, L. K. (1993). Epilogue. In R. N. Singer, M. Murphy, M., & L. K. Tennant (Eds.) *Handbook of research in sport psychology* (pp. 933-938). New York: McMillan.
8. Carron, A. V., Widmeyer, W. N. and Brawley, L. R. (1985). The development of an instrument to assess cohesion in sport teams: the Group Environment Questionnaire. *Journal of Sport Psychology*, 7, 244 - 266.
9. Vealey, R. S. (1988). Future directions in psychological skills training. *The Sport Psychologist*, 2, 318-336.
10. Spielberger, C. D., Gorsuch, R. L. & Lushene, R. E. (1970). *S.T.A.I. Manual for the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory*. Palo Alto, CA : Consulting Psychologists' Press.
11. Thomas, J. R., & Nelson, J. K. (2001). *Research methods in physical activity* (4th ed.). Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.

First Step of Achievement is Goal Setting

• Ashutosh Bhandari

Abstract- *Sport and exercise psychology is concerned with the application of psychological theories and concepts to sport and physical activity. Although the physiological benefits of physical activity are well documented, physical education, exercise science, and sport professionals also need to be familiar with the psychological benefits of engaging in physical activity on a regular basis. Unfortunately, too many adults are inactive, and many adults who start a physical activity program drop out. Exercise adherence focuses on understanding the factors that influence initiation and continuation of physical activity programs. Several theories have been used in research on physical activity participation and health behavior change, including classic learning theories, health belief model, trans theoretical model, social cognitive theory, and ecological perspective. Sport psychologists have studied many different areas relative to athletic performance, including personality, anxiety, and arousal. Goal-setting, imagery, and self-talk are three approaches used to help individuals improve their performance. To help athletes perform at their best, sport psychologists assist athletes to learn and use a variety of intervention strategies. Some of the findings of sport psychologists, methodology, and intervention strategies can also be used in other physical activity settings to help us better understand and enhance the experiences of participants in our physical activity programs.*

Key Words- *Goal setting, Sports performance, Achievement*

Introduction- Goal-setting is important in many of the different environments in which physical education, exercise scientists, and sport leaders work. Goal-setting can be used to help students in school physical education, athletes on sports teams, clients rehabilitating an injury, or adults involved in fitness programs. Goal-setting is important both as a motivational strategy and as a strategy to change behavior or enhance performance. It is also used as an intervention strategy to rectify problems or to redirect efforts.

Goal Setting- According to Weinberg, a goal can be defined as "that which an individual is trying to accomplish; it is the object or aim of an action." Goal-setting focuses on specifying a specific level of proficiency to be attained within a certain period of time. Goals can be categorized as outcome goals, performance goals, and process goals. Outcome goals typically focus on interpersonal comparisons and the end result of an event. An example of an outcome goal is to win first place at the senior games regional track meet

- Associate Professor, Department of Physical Education, B.V.R.I. Bichpuri, Agra (U.P.)

at the end of the season. Whether an outcome goal is achieved or not is influenced in part by the ability and play of the opponent. Performance goals refer to the individual's actual performance in relation to personal levels of achievement. Striving to increase ground balls won in lacrosse from 5 to 10, decreasing the time to walk a mile from 20 minutes to 15 minutes, increasing the amount of weight that can be lifted following knee reconstruction, and improving one's free-throw percentage from 35% to 50% are examples of performance goals. Lastly, process goals focus on how a particular skill is performed. For example, increasing axial rotation in swimming the backstroke and following through on the tennis backhand are two examples of process goals that focus on the improvement of technique. As technique improves, improvements in performance are likely to follow.

How Goal-Setting Works- Goal-setting leads to improved performance. Locke, Shaw, Saari, and Latham identified four distinct ways in which goal-setting influences performance. It focuses attention, mobilizes effort, nurtures persistence, and leads to the development of new learning strategies. Goal-setting leads to the focusing of attention on the task at hand and on the achievement of the goal related to that task. When there are no specific goals, attention has a tendency to wander, drifting from one item to the next without any particular attention or intent. When specific goals are set, individuals can direct their attention to that task and its accomplishments. For example, a volleyball player who has a goal of getting 15 kills in a match can then focus his efforts on the specific elements of the skill that will help accomplish this goal. Once a goal is determined, to achieve the goal, individuals must direct their efforts toward its attainment. This mobilization of effort, in and of itself, can lead to improved performance. Knowing what you want to accomplish and having specific strategies to achieve it influence motivation and increase effort. Not only does goal-setting focus one's attention and mobilize one's efforts, but it encourages persistence. Persistence is critical. Often the attainment of goals involves a concentrated effort over an extended period of time. There may be periods of frustration and failure as individuals learn new strategies or challenge themselves to higher levels of achievement. Individuals need to persist in pursuit of their goals. Development of relevant learning strategies is an essential aspect of goal-setting. Strategies can include learning new techniques or changing the manner in which a skill is practiced. Strategies can also include developing a plan by which incremental changes in performance or behavior can be attained. For example, an individual desiring to lose 30 pounds through a combination of healthy dieting and increased physical activity may need to learn strategies to select healthier foods, to develop and modify a walking program, and to learn how to continue to maintain the weight loss once it is accomplished. Properly implemented, goal-setting can lead to improvements in performance and changes in behavior. Goals can be outcome, process, or performance oriented. Goal-setting improves performance by directing attention, mobilizing effort, encouraging persistence, and introducing new strategies. Goal-setting requires careful planning if it is to be effective as a motivational strategy or intervention

strategy.

Execute triggers point of Effective Goal Setting- Several principles provide guidance for physical educators, exercise scientists, and sport leaders involved in goal-setting. It is important that the goal-setting program be structured and implemented correctly, because a decrement in performance can actually occur from improper goal-setting. To help you get started with goal-setting, think SMART. SMART is an acronym suggested by Weinberg and Gould to help professionals remember the critical characteristics of effective goals. Goals should be Specific, Measurable, Action oriented, Realistic and Timely.

- Specific goals have been linked to higher levels of performance than no goals or general do-your-best-type goals. While do-your-best goals may be motivating and encouraging, they do not have as powerful an impact on performance as having specific goals. Furthermore, general goals such as "I want to be a better swimmer" or "I want to be healthier" are not as effective as specific goals. It is hard to monitor general goals or to know what types of changes need to be made to achieve them. A specific goal, such as a swimmer stating, "I want to reduce my time in the 200 freestyle to 1 minute 56 seconds from 2 minutes 5 seconds by the championships," is more likely to result in improvements in performance.
- Additionally, measurable goals allow progress to be more easily monitored. Measurable goals provide individuals with feedback, which helps motivate them and sustain involvement. An individual who sets a goal of walking 30 minutes a day for 5 days of week at a brisk pace of 12 minutes a mile or less can easily monitor whether progress is being made toward goal attainment. Action goals, also referred to as observable goals, are goals that can be assessed through observation of a person's actions. By viewing the person's actions, you can determine whether or not the individual is exhibiting the desired goal or behavior.
- Identification of the time frame for achievement is a critical part of goal-setting. Will the goal be accomplished by the end of the season? Or within 1 month? The time frame should be long enough so that it gives a reasonable time to accomplish the goal. If the time frame is too short, it appears unrealistic, which may cause the individual to give up prematurely. If the time frame is too long, there is a tendency to procrastinate.
- Goals that individuals establish should be moderately difficult so that the individuals feel challenged and have to extend themselves to achieve the goals. Goals must be perceived by individuals to be realistic and achievable with effort, persistence, and hard work. Both Weinberg and Cox, noted sport psychologists, suggest several other principles that should be incorporated into goal-setting in

addition to the SMART goal characteristics. These include writing goals down, incorporating different types of goals into the program, setting short-term and long-term goals, providing individual goals within the group context, determining goals for both practice and competition, ensuring goals are internalized by the individuals, regularly evaluating progress, and providing for individual differences.

- Goals should be written down and monitored regularly to determine if progress is being made. Some swimmers religiously chart each practice, writing down times for each set of repeats in a swim diary. Other swimmers may only chart their meet performances. What's important is that the individual knows his or her goal, writes it down, and tracks its progress consistently.
- A variety of goals should be integrated into the goal-setting plan. A combination of outcome, performance, and process goals is recommended. When individuals set goals based on their own performance, they feel more in control. Goals based on outcome measures, such as winning and losing, can lead to a loss of motivation and higher levels of anxiety. The reason is that there are many aspects of an outcome goal that individuals cannot control, such as their opponents' ability. Furthermore, using a combination of different types of goals presents individuals with additional opportunities for success. For example, a swimmer can finish third and fail to achieve an outcome goal of finishing first in the event, but feel successful by posting a personal best time for the event, a performance goal.
- Setting a long-term goal provides a direction for individuals' efforts. In addition to long-term goals, short-term goals should be established. Short-term goals play an important role in goal achievement. They serve as stepping stones to the long-term goal. Short-term goals provide individuals with bench-marks by which to judge their progress. This form of feedback serves to keep motivation and performance high. It allows individuals to focus on improvement in smaller increments and helps make the long-term goal task seem less overwhelming.
- Goals should be set for different circumstances. Goals are important for both practice and competition. What happens in practice is reflected during performance in competition. Daily practices are a critical component of competitive success. If a tennis player wants to improve his first serve percent-age during competition, this goal should be given attention during practice. Practices also provide the opportunity to work on other goals that contribute to team success, such as working hard or communicating more with teammates.

- Goals can also be set for teams. Team goals provide a focus for practice goals. For example, if the lacrosse team's goal is to be ranked number one in the conference on winning ground balls, practice time should be allocated to the achievement of that goal. Additionally, individual performance goals that contribute to the achievement of the team goal, such as working on skills to increase the percent-age of ground balls won, should receive attention.
- Social support is acknowledged as an important factor in goal achievement. Social support has been found to be critical in achieving rehabilitation goals as well as health goals. For example, in cardiac rehabilitation programs, where individuals set goals related to fitness and nutrition, eliciting the support of a spouse or significant other increases the likelihood that individuals will achieve their goals. Expressions of social support, such as genuine concern and encouragement, also help individuals remain motivated and committed when they are discouraged or frustrated or hit a performance plateau.
- Acceptance and internalization of goals by the individual is one of the most critical aspects of goal-setting. Individuals must commit to the goals and invest themselves in their attainment. Allowing individuals to set their own goals increases their commitment to their achievement. Goals set by others, such as a personal trainer or a coach, may cause individuals not to feel ownership of the goals. Ownership can be enhanced by using a collaborative approach to goal-setting. If goals are not determined by the individual, but are assigned by others, professionals should make sure that the individual commits to the assigned goal.
- Provision for frequent evaluation needs to be incorporated into the goal-setting plan. Evaluative feedback helps individuals assess the effectiveness of their goals and whether or not their goal-achievement strategies are working. Additionally, goal-setting is a dynamic process. Frequent evaluation allows both short- and long-term goals to be adjusted to reflect progress, the changing circumstances of the individuals, or the effectiveness of learning strategies.
- Individual differences need to be taken into account when goal-setting. Some individuals thrive on challenges and welcome goals whose achievement, although attainable, will be difficult. Other individuals require a boost in self-confidence and may benefit from a goal-setting approach that uses many short-term goals, the achievement of which enhances their feelings of competence. Individual circumstances should be reflected in goal-setting.

Physical education, exercise science, and sport professionals may find goal-setting to be an integral part of their work. A summary of goal-

setting is presented in the table Guidelines for Goal-Setting. Goal-setting can be used effectively in many different ways to help individuals improve their performance or change their behaviors relative to physical activity.

References-

1. Vealey RS: Psychology of sport and exercise. In SJ Hoffman and JC Harris, editors: Introduction to kinesiology: studying physical activity, Champaign, Ill., 2000, Human Kinetics.
2. Association for the Advancement of Applied Sport Psychology. (www.aaasponline.org)
3. International Society of Sport Psychology. (www.issponline.org)
4. Gill D: Sport and exercise psychology. In JD Massengale and RA Swanson, editors: The history of exercise and sport science, Champaign, 111., 1997, Human Kinetics.
5. US Department of Health and Human Services: Physical activity and health: a report of the Surgeon General, Atlanta, Ga., 1996, US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.
6. Berger BG: Psychological benefits of an active lifestyle: what we know and what we need to know, Quest 48:330-353, 1996.
7. Cox RH: Sport psychology: Concepts and applications, ed. 5, New York, 2002, McGraw-Hill.
8. Petruzzello SJ: Exercise and sports psychology. In SB Brown, Introduction to exercise science, Philadelphia, 2001, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
9. Fontaine, KR: Physical activity improves mental health, The Physician and Sportsmedicine 28(10):83-84, 2000.
10. Brannon L and Feist J: Health psychology: an introduction to behavior and health, ed 2, Belmont, Calif, 1992, Wadsworth.

Symbolic painting in Indian Art

• Amita Khare

Abstract- *India is famous all over the world for its art and culture and the artistic rulers have decorated the entire country through the best architecture, sculpture, painting in the form of their interest due to their love of art, and become invaluable heritage Has been. Symbols have been of great importance in Indian painting. 'Symbols' are the language of art. Symbols have been of special importance in painting from cave humans to modern humans. In symbolism, Swastik is the dominant figure in Hindu society. Color symbols are also used in worship in Hinduism.*

Key Words- *Symbolic, Culture, Greek Word, Chakra, Buddhism, Colours.*

Introduction- The word symbol in English is derived from medieval English Old French, and from the Greek word (symbolon), the Greek word (symbolon), from the root word (syn-) meaning bole. Which almost literally means throw together.

'Symbols' are the language of art. In the arts of the eastern countries, similar to Indian art, symbols and symbolic symbols based on true figures have great importance in the arts of India. Swan etc. symbols have special place. Artists have used both direct and symbolic or artistic symbols to express their sentiments and have been embodied by symbols for nature, mountains, yakshadevata, and mamta.

Symbols have been of special importance in painting from cave humans to modern humans. Rather, it would not be unfair to say that the painting originated with symbols. Along with civilizations, the importance of these symbols has increased. The artist expresses his feeling and thoughts through various symbols. This symbol is the cornerstone of the development of painting. Even the smoothest feeling of human nature is visible to us symbolically. A powerful tradition in the art world in which sages and sages have depicted their knowledge of geometric geometry as symbols of triangles, squares, imports, circles on occasions of auspicious work. Which is still prevalent in public life.

According to the belief of symbols, the entire universe is contained in the human body. Chakras from horoscopes to millennials are depicted through symbols. Buddhism has also accepted this Vedantic notion and in its painting has transformed the circle of life into symbols and there has been a lot of thinking about the symbols. It is a business of the mind, the process of symbol formation is called symbolization which takes place in

the depths and heights of the mind. Our simplest, shortest, but necessary, systematic symbol like life is our language and its word store. Here, we understand enough to say that the process of symbolization is to see the unprepared element in the present, the subtle in the gross, the meaning in meaningless, the value and the importance in an insignificant substance without value.

Our purposeful conscious mind cannot do such complex but necessary work. In fact, man himself has become a symbol of humanity for man. The value-seeking tendency of man separates him from the animal and he has been able to create humanity by realizing the sense of value, creating the sense of value and importance from time immemorial. The name of this entire realization is culture, which elevates it above the natural creature. Beauty melody of art of sublime culture it seems due to being a center of attraction, its creation cannot move even one post.

Symbol is a medium through which miracles arise in the communication of ideas and knowledge. From this point of view, the symbol is the carrier of emotions and values. Through this, there is ease in displaying and addressing ideas. Emblem is embedded in symbolism. This shape is original but not real. The symbolic quality of the symbols makes the inner mystery of the artwork more important. In modern art, its importance is the sense of existence, in which the subject really gives an opportunity for new combination. A feature of Indian painting lies in its symbolism. The symbol is presented and is a gross substance. Which makes a mental appearance of an unprepared subtle emotion or feeling.

