

Volume 9, Issue 3(8), March 2020  
**International Journal of Multidisciplinary  
Educational Research**

**Published by**  
**Sucharitha Publications**  
**D.No: 8-42-18/3, F-2, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, M.K. Residency**  
**Tamil Street , Chinna Waltair**  
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ISSN : 2277 – 7881  
Impact Factor :6.514 (2020)  
Index Copernicus Value: 5.16



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### Editorial.....

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

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

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

**Dr.K.Victor Babu**  
**Editor-in-Chief**

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F.1-1/2018(Journal/CARE)

16<sup>th</sup> September, 2019

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- (1) The old 'UGC Approved List of Journals' has been replaced with the new UGC-CARE Reference List of Quality Journals' (UGC-CARE List) and with effect from 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2019 research publications only from the journals indexed in UGC-CARE List should be considered prospectively for any academic purpose.
- (2) The Vice Chancellors, Selection Committees, Screening Committees, research supervisors and all/any expert(s) involved in academic/ performance evaluation and assessment are hereby advised to ensure that their decisions in the case of selections, promotions, credit-allotment, award of research degrees etc. must be based on the quality of published work rather than just numbers or a mere presence in peer reviewed or in old UGC Approved List of Journals which is available for reference on the UGC website.

(P.K. Thakur)

Secretary( Officiating)





## SPORTS ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AMONG THE INTER UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL PLAYERS OF INDIA

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Varanasi

### ABSTRACT

Motivation is an integral part of human personality. Motive, need and drive are also the part of motivation. Motivation is thought to be a combination of the drive within us to achieve our aims. Without the drive to succeed, the other psychological features and ability do not provide nearly so much influence on performance. The present study was conducted to assess the sports achievement motivation among various zone of India which includes East zone, West zone, North zone and South zone. Total 150 female subjects who had participated in All India University Basketball championship were selected for this study. Sports achievement motivation was measured by applying sports achievement motivation test prepared by M.L.Kamlesh (1990). The age of subject was range between 18-23 years. Significance of study was 0.05. The result revealed insignificant difference with regard to the variable sports achievement motivation among various zone's of India i.e. East zone, West zone, North zone and South zone.

**Keywords:** Sports Achievement Motivation, Zone, Female, Basketball.

### INTRODUCTION

Motivation is an essential part of human personality. Motivation has been defined as an intensity and direction of behavior. The intensity of behavior related to the degree of effort put forth to accomplish the behavior and the direction of behavior indicates whether an individual approaches or avoids a particular situation. Motivation is thought to be a combination of the drive within us to achieve our aims. Motivation refers to the dynamics of our behavior that consistent of desires, needs and ambitions in life. Without the desire to succeed, the other psychological features and abilities do not provide nearly so much influence on performance.

Achievement motivation can understand by examining the meanings of "Achievements and Motivation" separately. Achievement typically stresses the importance of accomplishment and attainment with effort involved. Motivation relates to an individual's reason for engaging in an activity, the degree to which



an individual pursues the activity, and the persistence of the individual. Achievement motivation is defined as disposition to strive for success and/or the capacity to experience pleasure contingent upon success. It involves a concern for competition with some standard of excellence. Achievement motivation is based on reaching success and achieving all of our aspirations in life. Achievement goals can affect the way a person performs a task and represent a desire to show competence. Players have to gone through long training process to achieve success in specific sports. Usually sport training is very tedious, rigorous and painful. The athlete must possess different psychological and physiological traits of continue training for a long span. The spots achievement motivation one of the deciding factors for the successful participation of athlete at higher level. Although, plenty of research work had been done on the road of sports achievement motivation on sports performance. But only few studies were conducted on female basketball players. Therefore, the study had been designed to assess the sports achievement motivation level of the female basketball players.

## **METHODS AND PROCEDURE**

### **Selection of Subject**

Subjects for the study were selected from the All India Inter University Basketball Championship which was held at Banasthali University, from 15<sup>th</sup> November to 19<sup>th</sup> November 2014. Total 16 basketball teams of 4 zones participated in this championship. Different zones are demerged according to the geographical location of the states by the AIU (Association of Indian Universities). A survey type study has been designed to collect the data.

### **Variable and Measurement**

The variable sports achievement motivation was assessed with a standardized questionnaire named sports achievement motivation test constructed by M.L.Kamlesh (1990). The questionnaire consists of 20 statements which are to be completed by respondents. Each statement carries a maximum score of two and minimum zero, when the subject ticked the high pole part, he/she was given 2 points and when touched to low pole, he/she earned zero. The purpose and instruction of the test were clearly narrated to the subjects before the conduct of test.

### **Statistical Technique**

Descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation of the variable sports achievement motivation were calculated. ANOVA was employed to compare the players of 4 zones. The level of significance was 0.05. The statistical analysis was conducted by using Microsoft Excel software.

## DATA INTERPRETATION

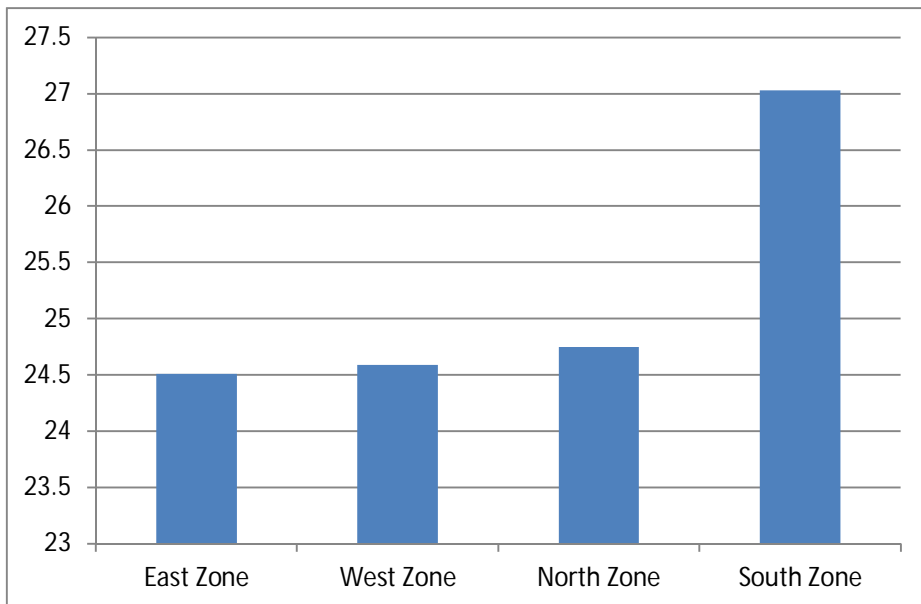
Mean, SD, Standard Error and F values of the variables Sports Achievements Motivation among female basketball players of the different zones of India

Table: 1

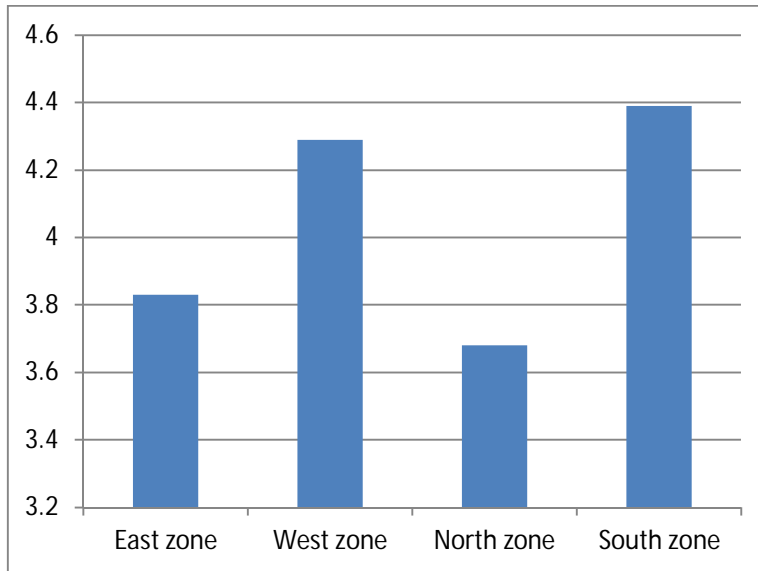
Zone	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	F Value	Sig.
East zone	35	24.51	3.83	.65	2.14	.075
West zone	37	24.59	4.29	.70		
North zone	48	24.75	3.68	.53		
South zone	30	27.03	4.39	.82		
Total	150	24.92	4.01	.30		

Figure: 1

Mean values of the variable Sports Achievement Motivation among female basketball players



**Figure: 2**  
**Standard deviation of the variable Sports Achievement Motivation among female basketball players**



## RESULTS

Mean, S.D., standard error and F values of the variable sports achievement motivation among female basketball players of the different zones of India are presented in the Table 1. The result of study shows that the female basketball players of south zone had highest level of achievement motivation of as compared to players of other zones. They were followed by north zone, west zone and east zone basketball players. The result of the study also demonstrate the highest variability of score among the south zone basketball player were as north zone player were more homogeneous in relation to sports achievement motivation.

## DISCUSSION

The achievement motivation is one of the prominent factors that decide the change success of athlete in a particular sport. The present study reveal the achievement motivation level of female basketball players and the finding to the study was in line of the previous study on the team game player. The result of the study was different from the result of the



investigation conducted by Phairembam J. et. Al. (2013) who reported higher mean value of female basketball players on variable sports achievement motivation. The result of the study shows that female basketball players scored highest on the sports achievement motivation scale i.e. comparable with the final standing of All India Inter University Basketball Championship, in which the first, third and fourth position were secured by the basketball team of the south zone of India.

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## A STUDY ON ROLE OF TRADITIONAL RICE VARIETIES IN INDIAN ECONOMY

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### ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. India concentrates more and more in growth of agriculture. After green revolution, India has changed its path in growth and development of agriculture and it was implemented genetically modified crops to fulfill the productivity of agricultural products. In India, Rice is staple food of the people. Rice is consumed by 2 out of 3 Indian people for times in a day. The Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack informs that the productivity of rice is increased 250.6 lakhs tonnes to 857.3 lakhs tonnes during 60 years. The hybrid rice varieties have given the high yield with minimum period. But nutrition of those hybrid varieties is poor. Even though India has increased the productivity of rice past 60 years, it is in the second place of average productivity of world after China. The United Nations Organization says that "Indian Economy faces the biggest challenge in economic development about Malnutrition". It has given the report that "India has malnutrition children are 6 out of 10, the malnutrition women are 8 out of 10 and 4 out of 10 are the children who are malnutrition and less weight". The production of nourished food is only the solution to become nutrition India. The traditional rice varieties were available in India in Vedic period about 2, 00,000. Now it narrows to 20,000. The traditional rice varieties help to improve the immunity power and gives the nutrition to the people. Hence this study deals the role of traditional rice varieties in the development of Indian Economy.

**Keywords:** Traditional rice, Land, Food grains, Economy

### INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the back bone of economic development. Agriculture plays a vital role in Indian economy. It is the primary source of livelihood in India. In agriculture, food supply is the major part. 60 percent of the house hold consumption depends only on agricultural products. Agriculture contributes major part in national income. It supports the industrial and allied activities by providing raw material such as cotton, jute, sugar, edible oil, etc., 50 percent of total exports are agricultural products such as tea, coffee, etc. The food and grocery market of India is sixth largest market place in the world contributing 70 percent of the sales. The average production of the world, The India is



second place for white, rice, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables. Among the agricultural products the rice is most important food crop. The rice is consumed by two out of three people for three times in day in India. 70 percent of the people in Asia is consumed rice as primary food. In this study tests the role traditional rice in Indian economy.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. **S.K.Rautaray (2014)** “Indian Farming Flowering Behaviour of Rice Varieties and its economic importance” in his study he said that the flowering behaviour of rice varieties is largely governed by their degree of sensitivity to photoperiod and temperature. The present results show that these varieties can also be grown in rabi/boro season provided the sowing time is completed between mid November to mid December. Even for photoperiod insensitive rice varieties, number of days to flowering ranged from 66 to 149 days for Borojoha and 98 to 156 days for Pakistan Basmati. This difference may be ascribed to thermo-sensitivity of the varieties. Varieties also differ in flowering duration measured from beginning to completion of flowering. Cultural practices like date of sowing and gap filling affect flowering behaviour. As seed setting is closely related to flowering behaviour, the topic has economic ramifications.
2. **Tapasi Das & Ashesh Kumar Das(2013)** “Inventory of the traditional rice varieties in farming system of southern Assam: A case study” Farmers in the rural parts of the North eastern region are still known to retain traditional rice varieties in their farming systems. In the present study, an attempt was made to inventories the traditional rice varieties cultivated in a village in Barak Valley, North east India. A total of 18 rice landraces were collected from the study site retained by the farmers because of their dietary, cultural and social value. The traditional rice varieties possess several stress tolerant properties. Such properties act as positive factors in the retention of the rice landraces in the face of the increasing propaganda for cultivation of high yielding rice varieties. Traditional rice varieties represent important genetic reservoirs with valuable traits and there is an urgent need to provide proper incentives and encourage the farmers to cultivate rice landraces to help in the in situ conservation of this important gene pool.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Rice is the livelihood for the people in the world. The rice is second dominant food crop in Indian economy. In India rice is grown in 43.86 million ha, the production level is 104.80 million tones and the productivity is about 2390 kg/ha (Agricultural Statistics at a glance- 2015). It is grown under diverse soil and climatic conditions the productivity level of rice is low compared to the productivity levels of many countries in the world. Also about 90 % of the cultivated land belongs to Marginal, Small and Medium farmers which are another constrain in increasing the productivity of rice in the country. It is, therefore, there is ample scope to increase the productivity of rice in the



country. The highest productivity is 6710 kg per ha of China followed by Vietnam (5573 kg /ha), Indonesia (5152 kg/ha), Bangladesh (4375 kg/ha) etc There are improved technologies and various interventions which could be adapted to increase the productivity in the country. The country focuses only on high productivity of rice. Due to increasing population, it may be the solution for temporary. But this is not original solution to increase the productivity of rice. And also the UNO said that, Indian economy is in emergency to overcome from malnutrition. The malnutrition is the biggest challenge to Indian Economy. "India has malnutrition children are 6 out of 10, the malnutrition women are 8 out of 10 and 4 out of 10 are the children who are malnutrition and less weight". To become nourished people that mean Fit India, cultivation and consumption of traditional rice varieties need to be promoted. This study tests the role of traditional rice varieties in Indian economy.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To know current status about the rice.
2. To test the contribution of rice in Indian economy.
3. To evaluate the role of traditional rice in Indian economy.

### **AGRICULTURE IN INDIA**

The agricultural sector in India has several factors such as food supply, Fishery, Milk, wheat, rice, pulses, fruits and vegetables. Agriculture is back bone for economic development of India. India's population is depended on agriculture more than 50%. This structures the main source of income. The commitment of agribusiness in the national income in India is all the more, subsequently, it is said that agriculture in India is a backbone for Indian Economy. The contribution of agriculture in the initial two decades towards the total national output is between 48% and 60%. At 2011-12 prices, Gross Domestic Product in Agriculture and allied services sector is 14.39%. In 2017 GDP for Indian Agriculture is 15.4%. India is the second larger producer with the agriculture production of \$375.61 billion. India accounts for 7.39 percent of total global agricultural output. India is way behind china which has \$991 bn GDP in agriculture sector. Contribution of Agriculture sector in Indian economy is much higher than world's average (6.4%).

### **LAND AREA FOR PRODUCTION IN INDIA**

In India the land is used for agriculture is 1797210 sq/km. That is 64.45% of total area in India. The Agricultural land is divided into Arable land and Permanent crops land. The Arable land is used for cultivating temporary crops with double crops. The land is used for permanent crops which are used for long period. India's arable land area of 159.7 million hectares (394.6 million acres) is the second largest in the world, after the United States.





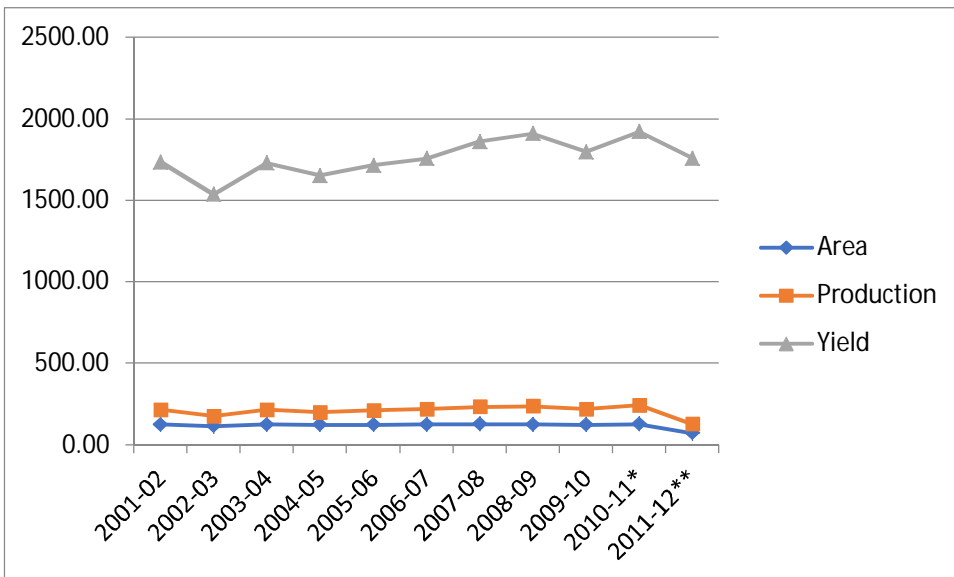
### RICE FOR LIFE

Rice is the primary food of the people in the world.70% of the people in Asia is consumed rice as primary food. Two out of 3 Indian people is consumed rice for three times in every day. Rice is travelled with us as tradition, culture and political commodity. It has the age 5000 years. In Vedic period, 2, 00,000 rice varieties were available in our country. After Green Revolution it came to 20, 000.Farmer Agriculture scientist Dr.H. Richharia has saved 19,000 rice varieties out this 20,000.

### ALL-INDIA AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF FOODGRAINS

The food grains are dominant role in Indian economy. India is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses and jute, and ranks as the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruit and cotton. It is also one of the leading producers of spices, fish, poultry, and livestock and plantation crops. Worth \$ 2.1 trillion, India is the world's third largest economy after the US and China. India has 112.78 million hectare produced food grains 212.85 Million tones with the out of 1734 Kgs. From 2001-2002 to 2011-2012 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation stated that in the year 2002-03, 2004-05 and 2011-12 the production has decreased. In 2008-09 the yield was high as1909 Kgs past 2001-02 to 2011-12.

### LALL-INDIA AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF FOODGRAINS

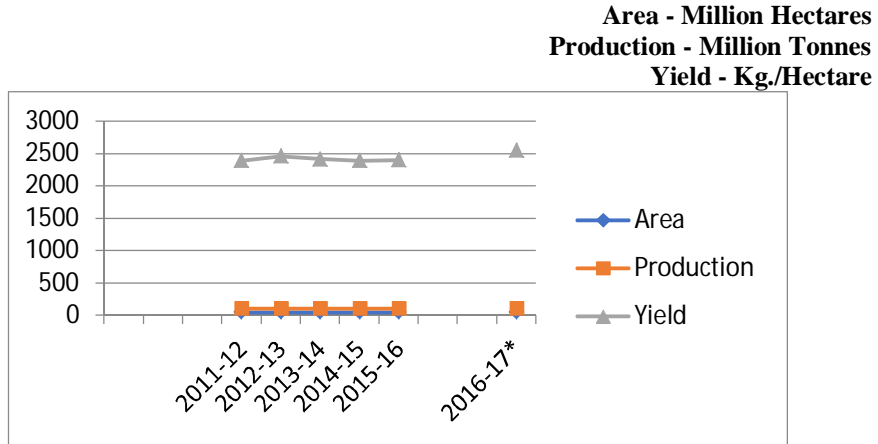


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

**II. RICE: ALL-INDIA AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD ALONGWITH COVERAGE UNDER IRRIGATION**

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, DAC&FW reported that from 2011-12 to 2016-17, the average area of land has been used for cultivating rice in India is 43.61 Million hectare. The report shows that highest production is 110.15 million tonnes and highest yield is 2550Kgs in the year 2016-17.

**RICE: ALL-INDIA AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD ALONGWITH COVERAGE UNDER IRRIGATION**

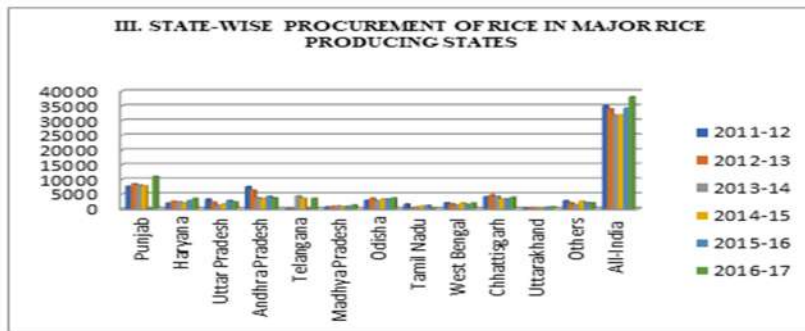


Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, DAC&FW

\* 4th Advance Estimates.

**STATE-WISE PROCUREMENT OF RICE IN MAJOR RICE PRODUCING STATES**

The status of procurement of rice in major rice producing states shows that from 2011-2012 to 2016-17 ,Panjab, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu are involved regularly in procurement of rice.

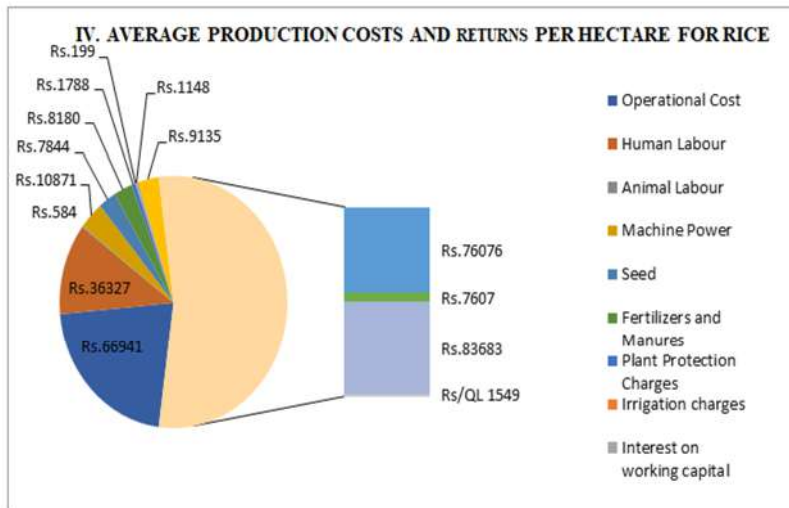


Source: Department of Food and Public Distribution.

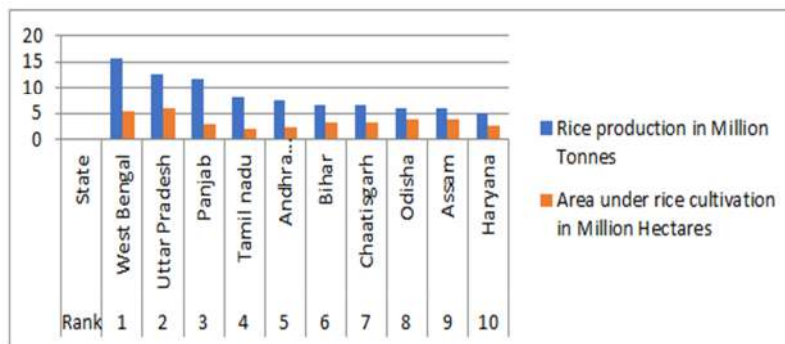
### AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS PER HECTARE FOR RICE

The Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development Studies (CARDS), TNAU reported that Cost and return of rice as the chart above. From that The operating cost of rice includes Human Labour, Animal Labour, Machine Power, Seed, Fertilizers and Manures,

Plant Protection Charges, Irrigation charges and Interest on working capital. The operating cost is Rs. 66941 per hectare. The fixed cost is Rs.9135 per hectare. The managerial cost is Rs.7607 hectare. The total cost is Rs. 83683 with 54 Qtl .



### RICE PRODUCTION IN INDIA- RANK



Source:India Today



## **RADITIONAL RICE VARIETIES**

The traditional rice varieties were used our farmer Indian people. Nowadays these are revived by farmers in all over India. The traditional rice varieties are cultivated based on water, nature of land and climatic conditions. After green revolution, India has turned its view to genetically modified rice varieties due to fulfill the productivity. Genetically modified rice varieties are cultivated with short period. The farmers are attracted by genetically modified rice varieties due to short period production with high yield. But it affects the resources of soil.

The farmers are turned to organic farming practices and cultivating traditional crops at present. The awareness among the people about organic products are increased. In spite of this, the farmers focus conservation traditional rice varieties.

### **Some of our traditional varieties are:**

- ✦ **Seeraga Samba**
- ✦ **Mappillai Samba**
- ✦ **Poongar**
- ✦ **Karung Kuruvai**
- ✦ **Kitchadi Samba**
- ✦ **Sornamasuri**
- ✦ **Kullakkar (red rice)**
- ✦ **Kala Namak**
- ✦ **Thouni**
- ✦ **Palkudavalai**
- ✦ **Elupaipu Samba**
- ✦ **Varakkal**
- ✦ **Kuzhiyadichan**
- ✦ **Thooyamallee**
- ✦ **Kattu yanam**

The traditional rice varieties are cultivated by West Bengal, Utthar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu in India. In Tamilnadu, these are preferred by Thiruvarur, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Dindugal, Thiruvannamalai, Kanchipuram and Erode.

Traditional rice varieties are consumed by Chennai, Erode, Coimbatore, Salem, and Tiruchirapalli. The traditional rice varieties consists of high value of health factors. The people aware about traditional rice due to organic practices. The farmers are turned out to cultivate traditional rice varieties.

The traditional rice varieties are cultivated by small and medium land owned farmers. The rice millers and marketers are preferred bulk production of rice. Because small quantum of rice cannot be modern rice millers. Thus these varieties are marketed and sold by organic shops and some private marketers. These varieties are given high yield, but it takes time to cook. So this type of rice varieties are not popularized.

Due to change in the eating habits of both rural and urban population, a possible shift from the traditional use of rice as cooked food to some modern recipes is anticipated. The nutritional benefits of brown rice and germinated brown rice (GBR) are



well known. Brown rice is rich in vitamin B1, B2, B3, B6 and iron as compared to polished white rice.

### **FINDINGS:**

The average productivity of rice in India, at present, is 2.2 tons/ha, which is far below the global average of 2.7 tons/ha. The productivity of rice is higher than that of Thailand and Pakistan but much lesser than that of Japan, China, Vietnam and Indonesia. Based on the estimates of population growth, projection for future rice requirement and supply up to the year 2030 is 121.6 Million Tonnes and 123.9 Million Tonnes respectively. The supply projections have been made at two historical growth rates, i.e. 1.34%. The problems/ constraints in rice production vary from state to state and also from area to area.

Eastern zone covers maximum rice growing area. This zone generally experiences high rainfall and severe floods as well as drought almost every year and as a result, the crop loss is considerably high. Besides, in upland areas, the crop gets setback mostly due to drought condition.

### **CONCLUSION**

Producing more from less resource including land, water and nutrients will be the keyword for future agricultural production including that of rice. Profitable use of rice farming residues to produce energy, fertilizer, edible fat, and industrial raw material can contribute to overall energy security of the country. Due to change in the eating habits of both rural and urban population, a possible shift from the traditional use of rice as cooked food to some modern recipes is anticipated. The nutritional benefits of brown rice and germinated brown rice (GBR) are well known. Brown rice is rich in vitamin B1, B2, B3, B6 and iron as compared to polished white rice. Hence Indian economy is needed to have nourished people with the consumption of traditional rice varieties.

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Farming and Indigenous Seed Conservation Experiences from Tamil Nadu, In

ANNEXURE-I

ALL-INDIA AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF FOODGRAINS

Area - Million Hectares
Production - Million Tonnes
Yield - Kg./Hectare

Table with 5 columns: Year, Area, Production, Yield, Area Under irrigation (%). Rows include years from 2001-02 to 2011-12\*\*.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

ANNEXURE-II

RICE: ALL-INDIA AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD ALONGWITH COVERAGE UNDER IRRIGATION

Area - Million Hectares
Production - Million Tonnes
Yield - Kg./Hectare

Table with 5 columns: Year, Area, Production, Yield, Area Under Irrigation (%). Rows include years from 2011-12 to 2016-17\*.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, DAC&FW \* 4th Advance Estimates.



### ANNEXURE-III STATE-WISE PROCUREMENT OF RICE IN MAJOR RICE PRODUCING STATES

State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Punjab	7731	8558	8106	7786	935	11052
Haryana	2007	2609	2406	2015	2861	3583
Uttar Pradesh	3355	2286	1127	1698	2910	2354
Andhra Pradesh	7540	6464	3737	3596	4336	3724
Telangana	-	-	4353	3504	158	3595
Madhya Pradesh	635	898	1045	807	849	1314
Odisha	2864	3613	2801	3357	3369	3630
Tamil Nadu	1596	481	684	1051	1192	144
West Bengal	2036	1766	1359	2032	1568	1923
Chhattisgarh	4115	4804	4290	3423	3442	4022
Uttarakhand	378	497	463	465	598	706
Others	2784	2068	1474	2603	2162	2058
<b>All-India</b>	<b>35041</b>	<b>34044</b>	<b>31845</b>	<b>32040</b>	<b>34217</b>	<b>38105</b>

Source : Department of Food and Public Distribution.

### ANNEXURE-IV AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS AND RETURNS PER HECTARE FOR RICE

I.No.	Particulars	(Rs./ha.)
<b>I.</b>	<b>Operational Cost</b>	<b>66941</b>
	Human Labour	36327
	Animal Labour	584
	Machine Power	10871
	Seed	7844
	Fertilizers and Manures	8180
	Plant Protection Charges	1788
	Irrigation charges	199
	Interest on working capital	1148
<b>II.</b>	<b>Fixed Cost</b>	<b>9135</b>
	<b>Sub Total (I+II)</b>	<b>76076</b>
	<b>Managerial cost @ 10%</b>	<b>7607</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>83683</b>
	Yield (Qtl)	54
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Cost of Production (Rs./Qtl)</b>	<b>1549</b>

Source:

CCPC, Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development Studies (CARDS), TNAU, Coimbatore-3 Updated on Feb 2015



**ANNEXURE-V**  
**RICE PRODUCTION IN INDIA**

Rank	State	Rice production in Million Tonnes	Area under rice cultivation in Million Hectares
1	West Bengal	15.75	5.46
2	Uttar Pradesh	12.5	5.86
3	Panjab	11.82	2.97
4	Tamil nadu	7.98	2.04
5	Andhra Pradesh	7.49	2.16
6	Bihar	6.5	3.21
7	Chaatisgarh	6.5	3.21
8	Odisha	6.09	3.82
9	Assam	5.87	3.94
10	Haryana	5.14	2.46

Source:India Today





## PERCEPTION OF THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS TOWARDS 'E-LEARNING' - A STUDY IN TEZPUR TOWN OF ASSAM

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### **Abstract-**

The present research paper seeks to analyse the perception of the undergraduate students regarding 'e-learning'. For conducting the study, 120 undergraduate students have been selected as sample through random sampling method who are studying B.A 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Course in the Provincialised Degree Colleges of Tezpur Town in Assam. A self-structured questionnaire was administered in order to collect data for the study. The result of the study revealed that though there are benefits of 'e-learning' but at the same time the students are facing challenges in using the same. The present study can help the teachers and the technical experts to improve the 'e-learning' resources and to provide the essential guidance to the students in using the same for the maximum utilization and to arrive at the desired level of academic achievement.

**Keywords-** Analyse, E-learning, Perception, Undergraduate Students.

### **Introduction-**

'E-learning' is one of the forms of recent innovation in the vast field of teaching-learning process which is gradually gaining popularity due to its numerous benefits and flexibility in learning. 'E-learning' as the name implies is the combination of two terms 'e' and 'learning' where 'e' denotes 'electronic'. E-learning is that form of learning where electronic media and ICT i.e. Information and Communication Technologies are used in order to provide education to the learners. It is also known as 'online learning', 'virtual learning', 'web-based learning'. It is an individualized self-paced learning where learners can learn anything in an easy manner from anywhere and anytime. E-learning can be both online and offline. In 'online e-learning', learners access study materials with the help of internet while in 'offline e-learning', learners use database or computer assisted learning packages without the usage of internet facilities.

Application of the techniques of e-learning in the undergraduate level can play an important role in the area of formal education because at this level of education students are quite mature enough to adopt new technical ways of learning in proper manner and by entering into world of e-learning with proper guidance they can improve their academic performance in this modern



competitive world thereby building their career in order to face the real world which ultimately helps in raising the standard of undergraduate level of education. Some of the major advantages of using e-learning in undergraduate level may be shown below-

- E-learning provides greater opportunities for independent study.
- It can make education available at anytime and anywhere according to the needs of the learners.
- It can save both time and money.
- It provides equal educational opportunities irrespective of economic, social and geographical status of the learner.
- It can make learning more interesting.

However, though e-learning has its numerous positive aspects, but there exists some challenges in using e-learning resources due to which this form of learning is not so much encouraging especially in our state Assam even in these days of modern technologies. Thus, in the light of the above observation an attempt has been made to study the perception of the undergraduate students towards 'e-learning'.

#### **Objectives of the study-**

1. To analyse the perception of the undergraduate students regarding the benefits of 'e-learning'.
2. To analyse the perception of the undergraduate students regarding the challenges of adopting the 'e-learning' resources.

#### **Delimitation-**

The study has been delimited only to the B.A 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester students studying in the three provincialised Degree colleges of Tezpur Town in Assam, viz. Darrang College, Tezpur College and L.G.B Girls' College.

#### **Review of Related Literature-**

L Victoria et al (2018) conducted a study on the 3<sup>rd</sup> semester students studying at the Primary Education Department of Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia in order to examine the perception of the students on the implementation of e-learning. The result revealed that the students perceived web-based learning to be useful and hence inclusion of e-learning in education is beneficial.

Mahajan, Mehendi Vinayak et al (2018) conducted a study on 150 respondents of 2<sup>nd</sup> year M.B.B.S studying in private medical college of Chennai to examine their perception about e-learning and found that e-learning has its benefits and have a positive impact on the performance of the students.

Thakkar, Samir and Joshi, Hiren (2017) studied on 56 students of Information Technology regarding their attitude towards e-learning and found that the students have positive attitude towards the usage of e-learning.

**Methodology-**

- **Method of the study-** Descriptive Survey method has been adopted in the present study in order to achieve the objectives of the same.
- **Population-** Population of the study comprises of all the B.A 2<sup>nd</sup> semester students studying in the three provincialised colleges of Tezpur Town in Assam.
- **Sample-** Total 120 undergraduate students have been taken as sample by using simple random sampling method taking 40 students from each of the three colleges.
- **Tool-** Self structured questionnaire consisting of 14 questions has been used.
- **Sources of Data-** Both primary and secondary sources have been chosen for collecting data. Primary sources are gathered from the sampled students whereas, secondary sources are gathered from various journals, books, websites etc.
- **Statistical Techniques used-** Frequency and simple percentage.

**Major findings of the study-**

The results gained from the collected data are presented in tabular forms along with their respective analysis and interpretation relating to the objectives of the present study in the following manner-

**1. Findings relating to objective 1-**

To analyse the perception of the undergraduate students regarding the benefits of ‘e-learning’.

**Table 1- Benefits of e-learning as perceived by the students.**

Benefits of e-learning	AGREE		DISAGREE	
	No. of students	Percentage of students	No. of students	Percentage of students
1.Helps in self-learning	77	64%	43	35.8%
2.Accelerates learning process	75	62.5%	45	37.5%
3.Cost effective	72	60%	48	40%
4.Flexibility	72	60%	48	40%



5.Better than traditional teaching methods	68	56.6%	52	43.3%
6.Better than printed study materials	58	48.5%	62	51.6%
7.Easy availability	74	61.6%	46	38.3%

Thus from Table 1, it has been found that out of 120 undergraduate students, 64.16% of the students have agreed that e-learning is helping them to make their independent study as it helps them to study at their own pace. 62.5% of them have agreed that e-learning accelerates their learning process, 61.6% have said about the easy availability of e-learning resources, 60% of them have found that e-learning is cost effective and flexible. 56.6% of the students have found e-learning techniques much better than the traditional classroom teaching methods such as delivering lectures, using chalk board and so on. 48.5% of the students have agreed that e-learning is more interesting than the printed materials. Moreover, it has also been found that mostly the students gather their e-learning sources through various websites by using the internet services in their mobile phones.

Thus, the above data has signified that almost majority of the students have agreed on the benefits of e-learning and shared a positive viewpoint regarding ‘e-learning’.

**2. Findings relating to objective 2-**

To analyse the perception of the undergraduate students regarding the challenges of adopting the ‘e-learning’ resources.

**Table 2- Challenges of e-learning as perceived by the students.**

Challenges of e-learning	AGREE		DISAGREE	
	No. of students	Percentage of students	No. of students	Percent age of student s
1.Adaptability struggle	62	51.6%	58	48.3%
2.Lack of adequate computer literacy	44	36.6%	76	63.3%
3.Inadequate no. of P.C in the colleges having internet facilities	67	55.8%	53	44.16%
4.Difficulty in time management	50	41.6%	70	58.3%
5.Teachers not encourage in using e-notes.	51	42.5%	69	57.5%



6. Medium of instruction	66	55%	54	45%
7. High net charge	53	44.16%	67	55.8%

From Table 2, it has been found that out of 120 undergraduate students, 55.8% of the students have agreed that the number of P.C in the colleges having internet connection are inadequate, 55% of them have said that they are facing problems in using e-learning resources due to their medium of instruction as mostly the e-learning materials are in English language and some of the students are from Assamese medium. 51.6% of them are facing adaptability struggle as they feel more comfortable with the printed materials, books and classroom notes whereas e-learning is very new to them. 44.16% of the students have said that e-learning is useful but the companies are providing internet service with less days validity with high net charges. 42.5% of the students told that they have not got encouragement from their teachers for using e-learning. 41.6% have difficulty in managing their time for studying their actual classroom study materials and the e-learning resources. Again, 36.6% of the students told that they do not possess adequate computer literacy of handling files and data, though they use internet in their mobile phones but they do not have the basic computer knowledge and also they do not know to browse for the e-journals, e-newspapers and so on. Thus, the above data implies that the students are confronted with some challenges of adopting the e-learning resources.

### **Educational Implication of the Study-**

Every research work should bear some educational implications in order to be worthwhile. Since the present study discusses about the perception of the undergraduate students towards using e-learning techniques, so in this context, the present study can help the teachers and higher education authorities to understand the benefits and challenges of adopting the techniques of e-learning from the students' point of view. It can also help the teachers and the technical experts to improve the e-learning resources by assisting the students in using the same and by minimizing the challenges of using e-learning techniques for raising the standard of learning on the part of the students. In this context, the following suggestions may be adopted-

- Providing proper technical support in using e-learning resources in accordance to the needs of the students.
- There are some sampled students whose medium of instruction is Assamese and since mostly the e-learning materials are in English, they faced problems in learning. Thus, it is necessary to use regional language also while making online course materials.



- Providing knowledge regarding computer literacy so that the students can handle their files properly and can avail the benefits of e-learning without much struggle. Free basic computer training program should be started for the needy ones.
- Students should be guided in order to plan their personal time-table for using e-learning techniques without hampering their daily curricular and co-curricular activities.
- Some students have 'traditional' mindset and therefore, they face difficulties in adopting new situations in learning, thus these students should be guided properly and they should be explained clearly about the benefits of e-learning and how to use the same in a proper manner.
- Teachers should make adequate use of ICT while teaching in the classroom.
- College authorities should see that there are adequate numbers of P.C in the institutions having net connection.

### Conclusion-

From the result of the study, it can be concluded that the undergraduate students of Tezpur in general have the knowledge regarding the benefits of e-learning and they are using the e-learning resources which is a good sign in the modern days of competitive and challenging world. But at the same time it has to be noted that there are some challenges which are faced by the students while using the e-learning materials which can adversely affect the learning process and can decrease the standard of the same. However, with proper care and guidance from the teachers, technical experts and college authorities these challenges can be overcome. Overall it can be said that e-learning have great educational merits which can have positive impact on students' academic achievement and for the effective teaching-learning process both e-learning and actual classroom teaching should go hand in hand so that the desired result can be achieved on the part of the student's academic performance.

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## SIGNIFICANCE OF KARMA INBHAGAVAD GITA

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**Abstract:** Bhagavad-gītā is also known as Gitopanisad, one of the important religious treatises in Hinduism. It is the essence of Vedic knowledge and one of the most important Upaniṣads in Vedic literature. The speaker of Bhagavad-gītā is Lord Śrī Kṛiṣṇa. In the Fourth Chapter of the Gītā (4.1-s) the Lord informs Arjuna about the systems of yoga. Karmayoga or the Yoga of action is a form yoga based on the teachings of yoga. Karmayoga leads towards selfless action and a practice of selfless service to humanity where the spiritual seeker gives their actions without any selfish profit. Practicing Karmayoga eventually leads the seeker towards mental purification, oneness in humanity and inner peace and continual offering of his action to the God and humanity. Actions are to be performed as a service to humanity which will lead to ultimate goal or to the liberation of the human life. The Gītā prescribes Niskama karma, it is to be the highest ethical ideal of human life.

**Keywords-** Karmayoga, spiritual seekers, action, nishkama karma, brahmanas, duty

### Introduction

The speaker of *Bhagavad-gītā* was Lord Krishna. The *Bhagavad-gītā*, *The song of God* was first spoken to the sun-god, and the sun-god explained it to Manu, and Manu explained it to Ikṣvāku, and in that way, by disciplic succession, one speaker after another, this *yoga* system has been coming down.<sup>1</sup> But in the course of time it has become lost. Consequently the Lord has to speak it again, this time to Arjuna on the Battlefield of *Kurukṣhetra*. He tells Arjuna that He is relating this supreme secret to him because Arjuna is His devotee and His friend. He wanted Arjuna to become the authority in understanding the *Bhagavad-gītā*. Therefore *Bhagavad-gītā* is best understood by a person who has qualities similar to Arjuna's. That is to say he must be a devotee in a direct relationship with the Lord. As soon as one becomes a devotee of the Lord, he also has a direct relationship with the Lord. Arjuna was in a relationship with the Lord as friend. In the war of *Kuruksetra* Arjuna is suddenly overwhelmed with misgiving about the justice of killing so many

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<sup>1</sup> Srila Prabhupada, *Bhagavad-gītā as it is*, The Bhaktivedanta Book Trust, 1972





people because all are friends relatives and express his anxiety to Krishna, his charioteer. Krishna's reply expresses the central theme of the *Gītā*. He persuades Arjuna to do his duty as a man born in to the class of warrior, which is to fight and the battle take place. Krishna advice Arjuna not to renounce actions but the desire or *kama* for the fruits of actions, or action without desire *nishkama karma*. The Karmayoga is explained in the third chapter of the *Gītā*. The word Karma is derived from the Sanskrit term 'kri' which means to do. 'Yog' means union. So the term Karmayoga refers to the path of union through action. By thinking and willing one can directs oneself towards realization by acting in accordance with his own duty towards God and humanity without any selfish inclination. Thus it is not an easy task for a human being to be a *karmayogi*.

### **Karmayoga In *Bhagavad-gītā***

In *Bhagavad-gītā* karmayoga refers to the way of union or connection between the finite human souls with divine God through action. It is essential to recognize about karma and yoga because only these two words combine to form the powerful word Karmayoga. Karma yoga is the right direction for the progress of society and an individual. In *Bhagavad-gītā*, the term Karma represents actions and deeds performed by an individual or human beings. The term Yoga is formed from the word 'Yoj' which means joining, knotting together. Yoga is commonly considered as the exercise of breathing control, inhaling and exhaling to purify the body. But in *Bhagavad-gītā* this term acquires a much deeper signification. In *Bhagavad-gītā* explained by Lord Krishna is as "***Yogah Karmasu Kausalam***" which means Kausalam a rare skill, proficiency or technique in performing something. One who does yoga is identified as Yogi but becoming a yogi doesn't mean to become Sanyasi. Karmayoga, as described in the Holy *Bhagavad-gītā* is the absolute form of a body to attain Moksha or the highest goal of life. Karma yoga makes the living being strong enough so that materialistic happiness doesn't affect him. In *Bhagavad-gītā* Lord Krishna advised Arjuna to do his allotted task because action is superior to inaction. In Gita it states

“Niyatam Karu Karma tvam Karma Jyayo hyakarmanah

Sarirarayatrapi Ca te na praiddhyeh akarmanah.”<sup>2</sup>

Underlying meaning of the verse is “perform your prescribe duty, for doing so is better than not working. Even one Cannot maintain one's physical body without

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<sup>2</sup> Bhagavad Gita, Chapter-III, Bloka -8



work.” It is greater to die in performing ones prescribed duties than to perform some others specific duties. It is dangerous to take over oneself to some others work. Gītā accepts the fourfold divisions of work according to man’s nature and capacity by ancient Vedic literature. The Brahmanas who have to study scriptures, Khyatriyas to fight, Vaishyas or traders have to work in the field of business. Sudras have to serve three higher classes .Therefore everyone has some specific duty towards society and by performing their duties they can attain their highest goal Because mans specific duties are determined by his particular station in the society.<sup>3</sup>

## Types of Karma

Gītā explains two types of action or Karmas firstly Sakama karma or action with desire or fruit and Niskama karma or action without and desire. The actions done with some expectations or some results are called Sakama karma. In a same way those actions performed without any expectation of fruits are called Niskama karma.

### I. Sakama Karma

*Sakama* karma is said to be an action that done from the motive of achieving something. Most of our actions are within this category. For example, people cook food to satisfy their hunger: students prepare notes for examinations to secure the highest marks and so on. Most of us are *sakami* people who have desires for results of our actions. A *sakami* person is naturally inclined to and interested in sensuous fallings and demands and always makes an effort to fulfill them. *Sakaama* Karma is the cause of bondage and one who attached to fruits of his actions is bound by ignorance and attachment.

### II. Niskama Karma

Niskama karma is a very unique concept of Gītā that is translated as a duty or action without desire, as an action done with no regard to its fruits, as ‘disinterested action’, and selfless action’. It commands that the agent has the right to prescribed activities but never at anytime to their results; the agent should not be motivated by the results of the actions he performs nor he should avoid the prescribed activities. This concept explain two core suggestions those are firstly, One should always act according to his own spiritual-moral nature *svabhava* secondly he should always act according to duties prescribe by society for the sake of social duties. The Gītā tells us that regardless of whether the agent act from his or her nature or from social duties he or she should not have

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<sup>3</sup> Sinha, Jadunath, *Indian Philosophy* vol-I, Calcutta, New Central Book Agency ,1987,p- 216-217



any desire of or any attachment, or to the fruits of those actions. If any action is done from desire less purpose than it has owned moral worth. In the Gītā, an action performed according to *niskama karma is known as karma yoga* and the doer as *Karmayogi* in the sense that acting from selfless motives. This is possible when the doer sacrifices his desires and inclinations. A verse of Gītā says that one should always perform ones duty to the best of one's moral capacity with one's mind attached to the lord abandoning selfless attachment to the results and remaining calm in both success and failure and these kinds of act brings peace to his or her mind.<sup>4</sup>

### 3. Some Analysis

We have understood the explanations of the Gītā on the question of action or Karma. According to the words of Mahatma Gandhi “When doubts hunts me, when disappoints stare me in the face, and I see not one ray of hope on the horizon, I turn to *Bhagavad-gītā* and find a verse to confer me, and I immediately begin to smile in the midst of overwhelming sorrow. Those who meditate on the Gītā will derive fresh joy and new meaning from it every day”. Gītā is the book of inner potentiality which shines human life in day to day life, it teaches us about activism and its importance in practical life. Human being has to do his or her duty not for his selfish desire, but for humanity, society and in the name of God. Nobody should escape from his own prescribe duty because duties prescribe to someone is not for his or her interest but for the sake duty. *Bhagavad-gītās* *niskama Karma* has similarity with Immanuel Kants doctrine that is ‘Duty for duties sake’ both doctrines advice us to do our duties without any selfish attachment. Though we have found that Gītās ethics is different and unique. Complete self surrendered into the transcendental God is the another lesson from Gītā. In the Gītā lord Krishna tells Arjuna as a *khyatriya* he cannot give up his fight because that is his prescribe duty and also advice him to remember while he fight.

### Conclusion

Bhagvad Gītā is a transcendental literature to which one should read very carefully. *Cita sastram idam punyam yah pathet punyam*. If one properly follows the instructions of Bhagavad Gita one can be free from miseries, all kinds of anxieties of life. A *Karmayogi* is not involved in any sin according to *Bhagavad-gītā*, because one who acts without attachment in the name of Brahman is not involve in sin. Just as the lotus when submerged in water does not get soaked.<sup>5</sup> Therefore *karmayogi* always attached with *Niskama Karma* is intended to help not only the doer of that action but also the world as a whole. It

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<sup>4</sup> Srila Prabhupada, *Bhagavad-gītā as it is*, chapter-II, verse 48

<sup>5</sup> Srila Prabhupada, *Bhagavad-gītā as it is*, chapter-v, verse 10

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helps the doer with purification of his mind which was not possible in Sakama Vedic Karma. It also helps to improve the status of human being as the doer of the action does not claim the fruits of his action but dedicates them to the society without any personal interest in them.

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## PERCEPTION OF PACKAGING AMONG EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED HOMEMAKERS IN NARGUND TALUK OF GADAG DISTRICT, INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

In present global economic scenario it is necessary for the manufacturing firms to recognize the consumer needs and expectations and the responses towards the packed products. Consumer communication and branding are growing due to the role of packaging and its importance. The major aim the study was to investigate the perception, reasons and factors on purchasing packed products of employed and unemployed homemakers in Nargund taluk of Gadag district. The objective were to find out perception of packaging among employed and unemployed homemakers, to understand reasons for purchasing packed products, to find out the sources of information on packaging, to know the influencing factor on buying behaviour decision of packaging among homemakers. The sample size was 50 employed and 50 unemployed homemakers in Nargund taluk, purposive random sampling technique was used to select the samples and data was collected using a structure interview schedule.

