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Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Kalyan Gangarde

Editor

Dr. Sadhna Agrawal

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PARBHANI (MAHARASHTRA)

Contact:

+91 9420079975

+91 9730721393

nmpublication@gmail.com

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1.

**A Study Of Linguistic Divergence Between English-Telugu:
From The Point Of Translation****Vasantha Kumar Pilli**Research Scholar
Centre for ALTS
School of Humanities
University of Hyderabad
vasanthhcu@gmail.com**Abstract**

In this context (Dorr, 1993) discusses in her book 'Machine Translation a View from the Lexicon' that in the following way: "translation divergence arises when the natural translation of one language into another results in a very different form than that of the original". Divergences occur at different levels. It severely affects the quality of a translation. Sometimes even it leads to the misunderstanding of specific cultures, traditions and customs of a specific target text. Divergence is a language dependent phenomenon. One cannot expect the same set of divergences to occur across all languages. Though all types of translational divergences are not same in all language pairs used in translation, some are certainly be considered as universal and true to all language pairs.

Keywords: Divergence, morphology, syntax.

Introduction

Divergence is the term often used in translation studies to refer to the distinctions or differences that occur in linguistic features between a pair of languages which are involved in translation. In linguistics it is used to refer to the differences that occur between two genetically related or unrelated languages. It is also used in language teaching too, to highlight the differences between the L1 and L2. In translation when a sentence translates from source language (SL) to target language (TL), the productivity displays a few amount of source language effects on the target language. For this reason the linguistic features of one language are not the same with the other language. This shows the perceivable differences between any pair of languages. Whenever a translation is done the translators tries to bring out the look originality and naturalness of the source text into the target text. In this context (Dorr, 1993) discusses in his book 'machine translation a view from the lexicon' that in the following way: "translation divergence arises when the natural translation of one language into another results in a very different form than that of the original". In her view "the divergence occurs, when the underlying concept or gist of a sentence is distributed over different words or different configurations for unrelated languages". She also states that "different languages encode information in distinct ways leading to the divergence between languages at various levels viz. lexical, morphological and syntactic". The divergence between a pair of languages was classified by different people in different ways. Dorr (1993) has identified seven types of divergences like thematic divergence, categorical divergence, conflational divergence, structural divergence, head

swapping or promotional demotional divergence and lexical divergence while studying the Spanish, English and German languages.

Mapping divergence patterns between two or more natural languages is a general phenomenon in translation, linguistics and language teaching. When the divergence patterns are mapped or identified, they should be given special attention while translating to attain the correct translation from source language to target language. In the earlier literature several attempts have been made to categorize the types of translation divergence between a pair of natural languages. One of the attempts is constituent order divergence which deals with the word order distinctions. In the same other types of divergences attempts are also identified. Among them linguistic divergence is such a complex phenomenon that needs more exploration to recognize additional classes of divergences, that need implications, approaches and inter-relatedness to deal.

Research problem

Divergence is a common observable factor, which is commonly found between two languages while translating and comparing two languages. Divergence problems arise whenever there is a lexical and structural difference between a pair of languages. Since different types of problems are occurring, the area is given more importance in 20th century. It also has given the rise for the new research in the area of translation, language teaching, machine translation and linguistics. Numbers of scholars across the universities are working on the divergence studies in the areas of translation, language teaching, machine translation and linguistics. In these four areas the divergence studies are started between languages belonging to different family of languages. Since the area is complex, it requires a lot of attention and needs much research should be carried out in the area. The study of the divergence patterns would lead to draw a common picture on their implications, their interrelatedness and their approaches to handle them easily. Such a study is very essential especially in tasks like translation. The main aim of this research is to find out the divergence features between English and Telugu languages. The study is based on Dorr's (1993) classification of divergence. It covers particular aspects of divergence at morphological, syntactic and lexical levels of these two languages.

Aim and Scope of the Study

The aim of this study is to identify linguistic divergence between English-Telugu and Telugu-English languages. The need for this identification is to obtain the correct translation or naturalness, as it is there in the source text. According to (Dorr, 1993) seven types of divergences were identified while doing the machine translation viz. thematic divergence, promotional divergence, demotional divergence, structural divergence, conflation divergence, categorical divergence, and lexical divergence. These divergences are usually found even in the English-Telugu and Telugu-English languages of translation. In the present study the researcher is confined to morphological divergence, syntactic divergence and semantic divergence.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to map the divergence differences between two languages and make theoretical approach for the English-Telugu translation and Telugu-English translation. For making the theoretical approach Dorr's (1993) classification is used as a foundation for making the frame work for the translation. By using the Dorr's classification, the study focuses on morphological, syntactic and semantic divergence.