The symbol is the language of time. Both symbolic and artistic symbols have great importance like Swastik, Singh, Asan, Chakra, Pisces Sri Lakshmi, Mithun Kalash, Tree Mirrors, Padam Patra, Vajrayanti etc. Similarly, the water stream coming out of the snake and jatajuta is the symbol of Shiva, Morpankh and Murali is the symbol of Krishna. Sri Lakshmi situated on the lotus is another symbol of prosperity, while the other is seated on Padmasana and shows the intention of remaining contented. Padam always stays above water even when it is connected to water and mud. The drops of water do not stay on his parties, thus Padam teaches us to rise above worldly living even while in the world. The four vertical lines of the swastika symbolize four types of creation, four of the four worlds in four directions, and Brahma, the creator of the fourteenth. It has been considered a symbol of the six signs of the sun, including its vertical and vertical two lines and four arms connected at its four ends, which is also a symbol of speed and time.

You artists also keep presenting new symbols. For example, in Buddhism, the artist made a lotus in place of the Buddha's figure. The artist has also shown symbolism through Rango. Looking at the mirror painted in Ajanta, the body of the woman is filled with green color, which is a symbol of freshness, similarly Vishnu and Lakshmi and a symbol of woman. The image of Ganesha increases with compatibility with the swastika symbol. Ganpati's trunk, arms and legs, lions etc. can be depicted in such a way that

the four arms of the swastika are properly coordinated. Oun's can be written in a swastika form, in the early period of script science, he was composed on the basis of lines, not letters of rounding. In the initial attempt to script Oun, his form became swastika. The highest recognition in the names of God is the highest, when it was put into script writing from the passage, then naturally its shape became like a swastika.

The Swastika is equally respected in the Arya Dharma, and its branch administrations. He has similar beliefs in Buddhist Jain Sikhism. In ancient civilization of Europe and America, Swastik is still used as a symbol of Mars. The sculptures found in the excavation of Cyprus have a swastika inscribed on them. Similar evidence has been found in the excavation of Egypt Greece, etc. The Japanese call the Swastika Mana Ji and include it in the symbols of religion. While dividing the category of regular symbols, we get many types of symbols. (1) Symbol symbol like axes swastika, Vibhuj quadrilateral etc. (2) Color symbol like white red etc. is a color indicator. (3) Material symbol like conch golden stone etc. (4) Animal symbol cow Taurus Peacock goose etc. (5) Floral emblem lotus etc. (6) Arms symbol chakra trishul gada etc. (7) By emblem conch damru bheri vanshi etc. (8) Tree emblems, Amla Peepal, Tulsi etc. (9) Dynasty symbol Shikha, Yajnopaveet, Kanthi, Mala, Gerua cloth punishments, Tilak etc. etc. (1) Sign symbol currency.

In symbolism, Swastik is the dominant figure in Hindu society. Just as all the letters originated from cars, similarly all the lines come under Swastik itself. The shape of Pranav is considered to be swastika when it is not sound.

Progress and defense around the center, unleashed liquor around it is clearly visible in the swastika. This is necessary for Swastik (welfare). Swastik is the symbol of the first revered Shri Ganeshji. It means that Swastik Dravara we can get the benefit of the power of Ganesh ji. Parsi religion inverted this prime marshal sign and kept the name Apastik. Similarly, the cross of Christians is also a short form of this. By not taking this form of Pranav, who considered Nad as a symbol, in his tradition, he came in the form of Kaal and Ser Chod and Tara, as in Muslims. But by searching, all these origins prove to be swastika.

Color symbols are also used in worship in Hinduism. His influence has been availed everywhere, with a slight distinction, the red color is indicative of warm affection or anger, the action will be warm and its color will be red, it seems clear.

Importance of colors in symbolic painting- Color is present in nature, colors are directly received by nature, they are called natural colors (mineral colors). These colors seem to have their own different meanings. Originally the main three colors in nature are red, yellow and blue. If you understand the symbolic meaning of red, then light red indicates - softness, subtlety. Similarly, deep red life, courage Krishna red - fire, cold cool or suitable red slavery or romantic bright red threat wheat red color is the realization of earth etc. Thus there is more color. Some of those which have symbolic

meanings like this What are the expressions, thoughts and pictures of these colors in the brain, their psychological effect is mentioned as follows

Red- anger, blood, fire, danger, courage, valor, enthusiasm, and sentimentality.

Yellow- Caution, warm, bright, light, bright, radiant, bliss.

Blue- water, sky, divinity, cold, distance, masculine, comfortable, deep sadness.

Orange- summer, energy, stress, nimble, autumn, autumn.

Green- growth, hope, nature, freshness, innocence, mildness. Vagina-Shadow, religious, imaginative, magical, royal, revered. Black - dark, night, death, mourning, sorrow, messy evil, dramatic, wicked.

White- Winter, peaceful, luxurious, pure innocent, clean, weak.

Brown- earthly, natural, faithful, orthodox, originality.

Color is an essential element of Indian painting, in the absence of which the picture is almost incomplete, just the illustration cannot be used to control the sense of beauty from the pictures. Therefore, while painting the paintings by the artist, while understanding the symbolic form of the colors, there is a sense of the meaning of the paintings and the usefulness of its purpose. In this way, the Indian masters not only instructed all the practical requirements of painting, but also gave it a philosophical basis. Similarly, white color is a symbol of sattvikta, talent, fame, peace and truth. That is, the pure work of Rajoguna. The white color informs them of the red color and the pure work of satvagnu. The sign of tamo guna is black color, that lack is indicative of dark death etc. which is the form of tamo guna.

Conclusion- In this context, contact with artists moving away from the trend of symbolic portraiture, researching their current environment and equating their ideological level with their works and importance, proving the relevance of their creation religiosity is my small effort. All the above points of view will be the basis of my research project. In conclusion - my short research on symbolic notation in Indian painting will be very useful for art students and art lovers, I believe so.

References-

1. Dr. Avinash Vahadur Verma, Prakash Book Depot Indian, History of painting 2017
2. History of Indian painting and sculpture, Dr. Rita Pratap Vaishya Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy Jaipur 2017
3. Kala Darshan, Shachirani Gurtu, Sahni Publications, Delhi 1953
4. Gopinath of Mahamahodhyay: Journal of Public Culture Issue Conference Article Q19
5. Indian painting, Asit Kumar Haldar Allahabad 1959
6. Indumati Mishra, Pratima Vigyan (based on Vaishnava Puranas) M.P. Hindi Granth Academy Bhopal 1972.
7. Srivatsa, a sought after symbol of Indian art Allahabad 1983
8. Based on interviews with artists related to symbolic hymns.

9. Dr. Jugdeesh Gupt, Bharityia kala ke padchina, National Publishing House, Delhi, 1961.
10. Ragopal, Vijayvirgaiya, Rajasthani chitrkala, Vijayvirgaiya kala Bhawan, Jaipur, 1953 E.

Film Festivals as Powerhouse of Cinematic History: A Case for India

• Priyamvada A Sawant

Abstract- *Films are great learning experiences. Those in the festivals have great educative value. They are the strengths and not weaknesses of a society. A long culture of these fests only underlines the rich cinematic heritage for the nation that aspires to play a dominant role on the international scenario. Ensuring its protection is an opportunity for historical research. The paper aims to explore the significance of these film festivals as rich repositories and resources for historians and appeals for strengthening the documentation for archival reference.*

Key Words- *Film festivals, film literature, cinema, archives.*

Introduction- Film festivals are unique opportunities for filmmakers to showcase their films to a meaningful audience. They are equally unique opportunities for the viewers to explore the dynamic and varied aspects of film making, viewing and learning. Festivals offer wide range of films with regional, cultural and linguistic flavor not to mention the exploration of political and economic processes in the given society. Films are also one of the most highly-charged and soul stirring mediums to tell an impactful story and film festivals are the perfect places for these stories to come to light.¹

India's culture of film festivals began in the independence period when international film festival was still a novelty. Over the years more than 60 fiction and non-fiction film festivals are being organised in various parts of the country. They range from city/town based to subject and issue based and often project issues of the developing India. These film festivals are important sources of knowledge as it also involves bringing out lot of literature on a common platform such as catalogues, websites, posters, blogs, press releases and daily bulletins among other.

Film festivals: The early beginnings- At the time of India's independence there were only eight international film festivals in the world and all of them were in Europe, including the oldest in Venice. The Venice Film Festival was organised for the first time in 1932, in Italy under the auspices of the President of the Biennale, Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, the sculptor Antonio Maraini, and Luciano De Feo. Initially known as the Esposizione d'Arte Cinematografica (Exhibition of Cinematographic Arts), which was a

• Associate Professor, H. R. College of Commerce and Economics, Churchgate Mumbai

part of that year's Venice Biennale the first festival was non-competitive but two years later it returned with a competitive dimension and obtained a great popularity.² It soon became an annual event from 1935 onwards.³

Post World War II, in 1946, the Cannes Film Festival took place in France for the first time and today, it is one of the most exclusive international film festivals which takes place annually in Southern France. The entry to Cannes Film Festival is only by invitation.⁴ The *Berlinale* or the Berlin International Film Festival was created for the Berlin Public in 1951, at the beginning of the Cold War, as a “showcase of the free world” and now “shaped by the turbulent post-war period and the unique situation of a divided city, the Berlinale (has) developed into a place of intercultural exchange and a platform for the critical cinematic exploration of social issues”.⁵ Over 400 films of all genres, lengths and formats are shown in the various sections and special presentations of the Berlinale in Germany.

These three film festivals - Venice International Film Festival, Cannes Film Festival and the Berlin International Festival (Berlinale) – are the most prestigious film festivals in the world and are known as the “Big Three.”⁶

India's first international film festival, IFFI, was organised by the Films Division, Government of India. Films Division was established in 1948 “to articulate the energy of a newly independent nation”⁷. The first festival was held in Bombay (now Mumbai) from 24th January to 1st February 1952. This festival was originally conceived in Kashmir. The Films Division's then Chief Producer Mohan Bhavnani, a filmmaker trained in Germany who had made several silent films after his return to India had recently returned from a visit to Paris where he had attended a meeting of Film Experts Committee of UNESCO. This set the thought for holding India's own film festival. He proposed this idea to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru who was visiting Srinagar.⁸ Soon after, a plan was sketched to organise the five-week-long travelling event in Bombay and Madras, Delhi and Calcutta. A central organising committee was constituted under the chairmanship of retired High Court judge Sir Clifford Manmohan Agarwala – who was heading the censor board at the time – with 10 other members including actor Nargis, directors V Shantaram, New Theatres's BN Sircar, Wadia Movietone's JBH Wadia and film producer from Madras S S Vasan. Three regional committees were also formed to supervise organising of the festival in Delhi, Madras and Calcutta.⁹

The film festival was subsequently taken to Madras, Delhi, Calcutta and Trivendrum. In Delhi, the IFFI was inaugurated by Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 21st February 1952. This was also the first International Film Festival held anywhere in Asia and it included about 40 features and 100 short films. The 50th International Film Festival of India or IFFI 2019 had around 200 films from 76 countries being screened. For over 52 years IFFI has been one of the most significant film festivals in Asia and which aims at providing a common platform for the cinemas of the world to project the excellence of the film art.¹⁰

Indian Cinema: Origins- The history of Indian cinema goes back to 1896

with the Lumière brothers screening their short films. Marius Sestier (1861-1926) was **Lumière operator in India and Australia and he screened these films to a mostly British audience in Watson Hotel here in Mumbai on 7th July, 1986.**¹¹

Harishchandra Sakhambari Bhatavdekar (popularly known as Save Dada) was at one of those first Mumbai shows – and he was highly impressed by what he saw and promptly moved to order a camera of his own from the UK. Bhatavdekar's first movie, and the first by an Indian film-maker, was shot in 1899 – he captured a wrestling match in Mumbai's Hanging Gardens. The reel had to be shipped back to the UK for processing, but Bhatavdekar's career in the motion-picture business, and Indian film production itself, had begun. He had bought a projector and was screening foreign-made films. He supplemented his imports with the films he made himself. When maths scholar RP Paranjpe returned to India from Cambridge, Bhatavdekar captured the moment – and this may well be the first Indian news footage.¹²

Hiralal Sen, a noted photographer living in Bengal was also one of the pioneers of filmmaking and film exhibiting in India.¹³ He shot play scenes, from *The Flower of Persia* to *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*. After 1904, he specialised in news footage, but as time went on, he found it difficult to cope and closed the business. One of those competitors was Jamshedji Madan, whose Elphinstone Bioscope Company made, distributed and exhibited films. Madan made a lot of money out of the movies, acquiring the rights to show films from overseas studios, and in 1907 establishing India's first purpose-built cinema, the Elphinstone Picture Palace in Kolkata.¹⁴

Along with foreign films came foreign filmmakers. The British film director Charles Urban's *With Our King and Queen Through India*, a record of the royal visit to the 1911 Delhi durbar (celebrating King George V's coronation), which became an international box-office hit. Dadasaheb Torne made the stage bound 40 minutes film *Shree Pundalik* in 1912.

It was a result of this that stage magician and photographer Dadasaheb Phalke, later the "father of Indian cinema" imagined the Indian mythology on the screen while watching a lavish film based on the Christian bible "Could we, the sons of India, ever be able to see Indian images on the screen?" he wrote later.¹⁵ Thus was born the first ever full length Indian film Phalke's *Raja Harishchandra* which premiered on 9th May, 1913 and marketed as the first swadeshi film. Earlier his first movie was less than epic in scale, a time-lapse movie of a pea-plant growing, but it was a useful experiment.

The Indian film industry took off and soon films were being made in other parts of the country including South with Bombay taking over the Bengal's film industry. 1940s and 50s well up to the 60s were the golden age of Indian cinema. Early examples include *Dharti Ke Lal* (1946), Khwaja Ahmad Abbas *Neecha Nagar* (1946), Chetan Anand), *Nagarik* (1952), Ritwik Ghatak) and *Do Bigha Zamin* (1953, Bimal Roy), laying the foundations for Indian neorealism and the Indian New Wave. *The Apu*

Trilogy (1955–1959, Satyajit Ray) won major prizes at all the major international film festivals and firmly established the Parallel Cinema movement. *Pather Panchali* (1955), the first part of the trilogy, marked Ray's entry in Indian cinema.

Film festivals as powerhouse of cinematic history- The 50th International Film Festival of India or IFFI 2019 had around 200 films from 76 countries being screened. Over the years more than 60 fiction and non-fiction film festivals are being organised in various parts of the country. They range from city/town based to subject and issue based and often project issues of the developing India.

Film festivals are unique opportunities for filmmakers to showcase their films to a meaningful audience. They are equally unique opportunities for the viewers to explore the dynamic and varied aspects of film making, viewing and learning. Festivals offer wide range of films with regional, cultural and linguistic flavor not to mention the exploration of political and economic processes in the given society.

- These film festivals are important sources of knowledge as it also involves bringing out lot of literature on a common platform such as catalogues, websites, posters, blogs, press releases & press kits, daily bulletins, photos, scripts, film memorabilia and artifacts among other.
- A significant feature is that these films are screened through prior selection and some in the competition category and hence film festivals bring together the highest-quality stories to learn from. They are/can inspire and educate through preservation and access to the work of independent artists and the unique history of the organization.
- This is also an opportunity for discovery and dialogue around creative work and its impact on contemporary culture.

On 1st February 1964 the National Film Archives of India was established to preserve the heritage of Indian cinema. Why the focus on Film Fests? What is different about the festivals as compared to the other film archives?

1. Film festivals are a vital link in the chain of global film culture.¹⁶
2. They are not particularly about the box office/ commercial films but include short, documentary and animation films that reflect upon the diversity of thought and view.
3. Reflect revolutions and movements. Environmental issues, students' concerns, global issues, RTI, PIL etc.
4. Nurture the values of freedom, democracy and peace promotion of human rights values.
5. Have the potential to increase critical thinking and create active citizenship.
6. Speaking multiple languages, they give you the ability to hear a rich

diversity of voices from the divided areas.

7. Festival are a way to show things that otherwise can't ever be seen, communicate ideas that otherwise won't be communicated.
8. The information you get is much more complex than in TV news and there is a chance to speak to characters or witnesses of the stories directly. Obviously, this contradicts the glamorous festivals of red carpets and dress codes.
9. Festivals are not alone about screening films but also include discussions, master classes, workshops by prominent filmmakers, exhibitions etc. These have a great potential of learning as similar comments may not be expressed otherwise.

Conclusion- Films are great learning experiences. Those in the festivals have great educative value. They are the strengths and not weaknesses of a society. A long culture of these fests only underlines the rich cinematic heritage for the nation that aspires to play a dominant role on the international scenario. Ensuring its protection is an opportunity for historical research.