The present research shows that, majority of the respondents of both employed and unemployed home makers bought packed products for better quality. It was clear that majority of both employed and unemployed home makers ranked first for packaging materials followed by followed by packaging colour, background image wrapper design was factors considered while purchasing packed products.

**Key words:** Buying behaviour decision, Consumer perceptions, Importance of packaging, Product packaging.

### INTRODUCTION:

In olden period, before to world-war II, primary functions of packaging was to bound and keep the products safe during storage and transportation and supply. A few packages were intended with visual look and also for easy accessibility to the consumer, but package design was usually given to the technician. After world-war II, the company has given more attention in marketing and advertising towards the product in order to get the attention of the consumers. As a result, most of the manufacturer started to observe packaging as an essential component of whole trade advertising strategies to attract buyers. This enhanced interest to packaging product with change in socioeconomic status in global level. By this consumer turned in to knowledgeable and their potential of product, and increase in the confidence as well. Innovative technologies associated to creation, distribution, and preservatives lead to a substantial growth in the quantity and nature of products and brand offered in developed nation. Therefore, packaging has got different values towards items with consumers.

Today, packaging is considered as a crucial part of a victorious industry practice. Package design became promotion, and as a new commerce developed with cost awareness in to better competition, companies started to change packaging



techniques as mode to cut fabrication, storage space, and cost of supply. Also sellers started to observe packaging as a component to use accessible product lines by introducing fresh products and to drive new life into growing product. Material choice has a strong effect on perceived sustainability, but consumers are also affected by graphical influences. Hence this study was undertaken to elicit information on perception of packaging among employed and unemployed homemakers with the following objectives:

- To find out perception of packaging among employed and unemployed homemakers.
- To understand reasons for purchasing packed products.
- To find out the sources of information on packaging.
- To know the Influencing factor on buying behaviour decision among homemakers.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

- **According to (Arun Kumar Agariya, Ankur Johari et.al 2012)** Packaging is considered as an integral part of the 'Product' of marketing mix. Along with basic objectives (protection and preservation, containment, convenience and communication) packaging serves as a promotional tool. Packaging is an important part of the branding process as it plays a vital role in communicating the image and identity of an organization.
- According to (Ahmed, Billo&Lakhan,2012)
- **According to (Ahmed, Billo&Lakhan,2012)**, Packaging is the last impression for consumers and they make purchasing decisions on the basis of product packaging which built a perception in the consumers mind, therefore it is very important that packaging is working hard to secure the sale ,this may be in the form of brand image, brand values ,product quality and innovations.

#### METHODOLOGY:

To elicit Information regarding the perception of packaging among employed and unemployed homemakers in Nargund taluk of Gadag district, survey method and interview schedule was the tool used. Samples of 100 homemakers that is 50 each, employed and unemployed in Nargund taluk were selected for the study. An interview schedule consisted of questions related to general information such as age, occupation, family size, education and so on. The specific information dealt with the perception of packaging among homemakers. A pilot study was conducted on 10 percent of the sample to test the feasibility of the tool. Based on the results of pilot study, necessary modifications were made for the main study.

In order to gather the required information, the investigator personally contacted the respondents and explained the main objectives of the study so as to enable appropriate answering of the questions. After the data was collected through survey method, it was tabulated and analyzed using percentage method. Appropriate statistical tests were applied wherever necessary.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Socio demographic data revealed that 46 percent of employed home makers and 38 percent of unemployed home makers belongs to the age range of 20-30 years followed by 46 percent of unemployed and 38 percent of employed falls in the age range of 30-40 respectively. With regard to marital status cent percent of unemployed

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and 82 percent of the employed home makers were married. A few employed home makers were unmarried. With regard to the educational qualification it was found 30 percent of unemployed home makers completed their degree followed by SSLC and PUC. Higher percent of employed home makers were graduate followed by Post graduation and professional degree. With regard to occupation, cent percent of the (100%) unemployed home makers were farmers. But employed home makers worked in various fields like Business, Teaching, Bank employee, Engineer.

Most (78% and 72%) of the employed and Unemployed home makers belongs to nuclear type of family followed by joint family. Further it was found that the family size of the (44% and 32%) employed and unemployed home makers were 1-3members, followed by 3-5members. A very few unemployed and employed home makers belongs to the family size of 5-7 members. Only small percentage of family belongs to the family size of 7 and above members. With regard to the family income, majority (42%) of employed home makers falls under the income range of Rs. 15000-25000 followed by Rs.5000-15000. Where as majority of the unemployed home makers fall under the income group of Rs. 5000-15000 followed by Rs.15000-25000 (40%). And a very few (8% and 2%) of employed and unemployed home makers fall under Rs.25000-35000 respectively.

**Table-1**  
**Frequency of Using Packed or Loose Products** N =100

Aspects	Category	Response				$\chi^2$ Test
		Employed (50)		Unemployed (50)		
		N	%	N	%	
Packed products	Always	15	30.0	0	0.0	17.65*
	Sometimes	35	70.0	50	100.0	
Loose products	Always	28	56.0	36	72.0	2.78 <sup>NS</sup>
	Sometimes	22	44.0	14	28.0	
Total		50	100.0	50	100.0	

Source: Field Survey \* Significant at 5% level, NS : Non-significant,  $\chi^2(0.05, 1df) = 3.841$

Table -1 depicts the frequency of using packed or loose products. It was found that 56 percent of employed home makers always used loose products followed by packed products, whereas higher percentage of the unemployed homemakers (72%) always used loose products followed by packed products. While 70percent of employed home makers sometimes used packed products followed by loose products and 98 percent of the unemployed homemakers used sometimes packed products followed by loose products.

The data was analyzed statistically by using Chi Square test and found that there was a significant association between employed and unemployed homemaker with respect to the use of packed products and non significant association with respect to the use loose products among employed and unemployed homemakers.



**Table-2**  
**Reason for Purchasing Packed Products**

N=100

No.	Reasons	Response				$\chi^2$ Test
		Employed (n=50)		Unemployed (n=50)		
		N	%	N	%	
1	Better quality	43	86.0	31	62.0	7.48*
2	Hygiene	37	74.0	23	46.0	8.17*
3	Reliable producer	2	4.0	0	0.0	2.04 <sup>NS</sup>
4	Easy to carry	27	54.0	26	52.0	0.04 <sup>NS</sup>
5	Colour	1	2.0	0	0.0	1.01 <sup>NS</sup>
6	Product design	2	4.0	1	2.0	0.34 <sup>NS</sup>
7	Brand	6	12.0	1	2.0	3.84*

Source: Field Survey \* Significant at 5% level, NS : Non-significant

Table -2 and fig-1 depicts the reason for buying packed products. It was found that majority of the respondents of both employed and unemployed (86% and 62%) home makers bought packed products for better quality, followed by hygiene and easy to carry. A few home makers bought packed product for colour, product design, reliable producer and brand.

The data was analyzed statistically by using Chi Square test and found that there was a significant association between employed and unemployed homemaker with respect to Better quality, Hygiene, brand and non significant association with respect to reliable producer, easy carry, and colour and product design among employed and unemployed homemakers.

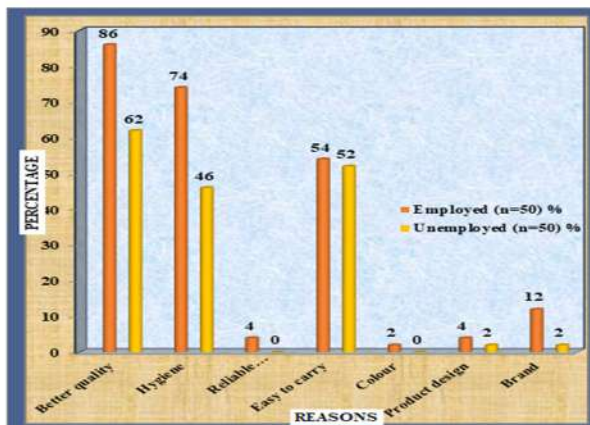


Fig no 1\_ Reason for purchasing packed products



**Table-3**  
**Source of Information for Purchasing of Packed Products**

N=100

No .	Source @	Response				$\chi^2$ Test
		Employed (n=50)		Unemployed (n=50)		
		No	%	No	%	
1	News paper	48	96.0	24	48.0	28.57*
2	Announcement in radio	1	2.0	0	0.0	1.01 <sup>NS</sup>
3	Advertisements	20	40.0	4	8.0	10.04*
4	Banners, hoarding	2	4.0	0	0.0	2.04 <sup>NS</sup>
5	Through friends and relatives	13	26.0	32	64.0	14.59*
6	Television	44	88.0	42	84.0	0.33 <sup>NS</sup>
7	Magazines	11	22.0	5	10.0	2.68 <sup>NS</sup>

Source: Field Survey @ Multiple answer, \* Significant at 5% level, NS : Non-significant

Table -3 shows the sources of information for purchasing packed products, a high percentage (48%) of employed home makers got information on packed products from news paper followed by television (44%). While majority (42%) of unemployed home makers got information through television followed by Friends and Relatives, News paper (32%and 24%) respectively. A very few respondents got information on packaging through Magazines, Radio, Advertisement, Banners or Hoarding.

The data was analyzed statistically by using Chi Square test and found that there was a significant association between employed and unemployed homemaker with respect to news paper, advertisements, through friends and relatives and non significant association with respect to announcement in radio, banners, hoarding, television and magazines among employed and unemployed homemakers.

**Table- 4(A)**  
**Preferential Ranking on Factors Influencing While Purchasing Packed Product among Employed Homemakers**

N=50

Factors	Preferential Ranking of Respondents (%)								Response (%)	Rank
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
Packaging materials	34	4	6	2	3	1	0	0	90.3	1.78
Packaging colour	5	19	4	10	5	7	0	0	72.0	3.24
Background image	1	4	8	10	14	8	5	0	56.0	4.52
Typography	0	1	3	7	11	21	5	2	44.8	5.42
Wrapper design	3	14	12	9	9	2	0	1	70.5	3.36
Printed information	8	6	15	4	5	11	1	0	67.8	3.58
Packaging innovation	0	1	0	3	0	0	32	16	25.0	7.32
Font style	0	0	2	5	3	0	7	33	24.0	7.08

Source: Field Survey

Table 4(A) depicts the factors influencing while purchasing packed products by employed homemakers. Majority of employed home makers gave higher rank to packaging materials, followed by packaging colours, wrapping design, background image and printed information. A very few respondents gave the lower ranks to font style and packaging innovation while purchasing packed products.

**Table -4 (B)**  
**Preferential Ranking on Factors Influencing While Purchasing Packed Product among Unemployed Homemakers**

N=50

Factors	Ranks								Response (%)	Rank
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
Packaging materials	22	7	15	2	2	2	0	0	84.8	2.22
Packaging colour	11	18	6	7	4	4	0	0	78.3	2.74
Background image	5	5	10	13	10	16	0	1	72.3	5.02
Typography	2	0	2	9	18	18	1	0	50.3	4.98
Wrapper design	7	7	13	9	13	1	0	0	70.8	3.34
Printed information	3	12	4	20	2	8	1	0	66.5	3.68
Packaging innovation	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	13		
Font style	0	1	0	0	1	0	11	36	22.0	7.24
									17.3	7.44

Source: Field Survey

Table 4(B) represents the factors influencing while purchasing packed product among unemployed homemakers. Majority of unemployed home makers gave higher rank to the packaging materials, followed by packaging colour, typography, and printed information as a factors that considered by the unemployed homemaker while buying packed product. A very few respondents gave lower ranking to the font style and packaging innovation.

**Table-4(C)**  
**Factors Influencing While Purchasing Packed Product by Employed and Unemployed Home Maker**

N=100

Factors	Rank								Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
Packaging materials	56	11	21	4	5	3	0	0	2
Packaging colour	16	37	10	17	9	11	0	0	2.99
Background image	6	9	18	23	24	24	5	1	4.77
Typography	2	1	5	16	29	39	6	2	5.2
Wrapper design	10	21	25	18	22	3	0	1	3.35
Printed information	11	18	19	24	7	19	2	0	3.63
Packaging innovation	0	1	0	3	0	1	68	29	7.28
Font style	0	1	2	5	4	0	18	69	7.26

Source: Field Survey

Table 4(C) represents the factors influencing while purchasing packed products. Majority of both employed and unemployed home makers ranked first to the packaging materials, followed by packaging colour, background image wrapper design. A few respondents gave lower rank to the font style, followed by packaging innovation, and typography while purchasing packed products.

**Table 4(D)**  
**Mean Ranking on Factors Influencing While Buying Packed Product by Employed and Unemployed Home Makers**

No.	Factors	Mean Ranking		Response (%)	
		Employed (50)	Unemployed (50)	Employed	Unemployed
1	Packaging materials	1.78	2.22	90.3	84.8
2	Packaging colour	3.20	2.74	72.0	78.3
3	Background image	4.52	5.02	56.0	59.8
4	Typography	5.42	4.98	44.8	50.3
5	Wrapper design	3.36	3.34	70.5	70.8
6	Printed information	3.58	3.68	67.8	66.5
7	Packaging innovation	7.32	7.24	25.0	22.0
8	Font style	7.08	7.44	24.0	17.5

Source: Field Survey

Table-4(D) and fig no-2 depicts the factors influencing while purchasing packed products. Majority of both employed (90.3%) and unemployed home makers (84.8%) ranked first for packaging materials, followed by packaging colour (72.0% and 78.3%), wrapper design (70.5% and 70.8%), printed information (67.8% and 66.5%) and background image (56.0% and 59.8%) respectively. A few respondents gave lower rank to the font style, followed by packaging innovation, and typography while purchasing packed products.

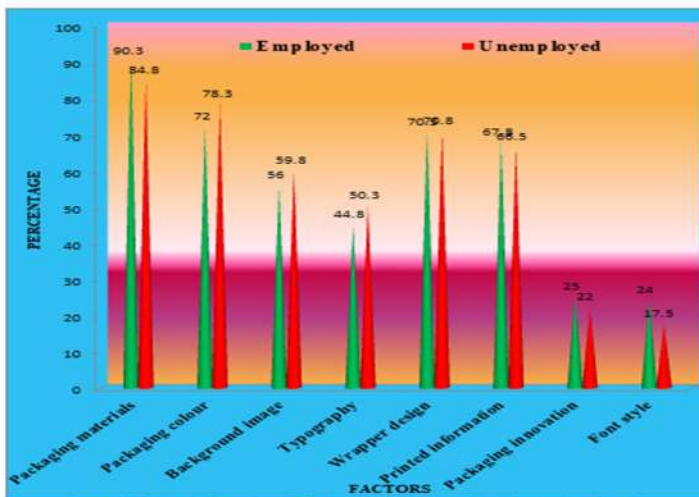


fig no: 2 factors influencing while buying packed product by employed and unemployed home makers



## SUMMARY

This study was conducted to elicit the perception of packaging; reasons for purchasing packed products and factors considered while buying packed products among employed and unemployed homemakers in Nargund taluk of Gadag district.

It was found that most of employed home makers were in the age group of 20-30 years, most of unemployed were in the age range of 30-40 years. With regard to marital status cent percent of unemployed and majority of the employed home makers were married. Considering education higher percent of employed home makers were graduated. Cent percent of the unemployed home makers were farmers. Majority of employed and unemployed home makers belongs to nuclear family, With regard to the family size majority of employed and unemployed home makers belongs to family size of 1-3members, regarding family income majority of employed home makers falls under the income range of Rs. 15000-25000 and majority of the unemployed home makers fall under the income group of Rs. 5000-15000.

Further it can be inferred that majority of employed and unemployed home makers always used loose products, The data was analyzed statistically by using Chi Square test and found that there was a significant association between employed and unemployed homemaker with respect to the use of packed products and non significant association with respect to the use loose products among employed and unemployed homemakers. With regards to reasons for purchasing packed products it can be seen that majority of the respondents of both employed and unemployed home makers bought packed products for better quality, The data was analyzed statistically by using Chi Square test and found that there was a significant association between employed and unemployed homemaker with respect to Better quality, Hygiene, brand.

Considering source of information high percentage of employed home makers got information on packed products from news paper, while majority of unemployed home makers got information through television. Inferring with the factors considered while purchasing packed products by employed homemakers. Majority of employed and unemployed home makers gave higher rank to packaging materials.

## CONCLUSION:

### It can be concluded that:

- Majority of the respondents of both employed and unemployed home makers bought packed products for better quality in order to maintain standard.
- A high percentage of employed home makers got information on packed products from news paper followed by television and majority of unemployed home makers got information through television followed by Friends and Relatives.
- Most of employed and unemployed home makers gave higher rank to packaging materials.

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## ROLE OF ICT IN GETTING INFORMATION REGARDING CARBON FOOTPRINTS ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

In the last four decades, countries around the world have experienced economic growth, poverty reduction and improved welfare (UNDP, 2006; UNEP, 2007). World average per capita food and services consumption has grown during the last four decades, global extraction of natural resources (e.g. biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and other minerals) increased by nearly 45% in the last 25 years (Turner, 2008) Extraction and consumption of natural resources creates a number of environmental issues like environmental pollution (air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, soil contamination, radioactive contamination, thermal pollution, and solid waste pollution), global warming, ozone depletion, climate change etc. Climate change is global problem affecting humans as well as their environments. Carbon emissions are considered to be the main culprits behind regional and global climatic change as among various GHG's. CO<sub>2</sub> is the most abundant gas causing global warming which accounts for nearly 65% of global total CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent GHG's (<https://www.epa.gov>). The GHG's emissions contributed by an activity can be expressed in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (eCO<sub>2</sub>) also known as carbon footprint. The carbon footprint is defined as a measure of the greenhouse gas emissions that are directly and indirectly caused by an activity or are accumulated over the life stages of a product or service, expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (Chaurasia *et al.*, 2012). It is a measure of the exclusive total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that is directly caused by an activity or is accumulated over the life stages of product (Wiedmann and Minx 2008). In this paper we will discuss about how information and communication technology help us to know about carbon footprints and how we can calculate per capita carbon footprint generation.

**Keyword:** ICT, Carbon Footprints and Green House Effect.

### 1. Introduction

In the last four decades, countries around the world have experienced economic growth, poverty reduction and improved welfare (UNDP, 2006; UNEP, 2007). World average per capita food and services consumption has grown during the

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last four decades, global extraction of natural resources (e.g. biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and other minerals) increased by nearly 45% in the last 25 years (Turner, 2008)

One of the emerging issues is the emission of GHG's in the atmosphere. Carbon emissions are considered to be the main culprits behind regional and global climatic change as among various GHG's, CO<sub>2</sub> is the most abundant gas causing global warming which accounts for nearly 65% of global total CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent GHG's (<https://www.epa.gov>).

The GHG's emissions contributed by an activity can be expressed in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (eCO<sub>2</sub>) also known as carbon footprint. The carbon footprint is defined as a measure of the greenhouse gas emissions that are directly and indirectly caused by an activity or are accumulated over the life stages of a product or service, expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (Chaurasia *et al.*, 2012). It is a measure of the exclusive total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that is directly caused by an activity or is accumulated over the life stages of product (Wiedmann and Minx 2008).

Residential energy use in developing countries varies mostly by rural and urban areas and high and low-income groups (Ruijven *et al.*, 2008). Electricity, fuel, wind, kerosene and LPG are used for cooking and lightening in rural and urban areas in India. Estimates indicate that in urban areas, per capita per month consumption of electricity, kerosene and LPG are 6.65 kg, 23.32 KWh, 0.22 litre and 1.81 kg, respectively. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions due to direct use of fuels by rural households are low and vary between 22 and 179 kg per person. In urban areas, the figure varies between 44 and 690 kg per capita. The substantial difference in the emissions of urban population from the rural population is primarily due to use of electronic appliances by urban areas. Overall per capita household CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in a year for India are 61 kg and 161 kg for rural and urban respectively (Chowdhary 2016).

## 2. Review of Literature

**Proiett *et al.*, (2013)** studied a detailed carbon footprint of a reflective foil conceived and produced by an Italian company and analyzed that all the stages of life cycle, from the extraction of raw materials to the product's disposal. On the basis of results obtained, different measures were also suggested by them in order to reduce emissions in the life cycle and neutralize residual carbon footprint.

**Jaiswal and Shah (2013)** analyzed the carbon footprints of selected 180 rural households from villages of Vadodara district. They reported that more than one half of the households had high primary carbon footprints and majority of the households had low secondary carbon footprints. They highlighted that the respondents varied significantly in their carbon footprints due to their personal



income and employment status. They found that the large sized households and respondents with income in the range of Rs 2500 to Rs 3500 per month had comparatively higher footprints. Sadhana et al., (2013) studied the carbon footprint of the Rajiv Gandhi South Campus, Mizapur and found that the largest contribution factor was mainly the energy consumption, because most of the energy comes from the thermal power plants. They calculated the carbon footprints by using the Clean Air Cool Planate calculator which is specially developed for the university and college campus. They found that the maximum emission (99.88%) comes from the energy sector. Guereca et al., (2013) presented the 2010 Greenhouse Gas emission inventory of the Institute of Engineering at Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. The total carbon footprint of the Institute of Engineering in 2010 was calculated in about 1577 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq where 42% of the green house gas emissions were generated by the use of electricity, 50% by transportation; including its own fleet and commuting vehicles, 5% by air travel, 1% by shipments, 1% by use of paper and 1% associated to the final disposal of solid waste

3. Materials and Methods

a) Study Area

The present paper was undertaken to assess the carbon footprints, environmental friendly lifestyle, solid waste generation and noise pollution of selected urban households of Sunderbani area (lat. 32.77°N, Long. 74.88°E, and Alt.336 m) of Rajouri district, Jammu and Kashmir, India (Plate I) and it comprised of 100 households. The study was carried out for five months i.e. from January 2017 to May 2017.

b) Questionnaire for quantifying & analyzing the Household Carbon Footprints

A. Details of Households

Name of respondent	Head of family	Sex	AGE	Occupation	Family Member	Qualification	Total Income

B. Electricity Consumption

Name of the appliance	No of hrs Used	Electricity consumption units per month (if not known state average monthly bills)
1. AC		
2. Cooler		
3. Fan		
4. LED/‘CFL		





5. TV		
6. Refrigerator		
7. If Any Other		

**C. Transportation**

**a) Private Transportation**

Type of the vehicle	Type of fuel used	Average distance travelled by them	No. of liters fuel consumed	Year of purchase
Car Scooter Motor cycle Scooty Bicycle Luna				

**b) Public Transportation**

Type of the vehicle	Average Distance Travelled By them	Type of fuel Used	Mileage of the vehicle
Bus Auto rickshaw Train Airplane Matador			

**D. Food and Cooking**

Type of Fuel Used	Average of consumption
LPG Wood Coal Kerosene Cow dung	

### E. Miscellaneous Utilities

Type of Activities	Average of Spending
Hotel, Restaurant, Clothing / Footwear / Alcohol & Tobacco, Books Newspaper Magazines & other recreational activities	Above Rs 20,000 Rs 10,000-200000 Up to 10,000 Less than 10,000

The present paper has been analyzed the methods, steps and techniques which estimate the carbon footprints. For carbon footprints 50 households has been taken into consideration to carry out the Questionnaire based detailed survey of current conditions to assess the carbon footprints in the study area. To assess the individual's carbon footprints of high, middle and low-income classes a questionnaire was prepared. A due consideration was given to the carbon emission from electricity consumption i.e. the use of electronic gadgets, transportation, food and cooking, miscellaneous utilities. For the assessment of environment friendly lifestyle Annexure- I (b) questionnaire was used. For data collection, respondents belonging to various income groups with wide range of profession have send emails for filling questionnaire regarding their daily carbon expenditure.

The total usage of Electricity units, LPG, Petrol and Diesel consumption, other fuels like wood etc. were recorded for each household.

For data collection of electricity, details have been collected from various household's monthly electricity bills which are issued by State Electricity Board. The average monthly units consumed were then multiply by 12 to calculate the annual consumption. Similarly, for petrol/ diesel details have been collected and number of litres of petrol / diesel consumed in a year has been calculated also for LPG again details have been taken for number of cylinders used in a year (1 Cylinder = 14 kg LPG).

For calculation of carbon footprint, the data that is collected above is multiplied with various emissions (factors as per the Indian standards) which are shown in table 3.1

**Table 3.1 represents Emission Factors and their Sources**

	Emission Source	Emission Factor	Source
1.	Electricity (in KWh/Yr)	0.85 kg CO <sub>2</sub> per KWh	CEA(Govt. of India) <a href="http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/planning/cdm_CO2/cdm_CO2.htm">http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/planning/cdm_CO2/cdm_CO2.htm</a>
2.	Petrol (in litres/Yr)×	2.296 kg CO <sub>2</sub> per litre	<a href="http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all tools">http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all tools</a>
3.	Diesel (in	2.653kg CO <sub>2</sub> per	<a href="http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all tools">http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all tools</a>

	litres/Yr)×	litre	
4.	LPG	2.983kg CO <sub>2</sub> per kg	<a href="http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all-tools">http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all tools</a>
5.	Wood	1.8kg CO <sub>2</sub> per kg	<a href="http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all-tools">http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all tools</a>

#### 4. Observation and Calculation

**Table 4.1 Carbon Footprints in different Income Class**

S.No.	Income Classes	Carbon footprints per month (tCO <sub>2</sub> )		Carbon footprints per year (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	
		Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita
1	Low Income Class	1	1	5.4	1
2	Middle Income Class	0.4	0.1	4.7	1
3	High Income Class	0.4	0.1	4.6	1.4

#### 5. Results and Discussion

The average carbon footprint per year / household is maximum for low income class (5.4tCO<sub>2</sub>), followed by middle income class (4.7tCO<sub>2</sub>) and high-income class (4.6tCO<sub>2</sub>). It was due to more number of houses in low income group as compared to middle income group and high-income group. These results are lower than some of the studies conducted on urban and rural households in India by Pachauri and Spreng (2002), Bin and Dowlatabadi (2005) in US, Park and Heo (2007) in republic of Korea and Liu *et al.*, (2011) in China because of the difference of energy types covered. Household consumption, composition and methodology used whereas, carbon footprint per year / capita is maximum for high income class (1.4tCO<sub>2</sub>), followed by middle income class (1tCO<sub>2</sub>) and low-income class (1tCO<sub>2</sub>). Similar study reveals that, carbon footprint analysis among different income group of the study area represents increasing trend with the increase in income and improving lifestyle (Gupta, 2011; Liu *et al.*, 2011; Majid *et al.*, 2014).



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## SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PRACTICES

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### ABSTRACT:

Sustainability is generating increased concern among business executives, governments, consumers, and management scholars. The concept of sustainability comes with three pillars: economic, social, and environmental (also known as the three Ps: profit, people, and planet). Its focus is to meet the needs of today without blowing future generations' chances to meet their needs tomorrow. By sustainability in business, we mean two categories: its effect on the environment and its effect on society. For a business to become sustainable, it needs to focus on long-term strategies for making a positive impact on those categories. Sustainability is about framing business decisions in terms of years or even decades and considering many more factors than just a financial benefit. Sustainability is about setting reasonable business goals and working towards them right along. The paper discusses about sustainability of business, why there is a need of sustainability, how social, economic and environment factors effect the business, how different brand are practicing sustainability.

**KEYWORDS:** Sustainability, Economic, Social, Environmental, Strategies

### INTRODUCTION

Sustainability is the study of how natural systems function, remain diverse and produce everything it needs for the ecology to remain in balance. It also acknowledges that human civilisation takes resources to sustain our modern way of life. There are countless examples throughout human history where a civilisation has damaged its own environment and seriously affected its own survival chances. Sustainability takes into account how we might live in harmony with the natural world around us, protecting it from damage and destruction.

We now live in a modern, consumerist and largely urban existence throughout the developed world and we consume a lot of natural resources every day. In our urban centres, we consume more power than those who live in rural settings and urban centres use a lot more power than average, keeping our streets and civic buildings lit, to power our appliances, our heating and other public and household power requirements. That's not to say that sustainable living should



only focus on people who live in urban centres though, there are improvements to be made everywhere - it is estimated that we use about 40% more resources every year than we can put back and that needs to change. Sustainability and sustainable development focuses on balancing that fine line between competing needs - our need to move forward technologically and economically, and the needs to protect the environments in which we and others live. Sustainability is not just about the environment. it's also about our health as a society in ensuring that no people or areas of life suffer as a result of environmental legislation, and it's also about examining the longer term effects of the actions humanity takes and asking questions about how it may be improved.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- Understanding the need for sustainability
- To Know how Social, economic and environmental factors effects business
- What business need to become sustainable
- Strong brand examples of sustainable practices

#### **SUSTAINABILITY**

The quality of not being harmful to the environment or depleting natural resources, and thereby supporting long-term ecological balance. The current trend in our consumption of the earth's resources is unsustainable and is creating major environment problems. Climate change, resource depletion, loss of biodiversity, and air pollution have a major impact on many citizens and the earth, and we need to change our current behavior. Our present use of the earth's finite resources cannot be maintained. We need to move to sustainable development, which 'meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (Brundtland, 1987).

The environmental burden is a function of population, wealth, and technology and controlling the first two factors is extremely challenging. The larger the population, the more impact it has upon the earth. In addition, the vast majority of people aspire to affluent lifestyles, and wealthier people consume far more resources than less affluent people. Technology is both a cause of the environmental burden and also a potential solution.

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

Bocken et al. (2015a) identified aspects which impact society, employees, partners, customers, and investors: leasing and affordable for everyone. According to Boons et al. (2013) sus-tainable innovation requires measureable social value, responsibility among the supply chain, con-sumption as well as costs and benefits (social). They discussed social effects such as working conditions. Dewan et al. 2014 identified social principles such as safety of the product, health (fresh food, life-saving medicine, use of tobacco), employment

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(education, health, loans, and investments), ethics, and creating local jobs. Sommer 2012 determined business types for social sustainability for exam-ple, do-good-models (fair trade, sustainable fishing) and health models (organic food).

Sustainable production can include following principles: pollution control, clean production, eco-efficiency, life-cycle-thinking, closed-loop production, waste management, re-cycling, noise control, using renewable energy, environmental monitoring and nature protection e. g. Henriksen et al., 2012; Nilsson-Andersen et al., 2012; Duarte et al., 2013; Abuzenia et al., 2014. Regarding processes and activities of companies we determined: using natural resources, supplier selec-tion, reserve logistics, delivery options (considering emissions, waste, noise, energy and heat), reduc-ing waste, reuse products, reducing CO<sub>2</sub> impacts, apply deposits to ensure take-back, and pollution prevention e. g. El-Gayer et al., 2006; Duarte et al., 2013; Hvass, 2013; Pampanelli, 2013; Dewan et al., 2014. In the case of electric vehicles, Hanelt et al. (2015a) identified quietness and substitution potentials. To achieve sustainable mobility, flexibility, availability, and advanced reservation these factors are useful Hildebrandt et al., 2015. Sommer (2012) present types of business models with green potential: low pollution, low waste, dematerialization, smart models (smart metering, virtual power plants), performance contracting (energy), renewable, eco-consulting (green logistic), and base-of-the-pyramid models (solar). Richter (2012) determined customer aspects (e. g. photovoltaic, solar thermal hot water, and micro wind turbines) and utility aspects (e. g. offshore wind farms, large scale photovoltaic, and biomass power plants). Furthermore, sustainable benchmarks are suggested by Kerschbaum et al. (2011): energy (consump-tion, costs, emissions), water (consumption, costs, effluent), materials (consumption, costs), waste (hazardous, recycled, disposal costs), and production (costs, sales). In general, we determine principles regarding environmental awareness, sustainable consumption, sharing; motivation and coaching, and integrating Green IS (energy informatics) in curricula (Watson et al., 2010; Boehm et al., 2011; Hvass, 2013; Pampanelli, 2013; Bocken et al., 2014).

A case study by Sach (2015) includes a ranking of elements which should be considered in the enterprise logic. The following extract exemplifies that economic elements still play a key role: (1) innovation, (2) social acceptance, (3) competitive advantage, and (18) sustainability. Sustainability is categorized as an indirectinfluent which has the prior state “add on” (Hanelt et al., 2015b, p. 10). A successful sustainable strategy requires a “stock of potential strategies to be set off in the face of change” Osterwalder et al., 2005

According to Boehm et al. (2011), different criteria have to be considered regarding efficiency which also includes economic issues (faster and more

efficient). Regarding closed loop systems and end-of-life issues financial characteristics such as costs of system, cost of collection, and cost of sorting have to be respected in business models (Hvass, 2013, p. 115).

### THREE PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY



### PLANET: THE ENVIRONMENTAL PILLAR OF SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental sustainability occurs when processes, systems and activities reduce the environmental impact of an organizations facilities, products and operations. The environmental pillar often gets the most attention. Companies are focusing on reducing their carbon footprints, packaging waste, water usage and their overall effect on the environment. Companies have found that have a beneficial impact on the planet can also have a positive financial impact. Lessening the amount of material used in packaging usually reduces the overall spending on those materials, for example. Walmart keyed in on packaging through their zero-waste initiative, pushing for less packaging through their supply chain and for more of that packaging to be sourced from recycled or reused materials.<sup>6</sup>

Other businesses that have an undeniable and obvious environmental impact, such as mining or food production, approach the environmental pillar through benchmarking and reducing. One of the challenges with the environmental pillar is that a business's impact are often not fully costed, meaning that there are externalities that aren't being captured. The all-in costs of wastewater, carbon dioxide, land reclamation and waste in general are not easy to calculate because companies are not always the ones on the hook for the waste they produce. This is where benchmarking comes in to try and quantify those externalities, so that progress in reducing them can be tracked and reported in a meaningful way.





### **PROFIT: THE ECONOMIC PILLAR OF SUSTAINABILITY**

Economic sustainability is used to define strategies that promote the utilization of socio-economic resources to their best advantage. A sustainable economic model proposes an equitable distribution and efficient allocation of resources. The idea is to promote the use of those resources in an efficient and responsible way that provides long-term benefits and establishes profitability. A profitable business is more likely to remain stable and continue to operate from one year to the next.

The nice thing about taking a total approach to sustainability is that if you focus on social and environmental issues, profitability will often follow. Social initiatives have an impact on consumer behavior and employee performance, while environmental initiatives such as energy efficiency and pollution mitigation can have a direct impact on reducing waste.

Economic sustainability involves making sure the business makes a profit, but also that business operations don't create social or environmental issues that would harm the long-term success of the company.

### **THE SOCIAL PILLAR OF SUSTAINABILITY**

The social pillar ties back into another poorly defined concept: social license. A sustainable business should have the support and approval of its employees, stakeholders and the community it operates in. The approaches to securing and maintaining this support are various, but it comes down to treating employees fairly and being a good neighbour and community member, both locally and globally.

On the employee side, businesses refocus on retention and engagement strategies, including more responsive benefits such as better maternity and paternity benefits, flexible scheduling, and learning and development opportunities. For community engagement, companies have come up with many ways to give back, including fundraising, sponsorship, scholarships and investment in local public projects.

On a global social scale, a business needs to be aware of how its supply chain is being filled. Is child labor going into your end product? Are people being paid fairly? Is the work environment safe? Many of the large retailers have struggled with this as public outrage over tragedies like the Bangladesh factory collapse, which have illustrated previously unaccounted for risks in sourcing from the lowest-cost supplier.

### **WHAT BUSINESSES NEED TO BECOME SUSTAINABLE**

Sustainable companies are those proposing and acting for environmental and social concerns. To create a more sustainable strategy, business needs to assess a particular problem and define clear objectives. Only if understanding what

sustainability means for its industry and clients, a business can establish its big mission and craft a long-term strategy based on its values.

Answers to questions such as...

How much waste our organization creates?

What impact it has on the local community?

How our outreach to customers?

How our product helps a certain audience?

...can help to develop a sustainable business strategy.

Lastly, to address sustainability in business, a company needs to beware of two critical gaps such as "I know but do nothing" and "I need sustainability for competitive advantage." According to a 2017 report by MIT, only 25% of companies incorporated sustainability in their business model though 90% of executives found it to be significant. What's more, 24% of companies see sustainability as an area of competitive advantage, missing the fact that compliance goes first. To stand out with sustainability, a business should address both gaps and understand all the risks of getting them wrong.

## **STRONG BRAND EXAMPLES OF SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES**

### **Nike**



This sports brand integrates sustainable design across its products. Back in 2013, they created the Making app, revealing the sustainability index of their materials to the public, inspiring other manufacturers to create a more sustainable design, too.

Nike understands its environmental impact, minimizing the brand's footprint. They work with like-minded suppliers, take part in climate change summits, promote a circular economy,

and build a global community of responsible people for creating a more sustainable future.



### **Ford Motor Company**

In recent years, the brand has increased its usage of renewable materials in vehicles. They've reduced their global waste by 5.5% in 2018 and got 14.5% reduction in water use since 2010. The 100% renewable energy for all manufacturing plants globally by 2035 is **in its plans**.

Ford Motor Company invests millions in electrified vehicles, promotes volunteering, and supports minority, women, and veteran-owned businesses, celebrating diversity and enhancing people's lives the way they can.

### **Bank of America**



The company launched its Environmental Business Initiatives back in 2007, encouraging customers

to deploy their capital to sustainable activities. In other words, they finance opportunities that create positive change to the planet.

Bank of America works on reducing their environmental impact (the 2020 goals include reducing GHG emissions by 50%, water use - by 45%, and waste - by 35%) and has strong governance of all their initiatives. Also, they have an ambitious program for employees, encouraging them to act as environmental advocates everywhere they can.

### **Ben & Jerry's**



The brand has a long history of **business development** and fighting for environmental sustainability. Since 2002, they launched carbon offsets programs, ran global warming advocacy campaigns, and invested in

efficient manufacturing and supply chains to lower their footprint.

All of their products are made of non-GMO ingredients. Ben & Jerry's works on reducing methane emissions from farms, and their plan is to get to 100% clean energy at their U.S. sites by 2020. Their programs are all about sustainability as well. In 2013, the brand got the Good Dairy Award for their Caring Dairy program that helped farms adopt sustainable practices for raising cows without growth hormones. Their foundation engages employees in social change work and supports communities for environmental justice.

## Xylem



This water technology provider does everything to operate their business in a way to ensure its safety and quality but minimize its environmental footprint. They even have senior executives responsible for Xylem's sustainability performance.

They work on optimizing global water management, preventing water pollution, and reducing waste to landfill. The achieved goals include a 16% reduction in water use and 18% reduction in net GHG emissions. Xylem won Forbes, Fortune, and Global Water Awards for being among the top just and changing the world companies.

## General Mills



The focus areas of this business include climate change, the sustainability of water use, and improving ecosystems in their supply chain. They support the humane treatment of animals (they've even developed Animal welfare policy) and work on improving the social and economic impact of their products.

In 2018, 85% of General Mills ingredients were sustainably sourced, and **their goal** is to reach 100% by 2020. They invest millions in soil health initiatives, support human rights across their value chain, and do their best to update their global responsibility issues regularly.

## DELL



The brand focuses on transforming lives with technology, cultivating inclusion, and advancing sustainability. They integrate alternative materials in products and packaging, those designing for end-of-life and recyclability, work on improvements in



energy efficiency, and plan to reduce the energy intensity of their products by 80% in 2020.

Dell works on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, recycling (or recovering) used electronics properly, sourcing sustainable materials, and partnering with responsible suppliers only. They've already developed their **vision for 2030**, which once again confirms the fact that sustainability in business is all about long-term, SMART goals and clear objectives.

## SUGGESTIONS

A focus on sustainability appears to be a must for a business to succeed today. For those willing to become more sustainable in business, focus on shifting away from consumer-based economy to conserver-based one. Let the world know about your big mission and think of sustainable practices that might align with it. The emerging paradigms and associated business models such as sharing economy, circular economy, voluntary transparency, and giving instead of receiving are a good place to start.

Sustainability requires making every decision with the future in mind. It is about our relationship with the world around us — creating economic prosperity and social value while contributing to the preservation of the planet

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/kçvççç d i çççç uççç] çççç nççç .k vççç i kççç l ççççç  
Hk'ke m/ko çkçççç ççççç] ççççç fççççç tççççç; nçççççççççç<sup>9</sup>



n"ku ds l [e] xgu vls xhkhj fopkja dks l k/kj.k "kcnla ds }kjk 0; ftr ugha fd; k tk l drkA vr, o irhdla dk vU; fy; k tkrk gA irhdla ea Hkh |krd| ; ke vls rka=d irhd oxhtr gls tkrsgA jnkl dh ok.kh ea buds mnkgj.k nq[ks tk l drsg&

ty dh Hkfr iou dk FhkkA jdr qn dk xkja  
gkM+ekl ukMh dks fi at : A i q kh cl Sfcpkj kAA<sup>10</sup>

vFkr~ty dh nhokj gS iou dk Fhkk gS jDr dk xkjk gS gkM&ekd vls ukMh dk fi at jk gS vls ml ea i {kh vFkr vRk fuokl dj jgh gA ; gA fi at jk "kjh vls i {kh vRk dk irhd gA dfo us vf/kdk irhd tuthou l s mBk, gA vMVS vls cutkjs dk irhd rls ml le; ds ; krk; kr ds l k/ku cSyukMh dh vls baxr djrk g&

gfj dks vMVS ykns tkb ja  
eSfcutkjs jke dkaA<sup>11</sup>

fcEka vls irhdla dh mnHkkouk ykd vls vkl ikl ds ifjos'kkud kj gPZ gS tks ikf.MR; &e.Myh dk iR; {k fojok gA , d n'V l s ; g mfr gS D; khd ykd Hk'kk gh ykd ea [ki l drh gS ikf.MR; iukZ Hk'kk ek= dN fo}kuka ds "kL=kfZ dk fo'k; gS l drh gS i jarq l keku; tu ds fy, an; xkg; ugha

vyadkj d Hk'kk dh vxj ppkZ dh tk, rls jnkl dh ok.kh ea "kcnkyadkj vls vFkkyadkj dk l epr iz tsc gq/k gA olrq; k 0; ki kj dh Hkkouk pVdhyh djus vls Hko dks vf/kd mrd'iz ij i gpkus ds fy, dHkh fdl h olrq dk vidj ; k xqk cgr c-kdj fn [kkuk i Mf'k gS dHkh ml ds : lk&jax ; k xqk dh Hkkouk dks ml h idkj ds vls : lk&jax feykdj rhod djs ds fy, l eku : lk vls /keZ'kkyh vls & vls olrq/ka dks l keus ykdj j [kuk i Mf'k gA dHkh&dHkh ckr dks Hk ?nek&fQjkdj dguk i Mf'k gA bl rjg ds fHku&fHku fo/ku vls dFku ds <x vyadkj dgykrs gA<sup>12</sup> bl vFko; at uk ds <x ea jnkl us "kcnkyadkj ea vuq[k l "ysk] ; ed] i q; fDr vls vFkkyadkj ea miek] : id] mri [kk] n'Vkr] fojok Hkkl] ekuohdj.k dks l ek; k ftr fd; k gA buds dN mnkgj.k /; kr0; g&

l kbj l fy l jkndkj ty Fky vf/kdkbA

Lokar qn dh vkl gS i ho l; kl u tkbA<sup>13</sup> & vuq[k l

vxks i Fk [kjk gS > huk [kMVS/kkj ftl k gS i Suka<sup>14</sup> & miek

tkr tkr ea tkr gS T; ka ds yu ea i kra

jfonkl u ekul tM+l dS tS yS tkr u tkrAA<sup>15</sup> & ; ed

da h ng dk; k x<+ [khu] fQj yxk i fNrka koA

tu jnkl dgSfcutkjk] rjs<yMs i Ms i jk oAA<sup>16</sup> & : id

gfj gfj gfj gfj gfj gja<sup>17</sup> & i q#fDr

T; p T; p tks ka R; p R; p QkV\$ > B s l scuft jsmfB x; kS gkVA<sup>18</sup> & fojok Hkkl

dfo us vyad Hk'kk ds vrfjDr viuh ckr dks vf/kd i HkkoR i kn d , oa l qftr ea dgus ds fy, egkojka vls ykd fDr; ka dks dhn&fclnq; k; g&

l ksr tkuS ihj i jkba

tkdsvrfj njnq i kbAA<sup>19</sup>

tks dN dks k yfu; a l kbZ rk eS Qj Qj dNwu gkbA<sup>20</sup>

dg gkbZ ihN&iNr; } ty igyh u c/ kh iky oAA<sup>21</sup>

ykdekul ea j p&cl s gkus ds dkj.k ; s l gt gh ykd xkg; gls x; } bu ea xs rk dk rkj rE; gA ftl idkj ehuZ fo/ku ds fy, dfork fp=&fo|k dh izkkyh dk vuq j.k djrh gS ml h idkj ukr l SBo ds fy, og l xhr dk dN dN l gkjk yrh gA Jfr&dVqekudj dN o.kka dk R; kx] ofUko/ku y; ] vUR; kuq[kl vkfn ukr&l Rn; & l k/ku ds fy, gh gA<sup>22</sup> ; g ukr&l Rn; ; j jnkl dh ok.kh ea nq[ks tk l drk g&

i Hkq th rE; pinu ge i kuh] tkch vak vak ckl l ekuhAA

i Hkq th rE; ?ku cu ge ekj k] tS s pror pin pdkj kAA<sup>23</sup>

/ofu&l kE; gkus ds dkj.k bl s xk; k tk l drk gA jnkl dh ok.kh dh l t'uk jkxla ea gPZ gS tS s vkl kj /kukJh] foykoy] HkS j l gh] dnkj kS j kedyh] l kS Bh bR; kfn jkxA jkxla ea l ftr gkus ds dkj.k budh ok.kh ea xs rk dk i y/ gA

ukn ds vykok dfo us myVckf l; ka dk Hkh vU; fy; k gS tks fd l rla dh nh?kZkyhu fojkr gA t gk; vFko; fDr eku gS ogq; kx&l k/kuk , oa vl; kRe l a kh i Mkola dks fofo/ k irhdla ds ek; e l s idV djsus dh psVk dh xbz g&





ngqdykyh , d fi ; kykA  
vks k vo/wogSefrokyAA<sup>24</sup>

iR; d l kfgR; dkj dh "kSyh for" k'V gkrh gA dfo us l aekku] l oen vls mi n's'kkRed "kSyh dk vf/kd 0; ogkj fd; k gA ; Fkk&

Hkkbzj sl gt clnhs ykb] fcu lgt fl f) u gkbA<sup>25</sup>

Lokn "kSyh ea l r jshkl usjke l sl h/kk l oen LFkfr fd; k g&

dkhgka gls ttxhou ekjka

rnu fcl kjh jke estu rj kAA<sup>26</sup>

Hkys gh dfo us l k/kj . k Hkk'kk ea Hkkoka dls vfHko; ftr fd; k gS vls og dkjhxjh ds Oj ea ugha i Mk gS fdUrq bl l sml dk dk; Z l jy ugha gks tkrk cYd vls Hh vf/kd dfBu gks tkrk gA viuh ok.kh ea l thork ykus dsfy, ml s "kOnka dls vls xgjs ea mrjuk i Mrk gA Hkk'kk l aekkh eDr fd l h l kfgR; dkj ds dUu; dks l jy ugha cukrh] D; kd ml svius l tu ea fo"ksrk ykus dsfy, "kOn&l epz ea ckj&ckj Mcdj , d segk'z "kOn pupus i Mrs gS ftul sml ds l tu dks vU; l tu l s fHku 0; fDrRo Hh ikr gks l ds vls ml dk dF; viuh l Ei wZ eel f'z k ds l kfk l a sk.kh; Hh cu l da<sup>27</sup>; g fd l h Hh l kfgR; dkj ds fy, pupus ni wZ dk; Z gA jshkl us bl l eL; k dks viuh l kfgR; &l tuk ea i wZ % gy fd; k gA dfo us , d s "kOnka dks puk gS tks , d i fkd loj dk mn'kks djrs g& rwdk xjcf gacokya<sup>28</sup>

'cokyi" "kOn vkrk dsfy, iz Dr gvk gS vls 0; fDr dh Hkfr ml sl aek/kr fd; k tk jgk gS fd 'gd cokyh ruD; ka xoz dj jgh gA" vkrk&ijekrek dk tks l aek gS vls ml xro; rd igpus dk tks ekxZ gS ml dh dfo us cgr l rj Hkk'kk ea vfHko; atuk dh g&

vksSi ek [kjk gS > hul] [MMS/kj ftl k gSi sika<sup>29</sup>

Hko vks ekxZ vr; r l djk gS ryokj dh /kj ds leku i s k gA bl i fDr ea , d dl d gS y; kRedrk dk l kOn; Z gA budh ok.kh ds l aek ea vpk; Z gt kjh i l kn f) onh ds fopkj n'V0; gS "vukMaj] lgt "kSyh vls fujhg vkr&l eizk ds {s- ea jshkl ds l kfk de l rka dh ryuk dh tk l drh gA ; fn gkfnZl Hkkoka dh i sk.kh; rk dko; dk mlke xqk gks rks fuL ng jshkl ds Hktu bl xqk l sl e) gA<sup>30</sup>

l {klr % ; g dgk tk l drk gS fd vfHko; atuk i {k dh nfV l s jshkl dls ugha jgA Hkk'kk dh Lok/khurk us buds dk; Z dks vls Hh nck; ; cuk fn; k vls {s-h; "kOnka dh foivr k mtkj dj l e {k vk; hA bl gkus ykdeku l ds vr % kxj ea tkdj "kOnka ds nryBk ekr; ka dks puk vls l kfgR; ds Hk. Mkj ea Jhof) dhA pks g fcEc gS irhd gks ; k vyckj] budh ok.kh ea Hkkoka dh l E; d-fu- i fuk gDZ gA vr- vfHko; atuk i {k dh nfV l s jshkl dk l kfgR; "kSk dk fo'k; gS ft l ij vHk vls v/ ; u djuk "kSk gA

**l mHl l ph %**

- 1- oek] /khjBnz % Ei knz % fglrh l kfgR; dks Hkx&1 okj.k l H. Kkue. My izdk"ku] f)rh; l d.dj.k] i n600
- 2- fl g] ukeoj % bfrgkl vls vkykpkuk % ubZ fnYyh] jktdey izdk"ku ik-fy- rhl jk l d.dj.k 1978] i n20
- 3- MNW uxBnz % Ei ko% % fglrh l kfgR; dk bfrgkl % utS Mk] e; j i jcdl ] rhl jk l d.dj.k] 2009] i n122
- 4- j tuh" k] MNW xkfon % jshkl jpuokyh % fnYyh] vej l R; izdk"ku] l d.dj.k 2008] i n105
- 5- oek] fuey % n l js "kOnka eku; h fnYyh % Hkkjrh; KkuihB] n l jk l d.dj.k 1999] i n21
- 6- j tuh" k] MNW xkfon % jshkl jpuokyh % fnYyh] vej l R; izdk"ku] l d.dj.k 2008] i n90
- 7- "kDy] vpk; Z jkeplnz % fplrkef.k % bykgkckn] ykdHkkjrh; izdk"ku] l d.dj.k 2007] i n84
- 8- j tuh" k] MNW xkfon % jshkl jpuokyh % fnYyh] vej l R; izdk"ku] l d.dj.k 2008] i n98
- 9- ogh] i n117
- 10- ogh] i n111
- 11- ogh] i n127
- 12- "kDy] vpk; Z jkeplnz % fplrkef.k % bykgkckn] ykdHkkjrh; izdk"ku] l d.dj.k 2007] i n105
- 13- j tuh" k] MNW xkfon % jshkl jpuokyh % fnYyh] vej l R; izdk"ku] l d.dj.k 2008] i n84
- 14- ogh] i n119
- 15- ogh] i n133
- 16- ogh] i n88





- 17- ogh] iñ100
- 18- ogh] iñ113
- 19- ogh] iñ128
- 20- ogh] iñ119
- 21- ogh] iñ87
- 22- "kpy] vpk; Zjkeplnz %pUrkef.k %bytkckn] ykdHkj rh; izd"ku] I ðdj.k 2007] iñ104
- 23- jtuh"kl Mkw xkfon %jñkl jpuoyh %fnYyh] vej l R; izd"ku] I ðdj.k 2008] iñ133
- 24- ogh] iñ99
- 25- ogh] iñ101
- 26- ogh] iñ 85
- 27- tñ] fuezyk ¼ Eik0½ %egknøh l pf; rk %ubzfnYyh] ok.kh izd"ku] i ðke I ðdj.k 2002] iñ 275
- 28- jtuh"kl Mkw xkfon %jñkl jpuoyh %fnYyh] vej l R; izd"ku] I ðdj.k 2008] iñ130
- 29- ogh] iñ119
- 30- f}onh] gtjkh i ð kn %fglnh l kfgR; %mnHko vñ fockl %ubzfnYyh] jktdey izd"ku] NBk I ðdj.k 1990] iñ84



## BRAND PREFERENCE AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS TOOTH PASTE WITH REFERENCE TO VISAKHAPATNAM CITY

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### **Abstract:**

The study of consumer brand preferences towards select fast moving consumer goods relates to the buying preferences of FMCG products based on product attributes, price, quality etc. The present study deals with certain aspects of the consumer preferences of selected FMCG product. It was observed, during the pilot study, the aim of this study is to analyse the consumer preferences towards the select FMCG products in Visakhapatnam city. Brand Preference is defined as the process of decision making and the physical activity involving in evaluating, acquiring, using and disposing of goods and services. Consumer Brand Preference concentrates on how individuals will take decisions to spend their valuable resources such as money, time and effort on related items of consumption. The responses were recorded by the researcher himself in many cases. In some other cases where respondents are educated, the respondents themselves recorded the responses under the guidance of the researcher. It took Three months for the researcher to complete the process of data collection. The problem identified in this study is that there is no study that exclusively deals with the Brand Preferences of the consumers towards the fast moving consumer goods in Visakhapatnam city.