The objectives of the study is-

- To identify the divergences in terms of parametric variation between English and Telugu languages
- To understand the nature of the divergence by observation of English and Telugu languages.
- To describe and analyze the divergence in terms of translation.

Transfer Approach and Interlingua approach

According to (Basenette S, 1980) there is another approach in translation. According to him whenever a translation takes place between a pair of languages, there is a chance of transferring the meaning by structural and semantic manipulation. The interlingua approach it requires deep semantic analysis of the sentences and the creation of complete set of rules to capture all the lexical and syntactic variation which are problematic for translation. The divergence problem is usually down played in transfer and interlingual translation, because it requires a large combination of complex lexical, structural and semantic mappings. A major requirement of these approaches is the accessibility of large amounts of plain symmetric knowledge for both the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

Need for the study

Telugu language is very rich in literature which is demonstrated by the availability of many literary works. Every year large number of literary works are produced. Among those literary works some of them are mythological, some are sociological, some are fictional, some are general and some are contemporary dalit texts. Along with the above texts many of the texts from other languages are being translated into Telugu language. It is a large business in the both the Telugu State by both governmental and as well as Private companies. For the above works a precise method of translation is necessary. The present work of translation of English-Telugu and Telugu-English study tries to answer the translation problems faced by the translators belonging to different areas of literary genres by government as well as private companies. Since the study aims to draw a common method of identifying the divergences, it will help in the field of translation of English-Telugu and Telugu-English translation. Since from the introduction of English language in India as a medium of instruction in the primary, upper primary and higher education, large number of materials were translated and being translated into the Telugu language. The study also helps in translating the ample amount of teaching materials of English knowledge into Telugu language. The conclusions drawn on the basis of the present study will help the English-Telugu translation in both the Telugu states as well as in India.

Divergence in Translation

Translation is perceived by different people in different places across the world. Translation is told as complex (Byrne, 2006) and as a highly complex task. It aims at maintaining the semantic equivalence of the source text into the target text. The most problematic area in translation is the lexicon. It plays a vital role in the act of creating deviations in sense and reference which is based on the context of its occurrence in texts. Similar observation stands valid for compound words, idioms and phrases which also show semantic deviations in the usages of different kinds of text. There are also cases where deviations occur due to divergence. Divergence in translation arises when the sentences in source languages are realized in a different manner in the target languages. It is necessary to understand, how linguistic and extra

linguistic constraints play significant role in translation resulting in divergences and other related issues. Proper identification and understanding of these problems are important in both manual and machine translation. Moreover, resolution of such problems is a pre-requisite for generating good translation in target language.

Divergences occur at different levels. It severely affects the quality of a translation. Sometimes even it leads to the misunderstanding of specific cultures, traditions and customs of a specific target text. Dorr (1994) proposes a way to look into this aspect. She says 'minute details between any two languages involved in translation leads to the divergence'. Based on this the researcher focuses on various divergences observed from English to Telugu translation. Along with the divergences the study also tries to explore other issues related to problems that arise in translation between two languages. Since it affects the quality of a translation, it is the job of the translologist to reduce divergence of a translated text. Divergence is a language dependent phenomenon. One cannot expect the same set of divergences to occur across all languages. Though all types of translational divergences are not same in all language pairs used in translation, some are certainly be considered as universal and true to all language pairs.

Methodology

The main focus of the study is to identify the divergence patterns between the two languages. For the purpose Two thousand sentences are collected from the ETMT (English Telugu Machine Translation) project funded by Government of India. The project is being built at CALTS in University of Hyderabad (Ref. Uma Maheswar Rao 2008). The project used the English-Telugu MAT lexicon of 42K and a wordform synthesizer for Telugu, developed and incorporated at CALTS. It also incorporates an evolutionary semanticlexicon and it handles English sentences of a variety of complexity. These two thousand sentences are randomly selected from the ETMT generated system.

After collecting sentences, they are categorized at various levels like sentence type wise (assertive, imperative, interrogative and exclamatory), complexity wise (simple, compound and complex) and meaning wise (ambiguous, synonymous, antonymous and other types of meaning wise). After categorizing them, they are grouped and put each sentence under each category.