References-

1. Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Nov. 19, 2021, <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2021/nov/doc2021112011.pdf>
2. Venice 1932; Cannes 1946; Edinburgh(GB) 1947; Berlin 1951; Melbourne 1952; San Francisco International Film festival 1957; Toronto International film Festival 1976; Raindance (UK) 1992; Cairo-1976
3. <https://www.britannica.com/art/Venice-Film-Festival>
4. Venice Film Festival History, 1932-2021 <https://www.labiennale.org/en/history-venice-film-festival>
5. <https://www.festival-cannes.com/en/>
6. <https://www.berlinale.de/en/festival/profile/festival-profile.html>
7. Marijke de Valck Brendan Kredell Skadi Loist (Eds)(2016), Film Festivals: History, Theory, Method, Practice, New York: Routledge.
8. <https://filmsdivision.org/about-us.html>
9. Rashid Atik (2019), "A film festival is born: Story of IFFI's origins 67 years ago", Indian Express, November 24th, 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/art-and-culture/international-film-festival-of-india-a-film-festival-is-born-6134748/>
10. Ibid
11. <https://iffigoa.org/>
12. <https://mediaindia.eu/cinema/how-did-two-french-brothers-inspire-indians-to-cinema/>
13. Stephen Herbert and Luke McKernan, (2008), Who's Who of Victorian Cinema, British Film Institute.
14. Bhaskar Chattopadhyaya (2018), "Hiralal movie review: A tragic tale of the

forgotten luminary who brought movies to India”, First Post, November 19, 2018.

15. Pamela Hutchinson, (2013) “The birth of India's film industry: how the movies came to Mumbai”, The Guardian, July 25, 2013, <https://www.theguardian.com/film/2013/jul/25/birth-indias-film-industry-movies-mumbai>
16. Suresh Chabria, “First Showman, India Today”, April 11, 2008, <https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/cover-story/story/20080421-first-showman-736003-2008-04-11>

Pahari Painting (With special reference to the Garhwal style)

• Sarita Panday

Abstract- *Garhwal was an ancient Thakurai state or princely state. The historical importance of this state begins in 1685 AD, when Suleiman Shikoh, the handsome and ardent son of Darashikoh, took refuge in the Garhwal king Prithvishah (Pirhipatshah) to escape from Aurangzeb. During the painting period of Garhwal, the first two Hindu painters Shyamdas and Hardas came to Garhwal along with the Mughal crown prince. Probably the style of these painters was Rajasthani because the paintings made by their descendant Molaram are of Rajasthani style. These painters belonged to the goldsmith caste and probably also did the work of goldsmiths. In the Garhwal kingdom, Hiranand, son of Hardas, first started the work of painting. The paintings of Garhwal are similar to Kangra and it is difficult to differentiate the paintings of Kangra and Garhwal at first sight, but still the local vegetation of Garhwal, the domestic environment and the uniqueness of the line have established a personality in the Garhwal style. In the Garhwal style paintings, the figures are made simple and flat as compared to the Kangra style and the lines are also not as soft, rounded and graceful. Women are made in beautiful and soulful posture. Big lotus eyes, long straight nose, round chibuk, expressive hand gestures and gestures are typical of the female figures of Garhwal style. The themes of the Garhwal painters are religious and paintings based on Bhagavata Purana, Ramayana, Bihari Satsai, Matiram and Ragamala have been made. Apart from these subjects, the painter has created paintings of many gods and goddesses. Here paintings have also been made on Rukmini-Mangal, Nal-Damayanti, Geet- Govind, Nayika-Bheda, Dashavatar, Ashtadurga, Kamasutra, Shivratan etc. The painters of Tehri Garhwal, like the painters of Kangra, have made beautiful pictures on many aspects of the makeup by taking a love-relationship of Radhakrishna.*

Key Words- *Princely state, king, Painting*

Geographical and historical introduction of Tehri Garhwal -

The Garhwal princely state of the district, situated in the state of Uttarakhand in the middle of the high peaks of the Himalayas, has been highly glorified from the religious point of view. The sacred sources of Jamnotri and Bhagirathi flow from this snow-capped mountainous region and the pilgrimage centers of Badrinath and Kedarnath are located in this region. Garhwal was an ancient Thakurai state or princely state. The

historical importance of this state begins in 1685 AD, when Suleiman Shikoh, the handsome and ardent son of Darashikoh, took refuge in the Garhwal king Prithvishah (Pirhipatshah) to escape from Aurangzeb. The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb captured his father Emperor Shah Jahan in the fort of Agra and took over the authority of his forefather, Crown Prince Dara. At that time Dara was in Lahore and his son Yuvraj Suleiman Shikoh was in Allahabad. Suleiman Shikoh planned to travel through mountainous routes to meet his father, escaping from Aurangzeb's army spread in the Maidari regions. After reaching Nagina, he wrote to the Garhwal king Prithvishah (1646-1660) to give him shelter in Srinagar (the capital of Garhwal). Prithvishah sent an invitation to the crown prince, but at the same time sent this information that food and other food items are not available in sufficient quantity in the Garhwal state, so if you bring less people then I will welcome you. Prince Suleiman Shiqah left Nagina with his additional companions and reached Garhwal with only seventeen Musahibs and servants. In this group of seventeen men of Mughal crown prince Suleiman Shikoh, Shyamdas, the ancestor of the famous painter Molaram, and his son Hardas were also the painter. Both these men were painters from Delhi. In the last part of this year, Aurangzeb had settled all the disputes, so his attention turned towards the activity of Suleiman Shikoh and he sent the army of King Jai Singh's son Kunwar Ram Singh to capture Suleiman Shikoh. The old king of Garhwal was suppressed by the power of his son Mednishah. Medneshah's expenses had increased. These expenses of Medinishah (1660-1689 AD) were encouraged by the Mughal emperor, so due to the excessive dominance and pressure of Medinishah, the old king was forced to withdraw from the determination of refugee protection against the Rajput tradition. Under the leadership of Kunwar Ram Singh, the Mughal army of Aurangzeb sent a message to the Garhwal king to hand over Sulaiman Shikoh to the Mughal army under the hilly region of Ramganga. The old king could not face this huge army. The Garhwal king, on the pretext of fighting Aurangzeb's army, appointed Suleiman Shikoh as the commander of his army and sent him to Patlidun with the Garhwali soldiers, but with him came the Hindu painters Shyamdas and Hardas, the capital of Garhwal, Srinagar, which was on the left bank of the Ganges. Located, settled in. Later many women painters from Bareilly came to Garhwal after the defeat of Ruhela in 1774 AD and settled here. Among the Garhwal kings, after Prithvishah, Duleepshah and after Pradipshah, Fatehshah (1684-1714 AD) became a famous picture-loving ruler.

During the painting period of Garhwal, the first two Hindu painters Shyamdas and Hardas came to Garhwal along with the Mughal crown prince. Probably the style of these painters was Rajasthani because the paintings made by their descendant Molaram are of Rajasthani style. These painters belonged to the goldsmith caste and probably also did the work of goldsmiths. In the Garhwal kingdom, Hiranand, son of Hardas, first started the work of painting. In this painter lineage, Hiranand's son Mangatram and great-grandson Molaram gained immense fame among the painters of

Garhwal. Molaram was born in 1743 AD. Molaram had six more brothers, but they are not known. Molaram was a better poet than a painter and there are examples of both paintings and poetry composed by him.

Molaram- Molaram (1743-1833 AD) The first patron of the painter was Raja Jayakirtishah of Garhwal. King Jayakirtishah granted a jagir of sixty grams to Molaram and he used to give five rupees as daily salary to Molaram. Molaram used to mark the description, name and time etc. on his paintings. Molaram has made many pictures of heroines. It is certain that Molaram had a large collection of paintings of many painters. After Molaram, the business of painting continued in his lineage and till the sons of Molaram, Jwalaram (1788- 1808 AD), great-grandsons, Tulsiram, Hariram and Balakram, the business of painting continued in this family in a traditional manner. Tulsiram died in 1950 AD and at the same time painting also disappeared from this dynasty. Probably a good collection of Garhwal style paintings. King Narendra Shah's successor Maharaja Manvendra Shah is safe, although some pictures are of the self. The barristers were also in Mukundilal's personal collection which he gave to the Garhwal University. Some pictures of Garhwal style 'Bharat Kala Bhavan' are preserved in Kashi. The works of Garhwal style were also told to Captain Surbir Singh, a resident of Dehradun.

The paintings of Garhwal are similar to Kangra and it is difficult to differentiate the paintings of Kangra and Garhwal at first sight, but still the local vegetation of Garhwal, the domestic environment and the uniqueness of the line have established a personality in the Garhwal style. In the Garhwal style, simple legislation and powerful loose lines or figures marked with a black line clearly distinguish it from the Kangra style. In the Garhwal style paintings, the figures are made simple and flat as compared to the Kangra style and the lines are also not as soft, rounded and graceful. In Garhwal style paintings, the line is more powerful and flowing. Most of the curvilinear figures have been adopted in the Garhwal style of drawings. Women are made in beautiful and soulful posture.

Big lotus eyes, long straight nose, round chibuk, expressive hand gestures and gestures are typical of the female figures of Garhwal style. In some of the paintings, the figures of the picture have been revealed with black ink, which is the Roohela effect. Female figures have been made with sleeveless choli, lehenga and transparent dupatta till the elbow. The painter has shown skill in marking the shrinkage and folds of the cloth. Men's clothing is specially depicted in long jama, tight pyjama and turban, patka etc. In most of the paintings of Garhwal style, special importance has been given to nature, but in some illustrations, Ruhela carved doors are used in the building. Mountains are depicted in the background which have locality. The painter of Garhwal has skillfully combined the picturesque image of the local nature in his paintings.

The themes of the Garhwal painters are religious and paintings based on Bhagavata Purana, Ramayana, Bihari Satsai, Matiram and Ragamala have been made. Apart from these subjects, the painter has

created paintings of many gods and goddesses. Here paintings have also been made on Rukmini-Mangal, Nal- Damayanti, Geet-Govind, Nayika-Bheda, Dashavatar, Ashtadurga, Kamasutra, Shivpuran etc.

The painters of Tehri Garhwal, like the painters of Kangra, have made beautiful pictures on many aspects of the makeup by taking a love-relationship of Radhakrishna. Therefore, the art of Garhwal can be considered as a religious art. Which gives uniqueness to Garhwal painting.

References-

1. Avinash Bahadur Verma, History of Indian Painting, 2006, Prakash Book Depot.
2. Avadh Upadhyay, Painting, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag 2005
3. Avanindranath Thakur, Shadang of India Craft, New Literature Publications, Allahabad, 1958 AD.
4. Ashok Mishra, Indian Painting, Bengal Publishers, Calcutta, 1958 AD (Bengal).
5. Asit Kumar Halder, Indian Painting, Chandralok Publications, Allahabad, 1959 AD. Section of Fine Arts, Chandralok Publications, Allahabad 1960 AD.
6. Dr. Jagdish Gupta, Footsteps of Indian Art, National Publishing House, Delhi, 1961 AD.
7. Dr. Dijendranath Shukla, Indian Vastu Shastra Pratima-Vigyan-Vastu. Vangmay Prakashanmala, Shuklakuti, Faizabad Road, Lucknow, 1956 AD.
8. Nanhalal Chamanlal Mehta, Indian Academy of Painting, Hindustani Academy, Allahabad, 1933 AD.
9. Manoharlal, A Study of Art, Ramnarayan Lal, Allahabad, 4th ed., 1955 AD.
10. Dr. Moti Chandra, Deckhini Kalam, Bijapur, Bharat Kala Bhavan, Banaras.
11. Rajeshwar Prasad Narayan Singh, Maharaj Sansarchand, Atmaraj, Delhi, 1959 AD.
12. Ragopal Vijayvargiya, Rajasthani painting, Vijayvargiya Kala Bhavan, Jaipur, 1953 AD.
13. Ramchandra Shukla, Art and Modern Trends, Information Department, Lucknow, 1958 AD.
14. Shachi, Rani Gurtu, Kala Darshan, Sahni Publications, Delhi 1953 AD.
15. Chitra Saxena, Pahari Painting Style, Language Publications 2020.

Abhigyan Shakuntalam: A Commentary

• Shubha Tiwari

Abstract- *When we approach Abhigyan Shakuntalam by Kalidas, we have to forgive Patriarchy first. We as modern readers/viewers have to cleanse ourselves of the opposition (often rightly) that we hold against the patriarchal system of society. We have to understand and accept that we cannot demand, say colour blue from someone who has not seen or known of dreamt of that colour. The basic sketch of the story comes from Adi Parv of Mahabharat. Kalidas, seeing a rich dramatic plot with steep upside and downs, twists and turns, climax and anti-climax, took the story and made it into this marvel of a play.*

Key Words- *Society, Readers, Viewers, Adi Parv*

When I say that we have to forgive Patriarchy first, I mean that this is the story of a guile-less, pure, pristine, innocent girl who trusted a man, who was cursed for making a mistake while being lost in love, and of being oblivious of her surroundings as she was pining for love, a girl who was publicly humiliated, doubted and turned back and finally a girl who accepts the man after all this when he is remorseful and begs her pardon. We have to swallow all this if we want to aesthetically enjoy the play. Abhigyan Shakuntalam is very much a play which upholds chastity in women as their paramount virtue. It attaches all honour and dignity to the female body. It upholds the role of a woman as the mother. It expects women to be patiently suffering, accepting and forgiving.

This is just too much to deal with for an aware reader of the 21st century. Where is justice? Why is the man not held responsible? This is exactly where literary training and practice comes into picture. This is where "context" becomes as important as the "text".

When we approach Kalidas and particularly This play Abhigyan Shakuntalam, we have to literally practice Coleridge's concept of willing suspension of disbelief. We have to enter the world of the writer. In order to understand the literary richness of this play, we have to keep aside ideas of feminism, oppression of Patriarchy and the flame of women's rights. We have to enter the milieu of Kalidas. We have to understand that we cannot expect the colour blue from someone who has not seen the colour blue. Kalidas even in his wildest dreams could not have thought of Deconstruction, postmodernism and the feminist movement. His direct aim was not to improve society. Neither was he a sociologist. He was not into

social service per se. He was not propagating any ideology. We have to remember that Kalidas was not a social scientist. His conscious aim was not to comment on the status of women in society. Kalidas was in a different realm altogether. Kalidas was a litterateur, a playwright.

Kalidas was purely an artist. Based on past literary theories, and literature available to him and also availing his own inner sensibilities, Kalidas sculpted himself into a word-smith, an author who could tickle and evoke human emotions like none other. The literary achievement of Kalidas is unparalleled in world history. He breathes life into words. He is a word magician. Kalidas is considered to be one of the greatest dramatists of all times because of his tremendous ability to stir human soul through words.

He knew stage craft. He knew how to use figures of speech. He knew how to present a twisting plot. He lived his characters. The greatness of Kalidas lies in the fact that you can feel the strike of breeze on your cheek when he describes the wind. He drowns you in rains. He fills your nostrils with fragrance. An involved reader, an engrossed viewer is transported into the world of Kalidas. You smell flowers. You feel droplets of rain on your skin. Kalidas makes you laugh and cry through his words. He is simply the master of words.

Goethe wrote, "If you wish to see the young flowers of spring and the ready to pluck fruits of summer at once; or if you wish to see the object which pleases, hypnotises, delights, and quenches you at once; or if you wish to see the earth and heaven in one look; I invoke the name of Shakuntala and all quests are answered at once." (ancientgems.blogspot.com)

Goethe learnt a lot from Kalidas. "Heinrich Heine's posthumous work in 1869 brings to our notice an important fact. In the chapter "Thoughts and Ideas" he wrote, "Goethe made use of Shakuntala at the beginning of Faust. Goethe's Prologue to the Theatre of Faust is inspired from Shakuntala where an actor/director comes on stage and flatters the audience of their wisdom and cultural disposition to seek their blessings and patronage (though the audience were quite different in both eras)." (ancientgems.blogspot.com)

Such is the aura and impact of Kalidas! Evoking senses through words, Kalidas is an exceptional practitioner of the Rasa Theory. The stature of Kalidas demands certain prerequisite qualities from the reader and the viewer; "willing suspension of disbelief" is one of them. Apart from having a taste for aesthetics, the reader/viewer has to be "sa-hriday". Sa-hriday reader is an important concept of Sanskrit poetics. One can absorb literature only when one is ready. One cannot enjoy a piece of art unless one is able to dissolve one's ego and one's self in the ongoing art.