**Key word:** Brand, FMCG, Product, Preference.

### **A. Introduction:**

The industry of fast moving consumer goods offers a broad range of consumables and consequently the sum of money dispersed against the FMCG is also quite substantial. Also there is huge competition among the manufacturers of FMCG products. This results in the increased investment in the FMCG sector. Particularly India is ranked as the fourth major sector and the FMCG sector plays a significant role in the economy of India. So it is very important to study about the consumer behaviour of the people towards the fast moving consumer goods and various factors that influence the purchase behaviour of the people towards the FMCG goods. There are many studies that analyses the consumer brand loyalty to the FMCG products like the cosmetic products and some other products, consumer buying behaviour and brand loyalty of the fast moving consumer goods in the rural markets, the contribution of fast moving consumer goods in the economy of India, factors influencing the demand of the fast moving consumer goods among the people. Also there are studies that analyses the purchase behaviour of the male and female separately towards the fast moving consumer goods. The problem identified in this study is that there is no study that exclusively deals with the purchase behaviour of the consumers relating with brands towards the fast moving consumer goods Visakhapatnam city.

Hence this study would analyse the consumer preference towards the selected FMCG in the coastal Andhra Pradesh state in India and help the marketers of Andhra Pradesh in formulating marketing strategies that would serve their consumers in a better way.



**B. Aim of the study:**

The aim of this study is to analyse the consumer brand preference towards the selected fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) product in the Visakhapatnam.

To evaluate the information on changing consumer preferences that may affect marketing and consumption.

**C. Objectives of the study:**

- To establish the relation of store attributes on selection of a particular brand of Tooth Paste Product
- To study the post purchase behaviour of customers of selected Brand of tooth paste.
- To identify the influence of product specific attributes of selected Tooth paste product.

**D. Research questions:**

How has the purchasing behaviour of the consumers of Visakhapatnam towards the FMCG product Tooth paste changed during the recent days?

What are the factors that influence the consumers to purchase the selected Brand FMCG product?

**E. Limitations of the study:**

Only few Tooth Paste product is selected for the study. The study has been limited to the Brand Preferences of the FMCG Product Tooth paste alone. The study has been restricted to Visakhapatnam City, Pradesh region alone.

**F. Review of literature:**

Brand Preference is defined as the process of decision making and the physical activity involving in evaluating, acquiring, using and disposing of goods and services. Consumer Brand Preference concentrates on how individuals will take decisions to spend their valuable resources such as money, time and effort on related items of consumption. Belch and Belch(2007) points out that the activities and process of the people encompass in when selecting, searching for, buying, using, disposing and evaluating of products and services in order to fulfill their desires and needs. Hoyer and MacInnis (2008) explains consumer behavior is the totality of decisions made by the consumers with respect to consumption, acquisition and disposition of time, services, goods, people, activities, ideas and experiences by (human) units of decision-making. Schiffman et al (2007) points out that consumer behaviour is the behaviour in which consumers display in purchasing, searching for and disposing of services and products which they expect will fulfil their needs. According to Jha and Singh (1998) consumer Behaviour is about all the social, physical and physiological behaviour of potential customers as customers become aware of consuming, evaluate, purchase and inform others about the goods and services. Mooij Ed (2010) points out that the buyer behaviour or the consumer behaviour is the process by that a customer decides what, whether, who, when and from whom to purchase products and services.

**G. Scope of the Study:**

The study of consumer brand preferences towards select fast moving consumer goods relates to the buying preferences of FMCG products based on product attributes, price, quality etc. The present study deals with certain aspects of the consumer preferences of selected FMCG product. It was observed, during the pilot study, the

aim of this study is to analyse the consumer preferences towards the select FMCG products in Visakhapatnam city.

#### **H. Research Methodology:**

The total population of the three districts is 40, 53,463. The researcher used simple random basis technique to collect primary data through questionnaire. The responses were recorded by the researcher himself in many cases. In some other cases where respondents are educated, the respondents themselves recorded the responses under the guidance of the researcher. It took Three months for the researcher to complete the process of data collection. The problem identified in this study is that there is no study that exclusively deals with the Brand Preferences of the consumers towards the fast moving consumer goods in Visakhapatnam city. The research methodology being adopted to carry out the study is described which includes rationale of the study, research problem, scope of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, hypotheses of the study, data source, research approach, research methodology, research instrument, selection of sample, sample size determination, justification for sample size determination, area profile of the study, pilot study, data processing, analysis and interpretation of data, statistical techniques and limitations of the study. After conducting pilot study with 150 respondents, the sample size for the main study was determined from the information based on pilot study.

##### **i. Selection of Sample:**

Given the nature of study, the units of the population and the different constraints that the researcher had to overcome in conducting the study, the researcher had to resort to sampling techniques in order to make this study very conclusive.

Sub sample size is calculated by using the formula.

$$nh = ss \times Sp / Tp$$

nh=Size of selected district

ss=Sample size    Sp = Sub population size

Tp= Total population size

##### **ii. Area Profile of the Study:**

Visakhapatnam District is one of the North Eastern Coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and it is bounded on the North partly by the Odisha State and partly by Vizianagaram District, on the South by East Godavari District, on the West by Odisha State and on the East by Bay of Bengal. It is one of the earliest municipalities along with Nellore, Kurnool, Vizianagaram and Bhimilipatnam. After collection of data from 900 household respondents, with the help of pre-tested structured questionnaire, the data was processed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose of study at the time of developing the research plan. Processing implies (i) editing, (ii) coding, (iii) classification, and (iv) tabulation.

I. Data Analysis:

i. Age-wise distribution of consumers on the basis of brand preferences of toothpaste:

Toothpaste	Age						Total
	Below 18 years	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-40 years	41-60 years	Above 60 years	
Colgate	32 (62.7)	74 (64.9)	108 (60.3)	140 (56.0)	127 (57.2)	13 (61.9)	494 (59.0)
Close-up	15 (29.4)	23 (20.2)	38 (21.2)	46 (18.4)	46 (20.7)	5 (23.8)	173 (20.7)
Pepsodent	0	7 (6.1)	12 (6.7)	30 (12.0)	6 (2.7)	0	55 (6.6)
Dabur Red	3 (5.9)	6 (5.3)	10 (5.6)	10 (4.0)	13 (5.9)	1 (4.8)	43 (5.1)
Any other	1 (2.0)	4 (3.5)	11 (6.1)	24 (9.6)	30 (13.5)	2 (9.5)	72 (8.6)
Total	51 (100.0)	114 (100.0)	179 (100.0)	250 (100.0)	222 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	837 (100.0)
Chi-square value	39.90**, df = 20, Table Value = 37.6						

\*\* Significant at 1% level.

This infers that there is a significant difference in the usage of brands of toothpaste by different age group consumers.

ii. Marital status based brand preferences of toothpaste

Toothpaste	Marital status		Total
	Single/Unmarried	Married	
Colgate	166 (62.2)	328 (57.5)	494 (59.0)
Close-up	54 (20.2)	119 (20.9)	173 (20.7)
Pepsodent	15 (5.6)	40 (7.0)	55 (6.6)
Dabur Red	13 (4.9)	30 (5.3)	43 (5.1)
Any other	19 (7.1)	53 (9.3)	72 (8.6)
Total	267 (100.0)	570 (100.0)	837 (100.0)
Chi-square value	2.30, df = 4, Table Value = 9.49		

\*\* Significant at 1% level.

This infers that there is no significant difference in the usage of branded toothpastes by different marital status group consumers.

iii. Education wise brand preferences of toothpaste:

Toothpaste	Education				Total
	High school	Graduate/Diploma	Post graduate	Others	
Colgate	110 (64.3)	197 (61.0)	150 (57.7)	37 (44.6)	494 (59.0)
Close-up	37 (21.6)	68 (21.1)	56 (21.5)	12 (14.5)	173 (20.7)
Pepsodent	11 (6.4)	10 (3.1)	23 (8.8)	11 (13.3)	55 (6.6)
Dabur Red	9 (5.3)	17 (5.3)	15 (5.8)	2 (2.4)	43 (5.1)
Any other	4 (2.3)	31 (9.6)	16 (6.2)	21 (25.3)	72 (8.6)
Total	171 (100.0)	323 (100.0)	260 (100.0)	83 (100.0)	837 (100.0)
Chi-square value	57.72**, df = 12, Table Value = 26.2				

\*\* Significant at 1% level.

This infers that there is a significant difference in the usage of branded Toothpastes among different educational level groups.

iv. **Income wise brand preferences of toothpaste**

Toothpaste	Household income				Total
	Below 10000	10000-25000	25000-50000	Above 50000	
Colgate	52 (40.3)	106 (73.6)	112 (51.6)	224 (64.6)	494 (59.0)
Close-up	33 (25.6)	16 (11.1)	47 (21.7)	77 (22.2)	173 (20.7)
Pepsodent	27 (20.9)	6 (4.2)	9 (4.1)	13 (3.7)	55 (6.6)
Dabur Red	9 (7.0)	1 (0.7)	20 (9.2)	13 (3.7)	43 (5.1)
Any other	8 (6.2)	15 (10.4)	29 (13.4)	20 (5.8)	72 (8.6)
Total	129 (100.0)	144 (100.0)	217 (100.0)	347 (100.0)	837 (100.0)
Chi-square value	98.03**, df = 12, Table Value = 26.2				

\*\* Significant at 1% level.

This infers that there is a significant difference in the usage of branded toothpastes by different household income level groups.

v. **Occupation wise brand preferences of toothpaste**

Toothpaste	Occupation							Total
	Agric.	Bus.	Govt. Employees	Pvt. Employees	Student	Home maker	Others	
Colgate	116 (60.1)	86 (57.0)	105 (61.8)	103 (56.3)	48 (61.5)	31 (62.0)	5 (41.7)	494 (59.0)
Close-up	40 (20.7)	29 (19.2)	36 (21.2)	44 (24.0)	17 (21.8)	7 (14.0)	0 (0.0)	173 (20.7)
Pepsodent	13 (6.7)	16 (10.6)	7 (4.1)	11 (6.0)	4 (5.1)	3 (6.0)	1 (8.3)	55 (6.6)
Dabur Red	10 (5.2)	7 (4.6)	10 (5.9)	11 (6.0)	2 (2.6)	1 (2.0)	2 (16.7)	43 (5.1)
Any other	14 (7.3)	13 (8.6)	12 (7.1)	14 (7.7)	7 (9.0)	8 (16.0)	4 (33.3)	72 (8.6)
Total	193 (100.0)	151 (100.0)	170 (100.0)	183 (100.0)	78 (100.0)	50 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	837 (100.0)
Chi-square value	30.26, df = 24, Table Value = 36.4							

\*\* Significant at 1% level.

This infers that there is no significant difference in the usage of branded mosquito repellents by different levels of household income groups.

vi. **Family size wise distribution of consumers using various brands of toothpaste**

Toothpaste	Size of family			Total
	2 members	3-4 members	Above 5 members	
Colgate	12 (50.0)	382 (59.2)	100 (59.5)	494 (59.0)
Close-up	3 (12.5)	131 (20.3)	39 (23.2)	173 (20.7)
Pepsodent	7 (29.2)	44 (6.8)	4 (2.4)	55 (6.6)
Dabur Red	2 (8.3)	40 (6.2)	1 (0.6)	43 (5.1)
Any other	0	48 (7.4)	24 (14.3)	72 (8.6)
Total	24 (100.0)	645 (100.0)	168 (100.0)	837 (100.0)
Chi-square value	42.91**, df = 8, Table Value = 20.1			

\*\* Significant at 1% level.

This infers that there is a significant difference in the usage of branded toothpastes by different family sizes of consumers.

vii. Nature of Family based brand preferences of toothpaste

Toothpaste	Nature of family		Total
	Nuclear	Joint	
Colgate	415 (59.8)	79 (55.2)	494 (59.0)
Close-up	131 (18.9)	42 (29.4)	173 (20.7)
Pepsodent	47 (6.8)	8 (5.6)	55 (6.6)
Dabur Red	43 (6.2)	-	43 (5.1)
Any other	58 (8.4)	14 (9.8)	72 (8.6)
Total	694 (100.0)	143 (100.0)	837 (100.0)
Chi-square value	16.13**, df = 4, Table Value = 13.3		

\*\* Significant at 1% level.

This infers that there is a significant difference in the usage of branded toothpastes by different nature of family consumers.

viii. Influence of different age group of consumers on attributes of select Tooth Paste

product	Age	N	Mean	Std. Devi.	Std. Error	f-value	p-value
Toothpaste	Below 18 years	51	46.25	8.574	1.201	5.144**	0.000
	18-24 years	114	40.38	9.203	0.862		
	25-34 years	179	39.88	8.719	0.652		
	35-40 years	250	40.40	8.966	0.567		
	41-60 years	222	39.84	7.396	0.496		
	Above 60 years	21	40.19	7.840	1.711		
Total	837	40.49	8.610	0.298			

ix. Influence of male and female consumers on attributes of select FMCG products

product	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Devi.	Std. Error	f-value	p-value
Toothpaste	Male	399	39.81	9.771	0.489	2.143*	0.032
	Female	438	41.10	7.352	0.351		

x. Influence of Marital status and Product attributes of select FMCG products.

product	Marital status	N	Mean	Std. Devi.	Std. Error	f-value	p-value
Toothpaste	Single/Unmarried	267	39.85	8.794	0.538	1.446	0.149
	Married	570	40.78	8.514	0.356		

xi. Education and Product attributes of select FMCG products

product	Education	N	Mean	Std. Devi.	Std. Error	f-value	p-value
Toothpaste	High school	171	41.47	8.418	0.643	1.942	0.121
	Graduate/ Diploma	323	39.65	9.634	0.536		
	Post graduate	260	40.71	8.002	0.496		
	Others	83	41.00	6.070	0.666		
	Total	837	40.48	8.610	0.297		

xii. Income and Product attributes of select FMCG products

product	Household income (in Rs)	N	Mean	Std. Devi.	Std. Error	f-value	p-value
Toothpaste	Below 10000	129	42.11	6.676	0.587	3.674*	0.012
	10001-25000	144	40.33	7.621	0.635		
	25001-50000	217	41.22	9.580	0.650		
	Above 50001	347	39.48	8.887	0.477		
	Total	837	40.48	8.610	0.297		

**xiii. Occupation and Product attributes of select FMCG products**

product	Occupation	N	Mean	Std. Devi.	Std. Error	f-value	p-value
Toothpaste	Agriculture	193	40.62	8.409	0.605	0.377	0.894
	Business	151	40.84	9.071	0.738		
	Gov. Employee	170	40.25	8.262	0.633		
	Pvt. Employee	183	40.66	8.231	0.608		
	Student	78	40.62	9.523	1.078		
	Home maker	50	39.40	9.802	1.386		
	Others	12	38.08	5.468	1.578		
Total	837	40.48	8.610	0.297			

**xiv. Family Size and Product attributes of select FMCG products**

product	Size of family	N	Mean	Std. Devi.	Std. Error	f-value	p-value
Toothpaste	2 members only	24	43.20	4.736	0.966	1.628	0.197
	3-4 members	645	40.27	9.050	0.356		
	Above 5 members	168	40.93	7.120	0.549		
	Total	837	40.48	8.610	0.297		

**I. Major Findings:**

- According to the table the influence of the female consumers (41.10) on attributes and benefits of toothpaste is found significantly higher than males (39.81) and their respective standard deviations are 7.352 and 9.771. In this way of distribution the calculated f-value is 2.143 found significant at 5% level.
- The above tables infers that the Influence of the married consumers (40.78) on attributes and benefits of toothpaste is found significantly higher than unmarried consumers (39.85) and their respective standard deviations are 8.514 and 8.794. In this way of distribution the calculated f-value 1.446 shows not significant because the p-value is 0.149.
- Toothpaste attributes and benefits are given more importance by high school qualified consumers (41.47) and least by graduate/ diploma qualified consumers (39.65). Therefore, the difference found between the groups the tested f-value is 1.942 found insignificant because the p-value is 0.121.
- 5.2.5 it is found that the attributes and benefits of toothpaste perceived to be more important for below Rs. 10,000 income group consumers (42.11) and least by above Rs 50,000 income group consumers (39.48). With this difference found between the groups the tested f-value 3.674 indicated significant at 5% level.
- it is found that the attributes and benefits of toothpaste perceived to be more important for below Rs. 10,000 income group consumers (42.11) and least by above Rs 50,000 income group consumers (39.48). With this difference found between the groups the tested f-value 3.674 indicated significant at 5% level.
- it is found that the attributes and benefits of toothpaste perceived to be more important by businessman (40.84) and least by other consumers (38.08). With this difference found between the groups the tested f-value 0.377 indicate not significant because the p-value is 0.894.





- The importance given by 2 members' family size consumers (43.20) on attributes and benefits of toothpaste is found significantly higher than 3-4 members' family size consumers (40.27) and their respective standard deviations are 4.736 and 9.050. In this way of distribution the calculated f-value 1.628 found not significant because the p-value is 0.197.
- It shows that the importance given to attributes and benefits of toothpaste by joint family consumers (41.53) is found significantly higher than nuclear family consumers (40.27) and their respective standard deviations are 8.332 and 8.656. In this way of distribution the calculated f-value is 1.642 shows not significant because the p-value is 0.102.
- The study revealed that Colgate is the most popular brand of toothpaste and it has the highest percentage of consumers who prefer the brand followed by Closeup and Pepsodent.
- The study revealed that there is a significant difference between demographic variables (age, gender, education, income, occupation, family size and nature of family) and brand preferences of toothpaste.
- It has been observed that there is no significant relationship between occupation and brand preferences at purchasing of toothpaste,
- It has been observed that gender, education, income, family size and nature of family have an association with the sources of media through which they have come to know about Tooth Paste products.
- It was depicted that most of the respondents felt that promotional offers such as buy two get one free were preferred over the other offers like price discount, bundled offer with another product and free gift.

**J. Suggestions:**

- The study revealed that most of the respondents are aware of FMCG products through television advertisements. Companies should advertise in TV channels during prime time and also use digital media for advertising with a focus on the product attributes, characteristics and nature of the product so as to induce the brand knowledge.
- Majority of the consumers responded that they prefer Colgate in toothpaste category followed by other brands. This might be due to the popularity of the brand Colgate versus other brands. Colgate has carefully and painstakingly built its brand in the rural markets by having a first mover advantage. It also changed the mindset of rural consumer by educating them and bringing in a transformation from using charcoal and neem sticks to toothpaste. Other companies should adopt such strategies to get into top selling list in their specific category.
- Corporate should pay attention to demographic variables such as gender, age, income and social status and design products which suits each segment and at different price points so as to increase demand for the products.
- Rural markets are growing in India with diminishing differences between rural and urban India and with rise in literacy levels and increasing disposable income the demand for FMCG products is increasing. It is the responsibility of the FMCG



companies to properly service all the retailers through proper supplies of all its products and provide the required support system.

- Consumers in rural and urban areas are more inclined towards quality of the product which they purchase and therefore it is recommended that manufacturers should take care of the total process in producing good quality product so as to retain its image in the long term.
- It was observed that respondent's preferred medium and not low priced products therefore organizations cannot be competitive in the rural market of North Coastal districts on the basis of lower price alone.

#### **K. Conclusion:**

The research concludes that consumer awareness about FMCG products has increased and they are able to take decisions about which brand to buy and what type of promotions are available in various categories of products. They make planned purchases of quality products which is branded from the nearest store. They are able to collect maximum information of the product through television advertisements and shift to other brands of FMCG products if not satisfied. In recent times consumers based in North Coastal Andhra Pradesh are accustomed to buy more of FMCG products and trying out various brands, so an understanding of the consumer behaviour enables the marketers to take marketing decisions which are in tune with consumer needs.

#### **L. Scope of the Further Research:**

The study of Brand Preferences has become an important part for the business houses in the changing market scenario. So the study Brand and Consumer preferences with respect to Tooth Paste can be studied.

A Study on Consumer Preferences of Selected brands of Tooth paste in other parts of the country may also be studied in the future.

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## CRITICAL STUDY ON THE NEW NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION – 2019

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### Abstract

In the transformative process of Indian education system, a new addition has already approved, which is called new 'National Policy on Education – 2019.' The report proposes an education policy, which seeks to address the challenges of: (i) access, (ii) equity, (iii) quality, (iv) affordability, and (v) accountability faced by the current education system. It seeks to increase the focus on early childhood care, reform the current exam system, strengthen teacher training, and restructure the education regulatory framework. It also seeks to set up a National Education Commission, increase public investment in education, strengthen the use of technology and increase focus on vocational and adult education, among others.

This study is purely qualitative in nature and the documentary analysis method applied by the researcher. So that we shall purposefully selected the related policy documents made by the governments as primary sources, The aims of this study are to understand the central phenomena of the new National Policy of Education – 2019 and to make a critical observation of the changing outlooks of the Indian education system as highlighted in that policy documents.

**Keywords:** New Education Policy, Educational Reforms, Critical Evaluation.

### Introduction:

In the decades since Independence, we have been preoccupied largely with issues of access and equity, and have unfortunately dropped the baton with regard to quality of education. The implementation of the two previous education policies is still incomplete. In these circumstances MHRD, Govt. of India, constituted a committee for Draft National Education Policy – 2019, under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan and the committee submitted its report on May 31, 2019. In conceptualizing and drafting an overarching Policy for education development, the Committee has kept the interconnectedness of the various phases of education in mind and how the same will enable continuity, coherence and processes to ultimately realize an end-to-end educational roadmap for the country. The report proposes an education policy, which seeks to address the challenges of: (i) access, (ii) equity, (iii) quality, (iv) affordability, and (v) accountability faced by the current education system. It seeks to increase the focus on early childhood care, reform the current exam system, strengthen teacher training, and restructure the education regulatory framework. It also seeks to set up a National Education Commission, increase public investment in education, strengthen the use of technology and increase focus on vocational and adult education, among others.



The vision of India's new education system has accordingly been crafted to ensure that it touches the life of each and every citizen, consistent with their ability to contribute to many growing developmental imperatives of this country on the one hand, and towards creating a just and equitable society on the other. We have proposed the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century education, while remaining consistent with India's traditions and value systems.

**Objectives of Study:** The main objectives of the study are:

- To understand the perspectives towards formulation of the new National Policy of Education – 2019.
- To make a critical observation of the changing concept of Indian education system as highlighted in this policy documents.

**Research Questions:**

The following research questions formulated for conducting the study,

1. What are the main focus of the new National Policy of Education- 2019 ?
2. How the new education policy determines the way out to meet the aspirational goals of 21st century education in India ?

**Methodology of this Study:**

This study is purely qualitative in nature and documentary analysis method applied by the researcher. So that we shall purposefully selected the related policy documents made by the governments and other apex bodies as primary sources. We should tried to critically highlight the major issues as enlightened in that policy documents.

**Reforming School Education:**

Early Childhood Care and Education: In addition to problems of access, the Committee observed several quality related deficiencies in the existing early childhood learning programmes. These include: (i) curriculum that doesn't meet the developmental needs of children, (ii) lack of qualified and trained teachers, and (iii) substandard pedagogy. Hence, the draft Policy recommends developing a two-part curriculum for early childhood care and education. This will consist of: (i) guidelines for up to three-year-old children (for parents and teachers), and (ii) educational framework for three to eight-year-old children. This would be implemented by improving and expanding the anganwadi system and co-locating anganwadis with primary schools.

The Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act): The draft Policy recommends extending the ambit of the RTE Act to include early childhood education and secondary school education. This would extend the coverage of the Act to all children between the ages of three to 18 years.

**Curriculum framework for school education:**

The current structure of school education must be restructured on the basis of the development needs of students. This would consist of a 5-3-3-4 design comprising: (i) five years of foundational stage (three years of pre-primary school and classes one and two), (ii) three years of preparatory stage (classes three to five), (iii) three years of



middle stage (classes six to eight), and (iv) four years of secondary stage (classes nine to 12).

The Committee noted that the current education system solely focuses on rote learning of facts and procedures. Hence, it recommends that the curriculum load in each subject should be reduced to its essential core content. This would make space for holistic, discussion and analysis-based learning.

Another key feature of this policy is the introduction of Remedial Instructional Aides Programme (RIAP) and National Tutor Program (NTP) for capacity building purposes, especially for the dropout students who re-enrol in the classes. This programme will be facilitated by peer students, local instructors (particularly woman) and volunteers such as retired teachers, army officers, amongst others. The plan has also, as a first, talked about how to make inclusive spaces for transgender children: sans discrimination, specific restrooms, curriculum accommodating their identities and needs and involving civil groups.

#### **Improving School infrastructure:**

The draft Policy recommends that multiple public schools should be brought together to form a school complex. A complex will consist of one secondary school (classes nine to twelve) and all the public schools in its neighbourhood that offer education from pre-primary till class eight. The school complexes will also include anganwadis, vocational education facilities, and an adult education centre. Each school complex will be a semi-autonomous unit providing integrated education across all stages from early childhood to secondary education. This will ensure that resources such as infrastructure and trained teachers can be efficiently shared across a school complex.

#### **Teacher management:**

The draft Policy recommends that teachers should be deployed with a particular school complex for at least five to seven years. Further, teachers will not be allowed to participate in any non-teaching activities (such as cooking mid-day meals or participating in vaccination campaigns) during school hours that could affect their teaching capacities.

For teacher training, the existing B.Ed. programme will be replaced by a four-year integrated B.Ed. programme that combines high-quality content, pedagogy, and practical training. An integrated continuous professional development will also be developed for all subjects. Teachers will be required to complete a minimum of 50 hours of continuous professional development training every year.

#### **Revamping Indian Higher Education -**

According to the All India Survey on Higher Education, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India has increased from 20.8% in 2011-12 to 25.8% in 2017-18. It aims to increase GER to 50% by 2035 from the current level of about 25.8%. Key recommendations in this regard include:

#### **Regulatory structure and accreditation:**

Therefore, it proposes setting up the National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA). This independent authority would replace the existing individual regulators in higher education, including professional and vocational education. The role of the University Grants Commission (UGC) will be limited to providing grants to higher educational institutions.

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The draft Policy recommends separating NAAC from the UGC into an independent and autonomous body. In its new role, NAAC will function as the top level accreditor, and will issue licenses to different accreditation institutions, who will assess higher educational institutions once every five to seven years. All existing higher education institutions should be accredited by 2030.

**Restructuring of higher education institutions:**

Higher education institutions will be restructured into three types: (i) research universities focusing equally on research and teaching; (ii) teaching universities focusing primarily on teaching; and (iii) colleges focusing only on teaching at undergraduate levels. All such institutions will gradually move towards full autonomy - academic, administrative, and financial.

The Policy has also recommended the ending of Junior Colleges and creating a systematic syllabus from 9th-12th. Segmentation of 'Humanities', 'Science' and 'Commerce' has been sought to remove with more freedom to choose subjects of choices. Both these decisions will face difficulties during implementation, with some of the biggest states in India (Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka and Assam) having the Junior College System that will have to be converted or shut down.

**Establishing a National Research Foundation:**

The Committee observed that the total investment on research and innovation in India has declined from 0.84% of GDP in 2008 to 0.69% in 2014. India also lags behind many nations in number of researchers (per lakh population), patents and publications.

The draft Policy recommends establishing a National Research Foundation, an autonomous body, for funding, mentoring and building the capacity for quality research in India. The Foundation will consist of four major divisions: sciences, technology, social sciences, and arts and humanities, with the provision to add additional divisions. The Foundation will be provided with an annual grant of Rs 20,000 crore (0.1% of GDP).

**Moving towards a liberal approach:** The draft Policy recommends making undergraduate programmes interdisciplinary by redesigning their curriculum to include: (a) a common core curriculum and (b) one/two area(s) of specialisation. Students will be required to choose an area of specialisation as 'major', and an optional area as 'minor'. Four-year undergraduate programmes in Liberal Arts will be introduced and multiple exit options with appropriate certification will be made available to students. Further, within the next five years, five Indian Institute of Liberal Arts must be setup as model multidisciplinary liberal arts institutions.

**Professional development of faculty:**

The draft Policy recommends development of a Continuous Professional Development programme and introduction of a permanent employment (tenure) track system for faculty in all higher education institutions by 2030. Further, a desirable student-teacher ratio of not more than 30:1 must be ensured.

**Education Governance:**

The Committee observed that there is a need to revisit the existing system of governance in education, and bring in synergy and coordination among the different ministries, departments and agencies. In this context, it recommends:

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Creation of a National Education Commission or Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog, as an apex body for education, to be headed by the Prime Minister. This body will be responsible for developing, implementing, evaluating, and revising the vision of education in the country on a continuous and sustained basis. It will oversee the implementation and functioning of several bodies including the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the proposed National Higher Education Regulatory Authority, and National Research Foundation.

The Ministry of Human Resources and Development must be renamed as the Ministry of Education in order to bring focus back on education.

#### **Financing Education:**

The Draft Policy reaffirmed the commitment of spending 6% of GDP as public investment in education. Note that the first National Education Policy (NEP) 1968 had recommended public expenditure in education must be 6% of GDP, which was reiterated by the second NEP in 1986. In 2017-18, public expenditure on education in India was 2.7% of GDP.

#### **Technology in Education:**

The Committee observed that technology plays an important role in: (a) improving the classroom process of teaching, learning and evaluation, (b) aiding in preparation of teachers and continuous professional development of teachers, (c) improving access to education in remote areas and for disadvantaged groups, and (d) improving the overall planning, administration and management of the entire education system. It recommends focused electrification of all educational institutions as electricity is a pre-requisite for all technology-based interventions. Further, it recommends:

#### **National Mission on Education through information and communication technology:**

The Mission will encompass virtual laboratories that provide remote access to laboratories in various disciplines. A National Education Technology Forum will also be setup under the Mission, as an autonomous body, to facilitate decision making on the induction, deployment and use of technology. This Forum will provide evidence-based advice to central and state-governments on technology-based interventions.

#### **National Repository on Educational Data:**

A National Repository will be setup to maintain all records related to institutions, teachers, and students in digital form. Further, a single online digital repository will be created where copyright-free educational resources will be made available in multiple languages.

#### **Education and Indian Languages:**

Introduced by the first National Education Policy, the three-language formula stated that state governments should adopt and implement study of a modern Indian language, preferably one of the southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking states, and of Hindi along with the regional language and English in the non-Hindi speaking states. The draft Policy recommended that this three language formula be continued and flexibility in the implementation of the formula should be provided.

To promote Indian languages, a National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit will be set up. All higher education institutes must recruit high quality faculty for at least three Indian languages, in addition to the local Indian language. Further, the mandate of the

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Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology will be expanded to include all fields and disciplines to strengthen vocabulary in Indian languages.

**The major omissions of the policy:**

While the policy talks about the need to bring “unrepresented groups” into school and focus on educationally lagging “special education zones”, it misses a critical opportunity of addressing inequalities within the education system. It misses to provide solutions to close the gap of access to quality education between India’s rich and poor children. It proposes to remove the expectations that all schools meet common minimum infrastructure and facility standards, and that primary schools be within a stipulated distance from children’s homes.

India’s schools already vary across the scale—from single room structures without water and sanitation, to technology-enabled international schools. Not specifying a common minimum standard below which schools cannot fall, creates conditions where quality of facilities in some schools will only sink lower, widening this gap.

This is even more of an issue since it proposes a roll back of existing mechanisms of enforcement of private schools making parents “de-facto regulators” of private schools. Parents, and particularly poor and neo-literate parents, cannot hold the onus of ensuring that much more powerful and resourced schools comply with quality, safety and equity norms.

India should have moved towards a national system of education that shapes India’s next generation and enforce standards of quality across the country.

**The contradictions:**

While the policy places considerable emphasis on the strengthening of “school complexes” (clusters of schools sharing joint resources) and decentralized mechanisms for supporting teachers, their everyday management appears to have been tasked to the head teacher of the secondary school in the cluster.

Furthermore, no separate funding appears to have been earmarked for this. This is false economy, since this is a full time activity and needs to be staffed and resourced accordingly.

Lessons from non-implementation of past policies: The policy’s implementation is predicated on the assumption that the education budget would be almost doubled in the next 10 years through consistent decade-long action by both the centre and states. However, the revenue is decentralized to the states and it is unclear what would be done to ensure that resources needed will be allotted. The sheer scale of changes expected, the rapid timeline, the absence of a strong mechanism for handholding states on this journey and the probable inadequate budget raises questions on the full implementation of this policy. India’s history is littered with ambitious education policies that have not been fully implemented. The National Education Policy risks following this tradition, unless the government addresses the reasons behind the past policy-practice implementation gap and makes conscious efforts to carry all of India on the same road towards improvement in education.

‘Outdated syllabi, dismal infrastructure, poorly trained teachers among major issues affecting school education’

The draft National Education Policy (NEP) 2019 may contain some well-conceived suggestions, but on the whole it has many drastic recommendations that would damage,

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rather than improve, the entire fabric of education system, said top scientific bodies in the country.

In a document released early this week, three topmost science academies in the country — Indian National Science Academy (New Delhi), Indian Academy of Sciences (Bengaluru) and National Academy of Sciences, India (Allahabad) — said the draft policy does not make a compelling case for why radical alterations need to be carried out to the fundamental structure of the education system in the country. The Ministry of Human Resources Development unveiled the draft education policy on May 31 and invited public comments till July 31.

“An alternative approach could be to add novel elements to strengthen existing diverse academic structures that have evolved organically, in some cases over a century, while adapting to the diversity and region-specific realities of the Indian education ecosystem, the academies said. At “multiple places”, they said, the draft policy contains prescriptions and assertions that need a revisit and re-evaluation.

#### **Against semester system:**

The scientific community does not particularly agree with the government on introducing a semester system in schools, clubbing last four standards starting with 9 into one slab and imposing the three-language formula on below the class of 6.

“In its present form, draft NEP, despite being a policy document, is a strongly prescriptive document sweeping aside many key elements of the education system that have evolved by natural selection over a long period of time,” the scientists felt.

With democratisation of knowledge and availability of technology for easy access to information, the draft should have focussed more on how to teach and not only on what to teach.

“While an adequate exposure of ancient Indian educational traditions and institutions is desirable, this may be limited to the need to teach students about significant ancient Indian contributions to early developments in sciences, mathematics, medicine, engineering, agriculture and the fine arts. In addition, it would also be advisable to include instructions on geo-heritage, archaeology, palaeontology and biodiversity of India (in both marine and terrestrial realms) to provide a wholesome view of India and its natural heritage,” the apex science bodies observed.

#### **Drawbacks in the Draft National Education Policy:**

The draft policy is silent on the Institutions of Eminence and agencies like the Higher Education Funding Agency

The policy does not address with sufficient clarity curricular, pedagogical and teacher education-related issues that plague the teaching and learning of early literacy in many Indian classrooms

The policy proposes largely oral activities for the pre-primary grades, reading hours for Grades 1-3, with an additional hour for writing starting only in Grades 4 and 5. It contradicts evidence suggesting that young children be taught listening, speaking, reading and writing simultaneously and not sequentially

It lacks discussion about what it takes to prepare teachers to successfully teach foundational literacy in a multilingual country. Instead, the document recommends recruiting volunteers and community members to support the acquisition of early



literacy. Volunteers can be used, but cannot be a primary mechanism to deliver foundational literacy to students

It misdiagnoses the causes behind the severe learning crisis - namely poor school and teacher accountability. There is no fundamental reform proposed for revamping the accountability structures for schools. Instead, the NEP provides school management committees (SMCs). SMCs already mandated under the RTE Act are ineffectual

With the democratization of knowledge and availability of technology for easy access to information, the draft should have focused more on how to teach and not only on what to teach

The National Research Foundation (NRF) is tasked with "permeating the culture of research and innovation" and addressing societal challenges. But, there is no mechanism, such as innovative curricula or extension units, for tier II or tier III institutions to work on local problems. It has no access or accountability to people or their representatives

The Constitution puts education in the Concurrent List, giving authority and responsibility to both the States and the Centre. However, the draft had robbed the States by creating an excessively centralized structure of authority and vesting overarching powers with the PM-led Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog (RSA)

In promoting the study of regional languages, the importance of English is neglected. Those who are fluent in the English language live in households with three times higher income than those without any knowledge of English. By ignoring this, the Draft NEP19 has laid out a "language trap", which will create social inequality and impede economic growth due to loss of the demographic dividend

The report does not emphasize enough the role and importance of state governments in imparting education to the masses

### **Challenges in implementation:**

Draft NEP recommended doubling of public funding to 6% of the GDP and increasing overall public expenditure on education to 20% from the current 10%. This is desirable but does not appear to be feasible in the near future, given that most of the additional funding has to come from the States.

The report has appealed to philanthropists and companies to route their corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds to supplement government efforts, but it forgets that such funds will not be ideologically neutral.

Expanding coverage under the RTE Act to include pre-school children is extremely important, but should perhaps be introduced gradually, keeping in mind the quality of infrastructure and teacher vacancies. Amendment of the Act can perhaps wait for a while. The idea of setting up the Rashtriya Shiksha Aayog is crucial in order to integrate the approaches and programs of multiple departments. However, bringing medical or agricultural or legal education under one umbrella is likely to be met with stiff opposition.

Language issues have to be handled sensitively in view of their emotional overtones, as witnessed recently



### Conclusion:

Suggestions of the Draft National Education Policy will play a critical role in the transformation of the Indian education system. It is expected to help India in reaping its demographic dividend. However, the Draft National Education Policy has certain sore points that need to be relooked at for the benefit of teachers and students alike.

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## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NATH-CULT OF INDIA

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### Abstract :

The Nath-Cult is a very old socio-religious cult of India. It aims at attaining salvation through the process of yoga. Since the very ancient times the yogis were associated with the practice of yoga. It is not only beneficial for physical, mental and spiritual development of the people, but it also helps in development of personality.

This paper deals with the origin and antiquity of the Nath cult of India and its anthropological and literary significance to focus about the cult with descriptive method of research.

**Key words :** Linga, Linga-sadhana, Yogamarg, Tantra, Tantra-sadhana, Archealogy, pre-vedic, Hinduism, Niranjan, Nirbikalpa etc.

### 1.0 Introduction:

The Nath cult was born out of the ancient yogamarg which was popularised by the Nath-Siddhas like Gorokhanath – Matchayendranath etc. before a few centuries. From the very ancient times the yogis were given emphasis in the process of yoga as a generic tradition. The indication of importance of yoga in the *srimadbhagavata geeta* clearly shows that the yogi community was very ancient and the practice of yoga dates back earlier to the Mahabharata age:

*Tapaswibhyohadhiko yogi jyanibhyohopi matohadhikah*

*Karmibhyaswadhiko yogi tasmata yogi Bhabarjuna.<sup>1</sup>*

(Yogies are higher above the tapasuri. They are higher above the learned scholar. They are also higher above the Karmgmargi. Therefore, Arjun, you take the path of yogi.)

There are many books found in the Sanskrit, as well as modern Indian Languages where there are discussions about the nath-cult. Sashibhushan Dasgupta, one of the famous Indian scholar has forwarded the view that the nath-cult was very famous at the time of Patanjali. This signifies that the cult was much earlier than the people think about it. Patanjali, Yajyabalka, Gautam, Kapil were followers of this cult. Even Daittatriya, who was the preceptor of parasurama has been regarded as the incarnation of Vishnu, Brahma and Siva. Many of the yogi saints of the ancient times wrote books and commentary on yoga, for which it becomes one of the famous philosophy of India. Geeta also indicates that it is very good opportunity to being born in the kula o yogi.

*Athava yoginameba kule bhabati dhitanam.*

*Etaddhi durlabhatarang loke janma jadidrisam.<sup>2</sup>*

Yoga is the main worship system for the yogi and it is their prime way for salvation. Lord siva is their prime god and they worshipped the diety since time-immemorial.

Nath-cult was very wide-spread in India and it covered the entire south-east Asia, including different parts of Europe and America. Amoghsiddha, a famous Nath-Saint



propagated the nath-cult in china.<sup>3</sup> At the time of the pal kingdom of Bengal, the nath-cult was very popular.<sup>4</sup>

Being the follower of the saiva cult, the nath yogies beliefs the unseperable existence of siva and sakti. Therefore, Gorokhenatha prayed the united form of Lard Siva and Parvati.

*Adinathang namaskritang saktiyatzang gagatgurun.*

*Bakhye Gogokhanathohalong Siddhasiddhantapaddhatim.*<sup>5</sup>

According to Nath-cult, everybody is created by Siva and Parvati, and thus they were our parents, and thus are have our friends throughout the world, those who followed the lotus feet of Siva-Parvati.

*Matacha parbati Devi Pita deva Maheswarah.*

*Bandhavah Sivabhaktasha Swadesh Bhubantrayam.*

#### **1.04 : Review to Related literature**

Professor Prabodh Chandra Bagchee, in his book ‘Studies in Tantras’ (C.U.P. 1939) described about the association of the Nath-cult with tantra and also its relation with Buddhism, saivism and saktism. J. N. Benarjee’s ‘Puranic and Tantric Religion, (Calcutta, 1966) also describes the religion and ethics of the ancient India and its association with the cult.

George william Briggs, one of the famous scholar has given a good-outline of the Kanphanta Yogies in his book ‘Gorokhanath and the Kanphata Yogies’ (Delhi, 1965, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). The yogies who use ear-rings after their incarnation has a great tradition throughout India. This type of yogies were also known as ‘darsani-yogi’.

Sashibhushan Dasgupta, one of the famous scholar of India in his work ‘Obscure Religious Cults’ (1969 3<sup>rd</sup> edn.) has discussed the religious cults with reference to the medieval Bengali literature. It is a very famous etimological history of religion which emphasis all the minor religious systems prevailing in Bengal. Another famous book written by J. N. Farquhar entitled ‘An outline of the religions Literature of India. (London, 1920) also discussed the major religious literature of India with and bird-eye view. Prafulladutta Goswami, in his famous book ‘Ballads and Tales of Assam’ (G.U 1970 3<sup>rd</sup> edn) has discussed different ballads and its link with folk tales and also myths and legends. Rajmohan Nath, one of the dedicated scholar about nath cult had written a few books on Nath-cult and his ‘Nath-yogi tattva’ is very informative in this particular aspect.

A few research work has also been done by different scholars about the Nath-cult. Kalyanee Mallik, Prafullacharan Chakravarty, Jiban Krishna Nath, Doulgobinda Shastri, Prafulla Kumar Nath and few others had methodically studied the cult from different angles from different universities of India.

Radhagobinda Nath, a famous scholar of Bengal had written ‘Bangiya Yogijati’ and ‘Yogies of Bengal’ with historical approach. Hazari Prasad Dasivedi, one of the famous scholar of Hindi had eleborated about the cult entitled ‘Nath-sampradaya’ (1991, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn). Along with the above scholars Probodh Chandra Bagchee, Panchanan Mandal, Haraprasad Shastri, Benimadhab Barua, Sukumar Sen, Rameswar Paul, Mohan Singh, Nalinikanta Bhattasali, Dimbeswar Neog, Jatindra Nath Goswami, Satyendarnath Sarmah, Bhabakanta Nath, Parikhith Hazarika, Gunendra Nath Pandit and many others had contributed in the field of nath-cult in different way.



### 1.02 Significance of the study:

It is an historical study with descriptive approach from different sources of history, literature, archeology and soon. The Sanskrit literature is very rich, particularly the purans and upanisads, which elaborately discussed about the nath-cult. The yogies followed the path of yoga and hence by they were came to known as yogies. On the otherhand this cult was preached by some nath-yogi saints. They regularly and methodically follow the path of yoga and religion and worship of siva and yoga co-related for them. Thus the study elaborates the topic in terms of yoga.

### 1.03 Methodology :

This study is basically based on descriptive method. Hence the author elaborate the theme from the historical prospective chronologically so that, the highlight of the theme may be possible in a clear way.

### 1.05 The Anthropological significance

The yogies worship the 'Linga'. Linga is the smallest particle of human body and the tradition of Linga-worship is believe to be the most valuable activity in nathism. The sky is itself Linga and the earth is its 'asans'. At time of ending the creation, only Siva in the form of Linga remains constant. That is why he has been identified as Linga:

*'Akasang Lingamityahoo prithivi tashya pithika.*

*Pralaye Sarvadevanang layanalinga muchyate.'*

It is very difficult to determine when the concept of saiva-worship in the form the linga was started, but majority of the historian are of the view that this concept may be dated back from the mahenjodaro civilization. The excavassion of mahenjodaro and Harappa clearly shows that its followers were closely associated with yogamarg.

Yoga is the earliest religion of the world. In this religion 'paramatma' has been recognized as the sole factor of the creation. He is without beginning and end, he is everywhere. The tradition of Nath-Yoga was started from Lord siva and Gorakhanatha had popularized it throughout the world.

Siva, being the agricultural god has its relation with plant, animal and agriculture. The archeologist has determined the Indus-valley civilization was existing more than three thousand years before the arrival of the beginning of chistian era.

*'The oldest archaeological evidence of its existence is provided by a number of stone seals showing figures in yogic postures, excavated from the Indus valley and thought to date back from around 3000 B.C.'*

Siva Linga in large numbers was discovered in the excavasion of Mahenjodaro where a stone image of Adinath Siva along with an image of yogi in madition. Most of the inhabitant of Mahenjodaro where followed yogamarg and worshiped siva in the form of linga.