After grouping them under each subcategory, the sentences are translated manually and spotted out the differences under each category. While translating the English sentences into Telugu, the researcher encountered the main principal problems multiple meanings. Since it is transfer based translation it requires a large combination of complex lexical and structural mappings. Some attempts also made to classify the types of translational divergence between the pair of these natural languages. However, the issue of linguistic divergence is such a complex phenomenon that a lot more needs to be done in this area to identify further classes of divergence, their implications and inter-relatedness as well as the approaches to handle them.

English-Telugu Divergence and its types

Genetically and typologically English and Telugu are different languages. They exhibit considerable amount of divergences at various levels affecting the quality of translation. In most of the cases, Dorr's divergences are noticed as rare phenomena and do not pose much problem as far as English and Telugu are considered. However, these language pairs do pose problems at various other levels displaying different divergences. The current research attempts to classify

these divergences into three major kinds, such as morphological, syntactic and lexical-semantic divergences.

- (a) **Morphological Divergence:** Languages differ from one another in various ways. Morphological configuration of languages may differ from one language to another. These divergences occur due to inflectional and productive derivational devices of words between English and Telugu. Open word class categories such as nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives and closed word classes such as pronouns, number words and nouns of space and time are studied to find out morphological divergences. Functional elements on these categories need to be carefully matched from the source language to the target language to attain well-formed word forms in the output. Uninflected word classes viz indeclinables, non-productive derivational word forms and non-productive compounds are excluded here because they are listed in the lexicon and straightforward mapping between them solves the problem in translation.
- (b) **Syntactic Divergence:** Syntactic divergence refers to the differences that occur between pairs of languages at sentences level. It is obvious to find out similar constructions in English and Telugu in majority of cases, but still there are lots of variations that arise due to case mismatches, agreement, anaphora, negation, subordination and clitics. Various syntactic processing and a robust transfer of grammar are obviously required to overcome syntactic divergence.
- (c) **Lexical-Semantic Divergence:** Lexical-semantic divergences occur due to variations in lexical items between the pairs of languages under study. Dorr's divergences make references to lexical divergences which are more prevalent in English and Telugu translation. Dorr's study is taken as a basis and further classification to identify divergences in English and Telugu. These divergences are handled systematically.

Conclusion

The introduction gives the description and explanation about the translation and divergence and different types of divergence. Along with the explanation, it also discusses about the scope, aim and limitation of the study. It also tries to answer some of the basic questions regarding the divergence and tries to explore the various levels of divergences.

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2.

DIASPORIC ELEMENT IN BHARATHI MUKHERJEE'S WIFE

Mrs. **K. Kavitha**, Research Scholar, PRIST Deemed University, Thanjavur.

Prof. **M. Amalraj**, Research Supervisor, PRIST Deemed University, Thanjavur.

Abstract

The term 'diaspora' which is rooted in Jewish history, is an umbrella term which includes a variety of meanings such as dispersion, displacement, dislocation, exile, expatriation, migration and refuge. Bharathi Mukherjee is an Indian-born American novelist, short-story writer, non-fiction writer and journalist. She is also one of the most celebrated Asian immigrant writers who have experienced American culture. Her writings reflect the multiple dislocations that she has faced in her personal life. Her novel *Wife* deals with the cultural and social isolation through the elements of Diaspora. Thus, this present paper attempts at analysing how Dimple, the protagonist, struggles between American and Indian cultures.

Keywords: *diaspora, dislocation, immigrant, culture.*

Note: The following abbreviation is used after quotations: *Wife* – W.

The word "Diaspora" is derived from Greek *diaspeirein* 'disperse' – from *dia* ['across'] + *speirein* ['scatter']. The term originated from the Old Testament: *esē diaspora en pasais basileias tēs gēs* which means 'thou shalt be a dispersion in all kingdoms of the earth'. (Deuteronomy 28:25) The etymological origin of diaspora has been traced in ancient Greek civilization where it means scattering as a result of migration or geographical upheaval. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines 'Diaspora' as "settling of the Jews among various non-Jewish communities after they had been exiled in 538 BC". (331). This is used initially for the dispersal of Jews forcibly into exile to Babylonia. Thus "diaspora" which means dispersal, distribution, or spreading, is rooted in Jewish history. It is also defined as the dispersion of any people from their traditional homeland. A diaspora is the group of people who are living away from their original homeland and share common experience and also share their painful feeling.