We have to keep our ideas aside. The basic idea is to enjoy art. In the fifth chapter of *Kavya Meemansa*, Rajshekhar writes, "The poet and the sa-hriday critic or reader are both constituents of the same literary principle and it is the combination of both these alone that constitutes "Kavya" (poetry)... Sa-hriday's mind is like a mirror which has become clear on account of the study of poetry and who thus possesses the ability to be absorbed in the thing being described..." (Rajshekhar: *Kavya Meemansa* to be read at

www.exoticindiaart.com)

Then Rajshekhar goes on to describe different types of readers or recipients of art. But the point to be noted here is that the ability to see the world as the poet does, is the chief quality of an ideal reader. While reading Abhigyan Shakuntalam, we have to know that fault-finding is easy; understanding the context and experiencing the art are difficult. We should aspire to do the difficult task as it will ultimately give us a better and a much more satisfying artistic experience.

Abhigyan Shakuntalam is an excellent example of eco-literature. Just as Shakespeare uses Nature in As You Like It, Kalidas gives us the feel of Nature as the background of all happy happenings in the play. Auspiciousness lies in the forest; conflict and tension lie in the royal court and the city.

The forest is the mood-setter for joyful incidents. The trees set the tone. Nature and her benevolence are omnipresent. From the lap of Nature flows the stream of good luck. Shakuntala has nick-named each animal and each plant. It is a universal phenomenon that the moment we love a person or a thing, we give it a name of our own. This is the human way of making a thing or a being one's own. The unique name signifies a bond between the two.

We want to uniquely possess a being or thing by giving it a private nickname. This is the relationship of Shakuntala with deer, birds, trees, flowers and all other flora-fauna around her. Kalidas has also employed Nature beautifully and effectively in symbolic communication. Shakuntala is young, beautiful, healthy, imaginative and happy. She as a budding girl is also budding with desires. Her longing for love is natural. Kalidas describes climbing of jasmine creeper on mango tree symbolizing the union of a man and a woman. Shakuntala does not utter the word "marriage" directly. She talks about entwining of jasmine and mango. She talks about the marriage of jasmine with mango tree. This is Shakuntala's way of expressing her desire. This is the typical style of Kalidas.

When Shakuntala is separated from Dushyant, she is in unspeakable misery. She anxiously talks about the she-dear looking for her he-dear.

She describes how the she-dear is in pain, is in tears and cannot bear separation. Shakuntala is talking about herself without talking about herself. She desperately tells her friend to find out the he-dear and unite the two. This is how her pain is reflected. This is how Kalidas speaks in symbolism. Kalidas puts his heart into it. When Kalidas describes the pain of separation, it is difficult to hold back tears. Such is the power of his involvement in the life of his characters. We all remember the famous poem of Baba Nagarjun:

"Kalidas, sach sach batlana!
Indumati ke mrityushok se
Ajj roya ya tum roya the?
Kalidas, sach sach batlana?

...
Amal-dhaval giri ke shikhron par
Priyvar, tum kab tak soye the?

Roya Yaksh ya tum roye the?

Kalidas, sach sach batlana!

(Nagarjun: <https://bharatdarshan.co.nz>literature>)

Sometimes Kalidas gives very deep messages through Nature imagery. I am particularly struck with these lines where Shakuntala's friend tells her, "Shakuntala, we have watered the trees that blossom in summer; we have watered plants which are about to blossom. Now let us sprinkle those whose flowering time has passed. That will be a better deed because we shall not be working for a reward." (Kalidas: Shakuntala. Translated by Arthur W. Ryder. Cambridge, Ontario 1999. <https://www.yorku.cambridge.com>)

There are so many layers in these lines. Nature is needed for her own sake and not for human exploitation. Greenery is essential. The earth belongs to Nature. We should care for trees just as for old people whose flowering time is over. We should not always be working for a reward. We should strive to do better deeds. So much is packed in these lines! We can see a whole worldview here which is holistic. This is how the voice of Nature speaks through Kalidas.

In the whole panorama of world literature, Kalidas is arguably the most sensitive poet towards Nature. The moment we think of Kalidas, we think of flora-fauna, lotuses, deer, valleys, breeze and rivers. Such is the close association between Kalidas and Nature. He identifies with Nature completely. He does not portray Nature separately.

Nature is one with human breath. He so well imbibe the philosophy of oneness with universe. Nature is the doer; Nature is the messenger; Nature is the sympathizer. Nature is the larger entity.

Humans are not the rulers in the world of Kalidas. Humans may be there or not; Nature lives, flows, thrives in all dimensions. This understanding of Nature-human oneness is so relevant to our contemporary times. It appears that Kalidas has written his words just for us. Kalidas understood that human personality is nothing but an echo. Human personality is a reflection of what it comes in contact with. Nature in the plays of Kalidas and particularly in Abhigyan Shakuntalam comes out as a deep psychological impact on human personality. Shakuntala is an echo of Nature, untouched by city life, it's politics and cleverness, it's rules and even morality. She knows no moral policing. Shakuntala is pristine, pure and untouched. She has grown in the lap of Nature. She trusts people easily. Her trust in Dushyant is one such example. She agrees to marry Dushyant in the jungle itself because it comes natural to her. She does not doubt anything. The occurring in the play, Nature and the personality of Shakuntala are all in sync with each other. We have to feel that thread which connects them all. We have to catch that sense of simplicity which binds Shakuntala, Nature and her marriage with Dushyant.

Shakuntala is a good girl. Her gesture of marrying Dushyant is naturally related to her raw, unadulterated upbringing in the jungle. No one has told her as to how the society runs. She has not been introduced to weapons society uses to cowdown women. She does not the social mechanism of guilt and reputation.

The personality of Shakuntala has been described in this play through symbols, images, metaphors, and similes- all drawn from Nature. The beauty of Shakuntala has been described through flowers, rains, breeze, trees, deer, birds, and peacocks. She runs like a deer. She laughs like a lotus. She comes as a cool breeze. We can feel Shakuntala all over us. She is the elemental woman, made up of air, water, ether, fire, and earth. That is the craft, the intuition, and the art of Kalidas. The spontaneity of Shakuntala grips the sensibility of the reader/viewer. The way she responds to humans, Nature, and situations is truly out of the world. She comes as a gush of Nature, as an elemental force.

As mentioned earlier, Abhigyan Shakuntalam as a story originally comes from Adi Parv of Mahabharat. It is a sub-plot, a minor tale in a very large and intricate tapestry of the eternal epic. It is a tale of love, followed by anxiety, tension, separation, and finally re-union. All these happenings are hyphenated with the all pervading presence of Nature. In fact, hardly anything goes by the human made plans. Human society and its rules go for a toss, so to say. Shakuntala is a love child of Apsara Menaka and Rishi Vishwamitra. She was abandoned in the jungle near the hermitage of Rishi Kanu. She is effortlessly accepted into the hermitage without any question being asked on her past or future. She grows in that hermitage. Shakuntala is the life of the hermitage. She becomes the very soul of the Ashram. She does not have a mother to tutor her into worldly virtues. She knows animals better than she knows humans. She is adept in the language of birds, animals, flowers, rains, and winds. Kalidas presents the contrast between city life and jungle life effectively through the binary depiction of Shakuntala and Dushyant.

Dushyant comes from city. He is a ruler. He hails from a court of politicians and diplomats. This is the city world. The painful scenes of the play happen in city. The city scenario is full of tension, anxiety, politics and public humiliation. The world of Nature, on the other hand, is full of joyful unions, and fulfilment. We can feel the blissful calm. Lovers meet in the jungle but they are separated in city scene. That is how we are made to feel the soothe of Nature. The whole play is a reflection of a larger paradox - the paradox of artificial versus natural life. By juxtaposing the two worlds, Kalidas highlights the advantages of natural world and natural way of life.

Nature is the ultimate luxury. Nature is the ultimate beauty. Pure air, fresh fragrance, clean water, flora-fauna, animals, valleys, fountains, hills, rivers - these elements are the pinnacle of luxury. It is the best life anyone can imagine. We in the 21st century loving amidst rising pollution, climate change, smog and new diseases like COVID-19 can easily relate to the value Kalidas attaches to the supremacy of Nature.

The wonder is that Kalidas thought of this in the 3rd century. We can only marvel at the expanse of his vision and his artistic craft. That all beauty is natural is such an obvious concept. Kalidas has an organic view of this world and life. His view includes personality formation, Nature, ecological balance, care for the old and overall goodness of life. The presentation by Kalidas is effortless. The pinnacle of art is when one does not feel any art,

any effort, any kind of force. One feels that this is what life is.

A hint of the ferocious aspect of all permeating Nature is also given when some Rishis ask Dushyant to protect the hermitage from lurking demons. The linking demons are nothing but raw forces of Nature.

The characters in Abhigyan Shakuntalam are round characters. Both Shakuntala and Dushyant grow, change and evolve according to situations, time, place and behavior of other people. From a sweet, innocent girl to a jilted, humiliated woman to a very responsible and dedicated mother, Shakuntala becomes it all. She really blossoms through the play. When Dushyant fails to recognize her in the royal court, it is not that she is deaf and dumb. She presents her case and asserts her dignity. Once away from. The unfortunate scene, Shakuntala takes full responsibility of her actions. She does not abandon the child she herself was abandoned. Bharat is very much her own. She nurtures him in a dedicated manner. Shakuntala is not someone who falls apart or breaks down. She has a support system in the forest. She stands on her own.

Dushyant too develops a lot in the play. From a happy-go-lucky King who enjoys fun and frolic, he goes into the responsibility mode when the call comes from the court. He has his kingdom and public to look after. When the amnesia is over, Dushyant realizes that he has been unjust to Shakuntala. He rushes to her. There is no ego to hold him back. Dushyant bows down before Shakuntala and asks for her pardon. Life really comes a full circle for these two extraordinary human beings. We can identify with Dushyant as he is imperfect. He has flaws. He has weaknesses. He is easily lured into fantasies and luxuries. Amnesia marks a particular psychological state of Dushyant. The best part is that he is ready for course corrections. That is how human beings are. Kalidas envisioned a world of natural beauty, attraction, matrimony, separation, child bearing, as well as court life and steep ebb and flow of fate. We as readers and viewers relate to this drama. That is the success of Kalidas.

References-

1. Shakuntala of Kalidas. 1870. Translator- Sir Monier Williams. e-text <http://www.gutenberg.com>
2. Adi Parva. 1890. Translator - Kisari Mohan Ganguly. e-text <https://advocate.tanmoy.com>
3. Goethe, quoted in ancientgems.blogspot.com
4. Rajasekhara, Kavya Meemansa e-text on <https://archive.org>
5. Nagarjuna <https://bharatdarshan.co.nz/literature>

Element of Humanism Recurring in Plays of Oscar Wilde

• Vibha Singh
•• Ajeet Singh
••• Ritu Sharma

Abstract- *Wilde's works bear the testimony to his true reflection of the human personality in its multiple relations with reality. Though critics repeatedly emphasize the importance of Wilde's adherence to the principles of Art for Art's sake, a serious study of his works shows that he professed Art for Art's sake but practiced what a humanist is expected to practice. Wilde's attitude to and treatment of man are indicative of his firm faith in man's creative power. Wilde entered in the area of play-writing at a time of Imperial expansion where the Victorian public was expected to adhere to strict social norms of the time both publicly and privately. Wilde's plays pit traditional Victorian moral sensibilities against his own love for aesthetic affections, where freedom, beauty and pleasures were revered. Through his plays Wilde represent his own feelings on the matter in stark contrast to the rigid mindset of the other 'ideal' characters in its nature, satirizing the artifice of Victorian society and stabbing fun at the hypocrisy and self-righteousness of society while presenting itself on the surface as an intelligent, yet farcical comedy of manners (Wilde, 2011). Like other playwrights of his time, Oscar Wilde presents his views very cleverly through his characters, his ideas on literature, whether Art should be for Art's sake, whether Realism—life as it is—should be resented, either realistic or imaginative, should have a moral value. He acknowledges that life and nature may sometimes be used as art's rough material, but he emphatically says that Art should never express anything but itself. Wilde never borrowed words from others. He used his own charm, beauty and imaginative power to describe the plight of his fellow beings. He was a humanist in real sense. Through his wittiest epigrams he presented the condition of the society of that time.*

Key Words- *Testimony, human personality, Art for Art's sake, Imperial expansion, moral sensibilities, aesthetic affections, artifice.*

Introduction- Wilde's work is as wonderful and original as was his personality. His plays are full of individuality. In one of his works he says that the object of an artist is to express his own individuality- but it is a fact that the greatest artists strive to express their ideas rather than their

-
- Ph.D Reseach Scholar, Mewar University, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, India
 - Professor, Mewar University, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, India
 - Associate Professor, Dyal Singh College, Karnal

personalities; they leave the discovery of the latter to the critic (The Spike, 1913). Wilde takes the self-realization of the individual as the governing value in life. This self-realization is not far away from a kind of aestheticism that we get in his works through his dialogues, and that aestheticism is known as humanist aestheticism. To call Wilde a "humanist" is not a new view. Robert Ross, Wilde's friend and editor, said Wilde was "a humorist and a human before everything" (Ross, 1907). For Wilde humanism means a human-centered perspective. This is the common place that is responsible for the tension between religion and humanism: the former aspiring to a divine perspective and the latter to a secular one. But for Wilde and for his mentor Walter Pater, humanism is a version of this commonplace that narrows the perspective from the secular in general to the perspective of a single human being. Humanism always develops their particular versions of humanism by filling in the standing commonplaces of the humanist tradition. But it becomes difficult to fill this commonplace by accommodating others in this tradition. Thus there occurs a tension between Wilde's person-centered perspectives, the belief that "things are because we see them," makes it unclear how a person could engage the achievements of others, and Wilde's emphasis on the uniqueness of each person, his disdain for that "dreadful universal thing called human nature" (Guy, 2007), makes it unclear why anyone would even want to.

Wilde conceives of personal development as an expressive process. The individual's expressive energy combines with an external form in a process that acts back on the individual. Wilde writes in **The Critics as Artist**: 'the contemplative life, the life that had for its aim not doing but being, and not being merely, but becoming- that is what the critical spirit can give us' (Wilde, 1982). He paraphrases and reproduces his italic emphasis, but moves beyond the mere. In Wilde the extra step is the motion towards the Absolute, a movement towards a complete state, even if that completed state is never to be reached. In The English Renaissance lecture Wilde states directly: 'the good we get from art is not what we learn from it; it is what we become through it' (EL 150); again the anti-utilitarian position emphasizes the becoming against the mere being. He prioritizes it as the means by which not only the self, but society, can become realized. And this is moving towards 'art for art's sake.' Wilde's Oxford education allows him to believe that human, social and biological organisms are guided in their development by internal plans. Existence can be more than simply being; instead it can be a development, the realization of an individual potential that is also inherent in the material universe (Darwin, 1968).

Wilde utilizes the proper form of art and his deliberate provocative recommendation of lying, is really only the valuing of creative invention over imitation. Lying is straight forwardly equated with true art, in that both show complete disregard for facts. Lying is not falsification but anti-realism, standing against the dominance of quotation experience. For Wilde, Art is not the plot for a life, but the creation of an image of the truth of experience that can then stimulate further acts of creation, not imitation. In this context,

Wilde tries to achieve the humanism in the personality. There is no ego-less blank tablet in Wilde's formation. Humanism for Wilde is not about the construction of the single stable self, and perfection is not gaining of a core of identity that is then a solid platform from which to view and to understand the world. The mind alone cannot conquer the world, nor is the world a prey prepared for a spoiler- they are both the result of a process. This suggests the dissolution of the gap between critic and art, or perhaps more accurately the perception that the boundaries are real but in constant dynamic tension in a process where the acts of creation and interpretation are the same. The individual must perceive and participate in that process and thus must accept, and indeed celebrate, contradiction and multiplicity as the manifestations of the process.