Sailendranath Sen writes- *'The worship of male god identified with siva among the Indus people survived the Aryan invasions and played a dominant role in the Hindu culture of the post-vedic period. On a series of seals siva is represented as seated in a yogic posture, upon a low throne flanked by antelopes, and wearing a great horned-dress; he is ithyphalic, he has perhaps three faces and surrounded by animals.'*<sup>6</sup>

Saivism has its beginning since Mahenjodaro civilization and it may be describe as the beginning of ancient from of Hinduism. It is very difficult to define the

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anthropological characteristics of Nath-Yogi community due to available scientific datas. But the tradition of the linga-worship as well as culture of body through the process of yoga may shows their closer relationship with the culture and civilization of Mahenjodari-Harrappa. The archeological sources as discovered in mahenjodaro clearly shows a close relation of Nath-Yogi cult with that civilization. In this regard Ramprasad Chandra, the great archeologist of India writes-

*The only possible answer to this question that the yatis are not originally priests of the vedic cult like the Bhrigus and the Kanvas, but non-vedic rites practiced by the indigenous pre-aryan population of the Indus valley.*<sup>7</sup>

Professor J.H Hutton also forwarded the same view in this regards. According to him- *'The culture of the early civilization of Northern India may be described as pre-regvedic Hinduism.'*<sup>8</sup>

#### **1.06 Literary evidences:**

In the vedic literature, specially among the ruler class in the rigveda, there was mention of 'Matsyasa'<sup>9</sup>, 'Visanin Sivasa'<sup>10</sup> i.e. those who use horn in their head after incarnation, and Baikarna i.e. Kanplata Yogi etc. were clearly indicated the existence of the followers of yogic cult. In the *Adikanda Ramayana* of valmiki the poet has indicated that the yogies were present in the Aswamedha performed by king dasaratha<sup>11</sup> He mentioned that

*'Brahmanya Bhujyate nityang nath bastucha bhunjate.*

*Tapasya Bhanjate chapī Sramanasaiba bhunjate.'*

(In the Aswamedha performed by Dasaratha the Brahmins, the Nathas, the Tapaswis and the sannyasis took part together.) The Ramayana, being the adikabya, it is clear that yogies were very ancient inhabitants of India. In different places of Mahabharata, the yogic culture of the community has been indicated with due honour. There it is said that yudhisthir sent his brother bhim to invite Gorokhantha to present in the Rajsura Jajya performed by him.

The famous tantric text 'Kalpadrum Tatra' it is mentioned that Krishna prayed to Gorokhenatha i.e.

*'Niranjano nirakaro nirbikalpa niramayah.*

*Agamyagocharolakhyo Gorokha siddhabandita.*

*Samasta rasabhoktajojah sada bhagbarjireh*

*Sada samaraso yasha srigoroksha namohastate.'*

Hieun Tsang, who came to India in the early seventh century had mentioned about nathism. Nathism, a branch of ancient saivism was popularized by a group of Nath Saint. The early text written in ancient Kamrupa has clearly mentioned about Nath-cult. Along with different ancient text there are some myth and legend, folk tale which gives information about the nath-cult. The archeological sources like inscriptions, sculptures, monuments, epigraphs also support that the Nath-Yogi cult is a very ancient religious cult of India.

The koulajyanniraya, saubhagya bhaskara, Akulabir Tantra etc written by matchyerdrantha, Harmala written by Gorokhanath, Jyaneswari written by Jyaneswar Nath, Navanathacharita written by Gaurana, Matchendranathcharita, Naradapurana, Mahabiratantra, Yogisampradayabiskriti, Agamsamhita, Ballalcharitram, Padmapuran,





Chandraditya paramgam, Briddha-Satatap Samhita, Parasar Paddhati, Jatikaumudi etc. gives vivid information about the origin and development of the cult.

Kaulajyanainnaya, written in Sanskrit was brought to India by Dr. Prabodh Chandra Bagchee and it was one of the most precious book of Nath-cult. Matchyentranatha had popularized the Nath-Yoga religion which he directly got from Siva.

‘Harmala’ contains the method of practicing yoga. Siva described the process of yoga before parvati, which was secretly listened by Matchyendra and when it was came to the notice of siva, he advised matchyendra to propagate the yoga among the masses. Matchyendra and his disciple Gorakha and their followers propagated the religion and ethics of yoga throughout India.

Saint Jyaneswar Nath of early thirteenth century wrote Jyaneswari, as a commentary of Bhagawat-Geeta. He followed the Nath-tradition and in the 18<sup>th</sup> chapter of ‘Jyaneswari’ he described about his association with the Nath-Cult.<sup>12</sup>

Gaurana, a poet of Andhrapradesh wrote the famous book ‘Nabanath Cheritra’ in telegu language in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It contains five chapter where the poet has described about the process of yoga as well as the characters of Nabanatha i.e. Matchyendranath, Gorokhanatha, Chourangeenatha, Meghanatha, Siddhabuddha, Birupakhanatha, Nagarjunnatha, Khaniksiddha and manjunatha. He also described how the saints propagate the religion from place to place.

In Scanda purana, specially in the 51<sup>st</sup> Chapter the same theme has been repeated as earslier described in Harmala and kaulajyannirany. In ‘Naradapurana’ also it is described that matchyendranatha got the knowledge of yoga from Siva and according to his advice he taught it among the people. In the mahanirbana tantra Mahadeva described about the yogies in front of parvati. According to him

*‘Avadhutu hahang sakhyat satyang satyang baranane.*

*Todajato yogibangsasha sarbasang paramottaman.*

In ‘Agom Samhita’ edited by Bharat Chandra Siromoni, these are vivid description of the origin and development of the yogies and their association with. According to the request of Devi Parvati, Lord Siva expressed about their history. In the ‘Ballacharitam’ written by Gopal a Bhatta, the author described about yogi and their social position. In this book the author described that the chief of the 11<sup>th</sup>, Rudra i.e. Maharudra and Surjyavati given birth of Bindunatha and the yogi community was developed through this way. All the people of this trend identifies themselves as the saiva gotriya who followed the yoga as their principle of life.

*‘Rudra Ekadasa chaiba Lalatang krodha sambhaba*

*Bahabo rudrajah sarbe yogadharm parayanah.*

In the ‘Brahmabaibartapurana’ it is said that the yogies were born form the forehead of the ‘Brahmapurusa’. The eleventh Rudra born out of the forehead of Brahma and later on from the chief of the Rudra i.e. Mahaa-Rudra gives birth of Bindunatha, and Bindunatha has been regarded as the prime-yogi from whom the yogi community was started. ‘Padma Purana’ also described the same story.

From the above discussions, it is seen that, many purans, tantras and ancient texts have given information about the origin and antiquity of the nath-yogi cult of India.

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### 10.7 Conclusion:

From the above discussion, it is clear that nath-cult has its deep root in the history and ethics of Indian Civilization; scholars from India and abroad has accredited that contribution of the nath-saints from time to time. It may be noted that, Indian philosophy, medicine, Ayurveda have enriched to the higher position through the contribution of the yogies.

### Footnotes :

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2. Srimadhbhagabat Geeta 6/42
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4. Buchaman H : Central Report of Chittagong, 1901.
5. Siddhasiddhanta paddtali, 1/1
6. Sen, Sailendranath : Ancient Indian History and civilization, P – 28.
7. Chandra Ram Prasad : Memories of Archeological survey of India, Vol 41, P – 33
8. Hutton, J.H : Caste in India, P- 153
9. Rigveda : 7/18/16
10. Rigveda : 7/18/7
11. Adikanda Ramayan, 14/12
12. Jyaneswari, 18/1730-58

### Abbreviation

C.U : Calcutta University

C.U.P : Calcutta University Publication

G.U : Gauhati University.

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## THE POLITICS OF POWER : A POST - COLONIAL STUDY OF VIJAY TENDULKAR'S SILENCE ! THE COURT IS IN SESSION

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### **Abstract**

According to Michel Foucault, power is immanent in all social relations not because it embraces everything but because it comes from everywhere. All social relations are relations of power, whether in a family or in the hierarchy of government and other social institutions. It is the basic human instinct to gain power at the cost of the weaker ones that governs all actions and becomes the source of malaise and affliction.

*Silence! The Court is in Session* written by the renowned Marathi dramatist Vijay Tendulkar, offers a brilliant study from the perspective of post – colonialism, as it is based on the theme of power, its sources and manifestation. The amateur theatre troupe in this play that comes to perform in a village becomes the representative of the middle class people and also throws light on their in-built desire to gain power and authority. “The social problem”, the awareness to uphold moral standards in society are the main concerns of those who are in charge of power or authority. In the name of maintaining “social order”, they can go to the extent of lacerating and hurting an individual’s psyche. Miss Leela Benare, otherwise a strong woman and dutiful school teacher, is intentionally dragged into the dock as the accused (on the charge of being an unwed mother) in the mock-trial and is reduced into the weakest of all. Her voice is repeatedly ‘silenced’ and her explanations and excuses remain unheard by those in charge of power.

**Key Words:**Hegemony, institution, Orientalism, patriarchy, power and knowledge, post-colonialism, silence

Post - colonialism is limited to the study of not just the temporal aspect of the period following colonization / independence from colonization. Like cultural studies (of which it is a sub-division), post-colonialism is inclusive of the whole body of generally leftist, radical literary theory and criticism like Marxist, Gramscian, Foucauldian and various Feminist schools of thoughts



among others. What all of these schools of thought have in common is a determination to analyze unjust power relationships (like the one between the colonizer and the colonized) as manifested in cultural products like literature and film, art etc. Broadly speaking, post-colonial thought presents the field as a general framework for studying colonial type relationships of power and their aftermath everywhere and anywhere.

Edward Said in his book *Orientalism* (which was described as the source book of Post-colonialism by Gayatri Spivak, another Post-colonial theorist) has written about the fast emerging concept of the Orient, which was deliberately floated by the West in order to fortify their hold and dominion over the territory of the Oriental people. Edward Said in turn took inspiration from and in fact drew on the innovative work of Michel Foucault on knowledge and power. With the help of Foucault's views, Said was in a position to point out the complex interconnections between the production of knowledge of the Orient and the institutions of power and their machinations. It is widely accepted that Michel Foucault is one of the most influential theorists in the modern time. He is a “figure to quote, relate to, comment on, modify and criticize” ( Jorgensen and Philips, *Discourse Analysis as Theory* 12 ). Foucault, in turn following Nietzsche, seeks to redefine power in a way that is notably different from how it is conceived within more traditional theory. The traditional theory of power sees its stronghold and perpetuation through the agency of patriarchal and cultural hegemony. It is the basic human instinct to gain power at the cost of the weaker ones that governs all actions and becomes the source of malaise and affliction. History abounds in the instances of the tyranny of a few over many, or the rich over the poor and the mighty over the meek. This has been the unchanging pattern of life till date. The theory of “the survival of the fittest” propounded by Charles Darwin, the maxims like “Big fish eats the small fish” and the most popular one in Hindi – *Samrath ko nahi dosh gosai* are evidence enough to establish the dominant sway of power, deeply rooted and embedded in human psyche and also explicit in all walks of life.

Foucault argues that power is immanent in all social relations and that all social relations are relations of power, whether in a family or in the layers (hierarchy) of government and other social institutions. He equates this to panoptical state of affairs in which the so-called upholders of social and moral stability, have created a kind of “stifling apparatus of social surveillance”( Bertens, *Literary Theory* 152 ), in which standards of “normality” are decided upon and used as a parameter by the individuals to adjudge themselves whether they are fit and normal or abnormal and strange. He also equates knowledge



with power and such power is maintained through the state, prisons, the medical profession, legislation and so on. The chances of bringing about any social change, in spite of minor revolts, seems remote. All enlightened forms are, in this way, signs of sophisticated instruments, in the applied technology of social control. Thus, power gets the shape of an institution or it is institutionalized.

The writers all over the world, through the ages, especially writers of tragic drama, have endeavored to depict the saga of power relations that dominate man in his personal and social life. It has been beautifully illustrated in their works that despite its repressive nature and the resulting protest/resistance, power continues to maintain its sway and is imbibed deeply in its structure. Foucault has analyzed this persisting presence of power in the following words:

What makes power hold good, what makes it accepted, is simply the fact that it doesn't only weigh on us as a force that says no, but that it traverses and produces things, it induces pleasure, forms knowledge, produces discourse. It needs to be considered as a productive network which runs throughout the whole social body. (*Power/ Knowledge : Selected Interviews* 119)

Post-colonialism with the discourse of power as the pivot of all relations became the dominant mode of thought during 1970's. It was the period during which most of the countries after gaining freedom from colonization were trying to grapple with new challenges, social, cultural, economic as well as political. To this period belong the plays of Marathi playwright Vijay Tendulkar who wrote on the theme of power politics and violence. The milieu may change and characters may be more or less subtle in their wielding of power, but the theme of the use of brutal authority and even violence to maintain the status of power remains persistent. *Silence ! The Court is in Session*, published in 1967, drew the attention of the readers as well as critics and secured for its author the prestigious place of honour in Indian English drama. This play offers a brilliant study from the perspective of post-colonialism, as it is based on the theme of power, its sources and manifestation.

*Silence ! The Court is in Session* illustrates beautifully how the lust for power lurking deep inside human psyche is accountable for the whole drama that takes place in the play within the play. Through the use of this innovative technique of the mock - trial, the dramatist gives us a peep into motives of the characters in the theatre group for power behind each and every act of theirs.



The complex set of their actions, motivations and longings seems to be just an extension and illustration of Foucault's views that "power has the character of a network and that its threads extend everywhere..." (*Contemporary Literary Theory* 57). Hans Bertens in his book *Literary Theory:The Basics* also explains the nature of power as not "a massive binary division between one set of people and another," but as "a distribution of power through many channels and over a large number of individuals" ( 149 ). The amateur theatre troupe in this play consists of those who except Miss Leela Benare have faced one or the other failure or shortcomings in their lives. The childless Mr. and Mrs. Kashikar, an unsuccessful lawyer Sukhatme, the inter failed Ponkshe now acting as scientist, the over protected adopted son of the Kashikars - Balu Rokde who acts as the usher boy - all conspire to play a game involving Miss Benare as the prime accused.

One of the prime objectives of this troupe in the words of Miss Benare is, "to spread enlightenment" that is "tied up with uplifting the masses" (*Silence !The Court* 59) . Mr. Kashikar, chairman of the troupe, acts as the judge who "can't take step without a Prime Objective!" (59) as described by Miss Benare again. The prime objective in this case of the mock - trial happens to be the "social problem" marked by a social awareness to uphold moral standards in society. Those who are in charge of authority or power here initially seem to be less powerful than Miss Benare who comes before us in the opening scene as the strongest of all. It is she who introduces all members of the theatre troupe in criticizing terms. The childless couple, Mr. and Mrs. Kashikar adopt Rokde, a young boy as their son who is in fact like their slave, having no free will and opinion of his own. Sukhatme, in the words of Miss Benare, is the unsuccessful lawyer who "sits alone in the barrister's room at court, swatting flies with legal precedents!" (59). He is however, going to perform the role of a great barrister in today's case. Mr. Damle, it seems, happens to be the least powerful of all. He is an intellectual, one "who prides himself on his book learning. But when there's a real life problem, away he runs ! Hides his head" (59-60). Although Miss Benare is unaware of what will happen very soon, she somehow, has the idea of Mr. Damle's cowardliness because according to her, "He wouldn't dare" (60). Mr. Ponkshe assumes the role of a typical authoritarian, looking grave and smoking the cigar, although everybody knows that "he has just taken his Inter-science for the second time, or that he works as clerk in the Central Telegraph Office" (61). But he does not hesitate to give witness against Miss Benare's character. We can also say that psycho-analytically these characters are spewing out their failures and suppressed frustration on poor Miss Benare's personal life.



These less powerful characters take the unsuspecting Miss Benare into their trap, and devise to play a game against her. In their rehearsal of the play they are going to perform that night, they plan to accuse Miss Benare of the serious offence of spreading promiscuity in the society as the "unwed mother". The allegations lodged up against Miss Benare seem to mount up gradually till they take the shape of personal affronts heaped up on her by every member of this theatre troupe. It seems as if they were settling their old scores with Miss Benare who has at one or the other time put them in odd situation. Even Samant, the simple villager, whom Benare has appreciated in the beginning, assumes a powerful position in castigating the poor woman. That he is narrating a fictitious and concocted story about Miss Benare's past becomes clear from his frequent looking up for details in the book that he has been reading so far and the objections raised by Miss Benare that it is all a lie also prove it. Thus, they gang up against Miss Benare who is much better and stronger than all of them and reduce her into the weakest of all in the end. The question arises who has given them the authority or power to take up cudgels against her in this game of mock trial. This is the authority either assigned by patriarchal system, social system, or it is situational, that is, it is assumed, looking at the needs of the situation, so that even the meekest and the weakest of all like Samant and Rokde can raise their voice against her.

In the beginning of the play, Miss Benare comes before us as strong, vivacious, spirited and also as a dutiful teacher. She perceives beauty and source of happiness in every single instance and proclaims in a confident tone what life means to her, "Life is not meant for anyone else. It is your own life ... It's a very important thing. Every moment, every bit of it is precious" (61). She appreciates Samant, the villager because he is a "very pure and good person" (56) unmindful of the future when the latter will give witness against Miss Benare. She also appreciates the old hall which later becomes the place for her conviction. This hall is simply a place for holding functions and theatre performances, but it assumes a symbolic significance in that it represents the powerful social institution that closes its door on the individuals who transgress and deviate. The location becomes a sort of trap laid down to catch and punish the errant transgressors. Miss Benare's finger gets hurt in the bolts of the door as she enters the hall, pointing in anticipation towards the gruesomeness of the mock - trial that will take place against her. Again in Act II, when Miss Benare tries to leave the hall in order to avoid the uncalled for and undesirable attempts made at interference in and public dissection of her personal life through the game of mock - trial, she finds herself completely locked up and entrapped because "the door gets locked from outside" (95). How meaningful and suggestive are the words of Samant when he says, "try as you will, it just won't





open" (95), hinting at the atrocity of the powerful system which, according to Foucault, works like a whole network, with its threads extending everywhere. This mechanism of social control is run and governed in sophisticated forms by those who are vested with power.

The impact of this game of mock - trial happens to be devastating and annihilating for the otherwise strong and bubbly Miss Benare, whose outlook undergoes drastic change in the end so much so that she begins to condemn life and rejects it outright. In her "monologue - cum - soliloquy", she pronounces the judgement that, "Life is a betrayal. Life is a fraud. Life is a drug. Life is a drudgery. Life is a very dreadful thing. Life must be hanged" (116). The most surprising thing is that she is the same Miss Benare who used to love and adore life in the beginning, the one who never wanted to miss even a single opportunity of discovering beauty and pleasure anywhere.

The play also offers umpteen instances to adopt a feministic critique in probing the main issues involved. The mock-trial of Miss Benare on the charge of promoting promiscuity in the society remains incomplete in the absence of the co-accused / convict of the case, that is, Prof. Damle. No one can permit a responsible "intellectual" (as Miss Benare describes him) to absolve himself of his share of accountability in this case. Moreover, we get references about him only through Miss Benare and other members of the theatre troupe. The usher boy Rokde calls out the name of Prof. Damle not as a convict but as a "witness" to be presented before the court. That he remains singularly absent from the proceedings of the court bears testimony to the bitter truth that in the eyes of the male - dominated society, he has not done anything wrong or breached the sanctity of marriage woes with which he has been wedded to someone else. When he is found absent, nobody bothers about him, and the judge asks the lawyer to proceed further with other witnesses. This absence of the 'prime' accused in the case raises fingers at the double standards of the society regarding male and female sexuality.

The prosecution lawyer, Sukhatme links the gravity of this case with the custom and traditions of society. He points out that "Motherhood without marriage has always been considered a very great sin by our religion and our traditions" (115). If such cases of unwed motherhood are allowed and winked at, "there will be no such thing as the institution of marriage left. Immorality will flourish" (115). It is not the opinion of Sukhatme alone but of the whole male dominated society that, "Woman bears the grave responsibility of building up the high values of society" (115). Working upon the age old established rule





of the society that "Woman is not fit for independence", the lawyer pleads guilty for Miss Benare saying that "Miss Benare is not fit for independence" (115) and requests the court to give severest punishment to her for her "terrible crime".

This pleading on Sukhatme's part, however, cannot be construed in terms of feminism only. It is to be subsumed as the voice of the powerful to suppress that of the weaker one. The thing to be noted is that the powerful always takes recourse to 'traditions' and 'religious dictum' to strengthen his hold over the system. The female role in the politics of power is limited only to resignation, acceptance and lamentation. If she tries to act or speak, she becomes a threat to male hegemony and must be punished, in a way that reinforces the patriarchal norms of gender.

The most interesting aspect of the gender determinant in the game of power politics is that even a woman when given power can suppress and exploit another woman. Mrs. Kashikar, in the theatre troupe, has no major role to perform, except to become a part of audience and at times to give witness also. Her husband, Mr. Kashikar reprimands her every now and then and gives her bits of lessons in manners and practical wisdom. Being a woman, she is also a victim of the imposed silence on all womanhood. It is Mrs. Kashikar also whom the judge lashes at when he shouts, banging the gavel, "Silence must be observed while the court is in session. Can't shut up at home, can't shut up here!" (77) She is mocked at by her husband and is dismissed as being an insignificant non-entity. Still she takes the side of Miss Benare's tormentors and in doing so, she assumes the status of the one in power like the male members of the theatre troupe. She comes out all vocal and vehement in her accusations against the helpless Miss Benare. Along with the usher boy Rokde, Mrs. Kashikar drags the reluctant Miss Benare forcibly to the dock thus symbolically helps others in dragging her into this mud slinging show. She opines that, "It is the sly new fashion of women earning that makes everything go wrong. That's how, promiscuity has spread throughout our society"(100). It is very surprising that a woman can pass such irrational judgements on another woman :

Just look at the way she behaves. I don't like to say anything since she's one of us. Should there be no limit to how freely a woman can behave with a man ? An unmarried woman ? No matter how well she knows him ? Look how loudly she laughs ! How she sings, dances, cracks jokes. and wandering alone with how many men, day in and day out ! (100)



Since she joins or becomes a part of the powerful group, she thinks like them and ascribes the growing trend of promiscuity in society to the unrestrained behaviour of mature unmarried women and not to men who take undue advantage of this situation. Mrs. Kashikar does not even hesitate to question the suddenly assumed silence on part of the dazed Miss Benare. She interprets it as an indication of truth that is sought to be hidden behind the cover of silence. Thus, the word 'Silence' in the title of the play has different connotations to different persons on different occasions. For Mrs. Kashikar, this silence of Miss Benare is a deliberate attempt to hide her fault. After the charge of infanticide is raised against her, Miss Benare relapses into her self-imposed silence, but not without registering her protests against the mock-trial shouting, "Order! order!" or "Silence", but her protests are suppressed and submerged in Mr. Kashikar, the mock judge's louder and more forceful imposition of "Silence!". The number of times the word 'silence' has been used, strengthens the hold of power in the hands of the powerful. Mr. Kashikar bangs the gavel not just to silence the furore in the court, but mainly to shut the voice of his wife, Mrs. Kashikar and that of Miss Benare. The word 'silence' uttered by Mr. Kashikar represents the powerful patriarchal hegemonic signifier that seeks to subdue all dissenting voices into unquestioning submission.

It is true that power does not remain unaccompanied by resistance, although in most of the cases, the latter is not in the same proportion and intensity as the former. Foucault describes repression and resistance as not ontologically distinct; rather according to him, repression produces its own resistance. Lois McNay elaborates this point and writes that for Foucault, "there are no relations of power without resistance; the latter are all the more real and effective because they are formed right at the point where relations of power are exercised" (*Foucault Feminism* 39). In this play also, the victim Miss Benare puts up strong protest / resistance, but each time, she does it, she is forcibly silenced / overpowered. However, she breaks her silence as the play draws to an end, when she bursts forth into a long and brilliant monologue that exposes the hypocrisy of the urban middle class chauvinists who have "deliberately ganged up against her", as they are envious of her confidence, her way of living and her uncompromising spirit of independence. The picture of those who wield power, as presented by Miss Benare in her monologue is apt and true. She calls them "the mortal remains of some cultured men of the twentieth century. See their faces - how ferocious they look ! Their lips are full of lovely worn - out phrases ! And their bellies are full of unsatisfied desires" (117).



During the course of her monologue, the rest of the court freezes, symbolically pointing out the indifference and unwillingness on part of the powerful to listen to the views of the weaker one. Again quite significantly, after her monologue Miss Benare relapses into the darkness of silence, while Mr. Kashikar comes back to action again as if he had not heard her saying anything. He declares that her "time is up" and that "the accused has no statement to make. In any case, it would be of no use. The cup of her crime is full ... " (118). And the judgement given by the judge, quite surprisingly, turns out to be the indictment with which the case has started, that is, infanticide. Thus, the play shows that the mechanism of power is not necessarily based on rationality and logic.

It is power, its sources, its multifarious manifestations and its perpetuation that have been illustrated through the play within the play in *Silence ! the court is in Session*. What happens to helpless Miss Benare is an illustration of the exercise of power on the pretext of saving the social institutions like marriage. Those that dare transgress the rules of the society are sought to be chastised and punished by those who wield authority.

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## A STUDY ON DALIT RAG PICKER WOMEN'S LIVELIHOODS IN SURAT CITY

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### Abstract

The study tries to highlighting the livelihood issues of Dalit women those who are engaged in rag picking. Dalit rag picker women make their living by scavenging rags and other refuse. They are unskilled and pick up rags from public dumps as a means of their livelihood. Most of them are coming from lower strata of the society they are very poor and illiterate. Dalit rag picker women like self appointed recycling agents – visit every worksite, roadside, and garbage dump in search of anything of value, newspapers and white paper, glass bottles, plastic bags, bottle tops, bits of broken machinery, iron nails and still fillings, discarded hair, and pieces of wood, iron pieces, plastic, rubber, glass etc. The Dalit rag picker women are doing free service to the society, by picking up waste from this garbage heaps. Usually they render an important role unrecognized in the waste management system of Indian cities. However the Dalit rag picker women being unprotected manual workers they are not recognized and do not enjoy any form of social security or legislative protection as occupational communities. They also suffered in household also and tries to balance in the playing a dual role. In this concern the study throws focuses on struggling life of the Dalit rag picker women.

### Introduction

There are over a million people who are engaged in rag picking in unorganized sector in India. Mostly they belong to the lowest strata of the scheduled caste in the society. There are 1, 00,000 rag pickers in Gujarat, approximately 30,000 rag pickers in Ahmadabad only, and 2000 rag pickers in Surat. Rag pickers make their living by scavenging rags and other refuse. They are unskilled and pick up rags from public dumps as a means of their livelihood. They are very poor and illiterate.

Majority of the rag pickers are Dalits and the present study found that majority of the respondents belong to the same community hence this study also tries to focus on the historical background of Dalit women in India.

There are 80 million Dalit women in India which is 48 percent of total Dalit (16.3) population. They are very poor and hard working. More than 81.5 percent Dalit women live below poverty line in India. After independence our constitution provides many statutes and legal provision for Dalit community, however, little changes are there in the status of Dalit women in India and only a small group arises in the society. Dalit women suffer three types of burden in the society i.e. caste, class and gender. The Indian caste



system and hierarchal pattern is known all over the world. After independence our constitution provides many safeguards to remove it, however cases of atrocities are happening continuously in India. Thus the base of caste system is very strong in India. Being Dalit she becomes victim of caste related violence in caste based Indian society even in the time of globalization, modernization.

Recently cruel atrocity case happened in village Khairlagi in Maharashtra, where women and their family members were harassed and at last the woman became victim of rape and murder with her children. Many times we read news about atrocity cases related to women in newspaper i.e. rape, murder, harassment, in village etc. due to their lower poor economic condition sometimes they become victim of exploitation, rape, harassment, murder in the hands of upper class people. According to Karl Marks there are two classes in the society, first 'Haves' and second 'Haves Not' class and first the upper class always dominated the 'Haves Not'. There is low status of women in family in the traditional Indian patriarchal society. According to Dr. B R Ambedkar, there is pyramid type caste system in India and Brahman caste is on the top of the pyramid and shudra caste in the last stair of pyramid and the shudra women at the bottom of the pyramid. Dalit women are dominated in the family by men, sometimes they become victim of domestic violence. Mostly they keep mum and are used to it since long. Dalit women suffer these three types of burden in the society that is why they are depressed and suppressed Dalit women are Dalit among the Dalit in the society.

During the ancient time till today Dalit women engaged themselves in occupation. Before independence they were engaged in traditional occupation, Due to British missionaries' educational activists, social reformers i.e. Joyitaba Phule and his wife Savitri Devis approached for education among them, therefore education spread in backward class and among women in India. After independence constitution provides statues and legal provision for scheduled caste people, therefore, education spread in scheduled caste. Thus one educated group arose in the society, but rest of Dalit women still have very low socio, economic status in society. Most of them are doing self-employed activities for their livelihood i.e. silai kam, street vender, rag pickers etc. the present study tries to focus on rag picker women, who are very poor and also belong to low socio, economic strata from the society.

Rag pickers are considered to be unorganized having legally no tenable employer-employee relationship either with the municipalities or the recycling industries to which they contribute. Rag pickers like self appointed recycling agents –visit every worksite, roadside, and garbage dump in search of anything of value, newspapers and white paper, glass bottles, plastic bags, bottle tops, bits of broken machinery, iron nails and still fillings, discarded hair, and pieces of wood, iron pieces, plastic, rubber, glass etc. The Rag picker Segregate recyclable material and non recyclable wastes matter thrown indiscriminately. The rag pickers are doing free service to the society, by picking up waste from this garbage heaps. These rag pickers provide helpful service in industrial transformation also. On an account of their silent and significant job, they should be considered as environment friendly. But usually they render an important role



unrecognized in the waste management system of Indian cities. However the Rag pickers being unprotected manual workers they are not recognized and do not enjoy any form of social security or legislative protection as occupational communities.

The Rag pickers come from marginalization group in Surat. Mostly they are migrated and come from lower caste i.e. Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes. Mostly they live in slums area, usually in unauthorized slums, near the shop of a Kabariwalas, on footpath near dustbins or heaps of garbage. The garbage heaps are found piling up at one place from days on end. The entire area stinks with foul smell and liable to various epidemics. The rag picker themselves separate recyclable matter from non-recyclable. In the process, they fall victims to infectious diseases. It is so because they do this operation with naked hands and feet and without covering their mouth even, therefore they become victim of various serious diseases. Due to their poor economic condition they are not able to get proper treatment at dispensaries. Mostly they believe so much in god that they leave things to faith and to temple and sometimes they become victim of superstition also.

The Rag Pickers work in the unorganized sectors employment, therefore the concept of unorganized sector has been given below -

"The unorganized sector consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers." NCEUS ( National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector) defined unorganized or informal employment, "workers consist of those working in the unorganized enterprises or households, excluding regular workers in the formal sector without any employment /social security benefits provided by the employers"

NCEUS prepared estimates of employment in the unorganized sector. As on January 2005, the total employment (principal and subsidiary) in the Indian economy was 458 million, of which the unorganized sector accounted to 395 million, i.e. 86 percent of the total workers in 2004-05. Unorganized workers constituted 92.4% of the total workforce, accounting to 423 million workers.

Unorganized workers may be categorized under the following four broad heads namely, in terms of occupation, in terms of nature of employment, in terms of especially distressed categories, and in terms of service categories. Small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural laborers, share croppers, fishermen, those engaged in animal husbandry, in beedi rolling, beedi labeling and beedi packing, and other construction workers, leather workers, weavers, artisans, salt workers, stone quarries workers in saw mills, oil mills etc. agricultural labor, bonded labors, migrant workers, contract and casual laborers come under the second category. Tappers, scavengers, carriers of head loads, drivers of animal driven vehicles, belong to the especially distressed category while midwives, domestic workers, fisherman and women, barbers, vegetable and fruit vendors, newspaper vendors come under the service category.



Wage workers are persons employed for remuneration among the unorganized workers directly by employers or through agencies or contractors. Wage workers include casual and temporary workers or those employed by household including domestic workers. Wage workers also include regular workers in the unorganized sector.

These are workers who operate farm or non-farm enterprises or engage in a profession or trade, either on their own account, individually or with partners, or as home-based workers. Own account workers include unpaid family workers also.

Both the categories of workers face different kinds of vulnerabilities or risks and thus are referred to as worker sections of society. They suffer from two types of vulnerabilities- job insecurity or social insecurity or both. Regular workers in the unorganized sector are those working for others and getting in return salary or wages on regular basis. These workers suffer from social insecurity due to sickness or injury or old age and are not entitled to any social security. As against them, temporary, casual or contract workers suffer both from job insecurity as well as social insecurity.

Indian economy is dominated by self employed workers on the basis of the latest data for 2004-05, self employed workers account for 56.5 percent of the labor force- the single highest group in the categorization of workers followed by casual workers (28.3%) and regular workers (15.2). They fall in two categories those employed in agriculture constituting farmer marginal, small and big work in agriculture on their income from own cultivation and not wage labor. They are included in the unorganized sector and their number has been estimated to be 166 million in 2004-05.

On the other hand, there are quite a large number of self-employed in the non-agriculture sector and they were around 92 million in 2004-05. Self-employed workers are grouped into three categories:

- a) Own account workers: they work on their own using their work for longer hours. This phenomenon is referred to as 'self-exploitation' by Chayanov, a Russian economist.
- b) Unpaid family workers: these persons don't get any separate remuneration. Their contribution becomes a part of family income.
- c) Employers: i.e. those who hire at least one wage worker, but the total number of hired workers is less than 10, to use the definition provided by the national commission for enterprises in the unorganized sector.

Low income self-employed those are closer to or marginally above casual workers

- Handloom weavers (mostly women)
- Chikan workers (mostly women)
- Street vendors
- Food processor
- Rickshaw puller
- Rag pickers





- Beedi rollers (mostly home worker)
- Agarbatti workers (mostly women)
- Potter
- Bamboo product makers

All workers including self employed workers account for about 70 percent. The Share of the self employed is much higher among women in rural area, while in urban area, it is more or less equal for both men and women.

395 million workers are employed in unorganized sector, while 1.4 million workers avail of social security benefits and are, therefore, classified as organized workers. after applying the two criteria , out of a total employment of 457.5 million workers ,only 34.9 million are entitled for social security benefits i. e. 7.6 percent of the total workers in 2004-05 and the remaining 422.6 million(92.4%) are treated as unorganized workers. comparing with 1999-00, it is revealed that though during 1999-00 and 2004-05 total employment in the economy increased from 397 million to 458 million, i.e. an increase by 61 million during the period of 5 year, the number of organized workers remained stagnant at 35 million and the entire increase of employment was in the category of unorganized workers. NCEUS, therefore, sums up the situation as under:

#### **Characteristics of Unorganized Labor**

- It is in general a low earning sector
- Women constitute an important section of the workers in this sector
- Family labor is engaged in some occupations such as home-based ones.
- Economic activities, which engage child labor, fall within this sector
- Migrate labor is involved in some sub-sectors.
- Piece-rate payment, home-based work and contractual work are increasing trends in this sector.
- Direct recruitment is on the decline. Some employees are engaged through contractors.
- If some kinds of employment are seasonal, some others are intermittent. As such, underemployment is a serious problem.
- Most jobs are, for the greater part, on a casual basis.
- Both employed and self-employed workers can be found in a number of occupations.
- Workers are not often organized into associations. There is no much recourse to collective bargaining.
- There are many co-operatives of self-employed workers.
- Very often, others supply raw materials, production by self-employed workers, therefore, becomes dependent on or linked with enterprises or individuals in other sectors.
- Debt bondage is very common among the employed as well as the self employed workers in the unorganized sector.





- The self employed have less access to capital. Whatever capital they manage, is mostly from non banking and various sources, especially from the trader contractor.
- Health hazards exist in majority of occupations.
- Majority of the rag pickers are Dalits or from minorities and the present study found that majority of the respondents belong to the same community hence this study also tries to focus on the historical background of Dalit women in India.
- There are 80 million Dalit women in India which is 48 percent of total Dalit (16.3) population. They are very poor and hard working. More than 81.5 percent Dalit women live below poverty line in India. After independence our constitution provides many statutes and legal provision for Dalit community, however, little changes are there in the status of Dalit women in India and only a small group arises in the society.

Rag picker women start their work early in the morning. They take tea, breakfast, pick their large bag, and walk on the silent street of the city, and they are used to this work in every season, in winter, very cold atmosphere, hot summer, and in monsoon sometimes in heavy rain, water in the street and near dump of garbage. Mostly they are working in garbage bins on the streets and at land field sites where garbage is dumped. They work for 10 hrs and walk 10-12 km daily carrying heavy loads up to 40kg. They return home at 8am to 9am and make lunch for family members start their work again i.e. sorting, and in the afternoon once again they go for rag picking in the street. Their working condition is very hazardous, constantly handling acid bottles, electrical wire, glass, and dirty papers with their bare hands. Innumerable health risks; skin diseases, eczema and their breathlessness complaint as of chronic pain in their back, legs, neck, and shoulders.

During the rag picking they are harassed by police and municipal workers, shunned by society, exploited by scrap traders and money- lenders, they are often excluded even in the organizing efforts of NGOs and Trade Unions. Dr. Hasmukh Parmar has very rightly said that they inhale CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) and work very hard in hazardous condition for the livelihood of their family to earn for family. According to Ila Bhatt rag picker, women's days start with the crack of dawn. Early morning they pick –up large thela and set of on their daily beat their quick-trained eyes scour the roads and sidewalks for marketable waste. At midday, they spread the collection on the floor, sort the various items into separate bags and deliver the haul to a dealer. The dealer gives them cash- the price for each of the various categories. Some of the collection may be rejected but they can hardly argue with the dealer about their price. Back home, they buy groceries for the evening meal from the cash they earned that day- flour, rice, salt, onions, and a few spoon of oil. They cook, feed their family the evening meal, and if they are not too tired, they will sort the waste collected in the afternoon. If there is some water left over in the bucket, they take a bath and then go to sleep.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Much research work has been done in unorganized sector for workers in various fields. However, study on Rag Picker women has not been considerable in India. Many Rag

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Picker women have no knowledge about government schemes; welfare programmes, help etc. therefore such women face many problems i.e. socio, economic, financial, occupational etc. The present study concerns with Rag Pickers women in Surat. The economic problem of those Rag Picker women in this work is due to low wages, less awareness about safety dress, government schemes, and SMCs door-to-door garbage collection service and NGOs help. Most of Rag Picker women have less education. These problems are closely related to the working and living condition of Rag Picker women and have raised their livelihood questions. In this context, this study examines the livelihood issues of Rag Picker women in Surat. Rag picker women's livelihood issues have raised some questions to SMCs door to door garbage collection service. Women rag picker plays a very significant role in the management of urban solid waste by contributing to:

1. Resource recovery
2. Environment conservation
3. Reduction in municipal costs
4. The reprocessing Industry.

Thus rag picker women start their work in the early morning and work till afternoon and in any season i.e. winter, summer, monsoon they collect waste manually from dump of garbage, and the places like hell. They work for 10 to 12 hrs even then they earn very less. This study focuses on rag picker women and their life as to how they suffer in family, society, in occupation, for child education etc.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The main objectives of study are as follows:

- To study the socio, economic condition of women rag pickers
- To assess their knowledge and perception about government schemes, programme, help etc.
- To understand their problems associated with occupational and health
- To know livelihood issues of women in unorganized sector with reference to rag pickers

### **Methodology**

The study is based on the primary sources as data collection and secondary source as library work. Primary data is collected from 200 women selected from Surat city. The secondary sources are books, articles, press release, journals etc; these sources have made the study qualitative. The study was restricted to the Surat city only in the state of Gujarat that too restricted to women only.



The data relevant for the present study was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data gathered from the slums of surat city. Randomly we selected 200 hundred samples from this population. The study was conducted in the city of Surat. There are many rag pickers in various areas of the city i.e. Azadnagar, tadmashwar, rasulapark, nanpura, bhatar, parvat patiya, etc.

Data were collected through primary as well as secondary information. For collecting of primary data methods like questionnaire, group discussion, interview etc were used. Secondary data were collected from related literature, district industrial center, article, books, journal and press releases etc.

The obtained data was edited and coded to make it suitable for computer tabulation. Numerals were assigned to variables and respondents to classify the data or tabulation. Collected data was analyzed through qualitative and quantitative method frequency, percentage, correlation and cross tabulation were used.

### Major findings

1. One third 33.5 percent of the respondents belong to Scheduled Caste while 34 respondents from Other Backward Class and very few of them belong to Scheduled tribe. Among scheduled caste 61 percent respondents were found as Mahar.
2. 90 percent of the respondents were found poor in terms of education and literacy development. Our constitution provides safeguard and provision for education for the weaker section in India. During the rule of Maharaja Sayajirao Gayakwad, for the first time the act of free and compulsory primary education in his state came into force. The central and state government launched various welfare programme, both to implement, schemes for education, i.e. scholarship, fellowship, abroad fellowship, free school dress, cycle distribution, books, midday meals etc for spreading education among the people, specially in weaker section. However the present study found that 90 percent of the respondents were found illiterate that it is surprising, might be by reason of respondents from marginalization group, living in extreme poverty. Most of the respondents start their occupation since their childhood along with their mother that's why they are illiterate, as the parents don't take interest in child education also and don't enroll their children in school but while they go for rag picking they take along with them their children. Being poor their children economic contribution is very important to them than their education. Therefore their children are also illiterate or less educated, that's why child labour is on increase in the society, so it raises one more issue for the society. While rest of the respondents is reported to be literate but they get education up to primary level only. Thus the present study has found that a large number of respondents are illiterate. And it is a very serious issue in the society.
3. None of the respondents has annual income above Rs. 60,000. 57 percent of respondents are in the income range of Rs. 20001 to 30000 per annum. Rest of 30



percent of respondents belongs to category of Rs. 10001 to 20000. Only 10 percent of the respondents are in the income category of Rs. 30001 to 60000 per annum. Only 2 percent of respondents have income below Rs. 10000 per annum. Thus a large number of respondents are in the category of Rs. 20001 to 30000.

4. 59 percent members are found illiterate, while 20 percent members are found educated, 16 percent members got education up to primary level and 4 percent members get education till secondary level. Only 8 members are able to get education till higher secondary level. Thus more than half of the respondents' family members were found illiterate, while most of were found less educated.
5. As per the collected information pertaining to the status of respondent's family member of earners or non-earners in the family: 45 percent members were found to be earner while 37 percent members in the family were unemployed. Rest of the members was found as school going. 0 to 5 years old children are not included.
6. 40 percent of the respondents had 11 to 20 years experience in this occupation. While 23 percent of respondents had 21 to 40 years experience most of them were aged persons. Similarly 21 Percent of respondents were having 6 to 10 years experience in the occupation, whereas 12 percent of them had 2 to 5 years experience in this occupation
7. 33 percent of the respondents responded that they collected their recyclables from main road. SMC's run door to door garbage collection service and put dust bins in public place also. However lots of waste is spread on the road. Rag pickers collect waste from road side. While 22 percent of them responded that they picked waste from dust bins and main roads side. 19 percent of respondents picked waste from dump of garbage of the dustbins. 14 percent of them went to the nearby dust bins, streets of residential area for collection of recyclables. 7 respondents went to dust bins, main roads, streets, land field sight and got waste. All the city waste arrived in the land field sight therefore big dump of garbage is there on the land field sight but very few respondents went to land field sight for collection of recyclables.
8. The information of respondents' collected recyclable material, the analysis reveals that 45 percent of respondents responded that they picked paper, plastic, milk bag and glass bottle, while 16 percent respondents collected same thing with cover and hard paper. 15 percent of respondents picked paper plastic, milk bag and iron also, because they got more money by selling iron, whereas 7 percent of respondents collected paper, plastic, milk bag, glass bottle and cover hard paper. 6 percent of the respondents picked same thing with hair without cover and hard paper, and 8 respondents collected only cloth pieces from market.
9. that during the rag picking, only 12 lucky respondents got costly things from the work place, 5 respondents got the golden ring, while 3 respondents got golden bangle from dump of garbage. One respondent got golden earring from the dust bins. 3 respondents got silver payal during the rag picking. All the respondents



confessed that they were happy but they did not keep it with them but sold at the jewelers shop and got money which they used to pay off the debt. So the money they got by selling such items was very useful to the respondents and their family members at the time of money crises.

10. It is very surprising that door to door garbage collection service scheme made for rag pickers and also very useful for getting more waste, but the present study found out regarding awareness about door to door garbage collection service among the respondents to be so much negligible that more than 85 percent of respondents didn't have knowledge of SMCs door to door garbage collection service, and all the 30 respondents those who had knowledge regarding the same, didn't want to join the SMCs door to door garbage collection service scheme.
11. More than 82 percent of respondents accepted that there was not any impact of door to door garbage collection service scheme on their occupation. They got enough waste and they were doing their routine work as usual, whereas 18 percent of the respondents faced problems in the collection of recyclables due to SMC s door to door garbage collection service. Among them most of the respondents responded that SMCs employee of door to door garbage collection scheme, throw out bag on roadside, hence their collected waste spread on the road, once again they collect it and run away from that place. While at that time 10 respondents quarreled for place of the rag picking. Whereas 6 respondents said that SMCs employee denied for waste collection from the same place. Hence they went to another place for collection of recyclables. 5 respondents said that they abused them however they were engaged in collection of recyclables, they also said that SMCs employees also abused them that's why they abused them. Only one respondent said while SMCs employee quarreled with them at that time, she also fought with them.
12. Out of 200 hundred respondents more than 60 of the respondents suffer from backache due to their rag picking. During the rag picking rag pickers collect all the things from road side, dust bins, dump of garbage etc. and keep it in large bag which they carry on their shoulder. While they pick waste their body is bent then they stand up again and throw the collected recyclables into their bag. During this process their bag becomes heavier therefore they feel heavy weight on their shoulders and back, that's why they become victim of backache. They also have headache and body pain. While 55 percent of the respondents become victim of skin diseases because of rag picking. Rag pickers working condition is very hazardous; they always work near the dump of garbage, dust bins, main road, street and the heaps of garbage piled up at one place from days on end. The entire area stinks with foul smell and may cause various epidemics. During the process of collection of recyclables, they fall victim to infectious diseases because they do this operation with bare hands and feet and without covering their mouth even, and they are not even aware of the use of gloves, scarf or shoes and in case if some of them are aware of that but they are not used to it therefore they become victim of infectious diseases i.e. skin disease, TB, etc., whereas 50 percent of the respondents feel headache during the collection of recyclables, 35 percent of the



respondents complain about stomachache. These rag pickers don't take enough food and water for the whole day, due to their low economic condition. Sometimes they have to keep themselves on fast and hence they feel weakness and also have stomachache. Although all the respondents had one common complaint about their health that they were having body pain i.e. pain in hand and legs, and also felt weakness.

13. Out of 200 hundred respondents, more than 61 percent of the respondents had experienced dog bites. Some of the respondents had twice or thrice time being bitten by dogs during the rag picking. While picking up rags in the early morning on the lonely roads and in the streets the stray dogs bark at them sometimes bite them. Only 12 percent of them go to hospital and get medical treatment, they take injections as safety measure. They prefer government hospital, because they can get treatment free of cost. While rest of them don't prefer to go to hospital for getting treatment. Most of them prefer domestic treatment i.e. apply chuno, where the dog has bitten on the part of the body. They also go to temple of Devi Hadaksha and keep vows (manta), puja and use tavij etc. Sometimes on dog biting, they have full trust in Devi Hadksha. Rest of the 38 percent of the respondents do not pass through the same condition.

Rag pickers are the like beautifiers in the society; it is a very common sight to see rag pickers on the streets. They start their routine in the morning and move from place to place for collection of recyclables waste from dust bins collecting plastic, paper, glass, iron etc. Their contribution to the recycling industry is not small. The rag pickers are like self appointed recycling agents. They give their contribution in the resource recovery, environment conservation, reduction in municipal costs and the reprocessing Industry. However their job rendered silently is not well recognized in the society. The rag pickers should be considered environment friendly. The rag picking is born out of the sheer poverty and a desperate need to survive in an overcrowded country. Most of the rag pickers' families are living under extreme poverty in slums where even the primary facilities are not available to them. The rag pickers lack financial support from their family members. Sometimes they are deserted by their husbands and live the life of widowhood. So their socio-economic condition is miserable in the society.

It is very surprising that most of rag pickers don't have any knowledge regarding government schemes, programme, help etc. which are launched their betterment and upliftmet i.e. majority of the rag pickers are unaware of the SMCs door to door garbage collection system. The study also focuses on this matter, a few rag pickers know about above SMC scheme but they don't take advantage of the same scheme. It is surprising that they don't want to join it because they are used to their routine work and sometimes they don't get proper information regarding the scheme, sometimes they haven't enough document i.e. birth certificate, husbands' death certificate, ration card etc. Most of the rag pickers from their natives migrated, that's why it is difficult for them to collect the above proofs. Many Rag pickers also haven't known about the governments' schemes, programmes, help etc i.e.,



residential and welfare scheme, social security bill, which is mentioned welfare scheme, programme, help, loan etc for unorganized workers, and rag picker's work is accounted as an unorganized sector. However the rag pickers don't have knowledge about it.

The rag pickers work for the whole day, move from place to place and collect waste, in the monsoon time they do not get enough waste, therefore they don't get enough wages from selling of recyclables. Sometimes they are exploited by the society and the middleman in garbage management. Hence they face livelihood problems; sometimes they have to take debt from Kabariwala at the rate of high interest i.e. 7 to 8 percent. Sometimes they are exploited by Kabariwalas because they take money for the collected recyclables and give them very less amount which is not enough for their livelihood therefore they face livelihood problems in the society.

We are all aware of those rag pickers who are working in hazardous condition. They always work near the dump of garbage, dust bins, land field sight etc. the rag pickers are constantly engaged in picking paper, plastic, Iron, glass, etc. with their bare hands and bare footed. They don't use gloves, socks, scarf as protective at work place. Due to their lower economic condition and lack of knowledge about health and hygiene, they become victim of innumerable health risks; skin diseases, headache eczema, and breathlessness, chronic pain in their back, legs, neck, and shoulders.

Thus, the rag pickers work in hazardous condition and than play a vital role in keeping the city clean by collecting and sorting the garbage along road sides at designated dumps.

To conclude finally the rag picker women are facing various socio-economic problems however they are satisfied with their covers long distance and hardship in their occupation and by being bread winners for their family.

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## IDENTITY CRISIS AND SOCIETY IN SHASHI DESHPANDE'S THE DARK HOLDS NO TERRORS

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### Abstract

In the past women writers in India were undervalued traditionally for the patriarchal assumption that males are far superior to females in intelligence, skill and experience. Women writers were never given equal importance and are always the victims of prejudice. Now, in this modern era women writers like Arundhati Roy, Anita Desai, Shobha Dey, Shashi Deshpande, Jhumpa Lahiri, Anita Nair, and many others have broken all the misconceptions of the patriarchal chauvinism and became successful to gain recognition nationally and internationally. These women writers have made great contribution in the field of Indian English literature. Shashi Deshpande, one of the eminent novelist of contemporary India and the winner of the Sahitya Academy Award, in *The Dark Holds no Terrors* has wonderfully presented the Indian society and how the women become the victims of the society. The writings in this novel reflect the truth and real woman and the sufferings she had to undergo in the male dominated society. In this novel, Shashi Deshpande pictures the life and sufferings of Sarita or Saru, the female protagonist of the novel.

**Key words:** Patriarchal Society, Women, Contemporary, Sufferings

The main objective of this paper is to focus on the sufferings and the identity crisis faced by Sarita or Saru, the female protagonist of the novel. Both primary and secondary sources are used to write this article.

*The Dark Holds no Terror* is one of the famous novels of Shashi Deshpande, an eminent women novelist of India. The novel is about a middle class working woman, Sarita or Saru. Sarita is the narrator of the story and from her narration we come to know her childhood sufferings, her sufferings after marriage and her quest for self identity in the male dominated modern society. In the novel, Shashi Deshpande beautifully represented the real women in the typical Indian modern society. When the novel begins Sarita has returned to her maternal home after fifteen years of gap. Her narration unfolds her childhood sufferings and her oppression and subjugation in her womanhood which made her search for self identity and freedom. Sarita got married to Manohar at her own choice and against her parent's wish. She was a reputed doctor and with the passing of the days she began to get popularity. The gaining popularity brings darkness in



her married life. The marriage seems to be in danger. Manohar or Manu was an underpaid college teacher. In the beginning of their married life, everything went normal. Being an Indian traditional husband, Manu tried to be responsible and had control over his family. Relations began to change when the social status and popularity of Sarita began to rise. As she began to rise in her status, Manu began to feel guilty. Sarita began to earn more and contribute more to the family. Once in an interview, a lady journalist asked Manu, “How does it feel when your wife earns not only the butter but most of the bread as well?” Though he did not take it seriously at that time but later on he felt a kind of being inferior. When there was a knock at the door, Manohar opened the door but the visitor came to their place and asks for the doctor and not Manohar. A day came when he said in odd tone, “Open it, Saru, it must be for you”. In another situation, when one day both Manu and Sarita went out shopping for suitcase and other things, they confronted with their colleagues. Observing the suitcase in Manohar’s hand, he was asked if they were going somewhere. Manohar replied that they were going for a small holiday to Ooty for few days, Bangalore and Mysore on their way. To this the man replied:

“Lucky fellow. We’ve been dreaming of Matheran for years. Can’t afford even that.” If you had married a doctor, ‘the wife said tartly,’ you’d have gone to Ooty too. I’d go further... London, Paris, Rome, Geneva. ‘We aren’t in that class yet.’ (The Dark Holds no Terror.111).

Though Manohar did not react immediately on their remark, he felt humiliated. Shashi Deshpande has wonderfully presented the real picture of modern Indian traditional society. It is to a great extent that society has its large impact on the life of the people. Manohar might not have felt humiliated, if the patriarchal society would have taken Sarita’s status and earning money as normal. In modern society both men and women walk hand in hand and both are equal partners in earning bread for the family. But even in this modern society, in some parts of the society, the husband feels inferior and cannot bear higher income of his wife which creates trouble in their marital life. Same was the case of Manohar. His inferiority complex led him to be violent with his wife in private. He becomes a rapist at night. When Sarita and Manohar got married, their relationship was full of love. Sexual act was a kind of heavenly bliss but now it seemed to her as lust and a dirty word. She tried to protest but how could she go against the social norms of marriage. She said:

I struggled to utter the usual word of protest, to say, No, not now, stop it. But the words were strangled in my throat. The face above mine was the face of a stranger. Blank, set and rigid, it was a face I had never seen. A man I did not know. (The Dark Holds no Terrors)

She is confused. She could neither straight forward deny her husband’s act in the private and many a time she wanted to leave her job which she could not.

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While staying in Ooty hotel, when Manohar went out with the children, Sarita was alone in the hotel room she began to feel lonely.

Sitting there in the bright enclosed room, watching them move away, I felt a deadly fear. As if I was isolated from everyone from the whole world, by what was happening to me that I was doomed to sit and watch happenings, watch it recede from me, doomed never to participate in it never to experience it myself. (The Dark Holds no Terrors.112)

Cracks seemed to occur in their marital life. Though she was a doctor by profession, a responsible wife and mother who knows her duty well but at night time she was trapped like an animal. She began to protest silently. Shashi Deshpande has realistically presented that to whatever extent a woman is educated or whatever their status may be, the patriarchal society expects or wants to see the status, the income etc. of woman should not exceed her husband's:

A wife must always be a few feet behind her husband. If he's an M.A. you should be a B.A. If he's 5'4 inches tall you should not be more than 5'3 inches tall. If he is earning five hundred rupees, you should never earn more than four hundred and ninety nine rupees. That's the only rule to follow if you want a happy marriage. Don't ever try to reverse the doctor-nurse, executive-secretary, principal-teacher role. It can be traumatic, disastrous. (The Dark Holds no Terrors.137)

Shashi Deshpande beautifully presented the character of Sarita as not only an educated and responsible woman but also bold enough to face the troubles of life and hence breaks the familial life and as well as her profession. She also leaves her job and comes to her maternal home. She is in search of her self-identity. She does not want to run away for her life and faces the crises of her life boldly. Sarita had an unhappy childhood. She was neglected and hated by her mother. She struggled hard in her life from her childhood. Her mother used to tell her, 'You will never be good looking'. The mother-daughter relationship between Sarita and her mother was an unhappy one. The mother hated the daughter sometimes for no reason and even cursed her which no mother does. Her father too did not talk to her. Her younger brother was given all the attention and love. She began to hate her mother. When her younger brother died by drowning, Sarita was held responsible. Her mother said when Dhruva died, 'Why didn't you die? Why are you alive, when he's dead? Her mother became more harsh and cruel to her after the unfortunate death of Dhruva. Her birthdays were never celebrated after Dhruva's death. It seemed that she doesn't have any existence for her mother. Now the only way to get rid of accusation of killing Dhruva and the suffering of her non-existence to her mother was to study well and secure a status to create her identity. She decided to become a lady



doctor. She had to struggle hard as her mother was not in the favour of girl's education. After much struggle finally she was successful to make her father agree for her higher studies. She became a doctor and married the man of her own choice who was not from her caste. Her marriage to Manohar made her mother more revolting against her and she never desired to meet her daughter in her lifetime.

Though once Saru promised that she would never step into her father's house because her parents was not in the favour of marrying Manohar who was from another caste but she came. As she married at her own choice, she does not get any kind of love and support from her parents. She is responsible for every happening in her life. She cannot blame anyone. She came to give some time to the complexities that aroused in her marital life. She later on discusses with her father her marital problems and the abandoned childhood which she had. The discussion with father gave her relaxation and decided to go back to her husband, Manohar and her children. She also decides to resume her job which gave her an identity in the society. She realises that there is nothing for which she should be afraid of and she can face and fight her problems boldly. The darkness no longer holds terrors for her. She also realises that however educated she might be or whatever status she may have, or how liberated she may be but in Indian society, the main aim of a girl's life is marriage and motherhood which she does not like. Shashi Deshpande has realistically present the modern Indian patriarchal society and how even the educated and liberated women suffers from identity crisis.

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## A STUDY ON OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AT WORKPLACE AMONG POLICE PERSONNEL'S OF NALGONDA DISTRICT

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**Abstract:** The study examines the occupational stress at workplace among police personnel's of Nalgonda district. In occupational stress, organizational stressors like nature of work and work environment, job demand, and lack of resources play an important role. When job demand exceeds individual capacity stress arises. Most of the times this may be happen because of lack of resources. So, the present study is focusing on to examine the lack of resources and its effect on causing occupational stress among police personnel. For this the survey data covers the entire Nalgonda district from Telangana state and special attention is on lack of resources causing occupational stress among Civil, Armed Reserve and Battalion police and also by making comparison among them to find the causes of occupational stress.

**Keywords:** Occupational Stress, Resources, Police Personnel's

### INTRODUCTION

Police profession is a highly stressful occupation. The police personnel are daily exposed to various violent incidents, anti-social elements and mistrustful elements. Organisational factors and operational factors both cause occupational stress. Most of the researchers identified that operational factors such as injuries caused by physical violence, depression, anxiety and burn out lead stress while, several reported that organisational factors such as less autonomy to make decisions, poor relationships between colleagues and superiors, less opportunity of reward and high commitments are the causes of stress. Issues related to organisation, supervisors and shift changes are the self-reported stressors of police (Crank and Caldero, 1991). Chronic stress of police officers deteriorates their work performance (Mc Creedy, 1974; Goodman 1990). Gender makes difference in police perception & coping styles. The early police work focused on male police primarily (Barnett et al., 1987). Female police officers do have different sources of occupational stress and their coping styles are different from male police officers (Pendergrass and Ostrove, 1984; Brown and Campbell, 1990).

### Occupational stress

As per the above description causes of Occupational stress is divided into two parts 1. Organisational factors 2.Operational factors. The moment when people disreect their duties, stress reduces potentiality and effectiveness of work. When police department fails to recognise this and ignore to deal with the stressed police personnel this leads to creep and cause problems to the individual person and family. Individually they may quit the job, physical illness and death. Coming to family, it results in divorce with their



spouse, burn out etc. Police job is identified as one of the most stress prone occupations (Eisenburg, 1975; Selye, 1978; Alkus and Padesky, 1983; Loo, 1984; Kroes, 1985; Violenti, 1985; Reese, 1986; Dantzer, 1987; Goodman, 1990; Burke, 1993). As Police deal with criminals, security duties, protecting the rights and duties of common people, therefore they underwent high levels of stress and this impact health and mental status of police. This reflects in alcoholism, divorce, reduced job satisfaction and commit suicide. The various features of police work like shift rotation, role conflict are items additional to give rise to police stress.

### **Review of literature**

1. According to Alexander, 1999; Lord, Gary, & pond, 1991; paton & Violenti, 1999; Simmons, Cochran, & Blount 1997; Whitehead, 1987 identified in their study that Out of various occupations Police work is recognised as a stressful occupation.
2. The definition of Lazarus & Folkman, 1984 about the stress as “disruption of the equilibrium of cognitive-emotional-environmental system by external factors” (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984).
3. According to Spielberger, state-trait (STP) model of occupational stress has identified 3 major components of stress. 1. Stressors experienced in work environment, 2. Employee’s perception and appraisal about a specific stressor 3. Emotional reactions evoked by a threatened stressor (Spielberger, vagg & Wasala, 2003). The two major categories of stressor events are 1. Job pressure 2. Lack f support (Spielberger et al., 2003).
4. Schaufeli & Enzmann, 1998, Demerouti, Bakker, Nachreiner and Schaufeli 2001 identified that job demands (aspects of job include physical and mental efforts associated with physiological and psychological costs) and Lack of resources (achieve work goals, encourage personal growth and development in association with physiological and psychological costs) are the two types of Organisational stressors contribute to stress.
5. The results of the Research work of Bushara Bano (2011), ‘Job stress among police personnel’ Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 2001 identified that are low salary, political pressures, lack of time to spend with family and negative public image are the primary causes of occupational stress.
6. As per Ellison and Genz, 1983; Graf, 1986 Researchers identified that nature of police job place the life of a police in hands of his peer or supervisor. Therefore, without the support of peer group and supervisor a police cannot discrete his duties and will experience work related stress. The police officers who have a strong support from peer group perceived less occupational stress comparatively (Larocco et al., 1980; Graf, 1986).
7. Police has to make decisions with all his experience (Hertwig, 2004) in critical situations with motivation from his knowledge about situation (worden, 1989) and based on his perception about the situation (Sitkin and Weingart, 1995).
8. Jai Singh Chandramani, (2015) recognized that previous research works suggest that stress contributes not only physical disorders but also to emotional problems. Police commit suicide at high rate compared to other groups. Interview surveys proved that stress of police reduces the quality of family life. They are unable to attend family social events and get negative impression in public



9. Sergio Garbarino et., al conducted a research, revealed that duties of a police expose psychological risks and suggested that higher level of work related stress leads to anxiety, depression and burnout.

10. According to Spielberger et al.(2003), To avoid over estimation and under estimation of stress, it is necessary to consider the frequency of occurrence of a particular stressor with its severity. He coined work environment of employees in terms of job demand, level of pressure and support given by peers and superiors, and police organisational policies and procedures.

11. According to Kop and Euwema (2001), Crank and Caldero (1991) and Schaufeli & Enzmann, (1998) job demands and lack of resources are the most organisational stressors of police.

12. Demerouti, Bakker, Nachreiner, and Schaufeli (2001) referred examples of job resources as adequate equipment, adequate salary, sufficient personnel, good supervision and recognition.

### **Research Gap:**

Based on the above literature review the research gap is identified that no study is focused on lack of resources and its effects on causing occupational stress among police personnel. So this study was taken up to address this gap.

The objective of the study is as follows,

1. To study the aspects of affecting the lack of resources of occupational stress among police personnel.

H01: There is no impact of age on lack of resources of occupational stress among police personnel.

H02: There is no significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their educational qualification.

H03: There is no significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their marital status.

H04: There is no significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their Branch.

H05: There is no significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their Designation.

H06: There is no significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their years of service.

### **Methodology**

The study was conducted among 659 civil, armed reserve and battalion police personnel of Nalgonda district. Data were collected from police working in various ranks like police constable, head constable, assistant sub-inspector, sub inspector, and circle inspector in Nalgonda district. By approaching Superintendent of police, nalgonda and Inspector General of police Battalions permission was taken. Details of the research were explained. With their consent primary data collected through a self-administered questionnaire using likert's scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) by using Random sampling technique & interviews in voluntary participation by going to their police stations individually in their convenient and prior informed hours. The importance and need for the research study were explained clearly and motivated for their voluntary participation in the survey. Questionnaire consists of 13 items and all

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questionnaires were translated into regional language of Telugu. Sample (N=659) of AR (n=162), Civil (n=279) and Battalion (n=218).

**Data Analysis**

Data were collected and analysed using IBM SPSS statistics 21 descriptive statistics and 1- way ANOVA test were used to investigate and compare stress levels of police between various police ranks, departments and other variables. There are different effects for different levels of occupational stress.

**Results and discussion:**

**Table 1.** Demographic profile of respondents.

Item	Options	frequency	Percentage
Age	18-29 years	125	19.0
	30-39 years	290	44.0
	40-49 years	135	20.5
	50-58 years	109	16.5
	Total	659	100.0
Education	SSC	96	14.6
	Intermediate	155	23.5
	Degree	295	44.8
	PG	108	16.4
	Professional	5	0.8
	Total	659	100.0
Marital status	Married	582	88.3
	Unmarried	53	8.0
	Widowed	12	1.8
	Divorces	12	1.8
	Total	659	100.0
Branch	Armed Reserve	162	24.6
	Civil	279	42.3
	Battalion	218	33.1
	Total	659	100.0
Designation	CI/ Inspector	14	2.1
	SI	36	5.5
	ASI	74	11.2
	HC	92	14.0
	PC	443	67.2
	Total	659	100.0
Years of Experience	Less than 5 years	113	17.1
	5-10 years	249	37.8
	11-15 years	99	15.0
	16-20 years	50	7.6
	More than 20 years	148	22.5
	Total	659	100.0

**Interpretation:**

44% of the respondents are in 30-39 years age group and 20.5 % of the respondents are between 40 - 49 age group. 44.8% of the respondents are degree holders. 88.3% of the respondents are married. 37.8 % of the respondents have 5 to 10 years of experience. 42.3 % of the respondents are civil police. 67.2 % of the respondents are police constables and their influence is more on the findings.

The results showed that age of the respondents ranged from 18 to 58 years. Work service ranged from less than 5 years to more than 20 years. 16.4% of the respondents



completed their post-graduation, 44.8% hold bachelor degree & 23.5% completed their intermediate and 14.6% were SSC holders. Out of 659 respondents, 88.3% were married, 8% were unmarried, 1.8% was widowed and 1.8 % was divorced. 24.6% of the respondents were Armed Reserve police, 33.1% were Battalion police and 42.3% belongs to civil police. 2.1% of the respondents were CI cadre, 5.5% were SI's, 11.2% were ASI's, 14 % were HC's and 67.2 % were PC's.

**Table 2:** Descriptive Statistics of the variables in the study (N= 659)

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Inadequate support from officer	659	3.3429	1.68693
Less employees	659	3.9681	1.40035
Lack of opportunity	659	3.3232	1.65127
Peers not doing job	659	3.2792	1.61048
Working with higher officials	659	3.0819	1.59672
Inadequate supervision	659	3.2883	1.56093
Poor quality equipment	659	3.3414	1.54869
No recognition for work	659	3.6616	1.53061
No personal time	659	3.5296	1.62623
Not making decisions	659	3.5736	1.53043
Inadequate salary	659	3.8225	1.45564
Working in noisy area	659	3.7527	1.51521
staff shortage	659	4.2322	1.20881
Valid N (list wise)	659		

All variables of lack of resources contribute to occupational stress and staff shortage is the variable influencing high with 4.23 mean values and standard deviation 1.20.

**H01:** There is no impact of age on lack of resources of occupational stress among police personnel.

**Table-3:** Mean scores for Age

Age	Variable	Mean	S.D
18-29 years	staff shortage	4.41	1.09
	inadequate salary	4.32	1.15
	working in noisy area	3.88	1.42
	no personal time	3.84	1.60
	poor quality equipment	3.75	1.43
30-39 years	inadequate supervision	3.56	1.49
	Working with higher officials	3.35	1.50
	inadequate support from officers	3.59	1.69
	less employees	4.13	1.34



40-49 years	lack of opportunity	3.67	1.48
	not making decisions	3.81	1.32
50-58 years	peers not doing job	3.56	1.57
	no recognition for work	3.73	1.59

**Interpretation:** The younger group respondents feel high stress due to staff shortage, inadequate salary. Age group of 30-39 years’ experience high stress due to ‘ less number of employees to complete an assigned task’.40-49 years age group and 50-59 years age group of respondents feel moderate stress. The variables inadequate support from officer, lack of opportunity for advancement, peers not doing their job, working with higher officials is a difficult task, inadequate supervision, poor quality equipment, no recognition for good work, no personal time, not able to participate in decision making, inadequate salary, working in noisy area and staff shortage are significant(less than 0.05). F value ranges from 3.272 to 13.67. Therefore, there is an impact of age on lack of resources. Null hypothesis rejected, Alternative hypothesis accepted.

**H02:** There is no significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their educational qualification.

**Table 5:** Mean scores for lack of resources by education

Education	Variable	Mean	S.D
Professional studies	Inadequate support from officer	3.80	1.09
	Lack of opportunity	4.20	1.09
	Peers not doing job	4.20	1.09
	Working with higher officials	4.60	0.54
	Inadequate supervision	4.60	0.54
	Poor quality equipment	3.80	1.09
	No recognition for work	4.2	1.09
	No personal time	5.0	.00
	Not making decisions	4.20	1.09
	Inadequate salary	5.0	.00
Post graduation	Working in noisy area	4.20	1.09
	staff shortage	4.20	1.09
Degree	Less employees	4.00	1.42

**Table- 4:** 1- Way ANOVA for lack of resources by Age

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Inadequate support from officer	Between Groups	72.744	3	24.248	8.825	.000
	Within Groups	1799.751	655	2.748		
	Total	1872.495	658			
Less employees	Between Groups	34.406	3	11.469	5.981	.001
	Within Groups	1255.925	655	1.917		
	Total	1290.331	658			
Lack of opportunity	Between Groups	26.488	3	8.829	3.272	.021
	Within Groups	1767.667	655	2.699		
	Total	1794.155	658			
Peers not doing job	Between Groups	22.082	3	7.361	2.862	.036
	Within Groups	1684.343	655	2.572		
	Total	1706.625	658			
Working with higher officials	Between Groups	29.229	3	9.743	3.872	.009
	Within Groups	1648.346	655	2.517		
	Total	1677.575	658			
Inadequate supervision	Between Groups	41.184	3	13.728	5.756	.001
	Within Groups	1562.036	655	2.385		
	Total	1603.220	658			
Poor quality equipment	Between Groups	29.161	3	9.720	4.110	.007
	Within Groups	1549.018	655	2.365		
	Total	1578.179	658			
No recognition for work	Between Groups	2.976	3	.992	.422	.737
	Within Groups	1538.363	655	2.349		
	Total	1541.339	658			
No personal time	Between Groups	28.789	3	9.596	3.673	.012
	Within Groups	1711.384	655	2.613		
	Total	1740.173	658			
Not making decisions	Between Groups	29.575	3	9.858	4.272	.005
	Within Groups	1511.606	655	2.308		
	Total	1541.181	658			
Inadequate salary	Between Groups	82.149	3	27.383	13.670	.000
	Within Groups	1312.079	655	2.003		
	Total	1394.228	658			
Working in noisy area	Between Groups	8.336	3	2.779	1.211	.305
	Within Groups	1502.347	655	2.294		
	Total	1510.683	658			

**Table- 6:** 1-way ANOVA for education

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Inadequate support from officer	Between Groups	28.534	4	7.134	2.530	.039
	Within Groups	1843.960	654	2.820		
	Total	1872.495	658			
Less employees	Between Groups	5.830	4	1.457	.742	.564
	Within Groups	1284.501	654	1.964		
	Total	1290.331	658			
Lack of opportunity	Between Groups	44.304	4	11.076	4.140	.003
	Within Groups	1749.851	654	2.676		
	Total	1794.155	658			
Peers not doing job	Between Groups	76.314	4	19.078	7.653	.000
	Within Groups	1630.312	654	2.493		
	Total	1706.625	658			
Working with higher officials	Between Groups	24.054	4	6.014	2.378	.051
	Within Groups	1653.521	654	2.528		
	Total	1677.575	658			
inadequate supervision	Between Groups	37.051	4	9.263	3.868	.004
	Within Groups	1566.169	654	2.395		
	Total	1603.220	658			
Poor quality equipment	Between Groups	15.977	4	3.994	1.672	.155
	Within Groups	1562.202	654	2.389		
	Total	1578.179	658			
No recognition for work	Between Groups	22.721	4	5.680	2.446	.045
	Within Groups	1518.818	654	2.322		
	Total	1541.539	658			
No personal time	Between Groups	62.771	4	15.693	6.118	.000
	Within Groups	1677.402	654	2.565		
	Total	1740.173	658			
Not making decisions	Between Groups	44.173	4	11.043	4.824	.001
	Within Groups	1497.008	654	2.289		
	Total	1541.181	658			
Inadequate salary	Between Groups	43.544	4	10.886	5.271	.000
	Within Groups	1350.684	654	2.065		
	Total	1394.228	658			
Working in noisy area	Between Groups	16.390	4	4.097	1.793	.128
	Within Groups	1494.293	654	2.285		
	Total	1510.683	658			

**Interpretation:** The respondents who completed their professional studies are in high stress with variables of inadequate support from officer, lack of opportunity for advancement, peers not doing their job, working with higher officials is a difficult task, inadequate supervision,, no recognition for good work, no personal time, not able to participate in decision making, inadequate salary, working in noisy area and staff shortage mean values ranges from 3.8 to 5.0 and standard deviation ranges from .00 to 1.42 are significant (less than 0.05). F value ranges from 3.272 to 13.67 and those completed post-graduation are in second highest stress. Therefore, education shows its impact on occupational stress. Null hypothesis rejected, Alternative hypothesis accepted.

**H03: There is no significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their marital status.**

**Table-7:** Mean scores for marital status

Marital status	Variable	Mean	S.D
Unmarried	Inadequate support from officer	4.20	1.33
	Inadequate supervision	3.88	.95
	Not making decisions	4.3	1.29
	Inadequate salary	4.8	.37
	Working in noisy area	4.52	1.01
	staff shortage	4.86	.44
Divorced	Lack of opportunity	3.50	1.56
	Working with higher officials	4.0	1.27
	Poor quality equipment	3.75	1.71
	No recognition for work	4.50	.522
married	Peers not doing job	3.38	1.56
	No personal time	3.67	1.55
Widowed	Less employees	4.50	.522

**Table-8:** 1-way ANOVA with marital status

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Inadequate support from officer	Between Groups	43.749	3	14.583	5.223	.001
	Within Groups	1828.745	655	2.792		
	Total	1872.495	658			
Less employees	Between Groups	6.570	3	2.190	1.117	.341
	Within Groups	1283.761	655	1.960		
	Total	1290.331	658			
Lack of opportunity	Between Groups	105.983	3	35.328	13.707	.000
	Within Groups	1688.172	655	2.577		
	Total	1794.155	658			
Peers not doing job	Between Groups	68.833	3	22.944	9.176	.000
	Within Groups	1637.792	655	2.500		
	Total	1706.625	658			
Working with higher officials	Between Groups	50.688	3	16.896	6.803	.000
	Within Groups	1626.889	655	2.484		
	Total	1677.578	658			
Inadequate supervision	Between Groups	28.035	3	9.345	3.886	.009
	Within Groups	1575.185	655	2.403		
	Total	1603.220	658			
Poor quality equipment	Between Groups	13.743	3	4.581	1.918	.123
	Within Groups	1564.486	655	2.388		
	Total	1578.179	658			
No recognition for work	Between Groups	24.768	3	8.256	3.565	.014
	Within Groups	1516.771	655	2.316		
	Total	1541.539	658			
No personal time	Between Groups	123.078	3	41.026	16.617	.000
	Within Groups	1617.095	655	2.469		
	Total	1740.173	658			
Not making decisions	Between Groups	45.758	3	15.253	6.681	.000
	Within Groups	1495.422	655	2.283		
	Total	1541.181	658			
Inadequate salary	Between Groups	83.902	3	27.967	13.980	.000
	Within Groups	1310.326	655	2.000		
	Total	1394.228	658			
Working in noisy area	Between Groups	14.438	3	4.813	2.000	.123
	Within Groups	1456.241	655	2.223		
	Total	1510.683	658			



Interpretation: The respondents who are unmarried are in high stress with variables inadequate support from officer, Not making decisions, Inadequate salary, Working in noisy area, staff shortage while widowed feel high stress due to less employees to accomplish the given task. Inadequate support from officer, lack of opportunity for advancement, peers not doing their job, inadequate supervision, no recognition for good work, no personal time, not able to participate in decision making, inadequate salary and staff shortage are significant( less than 0.05) with mean values ranging from 3.5 to 4.86 and standard deviation ranging from 0.37 to 1.71. Therefore, there is a significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their marital status.

**H04: There is no significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their Branch**

**Table – 9:** Mean scores of lack of resources by Branch

Branch	Variable	Mean	S.D
Battalion	Less employees	4.28	1.16
	Lack of opportunity	3.55	1.57
	Peers not doing job	3.55	1.59
	Poor quality equipment	3.47	1.49
	No recognition for work	3.78	1.37
	No personal time	3.93	1.39
	Not making decisions	3.665	1.40
	Inadequate salary	4.03	1.30
	Working in noisy area	3.97	1.33
	staff shortage	4.44	1.04
Armed reserve	Working with higher officials	3.39	1.47
	Inadequate supervision	3.36	1.47
Civil	Inadequate support from officer	3.55	1.72

**Table-10:** 1-way ANOVA for lack of resources by Branch

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Inadequate support from officer	Between Groups	31.730	2	15.865	5.654	.004
	Within Groups	1840.765	656	2.806		
	Total	1872.495	658			
Less employees	Between Groups	46.313	2	23.157	12.211	.000
	Within Groups	1244.017	656	1.896		
	Total	1290.331	658			
Lack of opportunity	Between Groups	21.895	2	10.947	4.052	.018
	Within Groups	1772.260	656	2.702		
	Total	1794.155	658			
Peers not doing job	Between Groups	4.852	2	2.426	.935	.393
	Within Groups	1701.773	656	2.594		
	Total	1706.625	658			
Working with higher officials	Between Groups	25.920	2	12.960	5.147	.006
	Within Groups	1651.655	656	2.518		
	Total	1677.575	658			
Inadequate supervision	Between Groups	3.210	2	1.605	.658	.518
	Within Groups	1600.010	656	2.439		
	Total	1603.220	658			
Poor quality equipment	Between Groups	6.399	2	3.200	1.335	.264
	Within Groups	1571.780	656	2.396		
	Total	1578.179	658			
No recognition for work	Between Groups	6.019	2	3.010	1.286	.277
	Within Groups	1535.319	656	2.341		
	Total	1541.339	658			
No personal time	Between Groups	63.574	2	31.787	12.437	.000
	Within Groups	1676.599	656	2.556		
	Total	1740.173	658			
Not making decisions	Between Groups	16.518	2	8.259	3.554	.029
	Within Groups	1524.663	656	2.324		
	Total	1541.181	658			
Inadequate salary	Between Groups	15.441	2	7.721	3.673	.026
	Within Groups	1378.786	656	2.102		
	Total	1394.228	658			
Working in noisy area	Between Groups	15.742	2	7.871	3.454	.032
	Within Groups	1494.940	656	2.279		
	Total	1510.683	658			

**Interpretation:** The respondents working in Battalion feel high stress due to less number of employees to complete an assigned task, inadequate salary and staff shortage while other branches feel moderate stress. The variables inadequate support from officer, less number of employees to complete an assigned task, lack of opportunity for advancement, working with higher officials is a difficult task, no personal time, not able to participate in decision making, inadequate salary, working in noisy area and staff shortage are significant(less than 0.05). F value ranges from 3.45 to 12.43. Therefore, there is a significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their Branch. Null hypothesis rejected, Alternative hypothesis accepted.

**H05: There is no significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their Designation.**

**Table-11:** Mean and standard deviation for designation

Designation	Variable	Mean	S.D	F	Sig.
CI	Lack of opportunity	4.21	1.25	2.566	.037
	Inadequate supervision	3.85	1.29	1.961	.099
	Poor quality equipment	3.64	1.27	.730	.571
	Not making decisions	3.92	1.49	1.445	.218
	Inadequate salary	3.92	1.32	3.427	.009
	Working in noisy area	3.85	1.46	.896	.466
SI	Less employees	4.19	1.23	1.013	.400
	Peers not doing job	4.00	1.37	3.458	.008
	No recognition for work	3.94	1.47	.889	.470
ASI	Working with higher	3.50	1.60	1.614	.169



	officials				
	No personal time	3.83	1.48	1.279	.277
HC	Inadequate support from officer	3.50	1.66	1.069	.371
	staff shortage	4.29	1.15	2.118	.077

**Table-12:** 1-way ANOVA of all variables in the study (N=659) with designation

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Inadequate support from officer	Between Groups	12.158	4	3.040	1.069	.371
	Within Groups	1860.336	654	2.843		
	Total	1872.495	658			
Less employees	Between Groups	7.949	4	1.987	1.013	.400
	Within Groups	1282.382	654	1.961		
	Total	1290.331	658			
Lack of opportunity	Between Groups	27.718	4	6.929	2.566	.037
	Within Groups	1766.437	654	2.701		
	Total	1794.155	658			
Peers not doing job	Between Groups	35.352	4	8.838	3.458	.008
	Within Groups	1671.273	654	2.555		
	Total	1706.625	658			
Working with higher officials	Between Groups	16.395	4	4.099	1.614	.169
	Within Groups	1661.181	654	2.540		
	Total	1677.575	658			
Inadequate supervision	Between Groups	18.997	4	4.749	1.961	.099
	Within Groups	1584.223	654	2.422		
	Total	1603.220	658			
Poor quality equipment	Between Groups	7.020	4	1.755	.730	.571
	Within Groups	1571.159	654	2.402		
	Total	1578.179	658			
No recognition for work	Between Groups	8.339	4	2.085	.889	.470
	Within Groups	1533.200	654	2.344		
	Total	1541.539	658			
No personal time	Between Groups	13.510	4	3.377	1.279	.277
	Within Groups	1726.663	654	2.640		
	Total	1740.173	658			
Not making decisions	Between Groups	13.499	4	3.375	1.443	.218
	Within Groups	1527.682	654	2.336		
	Total	1541.181	658			
Inadequate salary	Between Groups	28.622	4	7.156	3.427	.009
	Within Groups	1365.606	654	2.088		
	Total	1394.228	658			
Working in noisy area	Between Groups	8.230	4	2.058	.896	.466
	Within Groups	1502.453	654	2.297		
	Total	1510.683	658			

**Interpretation:** CI rank police officers feel high stress due to lack of opportunity for advancement, SI cadre police feel high stress due to Less employees and peers not doing job and HCs feel high stress due to staff shortage. The variables lack of opportunity for advancement, peers not doing their job, inadequate salary are significant (less than 0.05). F value ranges from 2.56 to 3.45. There is a significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their Designation. Null hypothesis rejected and Alternative hypothesis accepted.

**H06: There is no significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their years of service.**

**Table-13:** Mean scores for years of service

service	Variable	Mean	S.D	F	Sig.
11 - 15 years	Inadequate support from officer	4.29	1.36	11.156	.000
	Less employees	4.61	1.15	8.255	.000
	Not making decisions	4.18	1.43	5.069	.001

	Inadequate salary	4.33	1.34	8.650	.000
	Working in noisy area	4.38	1.33	8.056	.000
	staff shortage	4.82	0.62	9.740	.000
16 - 20 years	Lack of opportunity	3.74	1.57	2.252	.062
	Peers not doing job	3.76	1.46	7.436	.000
	Working with higher officials	3.52	1.54	12.100	.000
	Inadequate supervision	3.86	1.42	5.331	.000
	Poor quality equipment	3.68	1.42	2.147	.074
	No recognition for work	3.94	1.50	2.089	.081
Less than 5 years	No personal time	3.78	1.44	3.112	.015

**Table- 14:** 1-way ANOVA for Service

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Inadequate support from officer	Between Groups	119.607	4	29.902	11.156	.000
	Within Groups	1752.888	654	2.680		
	Total	1872.495	658			
Less employees	Between Groups	62.018	4	15.505	8.255	.000
	Within Groups	1228.313	654	1.878		
	Total	1290.331	658			
Lack of opportunity	Between Groups	24.379	4	6.095	2.252	.062
	Within Groups	1769.775	654	2.706		
	Total	1794.155	658			
Peers not doing job	Between Groups	74.243	4	18.561	7.436	.000
	Within Groups	1632.382	654	2.496		
	Total	1706.625	658			
Working with higher officials	Between Groups	113.594	4	28.899	12.100	.000
	Within Groups	1561.981	654	2.388		
	Total	1677.575	658			
Inadequate supervision	Between Groups	50.627	4	12.657	5.331	.000
	Within Groups	1552.593	654	2.374		
	Total	1603.220	658			
Poor quality equipment	Between Groups	20.457	4	5.114	2.147	.074
	Within Groups	1557.725	654	2.382		
	Total	1578.179	658			
No recognition for work	Between Groups	19.449	4	4.862	2.089	.081
	Within Groups	1522.089	654	2.327		
	Total	1541.539	658			
No personal time	Between Groups	32.500	4	8.125	3.112	.015
	Within Groups	1707.673	654	2.611		
	Total	1740.173	658			
Not making decisions	Between Groups	46.340	4	11.585	5.069	.001
	Within Groups	1494.840	654	2.286		
	Total	1541.181	658			
Inadequate salary	Between Groups	70.059	4	17.515	8.650	.000
	Within Groups	1324.169	654	2.025		
	Total	1394.228	658			
Working in noisy area	Between Groups	70.938	4	17.735	8.056	.000
	Within Groups	1439.745	654	2.201		
	Total	1510.683	658			

**Interpretation:** The police persons who has 11-15 years of experience felt high stress due to variables of inadequate support from officer, less number of employees to complete an assigned task, not able to participate in decision making, inadequate salary, working in noisy area and staff shortage with standard deviation ranges from 0.62 to 1.57. The variables inadequate support from officer, less number of employees to complete an assigned task, lack of opportunity for advancement, peers not doing their job, working with higher officials is a difficult task, inadequate supervision, no personal time, not able to participate in decision making, inadequate salary, working in noisy





area and staff shortage are significant (less than 0.05). F value ranges from 3.112 to 12.100.

Therefore, there is a significant difference in occupational stress levels of police based on their years of service. Null hypothesis rejected, Alternative hypothesis accepted.

**Discussion:**

The nature of police work is stressful. In fact, Lack of resources support to occupational stress and worsen physiological and psychological conditions of police officers. The objective of present study is to study the aspects (lack of resources) effecting occupational stress and to know the impact of demographic variables (age, education, marital status, branch, designation and service) on lack of resources among police personnel of Nalgonda district. The results showed that all the 13 variables are the sources of stress and the stress levels vary based on the above said demographic variables. Though the government has increased salaries, providing various benefits and insurance to police professionals as per the primary data collected most of the respondents feel that salary is inadequate due to increased living cost. The families where number of dependents is more than three feel high stress. With the evidence of primary and secondary data it is known that staff shortage is leads occupational stress. There is an urgent need to look into the matter of recruitment from Govt. Not only mere recruitment helps to reduce stress but also the government has to see the person's attitude and stress coping abilities. Once they are selected they have to be provided with job attitude program. Effective HR practices and HR management can get it possible. They are unable to get a spared time with their family. Especially for Battalion police , they are unable to find a life partner on this reason. It shows that they are sacrificing their personal and family life for duty. Due to high pressures of higher authority and lack of knowledge about their job role they are unable to make decisions. Therefore it is better to provide job role knowledge and every police officer irrespective of their job rank should know their duties and legal laws (section amendments). The work responsibilities should get distributed equally without any discrimination. It creates a congenial work environment to reduce stress. The bureaucratic characteristics of police have to get changed to a friendly and supportive environment in police stations.

**Conclusion:**

The outcomes of the results are analyzed based on both primary and secondary data. It is found that the value system of police has to change from ground level. The mind set of police, public and politicians has to change towards a healthy work culture. Better human resource practices and human relationship management can lessen the stress of police and create a healthy work environment. The practical implications identified in the study is staff shortage, lack of personal time, not able to participate in policy making decisions, peers are not doing their job, inadequate salary and there is an inadequate support from officer are resulting in increased occupational stress of police professionals. The scope for further study is that focusing on above said factors to decrease occupational stress of police professionals.

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प्रश्नविद्यासंक्षिप्तप्रपञ्चनम्

वि. शिवप्रसाद

शोधच्छात्रः, ज्योतिषविभागः,

राष्ट्रीयसंस्कृतविद्यापीठम्, तिरुपति:

उपोद्घातः

दैवेन संप्रेर्यमाणः अवशः मनुजः शुभाशुभं ज्ञातुं ज्योतिर्विदः सन्निधिमेति। एवं प्रश्नकालीनोपायलग्नवशात् आरूढराशिवशात् च लग्नं सम्पाद्य तस्मात् द्वादशराशीन् तन्वादिद्वादशभावान् परिकल्प्य शुभाशुभचिन्तनं क्रियते तदेव प्रश्नशास्त्रम्।

होरास्कन्धस्य कतिपयकाण्डप्रतिकण्डेषु प्रश्नविद्या इतरापेक्षया गण्या उत्तमा च। तत्तत्कालिकसमस्याभिः पीडितानां जनानां कृते सञ्जीवनीव शक्तिप्रदाने सक्षमेयं हितकारिणी श्रेयस्कारिणी च भवति मानवकुलस्य कृते अत्याधुनिके वैज्ञानिके युगेऽपि। ज्योतिशास्त्रस्य सिद्धान्तसंहिताहोरास्कन्धेषु होरायां मुख्यतया जातकप्रश्नाजिकमुहूर्तनष्टजातकपञ्चाङ्गनिर्माणसंवत्सरफलानि तद्विषयकग्रन्थाश्च अन्तर्भवति।

जातकप्रश्नयोस्सम्बन्धः

जातकद्वारा फलकथनम् अत्यन्तविस्तृतं विभिन्नकोणयुतं च भवति। अनया विद्यया मनुष्यस्य प्रतिदिनं सञ्चायमानानां बहूनां गतिविगतीनां विस्तरादेशः कर्तुं पार्यते। प्रश्नविद्या जातकापेक्षया संक्षिप्तपद्धतिर्भवति। प्रश्नविद्यायाः मुख्यमिदं वैशिष्ट्यं भवति यत् जन्मसमयं विनाऽपि आदेशोऽस्यां संभवतीति। पुनश्चास्यां निकटभाविनि भूते च संभाव्यमानानां कार्याणां आदेशः शक्यते इति। तथाऽपि जातकप्रश्नयोः मूलतः सैद्धान्तिकभेदः कोऽपि न विद्यते। जातके जन्मकालमाधृत्य प्रश्ने तात्कालिकप्रश्नलग्नाधारेण च फलं वाच्यते। सर्वार्थचिन्तामणौ जातकप्रश्नयोः कश्चन अभेदो बोधितो भवति यथा—

यज्जातके निगदितं भुवि मानवानां

तत्प्राश्निकेऽपि सकलं कथयामि तज्ज्ञाः।

प्रश्नोऽपि जन्मसदृशो भवति प्रभेदः

प्रश्नस्य चात्र जननस्य न कश्चिदस्ति॥<sup>1</sup> इति।

इदं सर्वमपि सत्यम्। परन्तु जातकप्रश्नयोरन्तरं फलकथनप्रकारे महद्विद्यते। यतो हि प्रश्नशास्त्रं मूलरूपेण ग्रहयोगप्रधानं भवति।

प्रश्नशास्त्रे सामान्यतः प्रतिपाद्यमानविषयाः

दैवजकृत्यं, पृच्छककृत्यम्, आरूढविधिः, प्रश्नसमये दैवज्ञेन अवधेयाः अंशाः, प्रश्नविधिः, अष्टमङ्गलप्रश्नविधिः, त्रिस्फुटाद्यानयनम्, आयुर्निरूपणं, मरणकालचिन्तनं, मरणकारणं, रोगप्रश्नः, भोजनप्रश्नः, राजप्रश्नः, बाधानिरूपणं, ताम्बूलप्रश्नः, योगिनीनिरूपणं, विवाहप्रश्नः, सन्तानप्रश्नः, देवप्रश्नः, युद्धप्रश्नः, प्रेषितागमनप्रश्नः, वर्षप्रश्नः, कूपप्रश्नः, लाभप्रश्नः, सुरतप्रश्नः, नष्टप्रश्नः, स्वप्नप्रश्नः इत्यादयः बहवः विषयाः अस्मिन् शास्त्रे विचार्यन्ते। गणितं संहिता होरा चेति त्रिस्कन्धात्मकस्य ज्योतिशास्त्रस्य जातकं गोलः निमित्तं प्रश्नः मुहूर्तः गणितश्चेति षडङ्गानि सन्ति। तेष्वन्यतमं प्रश्नशास्त्रम्।

प्रश्नशास्त्रस्य वैशिष्ट्यम् प्रयोजनञ्च

जातकं जातस्य पूर्वजन्मनि कृतानां पूर्वकर्माणां शुभाशुभपक्तिं तमसि द्रव्याणि दीप इव व्यञ्जयति। अर्थात् पूर्वजन्मार्जितं शुभाशुभकर्माणां पक्तिं जातके ग्रहाः सूचयन्तीति प्रश्नमार्गं उक्तमस्ति। यथा—

पूर्वजन्मार्जितं कर्म शुभं वा यदि वाऽशुभम्।

<sup>1</sup> सर्वार्थचिन्तामणिः 2.5



तस्य पक्तिं गृहाः सर्वे सूचयन्तीह जन्मनि॥<sup>2</sup> इति

गतजन्मनि कृतानां पूर्वकर्मणां फलं खलु अस्मिन् जन्मनि अनुभवति अत्र प्रश्नशास्त्रस्य आवश्यकता का इति चेत् गतजन्मनि कृतानां कर्मणां कस्य कर्मणः पक्तिं इदानीं अनुभवति तथा अस्मिन् जन्मनि कीदृशानि कर्मणि कृतानि इत्यपि ज्ञातुं प्रश्नशास्त्रेणैव शक्यते। इदानीं गतजन्मनि कृतानां कर्मणां फलम् अनुभवति अथवा अस्मिन् जन्मनि कृतानां कर्मणां फलं वा अनुभवतीति ज्ञातुं प्रश्नशास्त्रमेव शरणम्।

तत् कथमिति चेत् जातकानुसारं शुभकालः प्रश्नानुसारं अशुभः दृश्यते चेत् अस्मिन् जन्मनि कृतपापफलम् इदानीम् अनुभवतीति ज्ञायते। एवं जातके अशुभं दृश्यते प्रश्नेऽपि अशुभं दृश्यते चेत् पूर्वजन्मार्जितपापफलम् इदानीम् अनुभवतीति जातव्यमस्माभिः।

जातस्य शुभाशुभकर्मणां फलानुसारं ईश्वरप्रेरणया पृच्छकः दैवज्ञं समेति। अतः फलनिरूपणे प्रश्नशास्त्रमपि जातकेन समानं भवति। यथा ईश्वरेच्छया मनुष्यजन्म प्राप्नोति तथैव पृच्छकः दैवज्ञं प्रति शुभाशुभं ज्ञातुं गच्छति। अत एव जन्मकालीनोदयलग्नवत् प्रष्टुः आरूढस्यापि प्रामाण्यमस्त्येव। एतदेव प्रश्नमार्ग उक्तमस्ति। यथा—

सम्प्रेर्यमाणस्त्ववशशरीरी प्रसह्य दैवेन शुभाशुभेन

ज्योतिर्विदः सन्निधिमेति यस्मात् प्रश्नो ह्यतो जन्मसमः फलेषु।<sup>3</sup> इति

अत एव दैवज्ञः प्रातःकाले उत्थाय शरीरशोधनादिकं सन्ध्यावन्दनादिकं च कृत्वा स्वस्थान्तरात्मना दैवज्ञेन दृष्टिपथे यः कोऽपि शुभाशुभं ज्ञातुम् आगच्छन्नस्ति वा इति द्रष्टव्यम्। एवं कश्चन आयातीति ज्ञातं चेत् तस्य चेष्टादिकं तत्कालजातं सदसन्निमित्तमपि संवीक्ष्य शुभाशुभं जानीयात्। प्रष्टुरागमनानन्तरं पृच्छकाले जातव्याः अंशाः अपि निगदितं वर्तते प्रश्नमार्गे यथा—

दैवज्ञेन समाहितेन समयो देशः स्ववायुर्दशा

प्रष्टुस्पर्शनमाश्रितर्क्षहरितौ प्रश्नाक्षराणि स्थितिः।

चेष्टाभावविलोकने च वसनादन्यच्च तत्कालजं

पृच्छायाः समये तदेतदखिलं ज्ञेयं हि वक्तुं फलम्॥<sup>4</sup>

जातकेन, जातकस्य जननादारभ्य मरणं यावत् शुभाशुभचिन्तनं मात्रं कर्तुं शक्यते। किन्तु कूपप्रश्नः, नष्टप्रश्नः, स्वप्नप्रश्नः, वृष्टिप्रश्नः, देवप्रश्नः इत्यादिप्रश्नानां फलज्ञानं प्रश्नशास्त्रेणैव शक्यते। इदानीन्तनवैज्ञानिकैः यत् ज्ञातुं न शक्यते तदपि प्रश्नशास्त्रेण ज्ञातुं शक्यते। यथा मुष्टिप्रश्नः, स्वप्नप्रश्नः, देवप्रश्नः इत्यादयः।

प्रश्नशास्त्रपठनमात्रेण जातकप्रश्नशास्त्राभ्यां फलकथनं कर्तुं न शक्यते। तदेव उक्तं प्रश्नमार्गे जातकशास्त्रस्य अपरं नाम निर्दिष्टमस्ति। इयं होरा अस्माभिः पूर्वजन्मनि सत्-असत्-सदसत् कर्मभिः आर्जितानि शुभाशुभफलानि अभिव्यनक्ति। उक्तं च—

यदुपचितमन्यजन्मनि शुभाशुभं तस्य कर्मणः पक्तिम्।

व्यञ्चयति शास्त्रमेतत्तमसि द्रव्याणि दीप इव॥<sup>5</sup>

बृहत्पराशरहोराशास्त्रं, बृहज्जातकं, फलदीपिका, सारावली, जातपारिजातः इत्यादयो बहवो होराग्रन्थाः सन्ति।

<sup>2</sup> प्रश्नमार्गः 2.37

<sup>3</sup> प्रश्नमार्गः 2.46

<sup>4</sup> प्रश्नमार्गः 2.22

<sup>5</sup> प्रश्नमार्गः 2.36



प्रश्नः

प्रश्नकालिकलग्नं पृच्छकारुदराशिं वा केन्द्रीकृत्य फलकथनं प्रश्नः इत्युच्यते। पृच्छकारुदराशेरज्ञाने स्वर्णविन्यासादिभिः प्रकारभेदैः आरुदराशिः निर्णयते। जातके लग्नवत् प्रश्ने आरुदराशिः। प्रारब्धकर्मणां चिन्तनं जातकेन, इहार्जितकर्मणां चिन्तनं प्रश्नेनेति प्रश्नः जातकात् भिद्यते। “इहार्जितं च विज्ञातुं कर्मप्रश्नो विधीयते”<sup>6</sup> इति शास्त्रवचनम्।

निमित्तम्

पूर्वसूचनां विना तत्काले जायमानानि यादृच्छिकघटनान्येव ‘निमित्तम्’ अथवा ‘शकुन’मित्युच्यते। जातकप्रश्नाभ्यां फलनिरूपणावसरे शुभाशुभनिमित्तैः सह संवादं चिन्तयेत्। यस्य फलस्य संवादः तदेव घटते। अत एव निमित्तानि फलनिर्धारकाणि भवन्ति। “शकुनैर्जातं संवादं राशिग्रहफलं स्फुटम्” इति निमित्तशास्त्रस्य मुख्यं सूत्रम्। जातकग्रन्थेषु प्रश्नग्रन्थेषु मुहूर्तग्रन्थेषु च मध्ये मध्ये संवादिशुभाशुभशकुनानि प्रतिपादितानि सन्ति। यथा आयुर्विषयकप्रश्ने नववस्त्रदर्शनम् अशुभं भवति। “प्रशस्तं वस्त्रसामान्यं नववस्त्रं विनायुषि”<sup>7</sup> इति हि वचनम्। अस्मिन् विभागे पृथग्न्यः नास्ति। जातकप्रश्नमुहूर्तसंहिताग्रन्थेषु बहूनि शुभाशुभशकुनानि—