Wilde, through his plays, tries to give the message of self-realization through suffering as a necessary evolutionary stage that it is possible, in modern society, to surmount. He sees the evolution of society as yet unequally accomplished in the world and suggests that self-perfection is still possible only through pain and the achievement of true individualism is within reach

When man has realized Individualism, he will also realize sympathy and exercise it freely and spontaneously. Up to the present man has hardly cultivated sympathy at all. He has merely sympathy with pain, and sympathy with pain is not the highest form of sympathy... it is tainted with egotism. One should sympathize with the entirety of life, and not with life's sores and maladies merely, but with life's joy and beauty and energy and health and freedom... Anybody can sympathize with the sufferings of a friend, but it requires a very fine nature—it requires, in fact, that nature of a true Individualism—to sympathize with a friend's success.

(CW 1195)

Objectives- The present study is an attempt to study the element of humanism embodied in Wilde's society plays, an important aspect of Victorian society which was prevailing in that time. An attempt has been made to explore that aspect clearly in Wilde's plays without any ambiguity. Following objectives are formulated to conduct the present study-

1. To understand the divergence of contemporary and modern views of Wilde's dramatic work.
2. To understand the impact of humanism in the Victorian as well as our present day society.
3. To understand the efforts put by Oscar Wilde to present humanism that was embodied in people's heart.

Literature Review- Wilde's plays have been popular with both audiences and critics, who praise his humorous and biting satire of English manners at the turn of the twentieth century. Analysts on Wilde have come to stress the intellectual and humanist basis of his plays. Traditionally, critical evaluation of Wilde's works has been complicated, primarily because his works have to compete attention with his sensational life. He himself regarded this

complication unnecessary, saying that “a critic should be taught to criticize a work of art without making reference to the personality of the author.” In this regard Northrop Frye in 1970's called *The Decay of Lying*, the beginning of a new kind of criticism and the herald of a new age in literature.

According to Bernard Shaw it is enough to see or read the play, to enjoy the wit, and to stop there, without making exaggerated claims for it. In his reviews he wrote:

Mr. Wilde is our only thorough playwright. He plays with everything: with wit, with philosophy, with drama, with actors and audience, with the whole theater... it is useless to describe a play which has no thesis: which is, in the purest integrity, a play and nothing less.

Shaw's comment is in line with Wilde's own critical comments written in the Preface to *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, which insists that literature has nothing to do with moral or immoral: “Books are well written, or badly written. That is all” and “Vice and virtue are to the artist materials for art” (Wilde, 2007).

Wilde's contribution to progressive aesthetics has retained popularity longer than Ruskin's and Morris's, it is because, and probably it is more assailable to market value. Wilde said in *The Portrait of Mr. W. H.*, *The Soul of Man Under Socialism*, *The Critic as Artist* and elsewhere that human individuals had unique temperature and tastes that should be allowed to flourish according to the laws of their own being; and his fictional work, both novel and short stories, typically consisted of thought experiments on the social limits of this aesthetic autonomy. Yet unlike proponents of the life-as-art thesis, such as Foucault, who wanted to live life with the freedom of art, Wilde was like his teachers Ruskin and Morris to insist upon initial distributive justice as a precondition of genuine individual development and social utility (Wilde, 1991).

Wilde is good at the idea, as Christopher Ricks says of Beckett, that a half-truth is not something the substance of which is half true but something that is true half of the time (Ricks, 2008). Algernon in *The Importance of Being Earnest* recognizes this as the essence of Wildean epigram: “It is perfectly phrased! And quite as true as any observation in civilized life ought to be” (Wilde, 1965).

Louis Kronenberger, in *The Thread of Laughter*, described Wilde together with the great eighteenth-century dramatist, Richard Brinsley Sheridan: “The brilliant stage comedy that glittered briefly in Sheridan and then remained dormant, if not dead, for over a hundred years is in some measure brought back to life with Oscar Wilde” (Kronenberger, 1952). Wilde's strengths were certainly suited to the theatre; no medium better showcases his irrepressible wit, his penchant for paradox, and his sardonic views on manners and morals.

Arthur Ganz observed about *Lady Windermere's Fan* in *British Victorian Literature* that lady Windermere “learns that a single act is not a final indicator of character and that a sinner may be a very noble person indeed” (Ganz, 1969). This recognition, growing even as it does from a

rather conventional return of a relative, adds a note of seriousness to a play that probably could have succeeded on its wit alone.

Kerry Powell's detailed study of the theatre of the 1890's gives a list of the hundred longest runs of plays, and *Lady Windermere's Fan*, *A Woman of No Importance* and *An Ideal Husband* are at number thirty-three, Seventy-two and ninety-three respectively. He also argues that Wilde's plays 'depended for life upon dozens of now obscure but once well-known forerunners in the late Victorian theatre' (Powell, 1990).

Oscar Wilde had incredible talent for morbidity and evil. He had an astonishing grasp on the reality of human nature and the darkness that resides in everyone's soul. He was particularly in tune with the darker side of things. He recognized the lust for immortality that is built into every human being and exemplified it in his plays.

Humanism- Wilde recognizes that there are certain social conditions that preclude the beautification of life for all people and that the extension of the possibilities of individualism to all will depend upon changes being adopted by those for whom art has already expanded their individual capacities. This thought we are going to explore in his different plays.

Lady Windermere's Fan- Lady Windermere and Hester Worsley, Lady Chiltern does not believe that the sinner can make amends or work for his redemption. She often forgets the harsh prosaic facts of experience which are necessary to obtain an adequate understanding of human nature. In the flawless dandy Lord Goring, we feel the liniments of "the ideal husband"—the real sense of humanism. He has humaneness like Lord Henry Wotton, Lord Darlington, and Lord Illingworth. He supports ceremony and social manners in principle. If he is anarchic, that is because he feels secured within the confines of society. Gestures and dress suggest the rhythm and harmony of a mind which depends on "the peculiar pleasure of astonishing and the proud satisfaction of never being astonished" (Epifanio, 1985). Mabel Chiltern, whose good sense springs from a feeling for just proportion in matters of daily life, does not desire Lord Goring to be an "ideal husband." As she feels that he can be what he chooses, her only wish is to be "a real wife to him." The significance of this real inheres in a flexibility of attitude to life, in the knowledge of human limitations—a knowledge which reflects the true inner self of each character of the play and that is humanism (Epifanio, 1985).

Lady Chiltern is able to forgive her husband, it is because she learns that she was wrong to expect him to be perfect and it is the true human nature and the ideals which prevail in society. Lady Chiltern reveals a fatal rigidity. It is clear that her husband regrets his one and only sin, and although she recognizes that she loves him still and this clearly visible when her husband says:

Rather than lose your love, Robert would do anything, wreck his whole career, as he is on the brink of doing now. He is making for you a terrible sacrifice. Take my advice, Lady Chiltern, and do not accept a sacrifice so great. If you do, you will live to repent it bitterly. We men and

women are not made to accept such sacrifices from each other. We are not worthy of them. Besides, Robert has been punished enough.

(p.271, 272)

Lady Chiltern is wise enough to accept this advice, thus ensuring a stronger and happier future for her marriage. Sir Robert is recognizably human (Miller, 1982). He is capable of wallowing in self-pity.

A Woman of No Importance- A Woman of No Importance is more melodramatic and has more psychological realism and humanism. In this regard A.B. Walkley observed that Wilde is very brilliant in his writings but he did not write the original ones and this is true with his plays also “in point of intellect.” (Walkley & Speaker, 1893) In this play, Wilde describes Mrs. Arbuthnot as a fallen woman. Instead of repenting on her loss of innocence, she confesses her past misdeeds to her son. Without telling her own name, she tells Gerald a story about an unfortunate young girl, who doesn't have knowledge of the world and lost her innocence. In this narrative she puts all the blame on Lord Illingworth who 'knew everything [about life]' (Wilde, 2011). The motive behind this story is not seeking absolution nor for the sake of forgiveness and penance. Rather, Mrs. Arbuthnot wants to prove girl's innocence. In her story she does not admit that the girl fell in love with him, instead she says

He made this girl love him. He made her love him so that she left her father's house with him one morning.

Then it is told that her family also has tried to intervene the day after her disappearance. She further added that 'she trusted him all the while,' and left him only when her child was born. She puts all blame on Lord Illingworth and very dramatically explains that her life and her soul are ruined after his refusal to marry her 'all that was sweet and good and pure in her ruined also' (Wilde, 2011). She says that she has undergone so much penance of suffering that's why there is no need to search any kind of forgiveness or penance.

Unlike Wilde's other plays, here, Mrs. Arbuthnot, the fallen woman, very skillfully made her confession and put all the blame on Lord Illingworth. No sinner is discharged or purified in the play. Nor there is any transfer of balance of power from one confessing to her confessor. The play ends where Mrs. Arbuthnot used her confession to tighten her hold over her son. This is clearly seen when in Act-II, she says to Lord Illingworth: Mrs. Arbuthnot: You have no right to claim him [Gerald] or the smallest part of him. The boy is entirely mine, and shall remain mine (p.105)

The Importance of Being Earnest- Wilde's other plays is also based on the same themes of social issues, realism and humanism and same is the case with The Importance of Being Earnest. Wilde told Robert Ross that the play's theme was “That we should treat all trivial things in life very seriously, and all serious things of life with a sincere and studied triviality” (Ellmann, 1988). The theme is hinted at in the play's ironic title, and “earnestness” is repeatedly alluded to in the dialogue, Algernon says in Act II, “One has to be serious about something if one is to have any amusement

in life” but goes on to reproach Jack for “being serious about everything.” But in *Earnest* the protagonists' duplicity (Algernon's “bunburying” and Worthing's double life as Jack and Earnest) is undertaken for more innocent purposes—largely to avoid unwelcome social obligations. Earnest is superficially about nothing at all.

The Importance of Being Earnest lightly shows the limitations and unhappiness produced by such a way of life. The play mocks this earnestness; the characters who do not act earnestly who are rewarded with love, and who are proven not to have been acting dishonestly at all. There is still some hidden humanism in them. With this, *The Importance of Being Earnest* makes a tentative further claim: that perhaps Algernon, Jack, Cecily, and Gwendolyn have been the earnest ones all along; unwilling to act earnestly according to social status and convention, willing to lie to get what they want, and never completely able to escape from their own delusions, they at least act honestly with themselves. Their earnestness is not one of telling the truth and fitting in, it is an earnestness of going after what they wanted (Wilde, 2011).

An Ideal Husband- The double aspects of life seem to be focused in Mrs. Cheveley's mysterious identity. Lord Goring describes her as “a genius in the daytime and a beauty at night.” (IH, 189) She plays with the attitudes of optimism and pessimism. Lady Chiltern cannot believe her husband to be guilty of dreadful things which are “so unlike [her] real self” (IH, 206). But reality is never as simple and pure as Lady Chiltern would like to imagine it. Society has become “dreadfully mixed” for Mrs. Cheveley; Lady Markby likewise, observes that “families are so mixed nowadays. Indeed, as a rule, everybody turns out to be somebody else” (IH, 184). Just as society is complex, so truth— as Sir Robert Chiltern believes— is a very complex thing.

To the puritanical Lady Chiltern, life appears simple and fixed. She has always been noted for her stingy exclusiveness and conservatism. She has remained unaffected by changing circumstances:

Mrs. Cheveley: I see that after all these years you haven't changed a bit, Gertrude.

Lady Chiltern: I never change.

Mrs. Cheveley (elevating her eyebrows): Then life has taught you nothing?

Mrs. Cheveley: It has taught me that a person who has once been guilty of a dishonest and dishonorable action may be guilty of it a second time and should be shunned.

Mrs. Cheveley: Would you apply that rule to everyone?

Lady Chiltern: Yes, to everyone, without exception.

(Act-II, p.230)

It is clear that Sir Robert has changed. Mrs. Cheveley, though shrewder and more worldly-wise, has not reformed her ways. With firm logic Lady Chiltern holds to her conviction that human beings are what they are, past or present; that human nature is predestined, and is permanently fixed. She accuses Mrs. Cheveley of being dishonest on the basis of her past conduct:

SIR ROBERT CHILTERN: Gertrude, what you tell me may be true, but it happened many years ago. It is best forgotten! Mrs. Cheveley may have changed since then. No one should be entirely judged by their past.

Lady Chiltern (sadly): One's past is what one is. It is the only way by which people should be judged.

Sir Robert Chiltern: That is a hard saying, Gertrude! Lady Chiltern: It is a true saying, Robert. And what did she mean by boasting that she had got you to lend your support, your name, to a thing I have heard you describe as the most dishonest and fraudulent scheme there has ever been in political life.

(Act-I, p.204)

Conclusion- It is clear that Wilde has a potential to arise element of humanism in his audience through his characters. Dialogue by dialogue, his characters present their roles very strongly and succeed to show the aspect of humanism which is somewhere laying in the hearts of the society people. Wilde very cleverly portrays his characters who at one time poking at Victorian society and at another time they show the humanism. Every character either we take Lady Windermere or Mrs. Erylne or Jack or Sir Robert all have some hue of humanism which is deeply rooted in their hearts. They don't want to show this element but this element flows out naturally and proves that the Victorian Society people still have some humanism left inside them (Wilde, 2003).

Recommendations based on the present Study and Directions for Future Research- Wilde's outlook, his vision, his perspective about society, the efforts to remove the differences between rich and poor, etc., prevalent in those times, are relevant and present in modern society as well, especially in Indian Context. More research can be done on some other aspects such as impact of his writings on audience of his time, aestheticism, brotherhood, individualism, feminism and spiritualism in Wilde's plays. Further research can also be made on other plays (Veera; or, The Nihilist, The Duchess of Padua, A Florentine Tragedy, etc.) as well on essays and lectures of Oscar Wilde to study the various aspects of Wilde's writings.

References-

- Complete Works of Oscar Wilde (1994). Introduction by Merlin Holland. London: Harper Collins.
- Darwin, C. (1968). The Origin of Species. Harmondsworth; Penguin. 116-31.
- Ellmann, R. (1988). Oscar Wilde. Penguin Books, London.
- Epifanio, S. J. Jr. (1985). The Action of the Comedies. In Bloom, Harold (ed.). Oscar Wilde. Chelsea House Publisher, New York, 45-76.
- Ganz, A. F. (1969). The divide self in the society comedies of Oscar Wilde. 481-490. In Kumar, Shiv (ed.). British Victorian Literature: recent evaluations. NY UP, NY (from Modern Drama, 3, 1960, 16-23); repr. on pp 126-134 in Tydeman.
- Guy, J. (ed.) (2007). The Complete Works of Oscar Wilde: Historical

Criticism, Intentions, The Soul of Man under Socialism. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

- Kronenberger, L. (1952). The Power to Amuse; The Thread of Laughter: Chapter on English Stage Comedy From Jonson to Maughan. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Powell, K. (1990). Oscar Wilde and the Theatre of the 1890s. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Ross, R. (1907). Preface: The Works of Oscar Wilde. G. P. Putman's Sons, New York.
- The Works of Oscar Wilde (1913). The Spike or Victoria College Review, 31-33.
- Walkley & Speaker, A.B. (1893), In Beckson, K. Oscar Wilde: The Critical Heritage. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London.
- Wilde, O. (2011). The Plays of Oscar Wilde. Harper Collins Classics.
- Wilde, O. (2007). The Decay of Lying. In Guy, Josephine M. (ed.). The Complete Works of Oscar Wilde. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Wilde, O. (2006). The Complete Works Illustrated. Collector's Library Editions, London.
- Wilde, O. (2003). An Ideal Husband. Jackson, Russell (ed.). A & C Black, London.
- Wilde, O. (1991). The Complete Illustrated Stories, Plays and Poems of Oscar Wilde. Chancellor, London.
- Wilde, O. (1979). Selected Letters of Oscar Wilde. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Wilde, O. (1965). *The Importance of Being Earnest*. Avon Books, New York.
- Wilde, O. (1891). The Critic as Artist. The John Hopkins University Press.

Interpersonal Relationships in the Cider House Rules Through the dimension of Individual Self

• Ranjana

•• Geeta Gupta

Abstract- *John Irving, an American-Canadian novelist is a vivacious contemporary writer. Human relationships are the cardinal virtue of his oeuvre. Irving's perseverance towards his work can be observed in the novel at hand. A relationship is a mainstay in his novels and his characters are the replication of true human patterns in society. If we try to have a look at the interpersonal relationships in Irving's epoch-making creation the Cider House Rules, we'll obtain that Irving has woven the plot with the interpersonal relationship. The Cider House Rules is a fantastic instance of Irving's ingenuity along with his proclivity toward facts. The first thing that captures our attention is, his characters' relationships are marked with an amalgamation of fact and fiction. Human life is always nurtured with various types of relationships; can we imagine human life without relationships? The answer is always negative. Relationships and Interpersonal relations both have a dominant existence in human life. The second thing that captivates us is the characters and their relationships in Irving's creations are galvanized with the essential nectar of the Individual self. Human Being has to fuel their relations with their own individual self. A person must spend time with him/herself to know the real individual self; based on the true self we create relationships with others. It is obvious that if we are unable to build relationships with ourselves, we'll fail to create interpersonal relationships with others. In the present study, we'll focus on interpersonal relationships through the dimension of the individual self in Irving's The Cider House Rules.*

Key Words- *Acquaintance, Interpersonal Relationship, Individuality, Individual self.*

Introduction- Introduction- John Irving is an exquisite author, remarkable personality, genius novelist, and scriptwriter of the present era. We also know him as a popular wrestler of America. Having a versatile genius in his personality, he is acquainted with the various social patterns of human beings to survive in society. The warmth of connection and relation is mandatory to get pleasant experience for human in life. But the condition of any relationship is to nurture with the flow of time. Establishing

-
- Ph.D Scholar, Department of English, Chaudhary Charan Singh University Meerut (U.P.)
 - Guide, Associate Professor, Government Girls Degree College Kharkhauda Meerut (U.P.)

connections is one thing but maintaining them for a long time is another. "Warm connections: Mutually beneficial relationship you nurture over time, from which you both derive a sense of fulfillment and even exchange from your interaction." (Blake)¹

It is a human skill to maintain the relation and interact with them. Irving's life has experienced him the real values of relationships. Irving never met his biological father but the relationship with his step-father was always a source of pleasure. It is a kind of interpersonal relationship. So his characters are the assortments of interpersonal relations. If we try to have a look at the interpersonal relationships in *The Cider House Rules* we'll not fail in this direction. His characters sustain their interpersonal relationships by hardships in such a way they face a lot of hindrances and sacrifice but they don't sacrifice their individuality. They prefer the voice of their individual selves most of the time and *The Cider House Rules* is the pioneer of this realm. Family is the mainstay of most relationships, especially interpersonal relationships. *The Cider House Rules* is marked with the familial and social relationships with the seriousness of thematic issues of abortion and orphans. Josie P. Campbell throws light upon the point with these words, "The attempts of the characters in their unorthodox families to create radically different rules help to contextualize the difficult theme of choice in abortion. (118)"³

The substance of Interpersonal relationship- The interpersonal relationship includes mostly all the aspects of human life as familial, interactional, romantic, and Acquaintanceships or business affairs. Brito rightly clears, "A study tested hypotheses derived from relational models theory on how four models — communal sharing, authority ranking, equality matching, and market pricing — are used to structure relationships in different types of social groupings...The main results showed that relations within families combine mostly communal relations with authority between age groups, whereas relations in organizations combine mostly market relations with authority between age groups as well as professions. Friendships feature a mix of all models, except authority."²

Most of the time interpersonal relationship involves two or more people. "The concept of interpersonal relationship involves social associations, connections, or affiliations between two or more people."⁴ In my opinion, where two people are depended upon each other for their daily affairs, they fulfill their needs, desires, and aspirations, which is called the interpersonal relationship. The interpersonal relationship is marked with both points of view the personal (individual) and social.

Familial relation- Irving's characters are nurtured with a unique bond of love and relation. There is no need to have a blood connection to have the pleasure of familial relation. So far the question of *Cider House Rules* is concerned with Dr. Larch and Homer Wells both are protagonists carrying on the interpersonal relationship. Homer Wells a neighbor orphan recalls his nascent memories about his childhood, all start, and end to Dr. Larch and St. Cloud. Dr. Larch nurtures Homer as his son and fulfills all the duties of a good parent. Numerous times he searches for a home for

Homer but Homer's destiny brings him back with some unsolved reasons. His fate re-establishes him at St Cloud.

So Dr. Larch's individual Self provides him premonition about the future he decides to nurture him like a true successor of St Cloud. Apart from it Homer Wells also heated with deep emotion not only Dr. Larch but also St Cloud. Homer and Dr. Larch both maintain an interpersonal relationship between them. On one side Dr. Larch becomes his family and arranges the probable route for Homer's family, in return for Homer accepting his credential as an obstetrician and in a better way an abortionist. Even developing an interpersonal relationship they don't disregard their individual selves. Dr. Larch's individual self has considered Homer as a successor of St Cloud, so he leaves no stone unturned to make him Doctor despite Homer's denial. Dr. Larch doesn't force him but somewhere in the bottom of his heart, his individual self believes Homer will accept his ambitious proposal for public welfare. In Homer's point of view, Homer also maintains the dignity of his individual self, doesn't approve of Dr. Larch's proposal till his own self recommends it. The whole novel directly or indirectly reveals the interpersonal relationship of Dr. Larch and Homer. Not even connected by blood, they both carry on the familial relationship. They are the best instance of a father-son relationship in Irving's creation. How a son reacts and opposes his father's decision till the stage of life when he himself experiences the role of a father. Over time Homer perceives the true value of his presence at the St Cloud, the orphanage. Till their life both impassionedly preserve the interpersonal relationship. The only conversation about the interpersonal relationship through the frame of individual self that matters is the one in which both develop an advantageous relation along with the gratification of his/her own individual self.

Apart from it, we are also a witness of a different kind of familial relationship in which a mother doesn't display her relation with her own son publicly. But the unfathomed love, affection, and compassion are the basis of their mother-son relationship. Candy has a deep familial bond with Angel due to her blood relation, but in society, she cannot reveal her identity as a mother of Angel. After her marriage with Wally, she couldn't conceive in her both corporeal relations. She is very well aware of the impotence of Wally that's why never desires to have their own baby. Angel is her son cultivates an interpersonal relationship between them. Wally cannot give her a child in his life so Angel (Homer and Candy's son) fulfills all the pleasures of a son. And Candy too leaves no stone unturned to provide him a love of a true mother. Due to Candy's affection and deep love of a mother Angel never misses his mother, even he never inquires about his own biological mother before the truth's revelation.

Romantic Relations- Love is the basic need of human beings. A romantic relationship is considered the heart of all relationships. So far as the question of familial and romantic relations in the Cider House Rules is concerned Homer, Candy and Wally Create a love triangle. They all sustain an interpersonal relationship. At the nascent stage, Wally and Candy appear as a

couple but Homer falls in love at the first sight, with the flow of time Homer develops interpersonal relationships not only with Candy but Wally also. Homer's individual self pines for Candy, despite his passion he doesn't cross his boundaries till the physical presence of Wally in Candy's life. He doesn't deceit Wally deliberately. The circumstances suddenly change their roles and provide all the favorable surroundings to mingle with Candy. Homer and Candy develop a deep intimate relationship due to their own desires. In their love relationship, we are witnesses of their interpersonal relationship. Homer has spent his childhood without family and parents so he desires to make his own family, On the other side Candy also has no taste of real love in Wally's behavior, so their interpersonal relationship flourishes in the physical absence of Wally. Even after Wally's coming back they maintain their relationship cryptically because Candy and Homer have used to each other in several daily affairs. Homer doesn't marry in his life but has a son, vacant place of wife doesn't haunt him because Candy fulfills all wife's deeds and passions (especially corporeal pleasures). In the matter of Candy after Wally's return, the scenario is fully changed. Wally is crippled now and rests on the wheelchair he is unable to do all the work in life as a husband. Homer is the substitute of Wally for Candy cryptically. So In this manner, Homer and Candy sustain an interpersonal relationship till the last.

The inter-personal relationship builds such an intimate relationship that a person doesn't want to break it easily, Homer and Candy directly or indirectly associate with each other in various dimensions of their lives. Candy's physical consigns to Homer are a testimony of her inter-personal relationship, this love-making outcome in her pregnancy. She converses with Homer to work hard so the natural miscarriage may occur, but Homer interdicts and pursues her to have their baby in this world. Although Candy has not any compulsion to carry Homer's baby yet her own individual self also wants to maintain a never-ending relationship with Homer. She was free to abort her baby and finish the promiscuity with Homer but she elects the opposite. She always desires the proximity of Homer due to her personal relationship. She is dependent on him for numerous affairs not just only physical but also mentally and emotionally. Homer provides all the experiences to her that her individual self always desires to have, Wally is the perfect match in her society but her heart couldn't develop ecstatic feelings for Wally such as for Homer. Candy follows her individual Self's voice, she is a forward-looking girl, and her decisions are bold enough for any girl in society. So she gives birth to Homer's child and continues her interpersonal relationship with Homer till last. Amid all the mess Homer also pines to continue his interpersonal relationship with Candy because real love-prick has felt in his heart only due to her. Candy's presence is more valuable rather than Melony's intercourse.

If we minutely analyze that they both conceive this type of relationship due to any compulsion then we'll find it negative. They are quite sensible to decide their life decisions, in this interrelationship they are only guided by their selves. Both Homer and Candy is not a victim of coercion for each other-selves. In the nascent stage he picks Candy between her and Melony

later he picks his child between Candy and Child. Homer is also surprised by his own individual self's new proclivity. These words are enough to express his surprise, "More shocking (to Homer's mind) was what he could gather of his own feeling. He already knew that he loved Candy, and wanted her; now he discovered that- more than wanting her- he wanted her child. (Irving 480) All the decisions are confirmed by the urge of his inner self. The individual self ignores all the garbage of life that disturbs the smooth flow of life. Homer and Candy are depicted as a specific and self-oriented couple in the novel for they always listen to their individual selves, and it is not always easy to follow their individual selves and cling to last firmly at their self's decision. Both have this type of instincts so they elect the hard part of life whether the birth of their child secretly or to maintain sexual intimacy after Wally's arrival.

Romantic relation is an integral part of Interpersonal relationships. The first couple is introduced as Homer Candy and the other one is Angel Wells and Rose Rose. The romantic relationship of Angels Wells and Rose Rose is also an instance of an interpersonal relationship. Angel Wells like his father falls in love at first sight with Rose Rose, a daughter of Mr. Rose. Mr. Rose is a color crew master at Ocean View. Angel and Rose both develop an interpersonal relationship but the individual self is always active between them. Rose Rose, a color beauty captivates the heart of Angel Wells. Angel comes to know that in her teenage she has a daughter and, she is expecting another unwanted baby. He tries to solve all the pain and penury in her life. Gradually Angel comes across Mr. Rose as the father of Rose Rose's babies. Mr. Rose's brutish behavior compels Angel to save the neigh daughter of him, So he explores helps from his parents and arranges an abortion for innocent Rose Rose. Both develop an interpersonal relationship with each other. Angel feels some love experiences with her, wants to spend his whole life with her, and Rose suddenly disappears leaving him. So far as the question of their Interpersonal relationship through the individual self is concerned both perceive the real value of individual self. Angel's individual self is ready to accept her as it as she is. Even she has already a daughter but this doesn't lessen his love for Rose Rose. Suddenly she disappears leaving him without speaking a word because she doesn't understand herself to worth Angel. Angel is a smart guy and deserves more. Angel and Rose Rose's Interpersonal relationship lasts for a certain time, not a lifelong one. This is a relationship that follows the individual self's choices.

Interactional Relations or Friendships- An interpersonal relationship is such as the relationship in which mutual agreement, law, and system have their place. Interaction happens frequently in the relation. So this also appears in the friendship of Homer and Melony. Both are connected to St Cloud, the orphanage. They may be called friends but most of the time Homer does not prove himself as a good or loyal friend but a kind of interpersonal relationship is gradually developed between them. In the nascent stage of the novel, Homer Wells and Melony becomes a partner in a three-legged race and later they turn their acquaintance into an open relationship. Melony the biggest girl in the girls 'division and Homer Wells,

the oldest boy in the boy's division, both are connected because at St Cloud they do have not any other options. So far as the question of Homer Wells is concerned most of the time Melony guides him, the first thing they consume in the relationship is sexual intimacy. Homer Wells first time intercourse with her, so she has taught him and in revert Melony also gains physical pleasure with him. With the current of the time individual self dominants in Homer's life and he decides to forsake not only St Cloud but Melony also without saying goodbye. Later they live anonymous to each other for almost fifteen years. Although Homer has encouraged his individual self to initiate a new relationship with Candy and Wally yet sometimes his heart misses the St Cloud days and Melony's company but he never accepts this fact. He always runs from the fact that somewhere in his life Melony also has a place although she couldn't get the priority in his life. Being physically absent in his life she is always presented in his mind.

Melony also has benefits of interpersonal relationship with Homer Wells, apart from the corporeal pleasure this relationship has provided him an ambitious aim to live. Due to this unnamed or open relationship Melony also leaves the orphanage to seek her life's sunshine and earn her livelihood. She acquires the skill of a maven electrician. If we have a look upon the individual-self action and reaction in the matter of Homer Wells and Melony, we are not failing to find out the stout performance of the Individual self. Homer Wells leaves Melony to Candy and his bright future at Ocean Views Melony also prefers her individual self being settled as a maven electrician, she also lives in a lesbian relationship with Lorna. Both are in interpersonal relationships but never ignore their true individual selves. A long span of their lives they spend without each other, but this inter-personal relationship has a remarkable characteristic, an emotional aspect. Homer directly or indirectly is linked up with Melony and vice versa. Emotional connection cultivates a long-lasting impact in life; Homer and Melony have an unsaid, unaccepted emotional bond. The missing Melony doesn't help in the decision-making in Homer's life, so an enigmatic relationship is carried by Homer with Candy. Melony returns back to just meet him after her hard exploring efforts and she makes him realize this cryptic relationship is carried by him is not characteristic of her Sunshine(Homer). Melony's presence revitalizes him to face the reality of his life. (To accept the post of an obstetrician and abortionist or to reveal his mysterious relationship with Candy), for which he is trying to run out. Homer is not in the love with Melony ever, but unconsciously her presence enhances his confidence to decide the hard decisions.

"Melony had first introduced Homer Wells seemed to sex and it had been only during that brief period of what seemed to him to be his married life with Candy in St Cloud's that he had experienced anything of what sex ideally is- it was Homer's opinion that sex had little to do with love; that love was much focused and felt in moments of tenderness and of concern. (Irving560) These lines are adequate to display the natural proclivity of Homer that with Melony he has learned numerous things in life specifically his life's first sexual relationship, but his interpersonal relationship with

Melony is not corporeal but in the shape of friendship. She is the one who knows about him all things without saying anything even she knows more about Homer than he knows. It is another dimension of their friendship that Homer never proves himself as a good friend but Melony never complains about it and never forces him to customize him according to her individual self. Instead of changing his character and as soon as she comes to know his clandestine relationship with Candy, she scolds him to do right and listen to his individual self's voice. Homer also understands her opinion's worth so he tries to take action in the field.