गुरुभ्यश्च ग्रहेभ्यश्च मया दत्तोऽयमञ्जलिः।

प्रसन्नमनसस्ते मे सत्यां कुर्वन्तु भारतीम्॥<sup>8</sup>

एवं—

मन्त्रं यथाविधि गुरोः सुदिने गृहीत्वा

तद्देवतां जपहुतप्रमुखैः प्रतोष्य।

ज्ञानाय जातकफलस्य तु सिद्धमन्त्रः

स्यादेव दैवविदिहासवचस्तथाहि ॥ इति

इत्यनेन दैवज्ञः शास्त्रे अत्यन्तनिपुणः चेदपि सिद्धमन्त्रः अवश्यं स्यादेव।

प्रश्नशास्त्रस्य इतिहासः

प्रामाणिकफलितग्रन्थेषु प्रश्नशास्त्रप्रतिपादकविषयः अत्यल्पमेव विचारितः। बृहत्पाराशरहोरा, बृहज्जातकं, फलदीपिका, होरासारः, जातकपारिजातं, सारावली, जातकाभरणं, मानसागरि इत्यादि बहुषु ज्योतिषग्रन्थेषु आधिकारिकग्रन्थेषु प्रश्नशास्त्रविषये केवलं नाममात्रं प्रतिपादितं दृश्यते। प्रश्नलक्षणं प्रश्नपद्धतिः प्रश्नशास्त्रानुसारं फलकथनप्रकारः, प्रश्ननिमित्तयोः अन्योन्यसम्बन्धः, पृच्छकलक्षणम् इत्यादिविषयेषु परामर्शः केवलम् अंशमात्रम् उपलभ्यते। किन्तु वराहमिहिरपृथुयशस् भट्टोत्पलाः प्रश्नशास्त्रग्रन्थाः व्यलेखिषुः। एतेषाम् आचार्याणां ग्रन्थाः एव उपलभ्यमानेषु ग्रन्थेषु प्राचीनाः। अङ्गोपाङ्गैः संहिता प्रश्नविद्या परिपूर्णरूपेण केरलराज्ये प्रवृत्ता शोभनाङ्गी तरुणीव विलसति। केरलप्रश्नशास्त्रस्य वैशिष्ट्यं किञ्चित् पश्यामः।

केरले प्रश्नशास्त्रम्

ज्योतिषशास्त्रस्य मूलग्रन्थेषु नारदपाराशरवराहसंहितादिषु प्रश्नशाखासम्बन्धिनः विषयाः बहवः सन्ति चेदपि मध्यकाले केरलाद्वहिः आचरितेषु फलदीपिकाजातकपारिजातप्रभृतिषु होराग्रन्थेषु प्रश्नविषयाः न सन्ति। तद्विषयविवरणमपि नास्ति। “जातके यद्यदुद्दिष्टं तत्तत् प्रश्नेऽपि चिन्तयेत्”<sup>9</sup> इति न्यायानुसारेण फलदीपिकादिपूक्तानि

<sup>6</sup> प्रश्नमार्गः 2.42

<sup>7</sup> प्रश्नमार्गः 24.225

<sup>8</sup> बृहज्जातकम्, रुद्रकृतविवरणम् 8.2

<sup>9</sup> प्रश्नमार्गः 2.87



भावफलादीनि प्रश्नसिपि उपयुज्यते। किन्तु एतस्मिन्नेवावसरे केरलराज्ये प्रश्नभागस्यैव विशेषरूपेण विकासः अभवत्। प्रश्नानुष्ठानपद्धतिः, प्रश्नमार्गः, प्रश्नायनं, प्रश्नकौतुकम् एवमादयः प्रामाणिकाः बहवः ग्रन्थाः केरलीयैः ज्योतिर्विद्भिः एव आचरिताः। संहितावचनानि वराहवचनानि च अत्र आधाररूपेण स्वीक्रियन्ते। अष्टमङ्गलप्रश्नः, स्वर्णारूढप्रश्नः, ताम्बूलप्रश्नः, आरूढप्रश्नः एते सर्वे व्यवस्थितप्रश्नप्रभेदाः केरलराज्ये एव प्रत्येकतया विकसिताः। न केवलं ग्रन्थाः आचरिताः, गुरुशिष्यपरम्परारूपेण प्रश्नसम्बन्धीनि रहस्यानि केरले रूढमूलानि सन्ति। एतानि रहस्यानि केरलात् बहिः स्थिताः जनाः न जानन्ति। 'कवडे' इति प्रसिद्धानां वराटिकानां निक्षेपः राशिचक्रपूजापूर्वकं कन्यकया स्वर्णविन्यासः, अष्टमङ्गलविभागपूर्वकं भूतवर्तमानभविष्यत्फलकथनं, ताम्बूलेन आरूढनिश्चयः एते सर्वे केरलीयप्रश्नशास्त्रस्य विशेषाः। सूत्रचिन्तनं, त्रिस्फुटचतुः स्फुटपञ्चस्फुटानां निरूपणं, मान्दिना फलचिन्तनं, फलानां शकुनैः सह संवादविमर्शः एते सर्वे केरलीयप्रश्नशास्त्रात् इतरत्र नोपलभ्यन्ते। उत्तरभारते ताजिकपद्धत्याः प्रभावस्य सद्भावेऽपि एतादृशी सुव्यवस्था तस्यां पद्धत्यां नास्ति। केरलीयपद्धतौ ताजिकपद्धत्याः गन्धोऽपि नास्ति। एतादृशेन वैशिष्टेन प्रश्नशास्त्रं नाम 'केरलप्रश्नशास्त्रम्' इत्येव प्रसिद्धः सञ्जाता।

उपसंहारः

केरले प्रचलितेषु प्रश्नग्रन्थेषु मुख्यौ वर्तते प्रश्नानुष्ठानपद्धतिः प्रश्नमार्गश्च। एतयोर्मध्ये प्राचीनमूलग्रन्थश्च वर्तते प्रश्नानुष्ठानपद्धतिः। प्रश्नमार्गकारोऽपि अनुष्ठानपद्धतिम् अनुसृत्यैव स्वग्रन्थं रचयामास। प्रश्नमार्गे अनुष्ठानपद्धत्याः बहून् श्लोकान् समुद्धृतवान्। तथापि प्रश्ननिरूपणे प्रश्नमार्गस्यैव लोके विशेषः प्रचारः वर्तते। प्रश्नकौतुकं, प्रश्नायनं, देवप्रश्नः एते केरलराज्ये प्रसिद्धाः लघुग्रन्थाः। प्रश्नमार्गकर्तुः शिष्येण विरचिताः प्रश्नरीतिः, अज्ञातकर्तृकः प्रश्नभाषा प्रश्नसारश्च सुललितमलयालभाषया प्रश्नविषयान् निरूपयन्ति। इत्थं भारतीयप्रश्नशास्त्रस्य विकासे केरलराज्यस्य मुख्यं स्थानं विद्यते।

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## A DISCUSSION OF LAKSHMINATH BEZBORUAH'S 'KRIPABAR BORBORUAH' CHARACTER AS A SOCIAL-REFORMER

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### **Abstract:**

During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, the picture of backwardness in Assam, especially in the context of language-literature and its culture was very burning. Through satire writings, Lakshminath Bezboruah tried to express the same picture of backwardness to either provide solution of that or to make known the contemporary situation to all. By addressing these issues Bezboruah depicted the character 'Kripabar Borboruah' to expose the time to find solution of deception, malicious, lethargy of Assamese people and their negligence towards own language-literature as well as its culture, Bezboruah created the character Kripabar Borboruah to keep away the foul of the society. In this research work, the reformative ideas of the society through the 'Kripabar Borboruah' character have taken for the discussion.

**Key Words:** Language, Literature, Socio-reformation, Assamese society, Kripabar Borboruah.

### **Introduction:**

By realizing of situation of Assam during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, where the picture of backwardness was very clear; to make that situation a vibrant one Lakshminath Bezboruah took initiatives to write reformative thoughts one by one providing variousness in literature. Among his writings, comic literature has also provided hope for the backwardness of Assamese people to make itself risen as a community. The main aim of his comic literature was to give critical ideas of ongoing situation and to bring back to the right path, these who were deluded.

Kripabar Borboruah, a comic character that considered to be one of many creature of Lakshminath Bezboruah; whose hard worship helped to introduce Assamese language-literature from the hands of foreigners, whose indefatigable effort helped in revitalized of five hundred years old endangered Assamese Vaishnavite literature of Sankardev and Madhabdev.

To address about Bezboruah, who born upon the mighty Brahmaputra and took his last breath near the bank of it; Banikanta Kakoti remarked as '..my heart is in the highlands wherever I go.'<sup>1</sup>



In the immense Kripabori series writings of Lakshminath Bezboruah, there were two kinds of aspect that had taken place, one was the Vaishnavite ideology through which he wished to light the same ideology in the minds of people. Secondly to establish a manly society freed from superstition, fraudness and also the unnecessary self-esteem. To fulfill these aspects, Bezboruah has created his brain child 'Kripabor Borboruah'. To reform the society, Kripabor Borboruah has touched every section of the society through his sarcasm vision. He aimed to make people free from erroneous thoughts through his sarcasm. Bezboruah has created the Kripabor character to bring socio-reformative views, hence in every heading of Kripabori writings, various aspects of the society have come to the light, and he presented these aspects through comical way to attract the sight of people. In this proposed research work discussion is taken about the socio-reformative manner that has reflected in the Kripabori writing series by Lakshminath Bezboruah.

**Objectives of the paper:**

The creation of Lakshminath Bezboruah by presenting the character of 'Kripabar Borboruah' even the aim was not only to provide a superficial comedy. It also aimed to highlight some aspects of society through the comedy. Therefore, thus research work has attempted to analyze the way how Lakshminath Bezboruah expressed the socio-reformative viewpoint through the aspects of society, which he expressed through sarcastic way.

**Methodology:**

In the light of objectives of the paper, an analytical design for the research is drawn. The relevant data for the study have been collected through secondary source using various books and magazines.

**Discussion:**

Though he stayed away from the motherland nearly thirty years the contribution of Lakshminath Bezboruah towards the flourishing of his own motherland and Assamese Literature will remain as bright as the image in front of people till the end of an era. Bezboruah was saturated with his motherland and its people and literature, which can be described through a few words of Birinchi Kumar Boruah-

‘Kormabir sokolok Lakshminathe kamot krititwo  
lobhibor sonket sodaye dekhuwai aase. Maheke poseke  
Kahudi-Kharoli khabor somoyot kun asomiyai pahoribo  
pare, asomor bate-Ghate, pothare-Dhanoniye, habiye-  
kosuwonie, borghore-marolghore, randhonighore  
gualighore, Voralor chukot, Taatsalot Kripabore  
gomonagomon koriboi lagise. Somoy-Asomoy, puwa-  
sandhiya sokolu somoyte asomor sokolu thaite asomiyar  
logot baandh khai asomiyar sukh-dukh, bejar-sontusor bhar





boboi lagise. Asomiyar ghorua, समय, राज-बिसय aadi sokolute kripabore nirbibade bisoron korise.'2

Bezboruah first stepped into literature as a humorist, and till the date he is popularly known as 'Rosoraz' (humorist) among the reader society. In his literature, both comic and tragic are existed together as like Dickens.

The discussion of the article is based on the socio-reformative ideas of Kripabor Borboruah, the character created by Bezboruah in his essays. Therefore, the way through which Bezboruah reflected the socio-reformative ideas and the aspects of society in Kripabori series has been taking for the reference.

If we look forwards the outset of 'Kripabori' series, then it can be noticed that Kripabor Borboruah himself indicated his doctrines or obligations in the identity.

'Kripabor Boruah, moha dhonurdhor  
Borpet Tikonire mur lorfor.  
Sudhorson hate Bishnu, Sulo hate bhula,  
Mahendrar brozo, Kripar Kakotor Topola.  
Asom Gourabbhanu, Kripa Kalpotoru,  
Kolewor syam jen bhat rondha soru.

At that time, to solve the deception malicious, lethargy of Assamese people and imitation of Bengali and western culture along with the problems of Assamese language, literature as well as its culture in the struggling juncture to make it animated; Bezboruah's comic form Kripabor and his ideology was infallible weapon as like the weapon of lord Bishnu the trident of Lord Bhulanath and the Levin of Mahendra. Through the ideas of Kripabor, he showed the way to progress among the people of Assam by pointing out the merits and demits of socio-ethics, politics and the religious ethics.

While introducing Assam and Assamese people, Kripabor Borboruah in the chapter 'Asomiya Jati Dangor Jati' addressed the natural beauty and also refers to some archaic monuments as well as other rare resource of Assam. By referring the incredible character of Assam, he regrets the disregarding idea of people towards Assam.

Kunue koi Asomot paakghor naai, seibure pahore je  
Arthomonong Bhaboyo: Nityong. Nasti toto: Sukholekho:  
satyong.

Even he expressed the narrow minded although educated people, who supported polygamy and child marriage at that time in a sarcastic way. Borboruah also described the situation of Assamese people who migrated to foreign for higher studies and tried to adopt western culture resulted in deterioration quoting sentence 'Olpobidya Voyonkar', denoting little knowledge is dangerous.





Once Holiram Dhekial Phukan describes the Bihu festival of Assam as ungraceful, at that time to save the honor of national festival of Assam or for the negligence of some assamese people towards folk culture, the essay titled 'Bihu' by Kripabor Borboruah is being considered as the writing in time. By mentioning about elder wife and younger wife in that essay, he introduced two sections of people and the difference of their thinkings. Also he mentioned about the people who have shown negligence towards 'Bihu', adopted the modernized mentality and resulting their downfallen itself. Even his advices for the solution of boycotting the poor aspects of 'Bihu' through his writing.

'Aami amar nijor asomiya matit gojisu.

Asomiya matite rosot jim, barhim, thio hom... Aami amar ful-fiolerei jilikim, dhar kora pakhire nijiliku.'

Kripabor Borboruah also address how Bihu', the patrimony lies in the veins and bones of assamese people. It was in time retort by Kripabor Borboruah to blind followers of modernized and western culture.

Kripabor Borboruah also addressed his consent about though in a comical way, the problems of Assam and India as well as of the world during his time. Even his writings identified some worthless people in the congress party at that time. His essay titled 'Rajneeti' has also entailed of opinions and thinkings related to awareness. In the young India' paper, Gandhi stated about the 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact that the provincial government and the officers have destructed the agreement whereas Bahadur blamed the congress party for the same.

In 'Bharotiya Oikyo' along with the ideas of fesist fesism' binding together in Italy language, how India can break the chain of dependence by leaving aside the self-interest has clearly depicted. Also he has expressed what the dependent Indians have performing and what is suppose to do during that time. He stated that,

Kintu dukhor kotha ki kom, aru koboloi laj lage  
je,...sokti nosto kori jogotor aan manuhor hahiyator patro hoise.

On the other hand, through the article' Muk Nusubi! Nusubi', he depicted such activities of high caste people and their caste discrimination on the society. Even a line of Mahatma Gandhi had enlightened the people about their errorful conception of untouchability' It is tragedy that religion for us today is nothing more than restriction on food and drink... that covenant is for all mankind'. Similarly articles such as 'Pratnatattwa' are such indicators of society reformation.

Madan Sharma has stated about the matter of Kripabori series of Lakshminath Bezboruah, that...

Kripabor Borboruah Kakotor topola'r sorohvag  
rosona ba rosol rosona, bohutote somalusona ba byongo



anuposthit. Iyar lekhasomuhor bisoy anekuwa: samajik protipotti aru morjyada lavor babe nana jukti ba ajuhat di nijor upadhike soloni kori rojadinioya bisoyar sonmanjonok upadhike soloni kori rojadiniya bisoyar bisoyar sonmanjonok luwar manosikotak byongo kora, somajot soli thoka, kuritir somalusona, akormonyo alaibadu lukor hasyokor akangsa adir somalusona ityadi. Ketbur rosona ghaikoi binudondhormi.

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## AN ANALYSIS OF WORK EXPERIENCE OF DIAMOND BROKERS OF SURAT AND AHMEDABAD CITY

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### **Abstract:**

The Global trade in diamonds and gemstones has for decades provided vast profits for the companies which mine, process and market these precious stones. Surat and Ahmedabad city in particular has contributed a great deal in development of diamond industry in Gujarat. The research proposes to investigate “**An Analysis of Work experience of diamond brokers of Surat and Ahmedabad city.**” This study gives details concerning diamond broker’s socio-economic condition from this profession.

**Keywords:** Diamond broker, Work Experience, income, diamond industry etc.

### **Introduction:**

The diamond industry is one of the major industries in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Its contribution is significant in the economy from employment, broking, import and exports point of view. Surat and Ahmedabad city in particular has contributed a great deal in development of diamond industry in Gujarat. The research proposes to investigate “**An Analysis of Work experience of diamond brokers of Surat and Ahmedabad city.**” This study gives details concerning diamond broker’s work experience and monthly income from this profession.

### **Scope of the Study:**

#### **Geographical scope:**

Diamond brokers are settled in all major cities of Gujarat and also India, the researcher has select two major cities from Gujarat, Surat and Ahmedabad. Majority of diamond brokers are settled at Surat and second majority of diamond brokers are settled at Ahmedabad in Gujarat. A very few diamond brokers are settled in Botad, Bhavnagar and Amreli. In this research, researcher selected respondents from Surat and Ahmedabad only.

#### **Functional scope:**

This research covers only the brokers in the diamond industry of Surat and Ahmedabad. It doesn’t cover the brokers in others area of Gujarat. The researcher analyzes the economic and social condition of diamond brokers of Surat and Ahmedabad.

### **Objective of the study:**

The main Objective of the Comparative study is to know the detail about work experience of the diamond brokers of both cities.



To find the relation between work experience and monthly income of diamond brokers from both cities.

**Hypothesis:**

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between average years of work experience of diamond brokers in both cities.

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant relation between Work experience and Monthly income in Surat city.

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant relation between Work experience and Monthly income in Ahmedabad city.

H<sub>0</sub>: Sample comes from population with a specific mean (20).

**Statistical Tools used:**

The following Statistical tools have been used in this research, for analyzing the data.

- Descriptive analysis includes Mean and Standard deviation.
- Correlation
- Independent t test
- One sample t test

**Sample of the study:**

Surat city has the largest diamond broker profession in Gujarat; Ahmedabad is the second largest city in this profession. A very small proportion of this profession is respectively Bhavnagar, Botad and Amreli in this profession respectively. Only Surat city and Ahmedabad city are included in this research. Surat has large numbers of diamond brokers, so the researcher took 200 samples from Surat city and 120 samples from Ahmedabad city during October to December 2019.

City	No. of Sample	Percentage
Surat	200	62.5
Ahmedabad	120	37.5
Total	320	100

**Analysis:**

(1) **Classification of the diamond brokers on the basis of work experience in Surat city:**

Work Experience (Surat)		
Years	Frequency	Percent
Less than 10	40	20.0
11 to 20	80	40.0
21 to 30	54	27.0

31 to 40	24	12.0
More than 40	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

The above table shows work experience. It seems that 20% of the Diamond Brokers having less than 10 years of work experience, 40% is having 11 to 20 years of work experience, 27% is having 21 to 30 years, 12% is having 31 to 40 years and only 1% is having more than 40 years of work experience.

**(2) Classification of the diamond brokers on the basis of work experience in Ahmedabad city:**

<b>Work Experience (Ahmedabad)</b>		
	Frequency	Percent
Less than 10	22	18.3
11 to 20	46	38.3
21 to 30	32	26.7
31 to 40	18	15.0
More than 40	2	1.7
Total	200	100.0

The above table shows work experience. It seems that 18.3% of the Diamond Brokers having less than 10 years of work experience, 38.3% is having 11 to 20 years of work experience, 26.7% is having 21 to 30 years, 15% is having 31 to 40 years and only 1.7% is having more than 40 years of work experience

**(3) Correlation between Work Experience and Monthly Income of diamond brokers at Surat city:**

H0: There is no significant relation between Work experience and Monthly income.

H1: There is significant relation between Work experience and Monthly income.

<b>Correlations (Surat)</b>			
		Monthly Income	Work Experience
Monthly Income	Pearson Correlation	1	.393
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	200	200
Work Experience	Pearson Correlation	.393	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	200	200

The above table shows the correlation between Work Experience and Monthly Income. The value is found 0.393 it seems that there is positive correlation between Work experience and Monthly Income. So we can say that as experience will increase, income also increases.

Here, P value is less than 0.05, so null hypothesis can be rejected therefore alternative hypothesis can be accepted. We can say that “relationship between Work Experience and Monthly Income is statistically significant.”

**(4) Correlation between Work Experience and Monthly Income of diamond brokers at Ahmedabad city:**

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant relation between Work experience and Monthly income.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant relation between Work experience and Monthly income.

<b>Correlations (Ahmedabad)</b>			
		Monthly Income	Work Experience
Monthly Income	Pearson Correlation	1	.149
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.104
	N	120	120
Work Experience	Pearson Correlation	.149	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.104	
	N	120	120

The above table shows the correlation between Work Experience and Monthly Income. The value of correlation is found 0.149 it seems that there is positive correlation between Work experience and Monthly Income. So we can say that as experience will increase, income also increases.

Here, P value is greater than 0.05, so null hypothesis can be accepted. We can say that “relationship between Work Experience and Monthly Income is not statistically significant.”

**(5) Independent T – Test:**

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between average years of work experience of diamond brokers in both cities.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is a significant difference between average years of work experience of diamond brokers in both cities.

The following table shows value of independent t – test and significant value.

<b>Group Statistics</b>					
	Comparison	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Work Experience	Surat	200	20.54	9.953	0.704
	Ahmedabad	120	21.54	10.085	0.921



<b>Independent Samples Test</b>		t-test for Equality of Means		
		T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Work Experience	Equal variances assumed	-0.867	318	0.386
	Equal variances not assumed	-0.864	248.062	0.388

The researcher test the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference between average years of work experience of diamond brokers in two cities” using with independent t-test. The mean of work experience is found 20.54 years with std. deviation 9.953 from Surat whereas 21.54 with std. deviation 10.085 at Ahmedabad. The p value is found 0.386 from t test.

Here p value 0.386 is greater than 0.05; therefore null hypothesis will be accepted. So it is found that “there is no significant difference between average years of work experience of diamond brokers in two cities.”

### (6) One Sample T- test

The One Sample *t* Test determines whether the sample mean is statistically different from a known or hypothesized population mean.

In One Sample *t* Test, the test variable is compared against a "test value", which is a known or hypothesized value of the mean in the population.

H<sub>0</sub>: Sample comes from population with a specific mean (20).

H<sub>1</sub>: Sample may not come from population with a specific mean (20).

<b>One-Sample Statistics</b>				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Work Experience	320	20.92	9.999	.559



One-Sample Test				
	Test Value = 20			
	T	d.f.	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
Work Experience	1.638	319	.102	.916

The table depicts result of one sample t- test with number of observations, mean, standard deviation, t-statistic and their associated significant value. The t value is 1.638 and associated significance value is 0.102, therefore researcher has failed to reject the null Hypothesis. Thus, there is no statistically significant difference in work experience with respect to specified mean (20).

**Limitation of the study:**

1. The present study is based on the primary data; hence the research will be done on the information provided by the respondents through the medium of questionnaire.
2. Present study is limited to the Socio-economic condition of the diamond brokers.
3. The study is limited to the area of Surat city and Ahmedabad city only.
4. This study is not much related to financial performance of the industry.
5. Due to the time constraints researcher have decided to limit the size of the sample.

**Findings and Conclusion:**

- 1) The researcher has found information about work experience of diamond brokers from both cities. It is found that 20% of diamond brokers have less than 10 year work experience in Surat whereas 18.3% in Ahmedabad. 40% of diamond brokers have 11 to 20 year work experience in Surat whereas 38.3% in Ahmedabad. 27% of diamond brokers have 21 to 30 year work experience in Surat whereas 26.7% in Ahmedabad. 12% of diamond brokers have 31 to 40 year work experience in Surat whereas 15% in Ahmedabad. 1% of diamond brokers have more than 40 year work experience in Surat whereas 1.7% in Ahmedabad.
- 2) The average years of work experience of diamond brokers is found **20.54** years with standard deviation 9.953 from Surat whereas **21.54** years with standard deviation 10.085 from Ahmedabad and **20.92** years from both cities.
- 3) The Correlation between Work Experience and Monthly Income of diamond brokers at Surat city is found **0.393**. It seems that there is linear significant positive correlation between Work experience and Monthly Income of diamond brokers at Surat city. So we can say that work experience will increase then monthly income will also increase.



- 4) The Correlation between Work Experience and Monthly Income of diamond brokers at Ahmedabad city is found **0.149**. It seems that there is linear significant positive correlation between Work experience and Monthly Income of diamond brokers at Ahmedabad city. So we can say that work experience will increase then monthly income will also increase.
- 5) The researcher tests the null hypothesis “Sample comes from population with a specific mean ( $\mu=20$ )” for work experience using with one sample t-test. The mean of work experience is found 20.92 with std. deviation 9.99 from both cities. The t value is 1.638 and associated significance value is 0.102, therefore researcher has failed to reject the null Hypothesis. Thus, there is no statistically significant difference in work experience with respect to specified mean ( $\mu=20$ ).
- 6) The researcher test the null hypothesis “There is no significant difference between average years of work experience of diamond brokers in two cities” using with independent t-test. The mean of work experience is found 20.54 years with std. deviation 9.953 from Surat whereas 21.54 with std. deviation 10.085 at Ahmedabad. The p value is found 0.386 from t test. Here p value 0.386 is greater than 0.05; therefore null hypothesis will be accepted. So it is found that “there is no significant difference between average years of work experience of diamond brokers in two cities.”

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## ROLE OF JUDICIARY AND ITS DECISION MAKING PROCESS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN INDIA

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### Abstract

This article deals with judicial interventions on environmental issues. It also tries to explain that how and why judiciary intervenes on environmental issues? Arguments of this article have been derived from analysis of various court cases related to environmental issues and secondary sources. This article also delves into the questions of why judiciary has not adopted a uniform approach to resolve the environmental conflict. What factors determine the 'greenness' of Supreme Court? What are the factors that influence judiciary in decision making process on environmental issues?

**Key Words:** Judiciary, Environment, Judgment, Law

### Introduction

India has a history of richness of natural fragrances and fragile ecology. It's very tough task for India to preserve this ecology and restrain from destruction. Therefore, state has formulated its own environmental regulatory mechanism and structure including laws and enforcement agencies. However, these Mechanisms, structures and agencies have miserably failed to secure our environment because India has a dirtiest air in atmosphere, the most hazardous water and is at severe risk from the effects of climate change. Likewise, several Constitutional and criminal laws, even environmental issues have been shaped by different environmental laws such as Environmental Protection act, 1986, The Forest Conservation act, 1980, The Air (prevention and control of pollution) act, 1981, The Wildlife Protection act, 1972, Public Liability act, 1991, Biological diversity act, 2002, National Green Tribunal act, 2010, etc. In our democratic-political set up, further, these laws grab constitutional status through the due process of law, public and institutional deliberation (Gill 2016). Constitutional status of environment and legal mediation with nature in India is a result of an act of judicial improvisation. India's environmental jurisprudence is largely a product of the state abdication and failure of legislative and executive actions. Therefore, judicial influence and power of judiciary has remarkably accelerated. Obviously, India has a phenomenal track record in terms of grass root environmental movement and deep historical tradition of environmental care (Bandhopadhyay 2010). None of any political, public and constitutional institutions deny the fact that environment is irrelevant and there is no threat of climate change in India. Translating these sentiments into a determinate plan of action in order to prevent environmental destruction and to maintain ecological sustainability would not be possible without judicial intervention.

For last few decades, Indian Judiciary has played a progressive and revolutionary role for the sake of formulation of environmental law and governance in India. It has delivered really significant judgements by covering the wide range of environment, life and livelihood of the people such as from industrial pollution to waste disposal,



exploitative mining to unchecked deforestation, and noxious vehicular fumes to rampant poaching. Due to its activeness, regular prod through orders, recommendations and various judgements have made apathetic executive agencies to active and responsive bodies. These judgements, orders and recommendation has led to evolution and emergence of various constitutional mandates ( incorporation of Right to environment as a fundamental right), statutory body (Set up National Green Tribunal), principles ( precatuniory principle, polluter pay principle, Sustainable development principle and Public Trust principle), different approaches( Pro-development, pro-environment, and Integrated approach) and laws(Environmental Protection act, 1986, The Forest Conservation act, 1980, The Air (prevention and control of pollution) act, 1981, The Wildlife Protection act, 1972, Public Liability act, 1991, Biological diversity act, 2002, National Green Tribunal act, 2010 ) to protect the environment and to uphold the people rights and livelihood related to environments (Sahu 2014).

The Judicial activity can be characterized from three different perspectives in Indian context. First, Parliament has enacted various laws and policy on environmental issues. In the early phase of India's independence in 1960s-70s, environmental laws were not sufficient enough in its coverage, compliance requirements and liability provisions. There are inadequacies in Indian laws, regulatory process and institutions, which tarnish the effectiveness in preventing, mitigating and responding to environmental degradation and in promotion and conservation ecological sustainability. Regulatory process such as process of granting environmental clearance was not conclusive and tends to be corporatist oriented. It was poorly designed and implemented, as results do not produces desired environmental outcomes. In case of functioning of statutory bodies like Pollution control board was under-resource and vulnerable to the extent of external influence (Ghosh 2019). In that case, aggrieved person from environmental degradation, under-performance of executive and legislative bodies, and dissatisfied with regulatory decision and policy were looking for an alternative mechanism and system to get rid of from that and find it in Judiciary for progressive intervention for relief.

Second, various environment laws have not explicitly defined the individual or collective rights to environments, which leads to conflict between interest groups and raises different problems. First, lack of categorical mention of individual or group right to protect environmental resources creates confusion among people about who is responsible? What are his liabilities to environment? What is the importance of environmental resources etc? For example: Air Pollution case, created a tragedy for commons. Second, consistent prevalence of clash of interest for resources among people, creates conflict (for example, tribal access forests for their livelihood, but so do mining companies, and third, the associated interests may be spatially and temporally so diverse that it is challenging to foresee and manage the effects of using the resource (for example, upstream and downstream impacts of dams, or the lowering of groundwater level due to deforestation) (Ghosh 2019). In such situation, the judiciary is perceived to be a neutral arbiter that can pronounce on the rights and claims relating to such public goods authoritatively and with some degree of finality.

Third, it is evident that there was lack of political will and long term planning that resolve environmental problems. Environmental protection measures contain setting up and running of effective regulatory authorities that require financial and human



resources. These resources are limited. Judiciary also started to play a revolutionary role single-handedly, act as an alternative platform to raise problems and the hope of relief, when due attention was not been given by competent authorities, started to overlook the demands of redress and political will was blurred to protect and preserve the environment, and environmental degradation are mired in jurisdictional complexities such as: inter-state, between the centre and states, or within different department within a state (Diwan and Diwan 1992).

Judiciary plays an instrumental role in country's environmental governance and resolving the some landmark environmental legal disputes for instance: Delhi Pollution case, Ratlam Municipality case, Dehradun mining case, T.V Godavaraman case, etc. Thus, judiciary has also influenced and occasionally dictated the terms of environmental policy and monitored implementation of its orders. Environmental disputes are very complex in nature and the issues raised in environmental matter is not only subject of law or fact or statutory interpretation, but require the decision makers to also look into other invisible dimensions and respond to multiple economic, political and social realities (Sahu, Implication of Indian Supreme Court's Innovation for Environmental Jurisprudence 2008). Therefore, this article only deals with the non-statutory and non-legal factors, which has never been substantially discussed. There are also legal or statutory factors, on which various scholars and researchers have written substantially. Therefore, this article has not touched upon the legal or constitutional factor, while explaining decision making process.

This article has two separate divisions. First part, discusses about the judicial approaches, influenced significantly in decision making on environmental issues by judges. Second section has dealt with the factors, hoodwink in the decision making process for judiciary.

### Section I

Approaches are relevant to understand the Judicial decision making process. These are pillars, which facilitate extensively in decision making process for judiciary on environmental issues. It provides structures to give a shape of Judgements. In order to understand how the legal system works? and explain the 'Judicialization of Politics' in environmental Issue, it requires to study the different approaches to demystify the complex and comprehensive process of Judicial decision making.

#### **Pro-Environment and Legal Approach**

Since, the legitimate and indispensable role played by judiciary in environmental hearing from 1980s to till now, it can be said that there has been a common notion of pro-environmental approach incorporated by Supreme Court. The comprehensive analysis of most of the environmental lawsuit demonstrates a prolific understanding of this pro-environment approach. While delivering various verdicts, the Court has adopted certain positive models in order to safeguard and develop the environment and has unambiguously acknowledged that the right to healthy environment is a vital part of the right to life (Bhullar 2019). The Court has also moved beyond by making no discrimination in its pro-environmental approach irrespective of the parties, e.g. state or industries or people polluting the environment, or even amongst the people regardless of their class- rich, poor and middle class who are sufferer by the pollution. Though, most



of the pro-environmental decisions of the judiciary reflect the worry of ‘middle class Indian environmentalism’<sup>1</sup>. For instance, maintenance of forest resources and wildlife fortification can be accomplished by stringent compliance to the constitutional laws. Besides, the quality of environment can be preserved in obedience with law, so that individuals can enjoy a healthy environment. The pro-environment approach of judiciary does not reflect the strong recognition of the linkage between livelihood and environmental protection in India. It’s totally segregated from the overriding conception of the ‘Indian environmentalism’ that forest protection can be done through local people’s participation or wildlife can coincide with human lives. The Courts also have not articulated identical precedence to the rights of the labours and has underscored that health and ecology are more significant than joblessness and loss of profits to the state, in the case of shutting down the industries (Sahu, Environmental Jurisprudence and the Supreme Court: Litigation, Interpretation, Implementation 2014)

Judiciary has given preference to the community interests over individual interests, which signify the new dimension given by judiciary to the Directive Principles of the State Policy. This is quite contradictory to the traditional approach of judiciary followed during 1970s and 80s, in which it highlighted individual rights like right to property and trade etc. over the socio-economic community interests of the State. In fact in the post-emergency period the court made an attempt to bring a balance between fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. It emphasized on safeguarding rights of the people from private interests for developmental purposes or the issues where the question of environmental degradation posed a threat to the quality of life and public health (Sathe 1998). For instance, in the case of *Ambika Quarry Works v/s. Union of India*<sup>2</sup> the court ordered to shut down the mining activities which were causing environmental degradation and also harming health of the people. Court believed that responsibility to the society must prevail over the commitment to the individual. There are other examples like *Delhi vehicular Pollution Case*<sup>3</sup>, *Ratlam Municipal Corporation Case*<sup>4</sup>, *T.N Godavarman case*<sup>5</sup>, etc (Leelakrishnan 2000).

The court also gave priority to environmental rights over social and religious rights. In various noise pollution cases, it rejected arguments given by the state government in favour of use of loudspeaker and instruments by different religious group and culture. It has emphasized that no one shall beat a drum or blow trumpet or use sound or any instruments or use of sound amplifier between 10.P.M and 6 A.M, except in the case of public emergency. This was evident in so many cases like *Church of God In India v/s*

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<sup>1</sup> This terms can be characterise as serving the interest of state oriented middle class people with the cooperation of Bureaucrats, lawyers, and environmental activist in the name of protecting the interest of larger community on environmental issues by demanding to close down the Industries. However, scholars from this school of thought, they never focus and consider about the consequences of shutting down th Industries in terms of plight , livelihood and rights of workers.

<sup>2</sup> *Ambika Quarry Works etc v/s State of Gujarat and others*, AIR 1987 1037

<sup>3</sup> This case is popularl known as *Delhi Vehicular Pollution case M.C Mehta v/s Union of India and others*, AIR 1998 SC 2963

<sup>4</sup> *Municipal Council of Ratlam v/s Vardhichand and others* AIR SC 1980 SC1622

<sup>5</sup> *T.N Godavaram Thirumulpad v/s Union of India and others*, AIR 1997 SC1228

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KKR majestic colony welfare association and others and prevention of Environment and sound pollution v/s UOI & others.

### **Pro- Development and Statist Approach**

Unlike pro-environment judgments, there are plenty of environmental cases, where the court incorporated a quite different approach and departed from its own established values and principles for protecting environment by perpetuation of the rule of law and ensuring citizens right to livelihood. The effects of the Tehri Dam case<sup>6</sup>, Narmada Dam case<sup>7</sup>, and construction of Thermal Power Plant at Dahanu Taluk<sup>8</sup>, provides an example of judicial pro-development approach. The puzzling grounds for these cases were the hostile environmental effects, security aspects, superfluous financial attentions, involuntary transposition and insufficient resettlement and rehabilitation parameters because of these development activities. Supreme Court responses to such cases was of non-interference on the ground that these cases were more about technical issues and policy matters. Hence, it relied upon professional authorities of the policymaking. In spite of conflicting view among knowledgeable members on the security aspect in the Tehri dam case, the Supreme Court had set up autonomous specialists to look into the project and cross-check the well-being of affected people. However, ultimately the court continued with the government constituted committee's opinion, which gave a green signal to construction of the dam. The court didn't abide by the existing international covenants and parameters, which evolved out of a precautionary principle in case there is a scientific ambiguity about any development activity. However, court's stand also changed in case of other such issues. As in the litigation against the build-up of thermal power plant at Dahanu Taluk, the Supreme Court didn't accept the recommendations of the Appraisal Committee, which suggested that Dahanu is not appropriate for building up of the thermal power unit<sup>9</sup>.

The Supreme Court verdict on Narmada Dam case also erupt certain unrequited queries. Despite knowing the fact people are suffering because of the callous approach of M.P government and its negligence attitude for relief and rehabilitation work, Supreme court has ordered for the accomplishment of the project as per the method prescribed by the tribunal's suggestion. Even in this case as well, without verifying the cost benefit analysis of the project, Court has expressed its trust on policy-makers and restrained itself from taking any action to ban or halt this project. The Supreme Court explicitly believes that development projects inevitable to meet the India's growing

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<sup>6</sup> Tehri Bandh Virodhi Sangarsh Samiti and others v/s State of Uttar Pradesh and others, 1992 SUPP(1) SCC44

<sup>7</sup> Narmada Bachao Andolan v/s Union of India and others, AIR 2000 SC 3751

<sup>8</sup> Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Group and another v/s Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply Company Ltd and others, 1991 (2) SCC 539

<sup>9</sup> Sahu, Geetanjoy (2010): Implementation of Environmental Judgments in Context: A Comparative Analysis of Dahanu Thermal Power Plant Pollution Case in Maharashtra and Vellore Leather Industrial Pollution Case in Tamil Nadu, Law, Environment and Development (LEAD), International Environmental Legal Research Centre, London, December., also available on <http://docs.manupatra.in/newsline/articles/Upload/0BB3CBD7-1EB4-4379-911A-863D704ABE73.pdf>

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demand and desire of people and vision to be a developed country<sup>10</sup>. But, at the same time, it has completely failed to synchronize with other doctrines like sustainable development with development motives of states (John 2001).

This was presumed that the building of dam and power plants on Narmada River are for the purpose of making profit of the larger interest of the society along with people of Delhi and Gujarat to have availability and access to water and power supply. These policies were being encouraged by the state in such a way that it appeared to be the only development is an alternative. In other words, the judiciary totally failed to pay attention to comprehend the multidimensional aspects of these various development activities (Sahu, Environmental Jurisprudence and the Supreme Court: Litigation, Interpretation, Implementation 2014).

### **Integrated Approach**

Apart from the above mentioned two categories, there are a number of cases, where the judiciary attempted to bring a fine balance between environment and development. This integration of environment and development can be traced back to Dehradun Limestone Quarrying case in 1987<sup>11</sup>, when the judiciary had not only protected the environment by closing down polluted industries but had also ensured the rights of the workers in creating employment opportunities through afforestation programmes and allowed industries to operate from outside the Mussoorie City. Likewise, in the Delhi Oleum Gas Leak case<sup>12</sup>, in view of the complexity of the matter involving environment, worker's rights and need of chlorine for Delhi, with considerable hesitation, the court had reached to the conclusion that caustic chlorine plant should be allowed to be restarted, subject to a long list of conditions including preventive measures to ensure that operation of the plant would not cause any disaster for the environment and health of the workers and general public and also ordering to the management to deposit a sum of Rs. 20 lacs as a compensation, claims made by the gas victims (L. Bhullar 2019).

Similarly, in the Banwasi Sewa Ashram v/s. State of Uttar Pradesh<sup>13</sup>, the Court had allowed to set up the National Thermal Power Plant in the forest area but, at the same time, had ensured that the affected people depending on forest resources should not be deprived of their livelihood. In this way, the apex court tried to integrate development, Environment and rights of the affected people (Sahu, Environmental Jurisprudence and the Supreme Court: Litigation, Interpretation, Implementation 2014).

## **Section II**

Acknowledging the fact that 21<sup>st</sup> century has witnessed a shift in judicial politics and Jurisprudence from 'Politicisation of judiciary' to 'judicialisation of politics' to a large

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid7

<sup>11</sup> Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun and others v/s State of Uttar Pradesh and others, AIR 1985 SC 652, this case is popularly known as Doon Valley case.

<sup>12</sup> M.C Mehta and another v/s Union of India and others, AIR 1987 SC 1086

<sup>13</sup> Banwasi Seva Ashram v/s State of U.P and Others, AIR 1987 SC 374

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extent. This shift took place because of shift in Jurisprudential values and norms. It means shift from 'Mechanical Jurisprudence theory' to 'free legal decision theory'. Mechanical Jurisprudence theory deals about the root of decision making of judiciary based upon statute, constitutional text and fact of the cases. Values and preferences of judges are not considered significant for decision making process. Judges are the instrumental of the law and cannot make the law whereas, in free legal decision theory, judges are free to incorporate extra-legal factors, which also play an important role in decision making process. It articulates that factors like values, preferences, rationality, logic, hopes also must be taken into consideration<sup>14</sup>. Therefore, this article tries to explain, how this shift is essential and practised in case of India on environmental issues?

### **Observation of Ground Level Reality:-**

Judge's individual quest to have first-hand evidence and information through site visits to comprehend and analyses the nature of environmental problem and the questions revolving around it, is treated as one of the most innovative method in resolving environmental dispute. Before announcing the judgment, Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer went to see the Ratlam town in Ratlam Municipal v/s Vardhicanand case, Scrutinize and analyses the problematic issues and then ordered the Ratlam Municipality to take proper measure to create appropriate drainage structure in the city<sup>15</sup>. Likewise, Justice P.N. Bhagwati visited the area in Doon valley and observed that there are certain complex issues related to environmental litigation are involved including the rights of the workers, traders and fragile ecology of the area (Rosencranz and Diwan 2001). Then, he appointed an autonomous committee to evaluate the problematic issue and the judiciary directed the state government of Uttar Pradesh that certain mining units, which were unlawfully operationalizing should be closed and permitted other mining units to function only with condition of the fortification of environment on the basis of this committee's recommendation. Justice S.P Bharucha visited to Narmada dam for site inspection, that made a variance in the result of this case. In his dissent Judgment, Justice S.P. Bharucha uttered dissatisfaction with the restoration and reintegration process and the way of environmental clearance was given to build the dam in the river valley (Sahu, Implication of Indian Supreme Court's Innovation for Environmental Jurisprudence 2008).

The site visit of judges has enabled them to assess the environmental problem from different perspectives involving socio-economic and environmental issues. Hence, the verdicts delivered by these judges has prepared an alteration in the result of these case. Nevertheless, most of the judges express their opinion that it is neither practicable nor feasible for them to plan spot visit to reach at the decision constantly. Hence, the ground breaking technique to reach at the verdict through site visit has become part of personal

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<sup>14</sup> Cardozo, N Benjamin (1921): "The Nature of Judicial Process", also available [https://www.constitution.org/cmt/cardozo/jud\\_proc.htm](https://www.constitution.org/cmt/cardozo/jud_proc.htm)

<sup>15</sup> Municiple Council of Ratlam v/s Vardhichand and others, AIR SC 1980 SC 1622

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interest of adjudicators rather than a thoughtful phenomenon in decision making process.

### **Appointment of expert Committee**

For the Complex, scientific, technical and interdisciplinary issues like environment, the judiciary has been seeking the help of scientific and technical committee in a number of environmental cases. In the case of Doon valley<sup>16</sup>, the Supreme Court has shown its interest to know the fact that if mining continues further for few more months, will it have an adverse impact on ecology or not?. In order to conduct a minute analysis of every aspect for this case, several committees have been constituted (like D.N Bhargava committee), consisting of experts from various sectors to examine this question. After analysing their reports, certain mining operators were ordered to be closed immediately, and others in a phased manner.

On the other hand, in other case, Tarun Bharat Sangh, Alwar v/s Union of India<sup>17</sup>, once again, Supreme Court appointed a committee for the sake of overseeing compliance notification and orders, along with to identify the limits of the protected area in a reserved forest. In one more case, popularly known as ‘Sludge case’ or ‘Bichhri case, that deals about the waste left behind by chemical industries<sup>18</sup>. Supreme Court in this case wanted to know that, would this hazardous waste have an adverse impact upon the health of villagers or not and what would be the determinants to fix the liability for ‘rogue industries’?. Even in that case as well, Supreme Court, without any hesitation and doubt, it has completely believed on the report made the experts from ministry of Environment and Forest, State Pollution Control Board and NEERI (National Environmental Engineering Research Institute).

In S. Jagannath v/s UOI case<sup>19</sup> also, Supreme Court after analysing the report of Central Control Board, the expert committees at the national and international levels on this matter, announced that intensive and semi-aquaculture is ecologically harmful. Supreme Court in Godavarman Thirumulpad case<sup>20</sup> has directed to the state government to constitute a committee to look into the various problem and supervise the implementation of orders, related to forest production.

There is a complex and dynamic relationship between scientific knowledge, policy and law. Law relies on science for its legitimacy and it also operates in the conditions of scientific uncertainty (P.Leelakrishnan 2000). Therefore, it struggle for legitimacy. Moreover, development in the sectors of science and technology is outstanding for the last few decades. But in some cases, there are certain cases in which data played an

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid11

<sup>17</sup> Tarun Bharat, Alwar v/s Union of India and others, AIR 1992, SC 514.

<sup>18</sup> Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action etc v/s Union of India and others etc. AIR 1996 SC 1446, also Popularly known as Bichhri case .

<sup>19</sup> S. Jagannath v/s Union of India and others, AIR 1997 SC811

<sup>20</sup> T.N Godavaraman Thirumulpad v/s Union of Indiaand others, AIR 1997 SC 1228

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exclusive role in decision making as compared to outcome of the experiment, conducted by scientist remain tentative.

The Fact Finding report stand constant in positive areas in relation to protection environment, wherever the statistics and figures play a vital role, the outcomes of empirical experimentations led by scientific organizations have persisted faltering. Supreme Court in various cases like Vincent v/s Union of India, Delhi pollution case, A.P pollution case, etc. has appointed an expert committee to comprehend technical and scientific complexities related to these cases.

### **Ideological influence and Individual stand of Judges**

Like any other human being, judges also endows and associate with social , economic and social philosophies, which influence their behaviour in the decision making, while delivering judgement. This kind of trend is characterised as extra-legal factors, frequently operationalized these days. It reflected through the voting pattern during the announcement of the verdict. In the view of H.G Gadbois, “some judges have supported the government consistently in litigation set as rivals as individual/private interest versus the State, while other judges have been equally consistent in rejecting the government’s position there by demonstrating support for the individual and private party” (Gadbois 1970). According to Manas Chakrabarty fact that “ there is a clear cut categorisation of judges on the basis of judges as pro-individual such as Justice Chinnappa Reddy, Justice Bhagwati, Justice R.N. Mishra, Justice Fazal Ali and pro-state for example Justice Sen, Justice Datta, Justice Krishna Iyer on the ground of the voting behaviour of 21 judges in the unanimous decisions” (Chakrabarty 2000). Both arguments from Gadbois and Chakravarthy culminated in the sense that in environmental matters, judges are pro-individual and pro-environment in 90 percent cases and in less than 20 percent cases, judges are pro-state and anti-environment. They came to the conclusion after analysis of 104 environmental cases, out of the 104 cases, in 90 environmental cases, Judges have given pro-environment judgements and only in 10 cases, Judges have dismissed the petitioner appeals (Chakrabarty 2000).

The two notions i.e. ‘environmentalism of the poor’<sup>21</sup> or ‘Middle class environmentalism’<sup>22</sup> have contributed remarkably in shaping Judges ideological value in judgement related to environmental cases. Individual position of different judges on environmental issues are consistent and followed the common thread of pro-environment approach from 1980s to 2000s, irrespective of the nature of cases, location of the environmental problem and background of the petitioner, filing the cases (Chakrabarty 2000).

Interestingly, Judgements of the Supreme Court Judges are based upon the prescribed statutory acts and constitutional provisions in order to resolve the environmental

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<sup>21</sup> This notion refers to the utilization and management of natural resources by poor for their livelihood and sustenance for not only equity and social justice but also for the social and cultural rights of the people over natural resources. This school of thought also believes that social justice, equity and Frown of commodities are the central theme of several environmental protests across the country.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid1



conflicts. For instance: a judgement, declared to stop the industries to function, has root in the statutory provisions because the judge's order to close down the Industries for two reason first, it violates various laws such as Forest Right acts, Environmental protection acts and so on (Bansal and Gupta 1992). Second, non-compliance of law and take away some normative rights such as right to have healthy environment, right to life and livelihood. In majority of the cases, associated with environmental matters that have legal connotations and undertones. However, underlining the fact that, Judges do practiced their ideological orientation and individual stand, when the nature of case is complex, relevant and has not any statutory explanation and beyond the periphery of legal doctrines (Gupta 1995). That's how, it make judges 'green' to the environment. Judges are 'green' to the environment not because they derived their source of judgement from constitutional and statutory roots but also because incorporation of some of the innovative and substantive environmental values beyond the legal mechanism (Bansal and Gupta 1992).