Acquaintanceships or Business relations- Developing social contact is a kind of skill that enhances our behavior, Irving perceives this fact in his creations. In the present novel, Homer is depicted cultivating his social contacts later convert into an interpersonal relationship. First thing in the orphanage he cultivates a few interpersonal relationships and his individual self is acutely waiting to develop other social relationships. As Candy and Wally reaches St Clouds he impromptu develops a connection and goes with them in the search of his future. This feeling or unnamed relationship steals almost fifteen years of his life. These fifteen years provide him with a minute understanding of his individual self. "At St Cloud's, growth was unwanted even when it was delivered- and the process of birth was often interrupted. Now he was engaged in the business of growing things. What he loved about the life at Ocean View was how everything was of use that everything was wanted." (Irving292)

This long span of his life has cultivated an interpersonal relationship with Candy and Wally's family. By working in the Cider's house he develops his social relations and acquaintance but these interpersonal relations are limited. Homer has acquaintance among the workers and crew members of the Ocean View. Apart from this acquaintance, he is failed to cultivate a single relationship with others outside of his workplace, for acquaintanceships help to get business. Homer's ambiguous and essential relationship provides him true gratification. His acquaintance with Cider house's workers develops an intimate interpersonal relationship; first, he dates with Debra Pettigrew and later develops intimate relations with Candy. The corporeal relationships result in the pregnancy of Candy and Cider House workers are aware of the cryptic relations of them but Homer has developed with them an interpersonal relationship so they don't reveal his truth in front of Mrs. Olive Worthington or Mr. Kendall. Through the happy frame of Individual Self Homer never scolds anyone in the Cider House so a delicate but intimate relation cultivates among them. His individual Self very well understands that they are also part of the labor class and somewhere Homer is one of them. Although Homer leads them they all know he is not the owner of the firm but the part of the working class. Homer's acquaintance and his interpersonal relationship save his secret till his own telling time. **Conclusion-** John Irving is distinguished for the fusion of reality and fiction in his novels he grasps numerous experiences of his personal life. Sometimes his fusion seems bizarre but it is quite appealing to readers. So far as the question of relationships and interpersonal

relationships is concerned he is a maven in this field, his art of writing is sterling. He is blessed with the quality of inner observation minutely so to reveal the unrevealed aspects of human relationships is a peculiar characteristic of his art. In the Cider House Rules, we are also testimonies of his acute presentation of relationships. Irving is successful to grab our attention especially on the point of a relationship. He directly or indirectly weaves his character's threads connected.

Josie P. Campbell rightly reveals this facet of Irving's writing, "Nearly always central to Irving's fiction is the family, and its various versions in the Cider House underscore his prevailing theme of "rules" both personal and societal. (118).

References-

1. Blake, Jenny. Pivot: the only move that matters is your next one. New York: Portfolio, 2016
2. Brito, Rodrigo, et al. "The contexts and structures of relating to others: How memberships in different types of groups shape the construction of interpersonal relationships." *Journal of social and personal relationships* 28.3 (2011): 406-432.
3. Campbell, Josie P. John Irving; A Critical Companion. Westport: Greenwood Press, 1998.
4. Irving, John. *The Cider House Rules*. USA Black Swan, 1986.
- Internet Sources- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Interpersonal_](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpersonal_relationship)
5. relationship

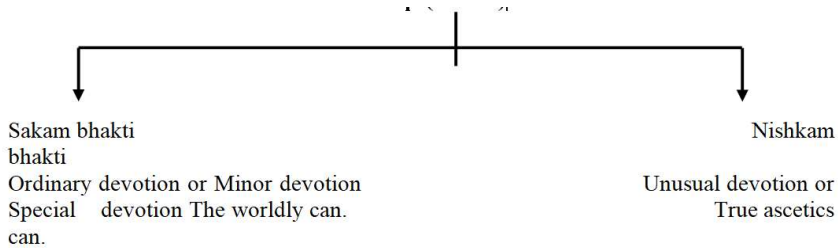
Dhrva's Journryof Skam Bhakti Nishkam Bhakti (Skandha-4, Chapter-8)

• Grishchandra Thakar
• Hemlata H. Patel

Abstract- *In the Gita Lord Krishna said to Arjuna, सर्वाणीन्द्रियकर्माणि प्राणकर्माणि चापरे । आत्मसंयमयोगाग्नौ जुह्वति ज्ञानदीपिते ॥ (4/27) ॥ In this self-restraint fire, all the senses and all the deeds are lovingly surrendered to the host, Parabrahma Parmeshwar. Gyananidhi Shrimad is the best form of God Akshar Brahman. Srimad Bhagavad Gita teaches way of living life while Srimad Bhagavat Katha teaches how a person should die in a better way. Dedicating entire life to God is difficult for the common man in Kali Yuga, but we can dedicate at least seven days of the week. In Bhagavat Katha, yoga also comes under worship (bhakti).*

Key Words- *Kali Yuga, life, Person, Man*

Introduction- Kaliyuga means the mind of a troubled human being, Srimad Bhagavat Katha is the best tool to purify the troubled mind. Through whose hearing the King Parixit was liberated. The story of Shrimad Bhagavat shows two types of worship.



Sakam bhakti is the foundation of Nishkam bhakti:

So far those who have become great devotees, the wise, yogis, sages. He too has done this kind of Sakam Bhakti in his previous birth. Under his influence¹ he has become an officer of Nishkam Bhakti. भक्त्या जानातीत चेन्नाभिज्ञप्त्या साहाय्यात् ॥ 2 But the devotee already had knowledge about Paramatma, that is Abhijnana. Prior knowledge is now helpful in devotion. Sakam bhakti has worldly demands of the world. But this is how devotion begins.

Storyteller - Sage Maitreyaji tells Viduraji the best story of his hatred,

-
- Research Guide
 - Ph.D. Research Scholar Lakulish Yoga University, Higher Studies and Research Academy, Chharodi, Gujarat, India

unwavering faith, Dhruv who holds firm determination, and turning from Sakam Bhakti to Nishkam Bhakti. Swayambhu Manu and his wife Shatarupa, born from Bhrama's half-body, a part of Shri Hari.

- Manu - Manna
- Manu's Wife Shatarupa - Power with many forms.
- Manu's Three daughters:-
 1. Aakruti – Willpower.
 2. Prasuti - the power to make new resolutions.
 3. Devahuti - The power to invoke the gods in the divine world
- Manu's two sons:-
 1. Priyavrat - instinct to please the mind - which is the first attraction to the mind.
 2. Uttanapada - A step towards truth. The urge to do whatever pleases the mind, in which it acts with good interest and good policy. This instinct of the mind is called Uttanapada. - This is the steadfast state of mind. Wives of Uttanpada –
 - a) Suruchi- Su - good, Ruchi means favorite desire - She is considered to be the queen of human beings because she likes elegance. “Delight also comes from the subject of the senses.”³ Suruchi's Son – Uttam-excellent.
 - b) Suniti- the one who leads a pious life. Suniti's Son - Dhruv - Nishchayabal, spends his life with values and morals because of which he is able to get blessing of God. Dhruva was told bitterly by step mother, whether it is to sit in the lap of the father or to see the throne, then he has to worship God with penance and then by the grace of God, after producing one's own body in my womb you are allowed to sit. The word pierces Dhruv's heart and he goes to his mother Suniti. “Suniti Vade! Data ekche Shri Hari, Maanadukho door kareajeshrihari, Maata 'e baal ne prabhudhyan je chindhau, Balvayeeneshreshth pad temadyu.”⁴ Suniti says, God is one Shri Hari, the only one who can remove the pain. The mother guided the path towards god for his child and because of this he got the best position in DhruvaLok. The child's first Guru is his mother. One^{mother} is equal to a thousand teachers. At the behest of mother, he goes out to perform penance in the forest. On the way, he meets DevarshiNaradaji. “Prabhunapanthepagamadvotenathiladvo re! TeeniekhandaniDhar.”⁵ It is not cup of tea to set foot on the path of God; moreover it's like walking on the sharp edge of sword. “If you have made the irrevocable determination, the earth may be torn to pieces, but I will try as much as I can then you are using active will, and you will succeed. It is such a strong will that makes one person rich, another powerful and another person a saint.”⁶

DevarshiNarad - Narad means the mind of the omniscient God. To test the devotee, he becomes Guru in the form of Narada and checks the ascetic state of Dhruva. But then seeing his determination, he gives him guidance in Bhagavadiya (the path that leads to God). “Meru re dagejenamana no dage, Marne bhangi re padebharmand re ”⁷ One should have control over one's

mind even in every situation. Madhuvan - Vrindavan, Yamuna River-Krishnapriya, By performing penance on the banks of Yamuna, the mind is immediately purified, the union of Jivalshwar takes place immediately. यमान् सेवेत सततं न नित्यं नियमानुसारं बुधः। यमान् पतत्यकुर्वाणो नियमान् केवलान् भजनः॥ (मनुस्मृति 4/204) Wise man should always follow the rules by constantly following the Yamas, not only paying attention to the rules; one who does not obey the Yamas, but does only the rules, falls from the path of Sadhna. It is difficult to achieve meditation and samadhi without using these means. Therefore, a person who wants the perfection of yoga must do the means of Yama- Niyam.

Yama-Niyam-DevPujan, TrikalaSandhya, Mitahar, Pure conduct, NaisthikBrahmacharya and chanting of "Om Namobhagvate Vasudevaya".

Asanas - Siddhasana, Padmasana, Ugrasana etc. gave knowledge of asanas.

Pranayama - Puraka - Kumbhak - Rechak, first stabilized in the asana then Anulom-Vilom tries to stabilize the mind in the form of Srihari described by Naradaji through pranayama. "The yogi has to first quench his hunger and thirst, for meditation he has to get the strength to meditate continuously for six, twelve or twenty four hours continuously."⁸ It is only through pranayama that the pole body, the senses, the mind, etc., strive to attain the state of sam and dosha. Because the concept of self comes only when the mind is properly withdrawn or restrained from sense objects or attitudes.⁹ 1728 Uttam Pranayama will lead to meditation, that is, a stable goal of self-realization and 20736 Uttam Pranayama will lead to samadhi, this is also a definite and scientific truth."¹⁰

Pratyahara- inPratyahara, the seeker sits in a single asana for three hours without any difficulty. Then he has accomplished the stage of Pratyahar. Even there is an explosion nearby you don't realise. पांच इन्द्रियों के परे मन याने श्वासा – मन के परे बुद्धि याने बिन्दि-बुद्धि से परे ब्रह्म निराकार शून्य निर्मल।¹¹ Beyond the five senses is the mind i.e. breath - beyond the mind is the intellect i.e. the point - beyond the intellect is the spirit formless void Nirmal (immaculate).

Dharana-Yogadarsana, Patanjali describes dharana thus: "When the pure mind is kept focused in the desired desa (region) by the seeker, it is called dharana". In order to meditate, one must first practice dharana. When the mind is focused at one point for the long time, the study of Dharna is completed and then the Dhyana (meditation) is starts.

Dhyana- Dharana is the seed, dhyana is the tree, and samadhi is the fruit. Sage Patanjali has termed this trio Samyama (constraint). During the practice of samyama, the seeker's mind passes through various states before reaching the state of dhyāna or perfect concentration, and finally attaining perfect knowledge through samadhi or super-consciousness. Mahayogi Gorakshanathji says, "When a yogi stays in meditation for eight consecutive days, after his hunger and thirst are satisfied, he can only live on air."¹² Raja Yoga begins when you can stay awake without any interruption of sleep. Brahmaliin Yoginimaiyaji did not sleep at night from 1974 to 2012. (38 years). In Ramayana Laxman didn't sleep 14 years during Vanvasa. Dhruva

worships God only on dry leaves in the second month, on dry leaves, in the third month he used to only drink water that too at interval of nine days and in the fourth month after every twelve days he consumed air.

"When a yogi can meditate continuously for 12 days, his Samadhi is said to be accomplished, but this is still considered Savikalpa or Sabij Samadhi."¹³ In the fifth month, Dhruv stood on one foot (in Dhruvasana) and conquered over the pranavayu (life force), meditating unceasingly on the form of Shri Hari located in the heart. As Dhruv's soul became one with the heart of God, his power increased.

AtamaDarshan - God gives us Darshan in the form in which we worship God. In the heart of Dhruva there was the idol form of Srihari and god appeared in that same way. That is why idol worship is so important. Mirabai was also given an idol of Krishna by her grandfather in her childhood. Overwhelmed by the appearance of god Dhruva becomes speechless. God strikes conch - awakens the dormant intellect power of his mind and so he starts praising the Lord. "Vichharine Varmaangjo, Prabhuprassanakadhijothaye." ⁽¹⁰⁾ If God ever get impressed by you think twice before you ask any blessings from God. Dhruva tells the Lord to fulfill his vow. In blessing god gives, Dhruva Lok's unchanging position, to rule religiously for thirty six thousand years and to stay in Dhruva Lok and not to return to this world again.

Repentance - Despite the Guru's explanation, he could not give up his anger and sought a steadfast position instead of salvation, also because of his anger at step mother Suruchi. त्रिविधं नरकस्येदं द्वारं नाशनमात्मनः ।

कामः क्रोधस्तथालोभस्तस्मादेतत्त्रयं त्यजेत् ॥ 16.21 ॥¹⁴ In the Gita, Lord Krishna has said that work, anger and greed are the three gates of self-destruction, so they should be abandoned. The Dhruva rules religiously. Uttam dies at the hands of Yaksha. Driven by anger and resentment, Dhruva fights a fierce battle with the Yakshas. With the persuasion of grandfather Manu, Dhruva turns back to devotion to God. **Nishkam Bhakti**- Dhruva withdrew all his senses from external subjects and turned inward, contemplating the great form of God in his mind and finally immersed himself in Nirvikalpa Samadhi without any distinction between Dhyata, Dhyaya and Dhyana. With the constant flow of devotion flowing from Ananyabhav, loses his self-conscious. Pleased with such complete surrendered devotion, the Lord sends a plane with his companions to take the Dhruva. Dhruva sits in the plane and goes to Prabhu's Nidham with mother Suniti.

Conclusion- By staying in the world and following the Yama-Niyam through Sakam bhakti, one should settle down in the asana and engage the mind in chanting. Adherence to diet and celibacy is essential to stabilize the asana. Doing asanas and pranayama purifies the body and mind with readiness. In pranayama the mind comes in a pure state and the accumulated karma decays. The mind becomes introverted through Pratyahara. The introverted mind gradually moves towards perception. As happened to Dhruva. In which goal, meditator and meditation become one, then realization of Brahma takes place. The yogi is freed from the bondage of

place and time. The pure mind of the yogi becomes Atmaswarup and becomes self-illuminated.

References:

1. Shreemad Bhagvad Geeta 4/27.
2. Shandliya Bhakti Sutra 1/2/6.
3. OHM ॐ Aum-Sivom.
4. Aruna Jadeja, Shreemad Bhagwat Katha Saar, first edition-2012, Shree Ramkrishna Seva Samiti, Ahemdabad. Pg-45.
5. Yogacharya Swami Kripalvanandji, Premdhara, Repetition- march-2002, Shree Kripalu mandir, Malav. Pg-131.
6. Shree Shree Paramahan Yoganada, Man's Enternal Quest Part-1, first edition-2010, Self- Realization, Ranchi. Pg-482.
7. Bhandev, Gangastinu Adhyatma Darsana, Second edition-2003, Prvin Prakashan, Rajkot. Pg-147
8. Divya Sankriti Acharya Vidhushima, Jan-Feb-2021, Life Mission Trust, Vadodara. Pg-25.
9. Pravachan tryi-3, First edition-1983, Shree Raman bhai Hira bhai Patel, Vadodara. Pg-38.
10. Dr. Ashok Kumar Chattopadhyay, Puran Purush Yogiraj Shree Shyamacharana Lahidi, Thirteenth edition-november 2020, Alokchaterji, Pg-155
11. Dr. Ashok Kumar Chattopadhyay, Puran Purush Yogiraj Shree Shyamacharana Lahidi, Thirteenth edition-november 2020, Alokchaterji, Pg-199.
12. Divya Sankriti Acharya Vidhushima, Jan-Feb-2021, Life Mission Trust, Vadodara. Pg-27.
13. Swami Rajarshree Muni, Shudhabindu Part-1, Life Mission Trust, Vadodara. Pg-178.
14. Yogank, Geeta Press, Ghorakhpur.

Bhakti Yoga through Mira's Hymns

• Aruna J. Jadeja

•• Payal L. Patel

Abstract- *Bhakti is complete surrender to the God. Without faith, Bhakti cannot be ignited. And without surrendering oneself, one cannot go forward in the path of Bhakti. Where there is the expectation of receiving something in exchange for Bhakti, there is not true Bhakti. To pull pleasure towards oneself is infatuation. To find happiness within one's Bhakti to God is what is considered surrendering. When a devotee is able to give everything; one's complete self to God; that is true surrendering. "Bhakti Yoga is the science of development of love." (Rajarshi, 2011) The love that comes from Bhakti Yoga is pure and of the highest form, so it does not leave room for lust. This type of love is what is needed to separate oneself from the worldly life and attain liberation. There is the presence of lust in the love of a worldly relationship between two lovers; however the love between God and devotee is of a much higher, pure standard. In a devotee's heart the supreme goal is to do all that they can to provide their utmost devotion to God. In a devotee's heart God is the lover and therefore all worldly things come from God. A devotee is forever eager to devote oneself to God. Therefore a devotee prays to God "Dear Lord! May everything that comes to me come through your divine power" A powerful love like this allows for one to immerse in the enchantment of God's love in return. Mira is a Bhaktiyogi, a total devotee. "In India, 'Mira' is synonymous for an intense love for Krishna. When speaking about Krishna's loves; Mira is second in line after Radha." (Bhandev, 2013)*

Key Words- *Bhakti, Faith, God*

Introduction-

Shrimad Bhagvat Puran Says:

Shree Bhagvan Uvach :

yogās trayo mayā proktā, nṛṇāṃ śreyo-vidhīṣyā |

jñānaṃ karma ca bhaktiś ca, nopāyo anyo asti || (11-2--6)

Lord, The Supreme Says to Uddhava, "I have mentioned three path of advancement : the path of work (Karma), the path of knowledge (gnan) & the Path of devotion (Bhakti) to grant human beings the better for the perfection, there are no other means for mankind."

Bhakti Yoga through Mira's Hymns- One that cannot be tied down by Dharma or cannot be captured by societal rules is the free spirited 'Mira'. One

• Research Guide

•• Ph.D Research, Scholar, Lakulish Yoga University, Chharodi, Ahmedabad
Gujarat, India

that cannot be restricted based on time and place, is the eternal soul of Mira. "In this entire world, there is only one that is mine, only Krishna is mine; and I belong to no one but him." This is the love Mira has for her Krishna. In a world where Krishna's Mira sees no other than him, who can claim to be hers? Words cannot explain her affection for Krishna. Her body and soul are unquestionably Krishna's. To understand one that has the eternal strength and fearlessness to sing and live by the words "Mere toh Giradhar Gopal, dusra na koyi," one must become Mira." (Bhagat, 2003)

These words that Mira sang became her world. She lived her life immersed in the love of Krishna and no other. Even as a child she was dedicated to Lord Krishna and found herself completely enveloped in her love for the Lord. This love she experienced was not something she had just this one lifetime, but it followed her through many past lifetimes. She was born with her love for Krishna.

"Purv Janam ni hu Vraj Gopi, chuk tatha ahi avi,
maro janam-maranaro sathi, thane nahi bisaru din rati,
tum dekhye vin kal n padat hai, janat meri chhati."

Her devotion to Krishna and her Bhakti towards Krishna are the boons she has inherited from her previous lifetimes. In her childhood,

"Mayi re mai to govind linho mol,
koi kahe puchake, koi kahe chupke,
meto liyo bajai dhol..... mayi re....." (Savaliya, 2005)

She became one with idol of Ranchodrai in Dwarka, this is the belief of the Saiyuja Mukti. (Bhagat, 2003)

"In Farsi, the word "Mira" means "Parmeshwar (God), rich, or prime (according to Kabir's poems.) "Mirabai" means the wife of Parmeshwar, prime lady, or rich lady. In Sanskrit the word "Mira" is defined as Mir + a = Mira. "Mir" means ocean. It can be discerned that the word Mira derives from the Sanskrit root of "Mihir = sun." (Bhagat, 2003)

"According to Bhakti Sadhna, within the following of Krishna; she is the supreme devotee of that lineage. Immersed in Krishna, Mira's love for him remained unbounded." (Bhagat, 2003)

According to Narad Bhakti Sutra, the definition of Bhakti means "That devotee is the supreme love of God." One's love for God is a form of Bhakti, because a devotee's love is the soul of Bhakti:

"Absolute love is a ray of light,
human love is a reflection.
Work is a reflection of a reflection."

When a creature turns their head away from worldly life, they are able to visualize not just the outer shadow of God, but God himself". (Bhandev, 2013)

Mirabai has said

"Govindo pran amaro re, mane jug lagyo kharo re"
"Mane maro Ramji bhav re, bijo mari najre na ave re"
"Mirabai na mahol ma re, hari sant no vas"
"Kapti thi hari dur vase, mara santan ker pass"

“Ranaji kargar mukle re, de jo Rani Mira ne hath” (Shastri, 2013)

In this native language, Mira has said in a very simple manner that she has sacrificed this worldly life and accepted only the love of her Lord, who is itself the form of love. In various hymns such as these, Mira clearly says that she has sacrificed worldly love for eternal love of the Lord. Meaning that she has separated from illusion of the figure and is now able to see her Lord, himself. “Mirabai's devotion to Krishna is of the sweetest, most loving practice of Bhakti.” (Bhandev, 2013)

Mira is a devotee and saint. Mira's Lord is the Lord of all devotees and saints. This devotion of Mira's is of the purest form of love. Her Bhakti itself is a form of amrutha (the nectar of eternity) and love. Mira's love for Shri Krishna and Shri Krishna's love for Mira is a mystery in itself. To experience this type of love, one would need the blessing of Parmatma. Only a chosen one by God is able to experience this. Only the one that is able to experience this (i.e Mira and Shukdevji) know the true meaning of this. “Ghayal ki ghat ghayal jana, aur na jana koi” To be able to put the experience of this love into words, is not completely possible.

“Mere toh Girdhar Gopal, dusara na koi” from this line of Bhajan, she is a devotee of Saguna Brahm (Brahm without any qualities.).

Conclusion- There is no liberation from loving God, the love for God itself is liberation. Mira's love for God was incidentally her path to liberation. “Krishna Krishna main karti thi, to main hi Krishna ho gayi”

References-

1. Bhakti Yoga, Swami Rajarshi Muni, Life Mission Vadodara 2011, Page 7, 11, 10, 3
2. Bhajan Marmno Marg, Dr. Rajendrasingh Raijada, Pravin Prakashan, Rajkot 2009
Page No. 79, 80, 81
3. Bhajan Yoga, Suresh Dalal, Jagdish Joshi, Image Publications, Ahmedabad 2004
Page No. 159, 250
4. Chuteli Kavita, Mirabai, Satish Danak, Shabd Lok Prakashan, Ahmedabad 2019
Page No. 48, 51
5. Mira nu Adhyatma Darshan, Bhandev, Pravin Prakashan, Rajkot 2013
Page No. 7, 106, 178, 183, 27, 19
6. Mira Bhakti Ras ni Kavita no Fuvaro, Gujarati Sahitya no Itthas, Niranjan Bhagat, Gujarati Sahitya Parisad, Ahmedabad 2003. Page No. 276, 277, 325, 277, 326, 327
7. Mira Uttam Padavalli, Mansukhlal Savaliya, Pravin Prakashan, Rajkot 2005
Page No. 95, 96, 101, 157
8. Mirabai, Yashvant Trivedi, N.M. Thakkar ni Company, Mumbai 1988 Page No. 45
9. Mira na Pado, K. Ka. Shastri, Adarsh Prakashan, Ahmedabad 2013 Page No. 35, 36

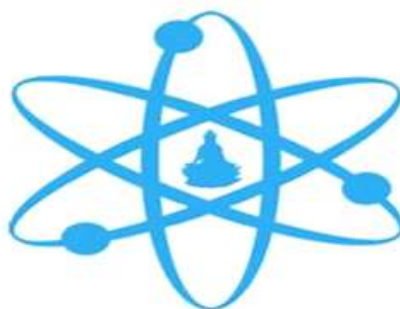
Gyanyog: Ritambhara pragya in Gayatrimantra

• Aruna Jadeja
•• Rajashree Chitale

Abstract- *Gayatri (Mantra) is the eternal source of willpower that motivates the origin and activities of the visible and invisible forms of Nature. 24 letters in Gayatri Mantra related to 24 glands located in the body which, on getting stimulated, activate and awaken the powers of righteous wisdom. The rivers, oceans, the earth, the moon, the sun and the gamut of other planets, from tiniest particle atoms, molecules to the huge universal expansion everything which is moving because of a cosmic driving force. The root of the impulse of life may it be blossoming plants and trees to the beautifying Nature. In some extraordinary cases, this sublime power is expressed as spiritually evolved pure, discerning intelligence and that is Ritambhara Pragya.- Gayatri the adi Shakti is the insightful, pure intellect Ritambhara Pragya which unfolds the ultimate truth and absolute knowledge.*

Key Words- *Bhakti, Faith, God*

“The Absolute Knowledge”



Gayatri the Adi Shakti:

ॐ भूर्भुवःस्वः तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् ।
उस प्राण स्वरूप, दुःखनाशक, सुखस्वरूप, श्रेष्ठ, तेजस्वी, पापनाशक,
देवस्व रूप परमात्मा को हम अन्तःकरण में धारण करें। वह परमात्मा हमारी
बुद्धि को सन्मार्ग में प्रेरित करे ॥

-
- Research Guide, Lakulish Yoga University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
 - Ph.D Research Scholar, Lakulish Yoga University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat

The Almighty God may illuminate our intellect, which may lead us on the righteous path.²

Introduction:

Krishna on Ritambhara Pragya- One may attain material comforts with a cunning intellect but for soul progress one requires good-will, oneness of heart and inner and outer gentle behavior. Ritambhara Pragya is that centre which manifests farsighted discrimination that is *Viveka Buddhi*. When one attains that *Viveka Buddhi* the more he becomes a gentleman, *Rishi*, *Maharshi*, *Rajarshi*, *Devarshi* etc. A material intellect acquires material wealth and a spiritual intellect achieves soul forces and glories which leads life towards supreme fulfillment.

Gyan Yoga through Ritambhara Pragya: Intelligence which knows only the truth- The Lord's supreme blessing is Ritambhara Pragya. It unwinds our bondage to this material world. Light is Ritambhara Pragya which is like sunrise that removes the darkness of night. As soon as Pragya manifests, man's desires, thinking and actions undergo a gigantic transformation. The Ritambhara Pragya signifies the faculty of mind which gives rise to knowing but this knowledge is of a special kind. It is intuitive in nature. 'Ritam' means truth there is no room for ego and 'Bhara' means 'full of'. The aspirations which are "full of Truth", the truth will dawn in one's awareness is called Ritambhara. When awareness is permanently established in pure consciousness; only the truth will dawn in one's consciousness. The advantage of gaining this level of Ritambhara pragya is that simply by thought one can cognize the object one wants to cognize and can influence it in order to derive maximum value from it. The past and future are blended into the eternal present. Everything is now. Everything is here. Time and space have been transcended. Whether physical or emotional issue, requirement is to experience "Ritam". Access a state of deep relaxation or stillness; healing is promoted from that experience. As this experience and practice goes on state of "Ritam" can gradually release physical or emotional pain.

The enlightened intellect enables distinction between the truth and the false, the right and the wrong and guides the righteous decision making, is indeed a unique power proves to be superior and beneficial than any other power or resource in the world. The activation of this subliminal force of Ritambhara Pragya in the soul links the human self with the divine light and powers of thee.

Attainment of Ritambhara Pragya: Swami Kripalvand ji- Swami Kripalvandaji wrote in his book Science of Meditation that the attainment of Ritambhara Pragya signifies purity of mind and the attainment of divyasarira (divine body or a body burned). Everyone says that the body and the mind are purified by *Yoga*, but very few know what this pure mind and body are in reality. Swami Kripalvandaji says this state is the product of God's grace alone. In such a state, the *yogi* experiences the inner, undisturbed calm and the balanced state of mind. When the *yogi* becomes firmly established in this stage, he attains the purity of spirit wherein lies the highest wisdom bearing

only the truth. Ritambhara Pragya is the result of the practice of *yoga*. It is totally different from knowledge born of the study of scripture or common contemplation. It imparts the real knowledge of all the elements and of past, present, and future.

Sage Patanjali- Sage Patanjali says, "The perfect body earned through *yoga*, possesses beauty, grace, strength, and adamant firmness".³ "When the light of knowledge starts flowing through all the doors of the body, know that purity is increasing".⁴ Through this pure intellect, the *yogi* gains the power of discrimination and is no more puzzled by illusions. By means of discrimination, he becomes free from all doubts. His ignorance is dispelled and real knowledge dawns in him.

Lord Krishna- Lord Krishna tells "To those who ever remain in union with me and worship me with love, I bestow the *yoga* of discrimination (*Buddhi Yoga*) by which they come unto me their darkness of ignorance goes away with the shining lamp of wisdom".⁵

Sankaracharya- Sankaracharya said: "True knowledge about my real tattva (element or nature) is called 'buddhi'. To achieve union with that is Buddhi Yoga."⁶

"By practicing various steps of *yoga*, impurities are removed and the light of knowledge and true discrimination dawns".⁷ A *yogi* attains *Pragya* only when his *tamoguna* and *rajoguna* become feeble and *sattvaguna* becomes ample. The steadfast state is called *prasantavahita*. At that time the *pragya* are rendered feeble and they move very slowly into the *susumna* (the central passage). As a result, the mind is slowly rendered thoughtless.

Conclusion- Ritambhara *Pragya* as DHEE in Gayatri mantra -

धीरस्तुष्टो भवेन्नैव ह्येकस्यां हि समुन्नतौ । कृत्यतामुन्नतिस्ते न सर्वा
स्वास्तुजीवने ।⁸

A human cannot be satisfied with his progress in one direction. He has to spread his wings everywhere and should acquire Ritambhara *Pragya* as highest wisdom or intelligence. When we discuss about Gayatri Mantra. In Gayatri Mantra its 14th letter DHEE is very important. This word DHEE tells us about extended advancement of a person. This advancement is nothing else but using intellect in every field. A person cannot be only wealthy or only healthy. We need a balance in life. And for this extended advancement we need to progress every day and in every aspect. May it be physical strength by *Yoga*, monetary enhancement by working hard and earning money, education? Dhee in Gayatri Mantra explains us that moving forward is important. Progressing is only law decided by God. It is said by scientists that electron the minute thing also moves continuously. Same with human we need to go ahead with intelligence. This exposure of intelligence is so vast in all categories. And to about knowing self we need a continuous progression towards highest wisdom. This highest wisdom is not only for one life it has capability of last for many lives. Moving forward with this highest wisdom *Pragya* is acquiring new powers. This loop of continuity should not be broken. One cannot stop only feeling that job is

done after such point. There is long way to go with Pragya which gives an enlightened vision towards life cycles. Acquiring highest wisdom Pragya is internal awareness or consciousness which is deep series of oceans. Highest wisdom discovers one's strength, power and capabilities. There is an old saying one that helps self gets God's help. With achieving highest wisdom God starts helping and protecting seeker.

References-

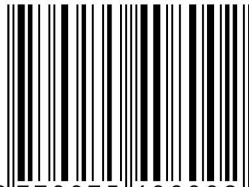
1. http://www.awgp.org/spiritual_wisdom/gayatri
2. http://www.awgp.org/spiritual_wisdom/gayatri
3. Patanjali, Yogadariaana, Vibhutipiida, 46.
4. Bhagavad Gita XIV, II.
5. Bhagavad Gita X
6. Sankaracarya, Sainkarabhasya, X
8. Patanjali, Sadhanapada28
9. http://literature.awgp.org/book/Sarvatomukhi_Unnati/v3.1
10. Science of Meditation: Swami Kripalvandaji
11. <https://chopra.com/articles/the-3-levels-of-samadhi>
http://www.kantamotwani.com/en/holistic-therapies/_ritambharaPragya/
12. [bharaPragya/](http://www.kantamotwani.com/en/holistic-therapies/_ritambharaPragya/)
13. <https://mvsthesaurus.miu.edu/thesaurus/tr523.htm>
<https://www.selfgrowth.com/articles/ritambhara-Pragya-imbibing-a-divinely-brilliant-intellect>
14. [divinely-brilliant-intellect](https://www.selfgrowth.com/articles/ritambhara-Pragya-imbibing-a-divinely-brilliant-intellect)
15. <http://www.srivyuha.org/brahman-consciousness/ritam-bhara-pragya/>
<http://www.vatikashaktipeeth.com/gayatrimantra/dhiyo-yo-nah-prachodyat.html>



Journal of Center for Research Studies Rewa (M.P.) India

Registered under M.P. Society Registration Act, 1973
Reg. No. 1802, Year 1997

ISSN 0975-4083



9 770975 408002

Editor- Professor Braj Gopal, Published by Dr. Gayatri Shukla on behalf of Gayatri Publications
Rewa- 486001(M.P.) and Printed at Glory Offset, Nagpur