There are various cases that demonstrate the ideological values and Individual stand of different judges influenced extensively in shaping the judgment of environmental litigation: for instance: Dehradun Limestone Quarrying case, Ratlam Municipal case, Vellore Industrial Pollution case, in Bichhri Village case in Rajasthan, in Coastal Management Case, M.C Mehta v/s Union of India case, in Tarun Bharat Sangh v/s Union of India case , Oleum Gas leak case, Delhi Pollution case and Ganga water Pollution case (Gaur 1992).

Introduction of 'Public Interest Litigation' (PIL) and relaxation in 'locus standi' proved as a magnificent development in India's environmental governance. These principles were also the product of Judges innovative ideological orientation (Gupta 1995), which brings a revolutionary change in decision making of judiciary. The Judges philosophy behind introduction of PIL and relaxation in 'locus standi' is to extend the helping hand for the downtrodden and deprived people of the society and to furnish accessible and approachable justice to everyone. This brings a massive procedural change in Indian Jurisprudence system because any progressive oriented person or groups or any third party; whether aggrieved or not, can approach to the court for wrongdoing and for protection of interest of society or under-privilege section of society (Sathe, Growth of Public Interest Litigation: Access to and Democratisation of Judicial Process 1999).

The pioneer justice, who contributed significantly for this phenomenal change were Justice Kuldeep Singh, R. Venketaswamy and Fiazunuddienen ( in Industrial Pollution case), B.P Jeevan Reddy and B.N Kripal ( in Bichhri Village case), Justice A.M Ahmedi and K.S Paripooran ( in Patancheru industrial case) etc. Their ideas behind the implementation of these principles were that "the environment cannot speak for itself and hence cannot initiate the judicial process. Therefore, somebody has to take the initiative to draw the attention of the judiciary for its protection and improvement".

### **Existing Socio-Economic and Political Circumstances**

Govind Das has argued that "the current political mood of the country, the prevailing economic situation and the dominant ideas prevalent in the society at a particular time



have governed the activities of the Indian judiciary. The values that the court seeks to uphold during any particular period are determined by such ideas and the Court's own appreciation of the needs of society" (Das 2001). It is evident that Judiciary derived its judgement through the provisions mention in the constitution like Article 48A and 51A, along with some other statutory act such as: and Environmental Protection act, 1986, The Forest Conservation act, 1980, The Air (prevention and control of pollution) act, 1981, The Wildlife Protection act, 1972, Public Liability act, 1991, Biological diversity act, 2002, National Green Tribunal act, 2010 and many more common law principles. However, the judgement after post-emergency periods even in the case of environmental issues were largely influenced and shaped by the existing popular public discourse and prevailing socio-political-economic circumstances of the country. It's easily reflected from Nehruvian era, a period of economic upheavals, congress system, and political stability. This era can interpret and illustrate it as judiciary maintained and followed exclusively the principle of 'balance of power' and also be termed as 'state oriented' judiciary (Rudolph and Rudolph 1987). Subsequently, post-emergency periods witnessed a tussle between Judiciary and Parliament over various issues such as Supremacy of Directive Principle of State Policy and Fundamental rights, conflict for power between judiciary and Parliament (Regarding Article 368, Article 13) (Rodrigues and Shankar 2011).

The congress government comes with a vision for India's development. In this regard, it carried out several social and economic reforms to establish a just, egalitarian and to perform like a 'welfare state'. It is therefore, government introduced 'land reform' that was contradicting the various provision of constitution. Further, it leads to a massive tension between parliament and Judiciary. This tension resulted in the form of amendments in constitution by Parliament in order to implementation of socio-economic policies and keep out judiciary from that. Further, this tussle transformed in other tussle regarding Constitutional amendments and judicial review (Rudolph and Rudolph 1987). Judiciary questioned about the power of Parliament to change the basic structure of the constitution. But, later on, this tension got normalised, when Indira Gandhi was voted out of the power, and Janata party came to power. Further, Janata party brought several amendments to protect the sanctity of the Judiciary.

Fact of the matter is that during the Indira Gandhi regime, Judiciary was not compatible with her socio-economic reforms and course of action. It was evident that if court opposed her policies responded by her in terms of constitutional amendment and suppression of judges and whenever, judiciary supported her policies, had to face criticism from public. Therefore, Judiciary was in a puzzle mode.

After emergency, judiciary has attempted to revive its position through reaching out to public by pursuing public cause for labour and disadvantaged section of society and not impeding with foremost economic and political problems as well as unfolded and untangled innovative grounds of curiosity and transformed capacity of judicial activities. It began to pick up the underprivileged, the stranded and disadvantaged groups in virtue of certifying constitutional conscience, the rule of law, and social justice (Sathe, Post-Emergency Judicial Activism: Liberty and Good Governance 1998). The battle with the executive shifted from the structure of the body politics, to the detail of the working of the executive.





## TO SUM UP

Environment is an integral part of Human Life. One can exploit it, respect it but cannot ignore its relevance in contemporary era. It has indispensable role in infrastructure development and economic growth. This is not only a matter of national interest but also has taken shape in foreign policy of different countries. Various Public institutions like judiciary, Parliament and executive bodies such as Ministry of Environment and other ministries are involved in to resolve the emerging issue related to environment. From above discussion, it is amply clear that Judiciary has not adopted any uniform approach to deal with environmental cases. Its approach varies case to case on the basis of nature, context and complexity of cases. This articles deals with various factors (excluding legal factors) that shape the nature and process of judicial decision making in India on environmental issues. Overall, this article articulates the fact that environmental protection by judiciary is dependent on the context of cases, nature of the cases, intensity of environmental pollution, fragmentation in political system and ambiguity of statutory and constitutional provisions.

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## DIAGNOSIS OF THYROID DISEASE USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUES

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### Abstract

Thyroid gland secretes thyroid hormones to control the body's metabolic rate. The malfunction of thyroid hormone will lead to thyroid disorders. The under activity and over activity of thyroid hormone causes hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism. Diagnosis of health conditions is a very challenging task in field of medical science because it needs lots of experience and knowledge. It deals with the identification of nature and cause of a certain problems by examining the symptoms. It allows us to track condition of the people by analyzing symptoms about all the aspects. It is used to determine whether the certain problem occurs or not. The traditional ways for diagnosis of health conditions are based on doctor's examination or a number of blood test. An important task is to provide disease diagnosis with improved accuracy. Different classification techniques like SVM, Neural Network are used to classify the functional changes of thyroid disease. Based on the evaluation, it is proved that Neural Network provides better accuracy than SVM.

**Keywords:** Diagnosis, Thyroid disease SVM, Neural Network.

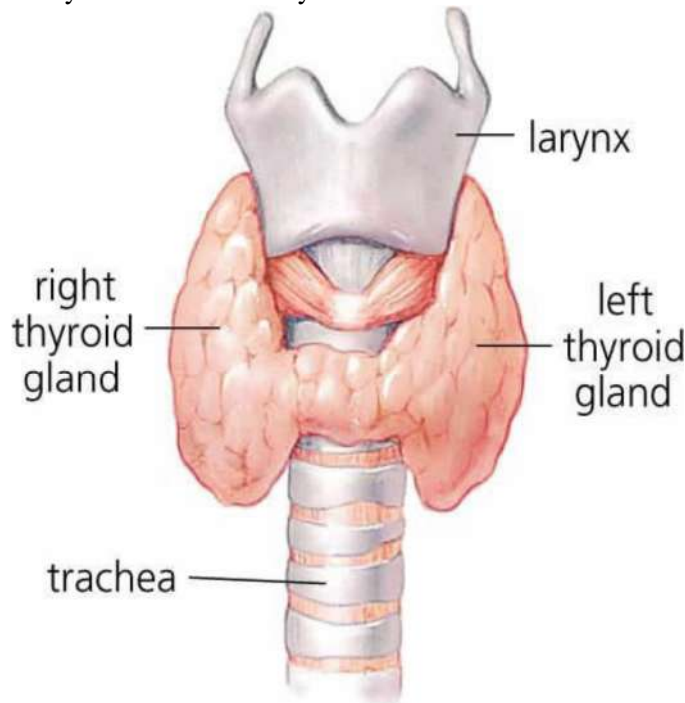
### Introduction

Diagnosis of health conditions is a very challenging task in the field of medical science because it needs lots of experience and knowledge. The traditional ways for diagnosis of health conditions are based on doctor's examination or a number of blood tests. An important task is to provide disease diagnosis at early stages with higher accuracy. Data mining technique plays role to diagnosis of diseases of patients. Classification is one of the important data mining applications for classification of data. A large amount of patient data over the years has been gathered by hospitals. These data provide a basis for the analysis of risk factors for many diseases.

### Different Thyroid Disease and Their Symptoms

The thyroid is an organ present in the human body. It is located in the neck below the Adam's apple as shown in the Fig.1. The thyroid gland resembles the shape of a butterfly which has two wings. These are shown by the left and right thyroid lobes which envelope around the trachea. Thyroid gland secretes thyroid hormones to control the body's metabolic rate. The thyroid gland releases

thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3) into the blood stream as the principal hormones. The malfunction of these hormones will leads to thyroid disorders. Most common problems of thyroid disease are hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism. Hyperthyroidism releases too much thyroid hormone into the blood due to over active of thyroid. Hypothyroidism occurs when the thyroid is not active and releases too low thyroid hormone into the blood. There are four main types of thyroid disease namely:



**Fig 1. Thyroid Gland**

hyperthyroidism (too much thyroid hormone), hypothyroidism (too little thyroid hormone), benign (noncancerous) thyroid disease and thyroid cancer(malignant).The symptoms of hypothyroidism includes fatigue, mental foginess and forgetfulness, feeling excessively cold, constipation, dry skin, fluid retention, non-specific aches and stiffness in muscles and joints, excessive or prolonged menstrual bleeding (menorrhagia), and depression. Hyperthyroidism can be observed with different signs and symptoms. Common symptoms of hyperthyroidism include excessive sweating, heat intolerance, increased bowel movements, tremor (usually a fine shake), nervousness, agitation, rapid heart rate, weight loss, fatigue, decreased concentration and irregular and scant menstrual flow [7,9].

### **Related Works**

Jamil Ahmed, M.Abdul Rehman Soomrani [5] has proposed a framework TDTD (Thyroid Disease Types Diagnostics) that aims to assist the physicians during the diagnostic process of thyroid diseases in a very structured and transparent manner. TDTD system presents a novel method MDC (Medical data cleaning) for filling of missing values in medical datasets by building classifier based upon the Bayesian isotonic regression algorithm because missing values of medical data (i.e. blood tests) are different in nature and they could not be filled with normal procedures. In second phase two classifiers are trained to classify the functional and structural levels of thyroid disease at granular level using multi and binary SVM (support vector machine) algorithms, finally performance and evaluation is approximated using precision and recall measures.

Jamil Ahmed Chandio, M. Abdul Rehman Soomrani, Attaullah Sahito, Siraj Ahmed Abbasi [6] has proposed a system called TDV: Intelligent System for Thyroid Disease Visualization, which offers a potential surveillance pattern of thyroid disease to policy makers for next ten years (2013-2022) by presenting thyroid disease prevalence facts of past ten year (2002-2012). The methodology of that system comprises upon three main steps, in first step, data preprocessing techniques are applied. In second step; the decision model using Time Series Regression (TSR) in R software is constructed, finally the results are visualized by using a geographic map plotted in Q-GIS. As per results of their approach, they conclude that thyroid disease may increase more than 15% for next ten years in age group 21-30 and female gender is more prone to be affected from thyroid disease.

S. Amrollahi Biyouki, M.H.Fazel Zarandi, I.B. Turksen [2] has proposed a fuzzy rule-based expert system for diagnosis thyroid's disease. This system includes three steps: pre-processing (feature selection), neuro-fuzzy classification and system evaluating. In this system, the process of diagnosis encounters with vagueness and uncertainty in final decision. So, the imprecise knowledge by using fuzzy logic are handled. In neuro-fuzzy classification step, initial fuzzy rules by k-means algorithm are generated and then scaled conjugate gradient algorithm (SCG) was used to determine the optimum values of parameters. In the last step, generated fuzzy rules are used to model and evaluate the system. This system can help non-experts who are suspicious of their thyroid function or it can be used as a diagnosis assistance system to help experts for assuring their diagnosis.

Shanu Shroff, Siddhi Pise, Pratiksha Chalekar, Suja S.Panicker [7] has presented an exhaustive survey of work done in the past with respect to semi-automated medical diagnosis in general and thyroid disease diagnosis in particular. Medical Diagnosis encompassed the use of classifiers like Fuzzy



Neural Networks, k- Nearest Neighbor and Decision Tree, while the latter included the use of Computer-Aided Diagnosis, different Neural Networks and Support Vector Machine. Amongst these, the impact of Feature Selection using Particle Swarm Optimization and Ant Colony Optimization on classification was also surveyed.

I Md. Dendi Maysanjaya, Hanung Adi Nugroho, Noor Akhmad Setiawan [3] did comparison on classification to identify the type of thyroid (normal, hypothyroid, hyperthyroid) and WEKA (Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis) machine learning software is utilized. The thyroid dataset is taken from UCI (University of California – Irvine) machine learning repository as many as 215 instances. The test result shows that among six different methods available in WEKA, MLP (Multilayer Perceptron) method gives result with the highest accuracy, up to 96.74%, while BPA (Back Propagation Algorithm) methods produces result with the lowest accuracy, of 69.77%.

Vipula Rawte, Bidisha Roy [9] has proposed ontology based expert system called as OBESTDD (Ontology Based Expert System for Thyroid Disease Diagnosis). It uses ontology to model the contents of domain knowledge and rules to infer the related diagnosis. Validation is done based on two parameters namely accuracy and complexity. In the future, thyroid ontology can be designed based on some other factors like food intake, location, etc. and the OBESTDD can be implemented.

Shreela Dash, M.N Das, Brojo Kishore Mishra [8] have applied various data mining techniques such as Ranker Search (feature optimization method) and Naive Bayes (classifier) to develop classifier for diagnosis and classification of hypothyroid disease. k-fold cross validation is also performed. As a future work, Dimensionality reduction can be applied to the data set so that it will reduce number of test and time required to diagnose the disease.

Wutthipong Kongburan, Praisan Padungweang, Worarat Krathu, and Jonathan H. Chan [10] has proposed a semi-automatic semantic annotation approach to construct a thyroid cancer intervention corpus. The results demonstrate that the increasing number of abstracts in training set directly influence all performance metrics. However, with a vast amount of abstracts or tokens, a model tends to remember the training set rather than to identify new interventions. Based on their experimental result, the corpus with 143 abstracts is a suitable size of corpus for identifying new interventions, besides it is acceptable model in performance metrics. For the future work, the improvement in performance of the corpus in several ways can be done.

Aarthi poornima Elangovan, Jeyaseelan.T [1] has used ultrasound imaging system for detecting thyroid cancer tissue. Ultrasound Imaging can be done by many image processing algorithms which consist of image pre-processing, segmentation, feature extraction, feature selection and classification.

V. Gomathy, U. Snehalatha [4] has developed algorithm employs automatic segmentation and area estimation. The segmentation process will be applied for the input image for the detection of gland region. The ROI(Region of Interest) based clustering is used here for effective segmentation to diagnose the tumor part. The morphological process will be used to avoid distortion from background and smoothing the region. The existing segmentation process using ultrasound modality has inherent characteristics and presence of multiplicative speckle noise which tends to reduce the image resolution and contrasts including the degree of uncertainty have speckle errors. This will affect the segmentation process and it will not suitable for real time imaging. This proposed method will reduce the errors caused due to manual analysis-time consuming, speckle noise, inaccurate and also eliminate the need of intensive trained person's in order to avoid diagnostic errors.

### **Proposed Work**

#### ***Dataset Used***

The thyroid dataset is collected from the UCI repository. It consists of 21 features with one feature as class labels. Table I gives details about each features in the dataset.

**Table I. Dataset Description**

<b>Features</b>	<b>Datatype</b>
Age	Numeric
Sex	Numeric
On_thyroxine	Numeric
Query_on_thyroxine	Numeric
On_antithyroid_medication	Numeric
Sick	Numeric
Pregnant	Numeric
Thyroid_surgery	Numeric
I131_treatment	Numeric
Query_hypothyroid	Numeric
Query_hyperthyroid	Numeric
Lithium	Numeric
Goitre	Numeric
Tumor	Numeric
Hypopituitary	Numeric
Psych	Numeric
TSH	Numeric
T3	Numeric
TT4	Numeric



T4U	Numeric
FTI	Numeric
Class	String

### Methodologies Used

Diagnosis of thyroid disease is done using two different classification algorithms like Support Vector Machine and Neural Network.

#### SVM

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is the machine learning classifier used to classify thyroid into one of the three class types namely hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, normal. The essence of SVM classifier is hyper plane also known as “decision boundary or decision surface”. This hyper plane separates the positive and negative of training data sample.

Multi SVM algorithm is used to extract the hidden knowledge from the cleaned datasets of thyroid disease. It is a function  $f$  that maps input feature vectors  $x \in X$  to output class labels  $y \in \{1, . . . , C\}$ , where  $X$  is the feature space. Computing the kernel is easy, but computing the feature vector corresponding to the kernel is hard. The feature vector for even simple kernels can blow up in size, and for kernels like the Linear kernel ( $k(x_i, x_j) = x_i \cdot x_j$ ).

Many machine learning algorithms can be written to only use dot products, and then replace the dot products with kernels. By doing so, it is not necessary to use the feature vector at all. This means that it is possible to work with highly complex, efficient-to-compute, high performing kernels without writing down the huge and potentially infinite dimensional feature vector. Thus if not for the ability to use the kernel functions directly, it is probable to stuck with relatively low dimensional, low-performance feature vectors. This "trick" is called the kernel trick.

The main idea behind the kernel trick is to map the data into a feature space, and to construct a linear classifier. In this space, nonlinear classifiers in the original space can be constructed. The kernel function represents a dot product of input data points mapped into the higher dimensional feature space by transformation. Gamma is an adjustable parameter of certain kernel functions.

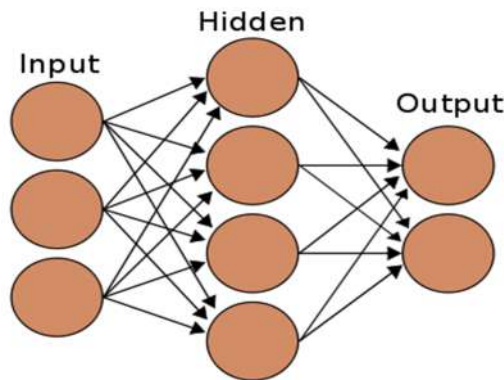
#### Steps followed in SVM classifier

- 1) Identify the classification type such as C-SVC, nu SVC, one-class SVM, epsilon-SVR, nu-SVR.
- 2) Identify kernel type such as linear:  $u \cdot v$ , polynomial:  $(\gamma u \cdot v + \text{coef0})^{\text{degree}}$ , radial basis function:  $\exp(-\gamma \|u-v\|^2)$ , sigmoid:  $\tanh(\gamma u \cdot v + \text{coef0})$
- 3) Calculate the value for gamma.  $(1/\text{number\_of\_attributes})$
- 4) Identify the value for cost. (default 1)

- 5) Train the model using the given dataset based on specified options/parameters.
- 6) Perform cross validation for the generated model with number of folds as 10.

### ***Neural Network***

A Neural network is a network of simple elements called neurons, which receive input, change their internal state (activation) according to that input, and produce output depending on the input and activation. It can be represented as shown in the Fig 2.



**Fig 2. Diagrammatic Representation of Neural Network**

The network forms by connecting the output of certain neurons to the input of other neurons forming a directed, weighted graph. The weights as well as the functions that compute the activation can be modified by a process called learning which is governed by a learning rule.

### ***Steps followed in Neural Network***

- 1) Assign random weights to all the linkages to start the algorithm.
- 2) Using the inputs and the (Input-> Hidden node) linkages find the activation rate of hidden nodes.
- 3) Using the activation rate of Hidden nodes and linkages to Output, find the activation rate of Output nodes.
- 4) Find the error rate at the output node and recalibrate all the linkages between Hidden nodes and Output nodes.
- 5) Using the weights and error found at Output node, cascade down the error to Hidden nodes.
- 6) Recalibrate the weights between hidden node and the input nodes.
- 7) Repeat the process till the convergence criterion is met.



- 8) Using the final linkage weights score the activation rate of the output nodes.

### ***Performance Evaluation***

The accuracy of an algorithm is how close a result comes to the true value. The accuracy for both SVM and Neural Network algorithm is calculated and presented in the Table II. It is revealed that Neural Network yields better accuracy than SVM.

**Table II. Performance Measure**

<b>Algorithm</b>	<b>Accuracy (%)</b>
SVM	95.9%
Neural Network	<b>99.38%</b>

### **Conclusion**

The thyroid classification is an important classification problem from the perspective of functional as well as structural state of thyroid disease. Structural changes of thyroid disease can be detected on assessment of thyroid hormonal variations with the support of decision support systems. Thus structural changes can be avoided, if thyroid hormone levels are assessed properly at early stages. In this paper, SVM classifier and Neural Network are used to classify different types of thyroid disease along with the presence of goiter. It is proved that Neural Network provides better accuracy than SVM. In the future work, Neural Network algorithm will be used to classify different types of thyroid disease and also to estimate the size of goiter using the images of the thyroid gland.

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## PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TOURISM IN CHARAGUA- THE SECOND CAPITAL CITY OF THE AHOM DYNASTY

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### ABSTRACT:

Charagua was the second Capital of the Ahoms. It was established by Sudangpha popularly known as Bamuni Konwar (1397-1407 AD) on the bank of the Dihing River. Charagua is famous for some *maidams*, tanks, historical roads, *dols*, grazing field, bird sanctuary, tea garden etc. Some of the historical monuments of Charagua are reminisces about its past glory. Therefore, it has a great potential for promoting its tourism culture.

**Key Words:**Capital City, Tourism, Ahom dynasty, problems and prospects.

### INTRODUCTION:

The concept of tourism got modern look in the current days. However, since time immemorial people of different region have been travelling from one place to another for specific or even for general purposes. In early days, most of such travels were related to either learn new things or to earn livelihood for survival or at times as pilgrimage. But, after Industrial revolution in England, people started travelling for pleasure, basically social, historical and cultural places of importance. Whatever the reasons may be it is no denying the fact that travelling is an inevitable activity for every human being. This phenomenon of people going pleasure travels, eventually helped in the evolution of the concept of modern day 'tourism'. (Singh and Prasain 2014:16)

Charagua was the second Capital after Charaideo which was established by Sudangpha popularly known as Bamuni Konwar (1397-1407 AD) on the bank of the Dihing River. It is situated from 15 km north of present Sivasagar town. Charagua is also called as Bornagar. Charagua is famous for some *maidams*, tanks, historical roads, *dols*, grazing field, bird sanctuary, tea garden etc.

Today the *Maidams* or burial vaults, tanks, historical roads, bird sanctuary etc. are the places of tourists' attraction. Some of the historical monuments of Charagua are reminisces about its past glory. Therefore, it has a great potential for promoting its tourism culture. The importance is more felt on tourism purpose and it is due to the following reasons.

### AIMS/PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- The aim of the study is to find out the potentialities of the tourism in Charagua.
- To find out the problems of this region for which the inflow of tourists are restricted.
- To suggest the way for future prospects and development of the tourism potentialities in Charagua.

**METHODOLOGY:**

- The information related to the above study is collected through field study.
- The secondary data are collected from various published works of the recent times including the government documents.

**POTENTIALITIES OF CHARAGUA AS TOURIST DESTINATION**

Charagua is about 15 km away from present Sivasagar town. The mode of transportation to Charagua is mainly by road and rail. The nearest airport to Charagua is located at Jorhat (Roroia airport). The nearby Bus and Train station of Charagua are Sivasagar Bus station and Simaluguri Railway station.

Sudangpha, popularly known as Bamuni Konwar (1397-1407AD) shifted his Capital from Charaideo to Charagua reason being the Charagua was also situated in a high location free from flood. There was enough cultivable land, fishing tank, sufficient grassland for animal husbandry at Charagua. Besides the above mentioned causes, the main cause the shifting the Capital City from Charaideo to Charagua was for security purpose. Sudangpha established his Capital at Charagua on the boundary lines of the Chutiyas for defending them to attack the Ahom territory at Charagua. Charagua is now historically important for *maidams*, tanks, and roads of Ahom period. So, Charagua has a great potential for promoting its tourism culture. Some of the historical monuments of Charagua are highlighted as below:

**The Historical monuments(temples/maidams) of Charagua**

Monuments	Constructed	Located	Purpose	Current Position
<i>Charagua Maidam</i>	Constructed during the ruling of Ahom King from Sudangpha Bamuni Konwar(1397-1407AD) to Suhungmung Dihingia Raja (1497-1539AD)	alternate side of the Sensua Ali in present Thaora mauza.	known as the graveyards of the Ahom rulers.	At present, there are two <i>maidams</i> of these Kings while others were damaged.
<i>Bhatgaz maidam</i>	Built by Godadhor Singha during 1681-1696 AD.	At Bhatgaz, Nitaipukhuri mauza.	Suhungmung alias Dihingia Raja entombed there	Preserved as documentary evidence.
<i>Thawra Dole</i>	Alon Dihingia Borbaruah,	Situated at Japihojia;Thawra	It was the worship	Some areas of the dole



	Chief Officer of Godadhar Singha constructed the dole	mauza.	place.	are encroached. So eviction is necessary.
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Similarly, Ahom Kings constructed the following *Pukhuris* (ponds):

**The historical Ponds/Tanks of Charagua**

Name of the Pukhuris	Excavated by	Location	Reasons
<i>Rajmao Pukhuri</i>	Sudangpha Bamuni Konwar dug this tank	Rajmai grant, Thawra mauza. Situated in the southern side of Borbarua Ali and by the side of the factory of Rajmai tea estate.	In the memory of his mother Rajmao.
<i>Thawra Pukhuri</i>	Alon Dihingia Borbaruah, Chief Officer of Godadhar Singha excavated the tank	situated at Japihojia Thawra mauza.	For royal use.
<i>Charagua Bor Pukhuri</i>	Dug by King Sudangpha Bamuni Konwar.	situated at Charagua grant, Thawra mauza	For royal use.
<i>Nagal Dhuwa Pukhuri</i>	dug by Siukamphalies Khora Raja in 16 <sup>th</sup> century.	situated at Bakata mauza	used by the Ahom farmers during ploughing in the paddy fields.
<i>Gazpuria Pukhuri</i>	dug by Ahom King Pratap Singha	situated at Dihingia gaon, Nitaipukhuri mauza	for the use of <i>mauts</i> and related people.
<i>Dhaibari Pukhuri</i>	dug by Ahom King Shiva Singha (1714-1744 AD)	situated at Dhaibari Panidihing mauza	in memory of his care taker mother known as Dhai.
<i>Nitaipukhuri</i>	excavated by an officer called Nita during the rule of King Pratap Singha	situated at Nitaipukhuri mauza Nitaipukhuri	for the public use.

Ahom Kings also gave lot of importance on infrastructure development of their estates and road connective. Even these roads are in use now in many places. The details are as under:

### The historical roads of Charagua

Name of the Roads	Constructed by	Location	Purpose
<i>Dhai Ali</i>	constructed by King Shiva Singha (1714-1744AD)	The road crossed the Dikhow, Dichang, Demow and Dihing river.	For communication purpose.
<i>Sensua Ali</i>	constructed by King Shiva Singha (1714-1744AD)	From the west side of Barbaruah Ali to Dhai Ali across Charagua.	For the use of the <i>Sensuwas</i>

The other places of tourist Attraction situated at Charaguwa are:

***Bakhar Bengena*** :- This tree is situated at Jablating, Bokota mauza. It is almost 7.5 meter in height and seven branches from the parent tree and has surrounded the main tree. There are many superstitions with this tree. The local people believe that anyone trying to cut or break the branch, then he or she suffers from blood vomiting. Some people even pray to the tree for the fulfillment of their wishes.

***Panidihing Bird Sanctuary***:- This bird sanctuary is situated near Charagua, present Panidihing mauza. The Assam Government announced Panidihing as a Bird sanctuary in 1996. Panidihing is a collection of many small and big lakes. But there are no such big lakes with the name of Panidihing. During rainy season, the whole Panidihing submerged under the flood water of Brahmaputra. During dry season, Panidihing is full of grasses and all its water holes are filled with fishes. Almost all the plants found in Panidihing are aquatic plants. It is a huge feeding tank for aquatic birds and so the number of different species of bird found here is also large. Different types of local and migratory birds are found here.

### PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Charagua, the second Capital city of the Ahom Kingdom possessed distinct features of having many man-made tank, *maidams*, temples, historical roads etc. But these have not been projected, publicized and showcased effectively for the public display. However, for the purpose of overall economic development of this region, tourism needs to be developed which will in turn generate revenue directly and indirectly open up numerous opportunities for the entrepreneurs. Further, the place is having potentiality to engage educated unemployed youth towards the prospective field of tourism. Therefore, the place needs to be revamped to tackle the problems.

Poor Infrastructural and Inadequate communication in terms of rail, road and air communications are the major problems for development of tourism in Charagua has been observed. Various services including facilities provided to the tourists are inadequate. There are important factors that determine the flow of tourist in a particular



spot. The transportation is no doubt one of the crucial factors by which tourist can reach safely to their destination.(Bhattacharya 2004:322). In this regard mere providing quality transportation is not sufficient rather good communication network leading to the tourist sites are necessary. In this regard the government needs to take necessary initiatives to develop the infrastructure and assurance of safe and secured transportation system to the tourist spots of Charagua.

There is a lack of proper publicity in respect of the place Charagua as a tourist place. The Assam government, department of Tourism and Archeology may jointly arrange for wide publicity through poster and pamphlets at various airports, embassies, hotels and restaurants in all the major cities of India. Publicity of the sites, monuments and other potential places of tourists should be made of this place through the publication of articles, research papers, tourist guide books etc. These measures would definitely attract the foreign tourists as well as the people from the neighboring states in India. (*ibid*:320). It is required to develop website of the place as well.

Lack of good quality hygienic hotels, restaurants and tourist resorts near Charagua is another constraint for the development of tourism in the region. For developing tourism, role of private sectors is essential as the government functionaries providing such amenities are limited, hence private sectors may jointly cater to the need of supplying such facilities to the tourists through proper mode. Joint initiative in establishing modernized and hygienic stay arrangements for the tourists with logistic supports, clean restaurants and tourist resorts in these areas are urgently required.(Sen 2016:61)

Due to shortage of well trained tourist guides is one of the major problems for developing Charagua as significant historical tourist's place. So the local educated unemployed youths are to be proper trained up as tourist guide by the district administration.

Lack of awareness about the place among the locals and the entrepreneurs is the major hindrances for the development of tourism as has been felt. In this regard (Chutia and Saikia 2010:169) observed that people awareness can play a significant role in the tourism development. Therefore, proper care should be taken for awareness generation of the local people including the involvement of entrepreneurs in tourism development in Charagua.

It is further observed that sufficient financial assistants have not been provided for the repair and maintenance cost of the historical monuments of Charagua by the government of Assam for the protection of the historical monuments. There is an urgent need to take care and maintenance of these monuments which should be provided by the state and central government urgently and this should be in terms of finance, security etc. District authority are required to take initiative to develop tourism potentialities by conducting rural fairs, frequent vigilance etc to avoid entrance of cattle and other animals to the tourist places located in the district. Proper fencing should be ensured so that they cannot effort to loss the ancient items.

Potable water is absolutely not available in the vicinity of such tourist spots, sanitary system also not hygienic and gardening in most of the monuments located at



Charagua is not up to the mark. So the respective state government should take necessary initiatives to handle these problems.

Land encroachments by a few unscrupulous local people have been observed as cardinal problem. Due this reason the monuments remain invisible in the study area which affects the beauty of the monuments. For the purpose of tourism development government should take necessary action against encroachment of the adjacent lands of the monuments rather evict the occupants who have been occupying such lands and protect the monuments.

### CONCLUSIONS:

From the above discussion it is learnt that there are numerous scopes of tourism development in Charagua. The location of historical monuments of Ahom dynasty including the big water tanks dug for various purposes as mentioned in the text are the main attraction of the tourists and archeologists; it is learnt that in spite of having immense potentialities for tourism in Charagua have been facing problems due the following reasons as mentioned. This has further restricted the inflow of tourists:

- Lack of proper publicity and documentation,
- Protection of the historical monuments with clear-cut demarcation of boundaries of these monuments,
- Inefficient tourist guides,
- Inadequate and unhygienic logistic support such as potable water and sanitation,
- System, gardening, awareness of the local people etc. should help to develop the tourism industry at Charagua.

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## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AMONG MALE AND FEMALE HANDBALL PLAYERS

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### **Abstract**

The present research study testing the influence of gender on the psychological factors like general well being and self confidence among handball players of gulbarga university Karnataka. The research investigator intended to find out the influence of gender difference on the psychological factors among the handball players. the research investigator used the comparative method to analyze the psychological factors among the male and female handball players

The major objectives of the study as follows – to measure the general well being of male and female handball players through the standard tool. To measure the self confidence levels among the male and female handball players. to compare the psychological factors among the sample of the study.

The research hypothesis also stated that – there would be significance difference in general well being among male and female handball players of the study, the second hypothesis is there would be significance difference in self confidence levels among the male and female handball players. The sample of the study - Fifty male and fifty female handball players selected for the research study and given the needful instruction about the study. The standard research tools used to measure the levels of general well being and self confidence among the sample of the study. the research data collected through testing tools and calculated by needful statistical techniques like, mean, standard deviation and t tests to test the research hypothesis of the study.

**Key Words** – Psychological Factors, Gender.

### **INTRODUCTION**

**Well-being, wellbeing, welfare or wellness** is a general term for the condition of an individual or group, for example their social, economic, psychological, spiritual or medical state; a high level of well-being means in some sense the





individual or group's condition is positive, while low well-being is associated with negative happenings.

In philosophy, the term 'well-being' (and 'welfare', 'utility', etc.) refers to the manner in which an individual's life manifests desires, objectives, and needs—among myriad more diverse variables—and how these affect the individual's perspective.

Philosophers, such as Fred Feldman and Brad Hooker, have suggested we should think of well-being in terms of a parent's expectations for a child (aka 'crib test')<sup>[citation needed]</sup>. Philosophical study of well-being identifies a number of different kinds of theory, such as: hedonism, desire-fulfillment theory, objective-list theory, perfectionism, and some 'mixed' or 'hybrid' views of well-being.

According to McNulty (2012), positive psychology at the subjective level is about valued subjective experiences”. Well-being is an important factor in this subjective experience, as well as contentment, satisfaction with the past, optimism for the future and happiness in the present. People are more likely to experience positive psychology if they take in the good things in each experience or situation. Even with regard to the past, if a person only focuses on the negative the brain will only be able to recognize the negative. The more the brain has access to the negative, the easier it becomes, because that is what is more memorable. It takes more effort for the brain to remember the positive experiences because typically it is the smaller actions and experiences that are the positive ones.

James McNulty's (2012) research examines this idea further. He argues that, “...well-being is not determined solely by people’s psychological characteristics but instead is determined jointly by the interplay between those characteristics and qualities of people's social environments”.

### **Self confidence**

Self confidence is an attitude, which all individuals have positive yet realistic views of themselves and their situations. Self confidence people trust their own abilities have a general sense of control in their lives and believe that, within reason, they will be able to do what they wish, plan, and expect. Like self esteems, self confidence refers to individual’s perceived ability to act effectively in a situation to overcome obstacles and to get things goes all right. Hence self-confidence is believed to increase one’s performance. The higher level of confidence generates enthusiasm for the given activity. It is the variation in



confidence that makes differences in performance of sports activity. Therefore studying the influence of confidence assumes importance.

The Dictionary defines confidence as freedom of doubt; belief in yourself and your abilities. Many people lack the self-confidence and self-esteem needed to live a happy and healthy life. Self-esteem is a confidence and satisfaction in oneself. These two things must be present in people's daily lives in order for them to believe that they have the ability to do anything. At this point in my life I am trying to gain the esteem I need to truly be happy. The best way to gain self-confidence is to look deep inside of yourself and believe that you have the ability to overcome all obstacles and challenges that you are faced with, on a daily bases, because our self-esteem is one of the few things that we have control over.

Self-confidence is something that cannot be taught. It is up to the individual to decide how much belief that they possess inside of themselves. I am at the point where I realize that I must first believe in myself before others will believe in me. Nobody teaches us to be happy or sad. They are natural feelings that come along as we develop mentally, physically, emotionally and psychologically. When you get to the point where you allow others to dictate how you feel about life, you have to stop and take an internal survey. Ask yourself if your lack of self-confidence and self-assurance is holding you back from being the best that you can possibility be. Most often these feelings come from people allowing the negativity of other people to overcome them. You have to be willing to take control of your life and whatever is holding you back. So often we, as a people, look for the validation from society before we validate ourselves. I have allowed society to determine how I should look, dress and feel. It is time for me to take a stand and be in control of my own destiny.

Basavanna .M (1975) studied self-confidence in relation with self and ideal self and found that self confidence people particularly who were capable. Successful and adjusted, had significantly higher self ideal and self-congruence than those who were low in their level of self-confidence.

Hence several researchers have made significant attempts to relate motivation with sports and found significant association between the level of motivation and the\* corresponding sports activity. It has been proved empirically that persons with greater amount of motivation are found to be superior to others who are less motivated. This reveals that the motivated groups improve significantly in the given sports activity more than the non-motivated group (Hansen, 1967). However, there is no single motivational technique that is superior to other techniques. This marks very clearly that each motivational technique is, by and large, important depending upon the conditions in which it is presented. Hence motivational techniques produce desirable effects to the



extent that a coach or coaches present them wisely. In a similar way, the social factor like social support, SE5, personal factors like self-confidence have significant impact on the performance of persons. Thus present study makes an attempt to assess the influence of all such factors on performance of sportsman selected from the colleges of Gulbarga division. Research Questions.

Linda L.Dunlap (2004), in her paper, „What all children need: theory and application“ provides that sibling relationships typically are children’s first social network and form the basis for relationships with others. Siblings are usually children’s first playmates, intimate friends, protectors, enemies, competitors, confidantes and the role models. They are an important source of support school-age children, in particular. During this time siblings are not only companions but also help with difficult tasks and provide comfort during emotional stress. The bond formed between siblings is one of the most complex, long-lasting, and important connections in life. Typically, no other relationship lasts as long or has such a great impact. Siblings, who are close in age, often argue more but also develop closer bonds. Children who have siblings tend to work very well with peer

## **METHOD**

The present research study focused on the psychological factors like, general well being and self confidence among male and female handball players of Gulbarga University. the comparative method used to find put the difference in psychological factors among the sample of the study.

### **The Objectives**

The research objectives as follows

- ❖ To measure the level of general well being among the male and female handball players.
- ❖ To measure the levels of self confidence among male and female handball players
- ❖ To compare the psychological factors among male and female handball players
- ❖ To identify the significance differences in psychological factors among sample due to difference in gender.
- ❖ Find out the influence of gender on psychological factor of handball players

### **The hypothesis**

- ❖ There would be significance difference in general well being among male and female handball players of the study,
- ❖ There would be significance difference in self confidence levels among the male and female handball players.



### Sample

The sample of the study - Fifty male and fifty female handball players selected for the research study and given the needful instruction about the study. The handball players were selected from the Gulbarga University Karnataka.

### Research tool

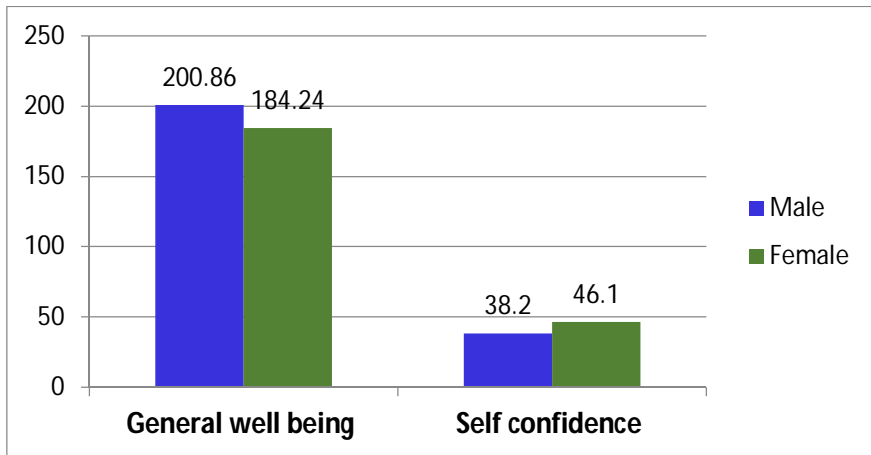
- ❖ The standardized research tool, General well-being scale (GWBS) developed by Dr.Ashok.k.kalia & Ms.Anita Deswal, was used for collection of research data.
- ❖ Self Confidence Inventory (SCI). The self confidence inventory (SCI) developed by Basavanna .M (1975). The questionnaire consists of 100 items. The odd-even (split-half) reliability co-efficient calculated by spearman brown formula is found to be 0.94. **Test Administration and Collection of Data** This scale is developed and standardized by Basavanna (1975), which consists of 100 items in all. The response categories are true of false. The score range is 0 to 100. According to manual lower the score higher would be level of self-confidence and vice versa. The reliability of the scale is 0.67. The validity of the scale is found to be satisfactory. The standard research tools used to measure the levels of general well being and self confidence among the sample of the study. the research data collected through testing tools and calculated by needful statistical techniques like, mean, standard deviation and t tests to test the research hypothesis of the study.

### Data Analysis and Interpretation

The table showing the significance difference in psychological factors among male and female handball players

Variables	Sample	Mean	SD	T values
General Well Being	Male	200.86	28.587	3.471**
	Female	184.24	19.24	
Self confidence	Male	38.20	7.870	3.521**
	Female	46.10	6.984	

Significant at 0.01 levels\*\*



The table and graph showing that the male handball players are having higher general wellbeing than the female players the t value is 3.471\*\* significant at 0.01 levels. The higher the score higher in general well being according to the manual.

The male handball players are having lower mean score in self confidence tests and the female handball players scored higher in self confidence. According to the self confidence scale the lower the score higher in self confidence vice versa, hence the male players are more self confidence than the female players of the study.

### Conclusion

The research study showing the influence of gender on the psychological factors among handball players of Gulbarga University. the researcher also finding the results through the standard scientific tools and statistical techniques.

- ❖ The male handball players are having more general well being in their personality than the female handball players.
- ❖ The male handball players are more self confident than the female players in the study.
- ❖ There is influence of gender on the psychological factors among male and female handball players of Gulbarga University.

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**మానవ పరిణామ చైతన్య ప్రతీక “ఆధునికమహాభారతం”**

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సెల్లూరు.

“గుంటూరు శేషింద్ర శర్మ రచించిన ఆధునిక మహాభారతం వింటే,గులాం మనస్తత్వ కారణంగా వంగిపోయిన మోకాళ్ళలో బలం వచ్చి మనిషి కాళ్ళు నిటారుగా నిలుస్తాయి.దానిపైన వంగి వంగి సలాములు చేసిచేసి వంకరటింకర్లు అయిపోయిన వెన్నెముక ఇసుప చువ్వలా నిల్చుంటుంది.సిగ్గు విడిచి తల వంచి వంచి మెలిగే అలవాటుచేత సదా వేలాడే తల ఒక్కసారి భుజాల మీద లేచి నిర్భయంగా నిలబడుతుంది.మనిషి మనిషిగా మారిపోతాడు.భూగోళానికి ఇరుసు అవుతాడు.”అని ఆధునిక మహాభారతం కావ్యాన్ని గురించి శేషింద్ర శర్మ చెప్పిన మాటలు అక్షర సత్యాలు.మానవ హస్తం శ్రమకు మూలం. ఆ శ్రమ మానవ నాగరికతకు జన్మస్థానం. అన్న సూత్రం నుంచి ఆధునిక మహాభారతం పుట్టింది.కాలమే ఒక నిరంతర శ్రామికుడు.ఆ శ్రామికుని హస్తమే సూర్యుడని చెప్పూ సూర్యోదయంతో ఆధునిక మహాభారతం ఆరంభమౌతుంది.

“లేస్తోంది ఉషకాంతుల్లోంచి ఒకహస్తం!ఆ హస్తం కాలం అనే నిరంతర శ్రామికుడి సమస్యం. మనిషి పోలాల్లో ప్రవహించే చెమటలో రక్తంలో మునిగి లేస్తోంది.దూరదూరాలకు సిందూర కాంతులు చిందుతూ ఉంది.” - (ఆధునిక మహాభారతం, ప్రజాపర్యం, పుట-12)

మానవ జీవితమే ఒక మహాభారతం.అన్ని జీవితాల్లోనూ అరణ్యవాస, అజ్ఞాత వాసాలు ఉంటాయి. యుద్ధకాండలూ ఉంటాయి. మనిషి జీవితమంతా ఏదో ఒక విధంగా సంతృప్తిగా జీవించడానికి పోరాటం చేస్తూనే ఉంటాడు. పోరాట ఫలితంగా మనిషికి లభించాల్సినవి ఆనందం, సంతృప్తి, శాంతి.యుద్ధ ఫలితంగా లభించిన సింహాసనాన్ని ఎలా తృప్తిగా అనుభవించలేమో, అలాగే జీవన పోరాట ఫలితంగా దక్కిన ఆనందాన్ని కూడా సంతృప్తిగా శాంతిగా అనుభవించలేక పోతున్నాం. అందుకే ఈ జీవన సంగ్రామంలో అడుగుడుగునా పిరికితనం మనిషిని వెన్నాడుతూనే ఉంటుంది.పరాజయ బలం అడుగుడుగునా బెదిరిస్తూ మనిషిని బలహీనుడిగా మారుస్తూ ఉంటుంది. కానీ అంతిమ క్షణం వరకు జీవన పోరాటం సాగిస్తూ మనిషి మనిషిగా త్రితకడానికి, తలెత్తుకుని నిలబడడానికి ప్రయత్నించడమే మానవ ధర్మం. తన జీవన హక్కును అనుభవించడానికి మనిషి ఎంత దూరమైనా వెళ్ళాలి. ఏదైనా చేయగలగాలి. తన గౌరవాన్ని తాను గర్వంతో, ప్రాణంతో రక్షించుకోలేవాడు జీవించి ఉన్నా మానసికంగా మానవతా హత్య చేస్తున్న నేరస్తుడు అన్న అంతరాధాన్ని ఈ కావ్యం నొక్కి వక్కాణిస్తుంది.

“అంతరాత్మ భూగోళంమీద చేసే నిమ్నాన్నత యాత్రే దేశాల అసలు చరిత్ర:ఏది ఒక మహా సముద్రమో ఆ సత్యాన్ని తన ఉపేరిగా పీలుస్తుంది అంతరాత్మ!

సముద్రం ఒకడే కాళ్ళ దగ్గర కూర్చుని మొరగడు

తుఫాను గొంతు చిత్తం అనడం ఎరగడు

పర్వతం ఎవడికీ పంగి సలాం చెయ్యదు”

మనిషిలోని అసలైన శక్తిని బయటికి తీయడం కవి తన కద్రవ్యంగా భావిస్తాడు. ఆ శక్తిని మేల్కొల్పడం కోసం రకరకాల భావ చిత్రాలను కవి కావ్యమంతా ప్రయోగిస్తాడు.

“మనిషి కండల్లోనుంచి ఒక భయంకర రాక్షస శక్తి సృష్టిస్తా;దాన్ని ఒక మహాత్మర శిల్పంగా చెక్కే భూమిమీద నిలబెడతా” - (ఆధునిక మహాభారతం, పశు పర్వం, పుట-103)

“వసంతం అంటే అందరికీ తెలీదు.కోకిలల్ని కోల్పోయిన కొమ్మలకే తెలుసు పాటల్ని కోల్పోయిన పక్షులకే తెలుసు” - (ఆధునిక మహాభారతం, ప్రజా పర్వం, పుట-28)

“బాబూ!నా భావాలూ,నా శబ్దాలూ ఎప్పుడూ ఎవరి కాళ్ళు నడవని దేశాలు”

- (ఆధునిక మహాభారతం, ప్రజా పర్వం, పుట-28)

“కాళ్ళు నరికిపేసినా దూరాన్ని తొక్కుతూ నడిచి పోతున్నా

చేతులు నరికిపేసినా నాకలల శిల్పాలు చెక్కుతూ నడిచి పోతున్నా

నాలిక కోసిపేసినా నిశబ్దమేపుచ్చుకుని నడిచిపోతున్నా సముద్రంలోకి పోయే

ప్రవాహంలా

దిశల్లోకి పోయే రుంఝూమారుతంలా” - (ఆధునిక మహాభారతం, ప్రజా పర్వం, పుట-28)

త్రికరణశుద్ధిగా జీవించిన మనిషి ఆత్మకథ ఆ దేశ చరిత్ర అవుతుంది. అలాంటి సత్యమే లోకంలో మహాత్మునిలా బ్రతకగలుగుతుంది. ఎన్ని ఆటవిష్ట వచ్చినా సముద్రం,ఎన్ని చేతులడ్లుపెట్టినా తుఫాను,ఎంత అణచినా పర్వతం ఎలా మార్పు చెందవో అలానే మనిషి కూడా తన జీవన పోరాటంలో అలుపుగక శ్రమశక్తితో,గర్వంతో తలెత్తుకుని నిలబడగలగాలి. ఏమనిపైనా పిడికెడు మట్లకావచ్చు.కానీ తన ఆత్మాభిమానాన్నిరక్షించుకోవడంలో ఒక దేశానికున్నంత పోగరు,గర్వం ఉండాలి. అప్పుడే కష్టాల్ని బిస్కెట్లలా ఆనందంగా ఆరగించవచ్చు. ఈబ్రతుకు పోరాటంలో బలవంతువాడే చరిత్రలో నిలబడిపోతాడు అని ఈ కావ్యంలో శేషేంద్ర శర్మ నొక్క వక్కానిస్తాడు.

“నేనింతా ఒక పిడికెడు మట్ల కావచ్చు -

కానీ కలమెత్తితే నాకు ఒక దేశపు జెండాకున్నంత పోగరుంది.” -

(ఆధునిక మహాభారతం, పశు పర్వం, పుట-103)

మానవజీవితమే ఒక పాశ్చాత్య ప్రదర్శనశాల. ఇందులో ఏంజరిగినా కూలబడినవాడికి ఏవిలువాలేదు. నరికిపాఠేసినా తిరిగి మళ్ళీ నిలబడి గర్వంగా తలెగరేసేవాళ్ళకే చరిత్ర తలవంచుతుంది.ప్రతి జీవన ప్రయాణమూ ఊపిరిసల్పని గాడ్పులతో నిండిపోయి అడుగడుగునా ఆటంకాలు సృష్టిస్తుంది.ఈ ప్రయాణంలో ఎందరో మనలాంటి వాళ్ళు కనిపిస్తారు.వారందరినీ కూడగట్టి సమస్యలతో తుఫానులా పోరాడాలి.అదే ప్రయాణంలో ఎన్నో శక్తుల నాలుకలు మనల్ని పట్టి కరిపించడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తాయి. ఆ చెత్తంతా ఏరి పారేస్తే కానీ మన దారి శుభ్రమవదు దానికోసం మన ఆలోచనలు,మాటలు అన్నీ తూటాల్లా మారాలి అంటాడు శేషేంద్ర శర్మ.



నీ మాటల దేశాల్పించి మత్తకోకిలల్ని బహిష్కరించు;రాబోయే ఇతిహాసం కోసం నీ శబ్దాలు నూరి పదను పట్టుకో వాడి గుండె ఎన్ని తుపాకుల దూరముండే కనుక్కో - నీ గొంతు ఉరిమితే వాడి గుండెల్లో గ్లాసులు,తలుపులు గలగలా కొట్టుకోవాలి;ఇవి వాడి కలలకు ఆహారం వేసే రోజులు కావు.వాడికోసం ఆకలితో కలలుకంటున్న గొరిల్లాలకు ధూపంవేసే రోజులు!

-(ఆధునిక మహాభారతం, పశు పర్వం, పుట-104)

ఇందులో వాడు మన స్వేచ్ఛను హరించే దుష్ట శక్తికి ప్రతీక.ఆ దుష్టశక్తి ఏదైనా కావచ్చు.ఎవడైనా కావచ్చు.ఆ దుష్టశక్తుల మధ్య ప్రస్తుతం మనం చరిత్రలో బ్రతకడం పెద్ద సమస్యగా మారిన రోజుల్లో నిలబడి ఉన్నాం.అలాంటి స్థితిలో కూడా అందరం బాగున్నామనుకుంటూ మిథ్యాప్రపంచంలో కొట్లాడం నిజంగా శోచనీయం.ఏ దేశంలోనైనా బ్రతికున్న వాడికంటే అర్థాంతరంగా తనువు చాలించిన వాడి ఒక క్రొత్త విషయాన్ని బోధించగలడు. సముద్ర లోతుల గురించి సాఫీగా ప్రయాణించే నావ కంటే తీరానికి కొట్టుకొచ్చిన ఓడే ఖచ్చితంగా చెప్పుంది. ఈరోజుల్లో మన బ్రతుకు మనం సగర్వంగా బ్రతకాలంటే మన ఆయుధాలు గోడ మీద కాదు మన భుజాన మత్తేభ, శార్దూలాల్లాంటి తూటాలను నింపి సిద్ధంగా ఉంచుకోవాలి.మన మాటల్లో, చేతల్లో మత్తే కోకిల ల్లాంటి సుకుమారమైన వాటిని దూరంగా ఉంచాలి. మనిషిని మనిషిగా బ్రతకనీయని వాడి కలలకు మనం ఆహారంగా మారకూడదు. ఆ కలలు కంటున్న గొరిల్లాల్లాంటి వాళ్లను చంపి ధూపం వేయాలి.మన కాళ్ళు నిండా గొలుసులున్నా మన కలలన్నీ గగనంలో జెండాల్లా ఎగరాలి. దేశం మొత్తం రైల్వే ప్లాట్ ఫాల్లా గందరగోళంగా ఉంది. ఈ దేశం ప్రజల ఆశల్ని, కలల్ని సహకారం చేయడం లేదు. ప్రభుత్వాన్ని, నాయకుల్ని మోస్తున్నాయి.మనిషి ఎప్పటికీ గుడ్లు దశలోనే ఉంటే రెక్కలేప్పుడు రావాలి. ఎప్పుడు ఎగరాలి. మనిషి జ్ఞాపకం పెట్టుకో వలసిన విషయం ఒకటుంది. శ్రమించే కండరాలు, చేతులు ఉన్న మనుషులు వారి కోరికలను ఏనాటికైనా నిజం చేసుకుంటారు. ఆ కోర్కెలకు ప్రాణం పోయాడానికి, అందరి జీవితాల్లో ఉప్పును నింపడానికి విప్లవాలు ప్రాణం పోసుకుంటాయి.మన పిల్లల్ని మన శ్రమశక్తికి వారసుల్ని కాకుండా చేసే వాళ్ళని మట్టి కరిపించాలి.ఏ కప్పి, ఏ కవిత్యమూ పక్షపాతం వహించదు.విప్లవ కవుల చేతులు ఆ దేశపు ఖడ్గాలు.గొరిల్లాల యుగంలో మనం తినడానికి విస్త్ర్టో విప్లవ తుపాసులే ఉంటాయి.

“నాపిల్లల చేత వాడు నా తిండి తినిపించకపోతే భూమిచేత నేను వాడి రక్తం తాగిస్తా.

నాకవిత్యం ఏజండానూ ఎగరేయదు కాని నా చేతులు నాదేశపు ఖడ్గాలు.

రా నోదరా,ఇది గిరిల్లా యుగం!విస్త్ర్టో తుపాసులు వడ్డించాను తిందాము రా-మనకోసం నిరీక్షిస్తున్న తరుణపు బ్రహ్మరాక్షస పరిణామాలు అందుకుందాము రా;అవి వెన్నెల కిరణాలు కాదు-వెన్నెల దూలాలు.నెత్తిమీద పడతాయి రక్షించుకో;ఆ వంటరిగా కూచోనున్న కోకిలల్ని ఓదారుస్తూ నిలిచిపోకు;”

-(ఆధునిక మహాభారతం, పశు పర్వం, పుట-105)

ఎన్ని ఆటంకాలు ఎదురైనా,ఎన్ని తుపాసులు మనల్ని అడ్డగించినా వాటి తోనే మనం గెలవడం నేర్చుకోవాలి. ఎదో భావుకత్వంలో మునిగిపోయి రాబోయే పరిణామాల్ని పట్టించుకోకుండా ఏహరించ



కూడదు. అవి నెత్తి పగలగొడతాయి. గాలికి, కదిలే కాలానికి ఏడవడానికి కూడా తీరిక లేదు. విప్లవ గీతాలు విని జలాలుకూడా గర్జిస్తూ ఉన్నప్పుడు మనిషి కూడా తన హక్కుల పరిరక్షణ కోసం విప్లవంలా మారాలి కదా. చివరి కాలంలో ఉన్న ప్రతి మనిషి తన బ్రతుకు పరమార్థాన్ని, రాబోయే తరం భవిష్యత్తుని, తలపోసుకుంటూ అందులో తన పాత్రని కొలత వేసుకుంటాడు. ఎప్పుడైతే బతుకు పోరాటంలో విప్లవం ఉదయిస్తుందో అప్పుడు మనల్ని వణికించే శక్తులన్నీ పారిపోతాయి. నలుదిక్కుల నుంచి మనల్ని చుట్టేసే నూతన ఊహల గాలులు మనల్ని ఉత్తేజపరుస్తుంటాయి. ప్రతి ఆశావాది కన్నుల్లో భావితరాలు ప్రభాతాన్ని అనుభవిస్తున్న ఊహలు మెదులుతుంటాయి. ఆ ఊహల్ని నిజం చేసే గొప్ప శక్తి కాలానికి ఉంది. అది దేన్నైనా మార్చగలదు. ఆ కాలాన్ని సక్రమంగా వినియోగించడమే మనకి తెలియాలి అంటాడు కవి. దానికి గంగానదినే ఉదాహరణగా చూపాడు శేషేంద్ర శర్మ.

“గంగానది మొదట ఒకదేవత, తర్వాత పడవల రాస్తూ, ఆ తర్వాత మన పొలాల్లోకి పారే ఒక పంటకాలువ! చూచావా-కాలం చేతుల్లో దేవతల రూపాలు కూడా మారిపోతాయి. బాబూ నదిలో ఇవాళ మనమంతా మునిగిపోతే పోవచ్చు కానీ నదే సముద్రంలో మునిగిపోయే రోజుకూడా రాకపోదు.

-(ఆధునిక మహాభారతం, పశు పర్వం, పుట-107)

మన కలల్ని మనకు దక్కనీయకుండా పొడుచుకు తీసే శక్తుల గురించి కూడా అవగాహన చేసుకోని చాకచక్యంగా మన హక్కులు మనం హస్తగతం చేసుకోవాలి. అని పౌరులందరికీ కర్తవ్య బోధ చేసిన కవిత ఇది. ఇందులో నేను, నా అనే పదాలు చైతన్యవంతునికి, బ్రతుకు పోరాటం చేసే వాడికి, విప్లవాలతో అందరి జీవితాల్లో మార్పు తీసుకువచ్చే విప్లవకారుడికి ప్రతికగా కనిపిస్తాయి.



## SITCOMS AS AN AUTHENTIC MATERIAL FOR ESL CLASSROOMS

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### **Abstract:**

In this rapidly advancing digital age, one of the emerging concerns of ELT is regarding the innovative tools and materials in classrooms. While it is necessary to make use of traditional instruction material in order to teach certain aspects of language, authentic material can be very useful in teaching English as foreign/second language making the learning experience more meaningful, enjoyable and relevant. In an age when Netflix, Amazon Prime Video, Hotstar etc. have become an integral part of our entertainment, the authentic materials like English movies, TV shows and Web series are easily accessible which can be exploited in order to teach learners the language of the real world. Among all other entertainment sources, sitcoms are an excellent choice as a tool to learn English for several reasons. Along with being extremely popular, sitcoms are rich and abundant resources of realistic and authentic language portraying everyday universal situations and experiences. Because of its humorous appeal, it keeps learners motivated and interested, which stimulates the process of natural language acquisition, and as a result, effective learning takes place. The paper seeks to explore how a lesson can be designed around the clips from a sitcom as well as benefits and problems of using it for ELT classrooms in India.

**Key words:** Sitcoms, Authentic Material, ELT, Language Classroom, Activities.

### **1. Introduction**

It is essential to use traditional instruction material in ELT classroom in order to teach certain aspects of language. But now teachers have started employing innovative techniques in pedagogical environment to make the process of learning English more effective. For such innovative strategies, teachers are favouring the use of authentic materials in the ELT classroom. Authentic materials are the materials that we encounter in our everyday life, such as newspapers, magazines, food labels, advertisements, greeting cards, calendars, movies etc. The use of authentic material in ESL classroom has been encouraged by many teachers as it makes the learning experience more meaningful, enjoyable and relevant. The major factor in favour of authentic materials is that they contain authentic language.

With the technical development and the rise of the internet, English Language Teaching classrooms have become more advanced and innovative. The internet has made materials like videos, blogs, podcasts, e-books more abundant and accessible than ever before. Even the online entertainment has expanded immensely in last few years, and now we are living in an age when Netflix, Amazon Prime Video, Hotstar, YouTube, etc. have become an integral part of our entertainment. As a result, the authentic materials like English movies, TV shows and web series are easily accessible, which



can be exploited in order to teach learners the language of real-world enhancing their language skills effectively. Among all other genres of entertainment, sitcoms are an excellent choice for a tool to learn authentic English for several reasons. The episodes and clips of the popular sitcoms like Friends, The Big Bang Theory, Young Sheldon, How I Met Your Mother, Mind Your Language, etc. can be exploited for designing lessons around them in ELT classrooms.

### **1.1. About sitcoms**

Sitcoms, or situation comedies, are quite popular among all generations as a great source of entertainment and relaxation. A sitcom is “a genre of comedy performance in which recurring characters take part in humorous storylines centred on a common environment, such as a family home or workplace” (British Comedy Guide, 2006, para. 1). Originally they were produced for radio, but gradually it came to the Television, and now it dominates the everyday entertainment.

Sitcom differs from other shows chiefly because it is funny. As Mills points out, this “comic aspect” is the “most important distinguishing feature of the sitcom as a genre”. (Mills, 2009, p. 49) Usually, an episode of a sitcom runs for 22-23 minutes, following several numbers of episodes in the series. In each episode, the main characters are “exposed to a new, unexpected comic situation” (Sherman 38) in usually the same setting.

## **2. Benefits of using sitcoms**

There are several benefits of using sitcoms which are mentioned below:

### **2.1. Rich source of authentic language**

The most significant benefit of the sitcom as an authentic material for ELT classroom is learners’ exposure with rich and abundant resource of real, authentic, natural and up-to-date English. The natural discourse among the characters in the sitcoms differs from purposeful academic videos and other formal videos like news, documentary etc.

### **2.2. Audio- visual effects**

Sitcoms integrate both audio and visual aspects that appeal greatly to visual and auditory learners and keeps learners more involved and interested as it appeals to the sense of sight as well as ears. It enhances both the quality of learning experience and learning outcome. The visual component makes real-life conversations more fulfilling than audio recording or merely written accounts. In sitcoms, visual and audio components are so deeply connected that they enhance the effects of each other. And as Chen points out, it is “the network of interrelated aural and visual lines that make up ‘communication’” (Chen, 1998, p. 32)

### **2.3. Humour**

Humour plays a significant role in keeping learners interested and motivated. Humour keeps learners engaged, brings positive energy, enthusiasm, optimism and relieves stress making the process of learning more enjoyable and meaningful. One of the primary reason for a choice of sitcoms for authentic material is its humorous appeal. Sitcoms are a great source of humour. The dialogues of sitcoms are full of witty comebacks and one-liners written by a team of writers to make the audience laugh. They



even use the laugh tracks to point out the intended humorous points throughout the episode.

One of the criteria that Taflinger points out about the humour generated from sitcom is “appeal to the intellect rather than emotion” (Taflinger, 1996). This intellectual appeal of humour can be taken as an advantage for learning.

#### **2.4. Cultural references**

Sitcoms are a great source of learning the language with cultural references. Cultural references are prominent in any sitcom as it is usually set in the contemporary time mirroring the society and it presents "living vibrant people who use the target language for daily communication". (Herron, 1990, p. 519) Besides, culture and language have always remained deeply connected and “the more we know about the culture of the language we are learning- the better our understanding of that language will be.” (Bilsborough, 2011, para. 6)

### **3. Designing a lesson**

#### **3.1. Technical support**

Availability of technical support and internet access are prerequisites of utilising sitcoms to teach English in the classroom. In a digital era, a nation like India is working in the direction of making India digitally empowered by ensuring technological advancement in infrastructures and increasing internet accessibility. Nowadays, most of the higher education institutions are equipped with computers, projectors and internet accessibility. Most of the classrooms have data projectors already set up, which can be connected with laptop. For sound, external speakers or wireless Bluetooth speakers can be used. Along with the hardware, software applications are equally important that support various formats of video and allows editing of the videos for active learning.

#### **3.2. Sources of sitcoms**

In the last few years, the entertainment industry is thriving, like never before. There are many sources online and offline from where sitcoms can be accessed for classroom. There are DVDs available in the market of many of the popular sitcoms. Thanks to the internet, there are many paid and free online sources of sitcoms. One of the easiest accessible sources on the internet for the episodes and clips of sitcoms is YouTube. Another most popular sources of movies and shows nowadays in India are Netflix, Amazon Prime Video and Hotstar. Sitcoms accessed from there can be streamed online or saved offline.

#### **3.3. Selection of sitcom**

Before designing a lesson, it is necessary to have needs analysis of the learners so that the lessons can be planned accordingly. The purpose of using sitcom as an authentic material is to make as efficient language teaching as possible through active learning. This is why it is crucial on a teacher’s part to select and compile videos and scenes of suitable sitcoms with various activities connected with it.

Here are the significant areas that are aimed to be learned by using sitcoms:

- Vocabulary (words, phrases, idioms, phrasal verbs, collocations, etc.)
- Grammar and syntax
- Pronunciation
- Listening and comprehension
- Language functions



- Pragmatic aspects of languages
- Cultural reference

While selecting the video, it is essential to take into account the duration of the video based on the time given for a class. It is advisable to start with the shorter video sequences while using the authentic video in the classroom and then gradually, the duration can be increased.

Language of the sitcom should be compatible with the learners.

Content should be appropriate for the classroom.

Selected videos should be interesting, useful, contemporary, accurate containing the language of everyday life.

#### 3.4. Various learning activities around the videos

Here are some of the activities that can be employed to use sitcoms as an authentic material effectively for ELT classroom.

- **Watching the sitcom attentively** can enhance listening and comprehension skills. Beginners may start viewing it with the subtitles, and gradually they can be removed. However, subtitles are very helpful during the time when learners are getting acclimatised with the speed and accent. While watching if they come across unfamiliar vocabulary, they can understand the meaning by the context and the gestures of the actors.
- **Predicting from the title:** Learners are provided with the title of the episode or scene, and they have to predict the plot or action. They can write about it or speak about it later compare it with the actual plot of the episode or scene after viewing it. This activity helps with writing and speaking skills.
- **Story formation from the snapshots:** Before viewing the episode or scene, some snapshots from it are given to the learners in small groups, and they have to form a storyline based on that which they have to narrate in class. This cultivates the imagination of learners along with the speaking skills.
- **Audio without visuals:** The audio of an episode or scene can be played for the learners without the visuals couple of times and then they have to describe what is going on based on their understanding of the audio. Later the video is shown for the comparison of it with the outputs of learners. This develops both listening and speaking skills.
- **Personal vocab list:** As sitcoms are rich sources of original and authentic language, they are full of interesting vocabulary. Learners can make a list of the words, idioms and phrases which they find interesting while watching an episode and scene. It is motivating for them as it gives learners the autonomy in the learning process.
- **Tracing cultural references:** Learners have to trace the cultural references in an episode or scene which involves their lifestyle, food habits, festivals, contemporary national and cultural events and colloquial expressions that are exclusive to British or American society.
- **Use of scripts:** Scripts can be used to read before viewing the episode or scene for the better understanding. It can also be used while watching the episode or scene, in case the learners might miss the line or point. Further, the scripts are useful after



watching it as it strengthens the comprehension. The silent and loud reading of the scripts can enhance the reading and speaking skills, respectively.

- **Enactment:** The dramatic enactment of particular scenes focusing on everyday situations can help in cultivating language skills in several ways.
- **Summary:** After watching the episode or scene, learners have to write a summary of it. This not only shows the comprehensive abilities of the learners but also the stock of vocabulary and writing skills. Their written summary can also be compared with the official description of the episode for the purpose of evaluation.
- **Worksheets:** Teachers can prepare worksheets for the activities based on the episode or scene for post-viewing practice. True or false questions and multiple-choice questions can be used for listening comprehension. Fill in the blanks kind of questions can be used for vocabulary, grammar and syntax. There can also be activities like connecting the correct pairs of meanings, synonyms, antonyms etc. Many more innovative activities can be devised depending on the target group of learners and their needs.

#### 4. Problems of using sitcoms in the classroom

One of the major problems in using sitcoms as an authentic material is the difficulty the learners find in following up the speed, accent and colloquial aspects of the language. Another problem is of the lack of proper technical support and internet accessibility at many institutions of rural and developing urban areas. Plus, creating lessons around sitcoms may consume a lot of time and effort. The older and traditional teachers, who do not connect with the sitcoms, may feel discouraged and find it challenging to use them as authentic material for the classroom. One more concern in the academic utilisation of sitcoms in a nation like India is the point of appropriateness as sitcoms involve the themes like dating, sex, violence; topics that are taboo in conventional Indian society and are considered highly inappropriate for academic environment. Therefore, careful examination is required before using it for pedagogical purposes.

#### 5. Conclusion

Despite some limitations, sitcoms remain an abundant source of natural and authentic language along with the fun aspects, which are very appealing to the younger generation. As discussed, using sitcoms in the language classrooms can offer many advantages, if used appropriately. Moreover, lessons around sitcoms can be designed in many other creative and innovative ways according to the needs of the learners. Using such authentic videos to teach the English language are being encouraged inside as well as outside the pedagogical environment. Ultimately, it remains in the attitude and skills of the teachers to make the best out of this authentic material.





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## நாடகமும் நடிப்புக்கலையும் - ஓர் அறிமுகம்

### THE ART OF DRAMA AND ACTING-AN INTRODUCTION

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கவிமணி தேசிக விநாயகம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள்

“கண்ணைச் செவியைக் கருத்தைக் கவர்ந்து நமக்கு  
எண்ணரிய போதனைகள் ஈவதற்கு-நண்ணுமிந்த  
நாடகசாலை யொத்த நற்கலாசாலை யொன்று  
நீடுலகில் உண்டோ நிகழ்த்து” என கூறுகின்றார்.

நாமக்கல் கவிஞர் திரு. இராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள்

“கலையென்றால் உணர்ச்சிகளைக்  
கவர வேண்டும்  
களிப்புட்டி அறிவினைப் போய்க்  
கவ்வ வேண்டும்.” என்கின்றார்.  
கவிஞர்.மகாகவி பாரதி  
“வெள்ளத்தின் பெருக்கைப் போல்  
கலைப்பெருக்கும் கவிப்பெருக்கும்  
மேவுமாயின்  
பள்ளத்தில் வீழ்ந்திருக்கும்  
குருடரெலாம் விழிபெற்றுப்  
பதவி கொள்வார்!” என்கின்றார்.

பரிதிமாற்கலைஞன் அவர்கள் தமது “நாடக இயல்” என்னும் நூலில் நாடகம்  
என்பதை பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும்பொழுது

“நல்லொழுக்கத்தை நனிவிரித் துரைத்தலு  
நல்லொழுக்க கமுளார் நன்மை யெய்தலுந்  
தீயொழுக்கத்தின் தீமையைச் செப்பலுந்  
தீயொழுக்க கமுளார் தீதுற் றழிதலுந்  
தீயாதந் தீமையைச் சிறப்பித் துரைப்பினுள்



செம்மையோ ரதனைச் சினந்துரை யாடலும்  
அரியநாற் பொருளினுள் அறத்தின் பாலவாம.“ என்கின்றார்.

அதாவது நாடகம் என்பது நல்ல ஒழுக்க நெறிகளை விரிவாக எடுத்துக் காட்ட வேண்டும்; ஒழுக்கத்தில் உயர்ந்தவர்கள் கதையின் முடிவில் நன்மை பெறவேண்டும்; தீய ஒழுக்கங்களால் விளையும் கேடுகளை எடுத்துக் கூறவேண்டும்; அத்தகைய தீயவர்களை அவர்கள் செய்யும் தீமையே அழித்துவிட வேண்டும்; தீயனவற்றைத் தீச்செயல் புரிவோர் எவ்வளவு சிறப்பாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னாலும், நல்லவர்கள் அவற்றை வெறுத்து ஒதுக்குவதாக அமைய வேண்டும்; இதுவே அறம் என்று கூறுகிறார் அவ்வை தி. க சண்முகம் அவர்கள். இத்தகைய சீரும் சிறப்பும் வாய்ந்த இம் தமிழ் நாடகக்கலையும் அதன் மூலமாய் விளங்கக்கூடிய நடிப்புக்கலையைப் பற்றியும் அனுபவ ரீதியாய் பகிர்ந்து பல்வேறு கேள்விகளை விதைத்துவிட்டுச் செல்வதே இக்கட்டுரையின் நோக்கமாகும்.

**நாடகக்கலையும் நடிப்புக்கலையும்- அறிமுகம்:**

உலகில் மனித இனம் தோன்றிய காலத்திலிருந்தே, மனித இனம் குழுவாக வாழத்தொடங்கிய காலத்திலிருந்தே நடிப்புக்கலையின் நவரசங்களை வெளிப்படுத்தத் தொடங்கிவிட்டான். அன்பையும், கோபத்தையும், வெறுப்பையும், மகிழ்ச்சியையும் பகிர்ந்து கொள்ளத் தொடங்கிய போதே நடிப்புக் பிறந்துவிட்டது எனலாம். ஆனால் நமக்கு நடிப்புக்கலை என்றாலே நமக்கு ரூபகத்திற்கு வருவது திரையில் தோன்றும் நமது அபியமான நட்சத்திரங்களும் அவர்களின் திரைப்படங்களும் தான். இந்த நடிகர்கள் தனது திறம்பட்ட நடிப்பால் அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொண்ட கதாபாத்திரங்களை நம்மை உண்மை போன்றதாக நடிப்பினால் நம்பவைத்து நம் மனதிலே இடம் பிடிக்கின்றனர். இந்த நடிப்புக்கலை ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனுக்குள்ளேயும் புதைந்து கிடக்கின்றது. ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனும் தனது உறவுகளான தாய், தந்தை, மகன், மகள், தாத்தா, பாட்டி, சித்தி, சித்தப்பா, மாமா, அத்தை, பெரியப்பா, பெரியம்மா என ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் ஒவ்வொரு விதமாக தன்னை வெளிப்படுத்த முனையும் போதே நடிக்க ஆரம்பித்து விடுகின்றான் எனலாம்.



#### நடிப்புக்கலை மற்றும் நிகழ்த்துக்கலை - தோற்றம்:

ஆதிகாலத்தில் வேட்டை சமூகமாய் இருந்த மனித இனம் உணவுக்காக விலங்குகளை வேட்டையாடி ஒரு பொது இடத்தில் வைத்து அணைவருக்கும் பங்கிட்டு வழங்குவதற்கு முன், அந்த விலங்கினுடைய தோலையும், தலையையும், வேட்டையாடியவர்களுள் ஒருவர் அணிந்து அவர் விலங்காகவும், மற்றோர் வேட்டையாடுபவர்களாகவும் தாங்கள் எப்படி அந்த விலங்கை வேட்டையாடினர் என்பதை மீட்டு நிகழ்த்துதல் செய்து காண்பித்திருக்கின்றனர். அப்பொழுதிலிருந்தே நடிப்புக்கலையும் நிகழ்த்துக்கலையும் ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறது.

தன் மக்களுக்கு முன்னாள் நிகழ்த்திய நடிப்புக்கலையை பின்னாளில் இயற்கையினையும், தனது மூதாதையர்களையும் கடவுள்களாக நினைத்து அவர்களின் முன்னால், அதாவது அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி செலுத்தும் திருவிழாக்களில் நிகழ்த்தியிருக்கின்றனர். அவை கடவுள்களின் வரலாறையும், நற்றிற்களையும் போற்றும் விதமாகவும், இவர்களின் கதைகளை சொல்லும் விதமாகவும் நிகழ்த்துதல்கள் இருந்திருக்கின்றது. கிரேக்கத்தில் டயனோசிஸ் கடவுளின் முன்னால் தோன்றி பாடல் பாடிய தேசிபிஸ் என்னும் முதல் நிகழ்த்துநன் தான் உலகின் முதல் நடிகன் என்றழைக்கப்படுகின்றான். இத்தகைய தொடர்ச்சியான நிகழ்த்துதல்கள் தான் இன்று நாடகமாக, நடனமாக, இசையாக, கூத்தாக, நாட்டிய நாடகமாக பல்வேறு வடிவங்களாக நம்மிடையே வளர்ச்சியடைந்து வந்தடைந்துள்ளது.

#### நடிப்பு மற்றும் நாடகக்கலை கோட்பாடுகள்:

பொறியியல், மருத்துவம், அறிவியல் என ஒவ்வொரு தனிப்பட்ட கல்வி புலத்தில் கற்றுத்தேர்ந்தவர்கள் எப்படி பொறியராக, மருத்துவராக, விஞ்ஞானியாக ஆக முடியுமோ அதுபோல்தான் ஒருவர் நடிகராக ஆக வேண்டுமெனில் அவர் நடிப்புக்கலை என்னும் கல்விப்புலத்தை கற்றுத்தேர்ந்தால் தான் அவர் மிகச்சிறந்த நடிகராக ஆக முடியும். எல்லா கல்விப்புலங்களிலும் விதிகளும் கோட்பாடுகளும் இருப்பது போலவே நடிப்பிற்கும் விதிகளும் கோட்பாடுகளும் இருக்கின்றன. ஸ்டாணிஸ்லாவ்ஸ்கி, மேயர்ஹோல்ட், பெர்தோல்ட் ப்ரெக்ட், குரோதவ்ஸ்கி, ஆண்டனின் ஆர்த்தாட் போன்ற மேற்கத்திய நாடகவியலாளர்கள் யதார்த்த நடிப்பு, வெளிப்பட்டியல் நடிப்பு, காவிய பாணி



நடிப்பு, குரூர நடிப்பு போன்ற கோட்பாடுகளை படைத்தளித்துள்ளனர். அது போலவே இயல் இசை நாடகம் என்ற முத்தமிழ் பண்பாட்டைக் கொண்டுள்ள தமிழ் மொழியில் சிலப்பதிகாரத்தின் அரங்கேற்றுக்காதையும், தொல்காப்பியத்தின் மெய்ப்பாட்டியலும், விபுலானந்த அடிகளாரின் மதங்க சூளாமணியும், சூரிய நாராயண சாஸ்திரியாரின் நாடகவியலும், பம்மல் சம்பந்த முதலியார் மற்றும் அவ்வை தி க சண்முகமும் நடிப்புக்கலை கோட்பாடுகளை வரையறுத்து அவற்றின் மூலம் நடிகர்களை பயிற்றுவித்து உருவாக்கியுள்ளனர். வடமொழியில் நடிப்பு, நாடகம் மற்றும் நடனக்கலைக்கு, பரத முனி நாட்டிய சாஸ்திரம் என்னும் கோட்பாட்டு நூலை உருவாக்கியளித்துள்ளார்.

இன்றைய நவீன காலத்தில் நடிப்புக்கலையையும் நாடகக்கலையையும் கீழ்க்கண்ட பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள், கல்வி நிறுவனங்கள் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கின்றன. இந்தியாவில் புது தில்லியிலுள்ள தேசிய நாடகப்பள்ளி, கேரளாவிலுள்ள திருச்சூர் நாடகப்பள்ளி, புதுச்சேரியிலுள்ள சங்கரதாஸ் சுவாமிகள் நாடகப்பள்ளி, தஞ்சை தமிழ் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் நாடகத்துறை, காரைக்குடி அழகப்பா பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் அரங்கம் மற்றும் திரைப்படவியல் துறை, தமிழ்நாடு திறந்த நிலை பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் அரங்கம் மற்றும் திரைக்கல்வித் துறை சென்னையிலுள்ள கூத்துப்பட்டறை, புனையிலுள்ள திரைப்படக்கல்லூரி மற்றும் அனைத்து மாநிலங்களிலுள்ள மதியப்பல்கலைக்கழகங்களிலும் நடிப்புக்கலை மற்றும் நாடகக்கலை பட்டய நிலை, இள நிலை, முதுநிலை, முனைவர் பட்டநிலை போன்ற படிப்புகள் பல்வேறு நிலைகளில் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன..

**பழந்தமிழர் நாடக மரபும் அதன் இன்றைய நிலையும்:**

இயல், இசை போல நாடகத்தையும் தமிழுடன் இணைத்து முத்தமிழாக்கிப் பரவசப் பட்டது நம் மரபு! கூத்தர், பொருநர், பாணர், விறலி, கோடியர், வயிரியர், கண்ணுளர் எனும் கலைச் சமூகத்தவர்கள் சங்கம் தொடங்கி வாழ்ந்திருந்து, இன்று காணாமலே போயிருக்கிற பூமி இது! செயிற்றியம், குணநூல், சயந்தநூல், மதிவாணர் நாடகத் தமிழ்நூல், சுத்தானந்தப் பிரகாசம் போன்ற நாடகத் தமிழ் இலக்கண நூல்கள் வெறும் பெயராலும் உரையாசிரியர்களால் எடுத்தாளப்படும் சில மேற் கோள்



நாற்பாக்களாலும் மட்டுமே அடையாளப் படுத்தப்பட்டு அவற்றின் இருத்தல் பற்றி எந்தத் தரவுகளும் இல்லாதிருக்கிற தமிழ் நிலம் இது! இதை ஆண்டீரே உணர்ந்த புரட்சிக்கவிஞர் பாரதியார் ,

”இன்றொரு சொல்லினைக் கேட்டேன்  
ஏது செய்வேன் எனதருமை மக்காள்  
கொன்றிடல் போலொரு வார்த்தை  
இன்று கூறத்தகாதவன் கூறினான் கண்டிர்  
புத்தம் புதிய கலைகள் பஞ்சு  
பூதச் செயல்களின் நுட்பங்கள் கூறும்  
மெத்த வளருது மேற்கே அந்த  
மேன்மைக் கலைகள் தமிழினில் இல்லை  
சொல்லவும் கூடுவ தில்லை அவை  
சொல்லும் திறமை தமிழ்மொழிக் கில்லை  
மெல்லத் தமிழினிச் சாகும் அந்த  
மேற்கு மொழிகள் புவிமிசை ஓங்கும்  
என்றந்தப் பேதை புரைத்தான் - ஆ  
இந்த வசைமொழி எனக் கெய்திடலாமோ சென்றிடுவீர்  
எட்டுத் திக்கும் - கலைச்செல்வங்கள் யாவும்  
கொணர்ந்திங்கு சேர்ப்பீர்”

என கொதித்தெழுந்தார். எம் தமிழ் புரட்சிக்கவிஞன் பாரதியின் வார்த்தைகள் இன்று மெய்யாயிருக்கின்றது. இன்று நம் கலைக்கும் நம் தமிழ் மொழிக்கும் அத்தகையதொரு நிலை எட்டியுள்ளது என்பது உண்மையே.. அதிலும் மோசமான ஒரு நிலை நம் தமிழ் நாடகக்கலைக்கு எட்டியுள்ளது. ஆம் நாடகக்கலையை தமிழில் படிப்பதும், எழுதுவதும், ஆய்வு செய்வதும், கற்றுக்கொடுப்பதும் இன்று எட்டாக்கனியாக போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

தமிழில் நாடகச்சூழல் என்பது இன்று எந்த அளவில் எப்படி எவ்வாறு உள்ளது என்பதை நாம் யாவரும் அறிந்தாலும் அறிந்தும் அறியப்படாமல் அறியவைக்கப்படாமல் உள்ள சில செய்திகளை இங்கு நான் குறிப்பிட்டுச்செல்ல உந்தப்படுகிறேன். இதை இந்த காலகட்டத்தில் சொல்லாமல் வேறு எந்த காலகட்டத்திலும் சொல்ல முடியாது என்பதை நான் உணருகின்றேன். கூத்து, இசை நாடகம், நாட்டிய நாடகம், வசன நாடகம், அரங்கப் பொருட்களை மையமாகக்கொண்டு நாடகம், வீதி நாடகம், சபா நாடகம் என தொட்டு இன்று நவீன நாடகம் என்கின்ற நாடக வடிவம் இந்த



நூற்றாண்டில் பவனி வந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றது. இங்கு , அதாவது தமிழில் நவீன நாடகம் என்ற சொல்லடலையே நான் முதலில் கேள்விக்குள்ளாக்க விரும்புகின்றேன். இங்கு நவீனம் எங்கிருந்து எப்படி எவர் மூலம் நாடத்திற்குள் பயணம் செய்தது என்பதே இன்றும் புரியாத புதிராய் தான் உள்ளது.

1977 மற்றும் 1979 களில் காந்தி கிராமத்திலே நடத்தப்பட்ட நாடக பயிற்சி பட்டறை தான் தமிழில் நவீன நாடகம் தோன்ற காரணமா இல்லையேல் 1968 மற்றும் 1974 காலகட்டங்களில் முத்துசாமி அவர்கள் படைத்த காலம் காலமாக', அப்பாவும் பிள்ளையும்', நாற்காலிக்காரர்' போன்ற முக்கியமான நாடகங்களும் 1977 ல் முத்துசாமி அவர்களால் நிறுவப்பட்ட Theatre Workshop என்கின்ற கூத்துப்பட்டறை தான் தமிழின் நவீன நாடகத்தின் தொடக்கமா அல்லது 1957 களிலேயே நாடகம் கற்றுக்கொடுப்பதெற்கென்று நாடகக் கல்வி நிலையம் ஒன்றை துவக்கி, மாணவர்களை சேர்த்து பயிற்சி அளித்து முறுக்கு மீசை கவிஞன் பாரதியின் பாஞ்சாலி சபதம், மற்றும் குயில்பாட்'டை நாடகமாக நிகழ்த்திய சகஸ்ரநாமத்தின் சேவா ஸ்டேஜ் தான் தமிழின் நவீன நாடகத்தின் தொடக்கமா அல்லது பிரிட்டிஷ் அதிகாரத்தின் கீழ் நம் தேசம் இருந்தபொழுது நிகழ்த்துதல் தடை சட்டத்தின் படி தடை செய்யப்பட்ட புரட்சிக்கவி பாரதிதாசனின், இரணியன் அல்லது இணையற்ற வீரன்' என்ற நாடகத்தை பல்வேறு இடங்களில் நிகழ்த்தி மக்கள் எழுச்சியை விதைத்து சிறை சென்ற மக்கள் கலைஞர்கள் தான் தமிழின் நவீன நாடகத்தின் தொடக்கமா அல்லது மதுரையிலே நாடகம் ஆற்றுவதெற்கென்று நிஜ நாடக இயக்கம் ஒன்றை ஆரம்பித்து பல்வேறு நாடகங்களை நடிப்பு பயிற்சி பட்டறைகள் மூலம் உருவாக்கி நிகழ்த்துதல் செய்ததோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல் 1988,1990,1992களில் தமிழ் நவீன நாடகக்குழுக்களை கொண்டு நாடக விழாக்கள் நிகழ்த்தியும் நாடகக்கருத்தரங்குகள் பல நிகழ்த்திய பேராசிரியர் மு. இராமசாமி தான் தமிழின் நவீன நாடகத்தின் தொடக்கமா அல்லது போர்டு பவுன்டேசன் மூலமாக நிதியுதவி பெற்று தமிழ் கலைகளை பண்பாட்டை பதிவு செய்கின்றோம் என்ற பெயரில் அக்கலைகளுக்கு உயிர் கொடுக்கின்றோம் என்ற பெயரில் அவைகளை உள்ளடக்கி நவீன நாடகம் தயாரித்து நிதிகளை வாரி சுருட்டி வாழ்ந்த நிறுவனங்கள் மூலம் நவீன நாடக வடிவம் தோன்றியதா அல்லது தேசிய நாடக பள்ளி, சங்கீத நாடக அகாடமி மற்றும் இந்திய கலாச்சாரத்துறை மூலம்



அங்கீகரிக்கப்பெற்ற நாடகங்களைப் பார்த்து தமிழில் நவீன நாடகம் தோன்றியதா என ஏகப்பட்ட கேள்விகளையும் ஐயப்பாடுகளையும் நம் முன் நிறுத்தி விட்டு நம்மையும் கேள்விக்குள்ளாக்கிவிட்டுத்தான் நவீன நாடக வரலாற்றை நாம் தொட வேண்டியுள்ளது அல்லது தோண்ட வேண்டியுள்ளது என சொல்லலாம்,

பொதுவாக நவீன நாடகம் என்பது மிகச்சிறிய வட்டம். மிஞ்சி மிஞ்சிப் போனால் ஒரு பத்து பதினைந்து அல்லது இருபது பேருக்கு மேல் கை காட்ட முடியாது. கை காட்ட முடியாது என்பதைவிட கை காட்ட விட மாட்டார்கள் என்பதே மிகச்சரியாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் எண்ணுகின்றேன். அதனால் தான் என்னவோ நவீன நாடகம் தமிழகத்தில் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்டு முப்பத்தியெட்டு ஆண்டுகள் ஆகியும் இன்று வரை எந்த அளவிலும் மிகப்பெரிய முன்னேற்றத்தை எட்டவில்லை என்பது தெளிவாகத்தெரிகின்றது.

இங்கு நவீன நாடக ஜாம்பவான்கள் என தங்களைத் தாங்களையே சொல்லிக்கொள்ளும் சிறு பத்திரிகைகள் மூலம் தங்களைப் பற்றி பிதற்றிக்கொள்ளும் அறிவு ஜீவிகளாக தங்களை முன்னிறுத்திக்கொண்ட எவரும் தங்களுக்குப் பின்னால் எவரையும் வளர்த்ததும் இல்லை கை கட்டியதும் இல்லை அதைவிட எவரையும் அங்கீகரித்ததும் இல்லை என்று சொல்வது தான் மிகச்சரியாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் எண்ணுகின்றேன். நீங்கள் எந்த நாடகம் வேண்டுமானாலும் பண்ணலாம் ஆனால் உங்களைப்பற்றி பேச எழுத சில அறிவுஜீவிகள் உங்களுக்கு பின்னால் இருக்க வேண்டும் சில நாடகக்கல்வியாளர்கள் உங்களை அங்கீகரிக்க வேண்டும் அல்லது அதற்க்காக நீங்கள் முதலில் முன் தயாரிப்பு செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த அறிவுஜீவித்தனத்தையெல்லாம் ஒதுக்கித்தள்ளிவிட்டு உண்மையில் நாடகக்கலையின் நோக்கம் என்னவென்று உற்று நோக்கினால் அது வேறு மாதிரியாகவே இருக்கும், அது தான் உண்மையும் கூட.

#### **நாடகக்கலையின் நோக்கம்:**

நாடகக்கலையின் நோக்கம் ஒன்றே ஒன்று தான். நாடகக்கலை என்பது என் மக்களுக்கானவை. அது மக்களுக்கு மிகச் சரியாகப் போய் சேர வேண்டும். எந்த மக்களுக்காக எந்த மக்களின் முன்னால் நாடகம் நிகழ்த்தப்படுகின்றதோ





அம்மக்களால் அந்த நாடகம் புரியப்படவேண்டும். நாடகம் எதைப்பற்றிப் பேசுகின்றதோ யாரைப்பற்றிப் பேசுகின்றதோ யாரை எதிர்த்துப் பேசுகின்றதோ அது அவர்களால் புரிந்து கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும். அவர்களால் எதிர்வினை அல்லது சார் வினை ஆற்றப்படவேண்டும். அதை அவர்கள் முன்னால் அவர்களினால் அரங்கேற்றப்படவேண்டும். என்பதே நாடகக்கலையின் அடிப்படைத் தத்துவம்..

அதாவது எந்தவொரு கலையும் மக்களால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்படவில்லையெனில்; ஈர்க்கப்படவில்லையெனில்; பேசப்படவில்லையெனில்; புரிந்துகொள்ளப்பட வில்லையெனில், அவர்களிடத்தே எந்தவித பாதிப்பையையும் ஏற்படுத்தவில்லையெனில் அக்கலை படைக்கப்பட்டதன் நோக்கம் வீண். அதன் அவசியம் என்பதும் சுழியம். ஆனால் இதை நவீன நாடகம் செய்ததா என்றால் எந்தவொரு பார்வையாளனும் இல்லை என்ற பதிலையே முதலில் சொல்வான். நவீன நாடகத்தில் பார்வையாளன் என்பவன் நிர்ணயிக்கப்படுகின்றான். பார்வையாளன் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுகின்றான். நவீன நாடகம் பார்க்க வேண்டுமெனில் பார்வையாளன் முதலில் தன்னை தகுதிப்படுத்திக்க வேண்டும். அந்த தகுதிப்படுத்தல் என்பது தான் பார்க்க விளையும் நாடக இயக்குனரின் எழுத்துக்களை பல முறை படித்திருக்க வேண்டும். புரிய முயற்சித்திருக்க வேண்டும். மக்கள் நாடகக்கலைஞர்

ஸ்பைட் ஹாஸ்டி "நாடகம் என்பது ஒரு மக்கள் போராட்டக்கருவி. அதன் மூலமே மக்கள் விடுதலையை சாத்தியமாக்க முடியும். அதிகாரத்தை எதிர்த்துப் போராடுவதே நவீன நாடகத்தின் முக்கிய நோக்கம். எங்கு அடக்குமுறை தன் கோரப்பற்களை பதிக்கின்றதோ,எங்கு மக்களின் உரிமைகள் பறிக்கப்படுகின்றதோ எங்கு எம் மக்கள் ஒடுக்குமுறைகளுக்கும் அதிகார துஸ்பிரயோகத்திற்கும் ஆளாக்கப்படுகின்றார்களோ அங்கு எம் மக்களால் எம்மக்களைக்கொண்டு எம்மக்களின் ஒடுக்குமுறைகளை எம்மக்களின் பிரச்சனைகளை எம்மக்களின் வழக்காறுகளைக்கொண்டு, எம்மக்களின் சொல்லாடலையும் எம்மக்களின் கலைகளையும் பயன்படுத்தி எவரால் பிரச்சனைகள் ஏற்பட்டதோ எவர் எம்மக்களை ஒடுக்குதலுக்கு ஆளாக்கினாரோ அவர் முன்னால் நாடகமாற்றுவதே நாடகக்கலை நாடக ஆற்றுகளின் நோக்கம் என்றார்.





1980 இல் பரிவர்த்தனா' என்கிற இலக்கிய அமைப்பு நடத்திய நாடகக் கருத்தரங்கில் பேசிய மக்கள் காலை இலக்கிய கழகத்தின் வீராச்சாமி, "அரசியலற்ற எதுவும் கதைக்குதவாது" என்று கூறியது போல் அழகியல் என்பதைவிட எம்மக்களின் வாழ்வியல் போராட்டம் என்பது மட்டுமே நாடகம் கண் முன்னே நிற்கக் வேண்டும். ஒரு படைப்பாளி என்பவன் தன் படைப்பை படைத்து விட்டுச்சென்று விடுவதோடு அவன் பணி முடிந்து விடுவதில்லை. அப்படைப்பை மக்கள் முன் எடுத்துச்செல்வதும் அதன் தொடர்ச்சியாக அம்மக்களை வழிநடத்திச்செல்வதும் ஒரு உண்மையான மக்கள் படைப்பாளியின் கடமையாகும்.

#### தமிழகத்தில் நவீன நாடகங்கள்:

தமிழகத்தில் நிகழ்த்தப்பட்ட நவீன நாடகங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரை நாடகப்பிரதி ஒருவரால் எழுதப்பட்டு அப்பிரதி இன்னொருவரால் இயக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. அந்த தருணங்களில் ஏகப்பட்ட சிக்கல்களை நவீன நாடகமும் அதன் படைப்பாளிகளும் பல்வேறு சிக்கல்களை சந்தித்திருக்கின்றனர். ஒரு கட்டத்தில் நாடக ஆசிரியர்கள் இது தங்கள் நாடகங்களே இல்லை என்று கோபப்பட்டு நாடகம் பார்க்காமல் சென்றது கூட நாடந்தேறியிருக்கின்றது.. சங்கீத நாடக அகாடமியின் நாடக எழுத்தாளர்கள் பயிற்சிப்பட்டறையில் உருவாக்கப்பட்ட "முனி" மற்றும் "முன்றாவது விழா எனும்பும் விழுதுகளற்ற ஆலமரமும்" போன்ற நாடகங்களில் அந்த நாடக எழுத்தாளர்களான மலைச்சாமி மற்றும் தேவிபாரதி போன்றோர் இதன் மாபெரும் உதாரணங்கள்.

அது போல நவீன நாடக உருவாக்கம் என்பது நடிகர்களை கசக்கிப் பிழிந்து, காரணமே இல்லாமல் அவனை ஓட வைப்பதும் விழுந்து புரளச்சொல்வதும், எம்பி குதிக்கச்சொல்வதும் தரையிலே ஊர்ந்து செல்லச்சொல்வதும், உடைகள் அனைத்தையும் கலையச்சொல்வதும் திடீர் திடீர் என்று சம்பந்தமில்லாமல் கீழிருந்து மேலாக சப்தம் எழுப்பச்சொல்வதும் வண்ண விளக்குகளுக்குள் நடிகனை அவனது உடலை, முகத்தை மறைத்து வண்ணமிட்டு சம்பந்தமே இல்லாமல் அரங்கப்பொருட்களால் அரங்கை நிறைப்பதும் தான் இன்று நடந்தேறி வருகின்றது. தான் எதற்க்காக ஏன்



இவ்வாறு செய்கின்றோம் என்பதை நடிகனும் உணரவைக்கப்படுவதுமில்லை அதைப் பார்க்கும் பார்வையனுக்கும் உணர்த்தப்படுவதுமில்லை. பொதுவாக நாடகம் என்கின்ற மக்கள் கலை பொது மக்களின் மத்தியிலே மக்கள் கூடும் இடத்திலே நிகழ்த்தப்பட வேண்டும். இதன்பார்வையாளர்கள் அவர்களாகவே இருக்க வேண்டும்

#### முடிவுரை

ஒரு பத்து பேர் மட்டுமே கூடி அல்லது அவர்களை கூட்டி சென்று நாடகம் காண்பிப்பது என்பது நாடகக்கலைக்கு செய்யும் அவமரியாதையாகும். நாடகர்கள் வெறும் நடிகர்கள் மட்டுமே இல்லை அவர்கள் சமூகப் பங்கேற்பாளர்களும் கூட. காசுக்காகவும், சுய அடையாளத்திற்க்காகவும், ப்ரோச்சர்-காகவும், அரசுப் பணிக்காக வருபவர்கள் அல்ல. நாடகம் ஆற்றி முடிந்த பின் தன் தோள்களை மற்றவர்களின் உதவியால் தூக்கி நிறுத்துவதில்லை. தன் வேலைகள் முடிந்தபின் மக்களோடு மக்களாகவே கரைந்தும் கலந்தும் போவார்கள். அவர்கள் தான் உண்மையான நாடகக்காரர்கள் அத்தகைய நாடகர்களை எதிர்பார்த்து நாடகக்கலையும் நாடகர்களும் காத்திருக்கின்றோம்.

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