It is also said that life in diaspora discloses one's struggle to adapt a new culture while retaining the native culture. Dispersion in space, orientation to a 'homeland' and boundary maintenance are the core elements of diaspora. Migration has become a universal phenomenon in the current world. Most of the writers use this phenomenon for writing their works. It is apparent that "immigrants" means "the people who come to live permanently in a foreign land" This is the concept or phenomena that plays an important role in this process. The concept of Diaspora is very valuable to India because writers use as a tool to write their works. Though the diasporians

live in distant land or countries they have retained their emotional, cultural, and spiritual bonds with the country of their origin i.e. India.

At this juncture, it is essential to say that Diasporic Literature or immigrant literature is generally referred to the literary works done by immigrants. Diasporic Indian English Literature gains its credits during the last few decades. There is a significant place for diasporic Indian English Fiction by portraying Indian diaspora in a wide span. The main characteristic of diasporic literature is not based on any theory or philosophy but on the life experience of immigrant. Diaspora also discusses their own physical and emotional conflicts. Diasporic literature thus focusses mainly on themes like discrimination, cultural shock, and reverse cultural shock, problems of adjustment and assimilation, orientalism, identity crisis, alienation, displacement, dilemma depression, hybridity and generational gap.

The most important works by Indian English Diasporic writers are Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Amitav Ghosh, Anita Desai, V.S. Naipaul, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni and Jhumpa Lahiri. Kamala Markandaya in her novel *The Nowhere Man* (1972) depicts the protagonist oppressed by the discrimination even after living about thirty years in England. He lives in a dilemma as he can neither accept India nor England as his homeland. Anita Desai in *Bye Bye Black Bird* (1971) portrays the immigrants who search for their identity in another land. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni in her award winning novel *The Mistress of Spices* (1997) portrays an Indian girl who works in a shop in Oakland, America and helps other immigrants to resolve their problems with the magic of her spices. Jhumpa Lahiri's award-winning novel *The Namesake* (2004) is considered to be one of the best fiction writers about immigrant life.

Bharathi Mukherjee is a strong voice of Indian diaspora in America and has been termed as an Asian-American writer, Indo-American writer, Indian diasporic writer and American non-fiction writer. Her works mostly deal with the Indian diaspora. She celebrates different diasporic themes in her works and also focusses on cultural issues where diaspora means gain and no loss. Mukherjee always balances between nativity and globalization. As seen earlier, not only Diaspora as displacement and dislocation but also her sensitive handling of other postcolonial complexities have made her a global writer.

Her novel *Tiger Daughter* deals with the dilemma of unbelongingness to both her land of adoption and her native land. *Middleman and other stories* says about new world through various characters who are immigrants belonging to different countries of the world. In *Jasmine*, Mukherjee wants to convey the message that change, transformation, fluid identity, adaptability are the keys to survival. Jasmine speaks about fusion between two or more cultures which paves way for assimilation. In *The Holder of the World and Leave It to Me*, the protagonist is an American, trying to relocate themselves into native culture and cross-cultural consciousness.

Wife deals with the other dimensions of the postcolonial complexities. It reflects the cross-cultural dilemma faced by Dimple Dasgupta, the protagonist as she fails to balance between her Indian ethics and American culture which leads her towards nervous breakdown and

makes her misfit to stay in American culture. The protagonist Dimple, docile young Bengali girl, wants to break through traditional taboos of a wife.

Dimple, a teenage daughter of Dasgupta, dreams about her married life. She wishes to marry a neurosurgeon or an architect. She eagerly as well as impatiently waits for marriage. At the outset, she believes that marriage “would bring her freedom, cocktail parties on carpet lawns, fund-raising dinners for noble charities. Marriage would bring her love” (W 3). Even Mrs. Dasgupta, her mother, utters her promising words that her father would fix an outstanding husband. To her dismay, her father, being an electrical engineer, looks for an engineer for her. It is evident in the following lines: “Dimple Dasgupta had set her heart on marrying a neurosurgeon, but her father was looking for engineers in the matrimonial ads.” (3)

Amit Kumar Basu, aged 29, is a consultant engineer, who has already applied for immigration to Canada and U.S. Even before wedding, Amit’s mother Mrs. Basu and his sister Mrs. Ghose are dominant and recklessly talk about Dimple’s physical appearance. This shows that the women have to survive in the patriarchal ideology to such an extent that Dimple and her parents feel disgusted. Furthermore, her father pleads that she is very sweet and docile and never becomes a problematic woman in future and even Dimple herself wants to pull off the wedding. (W 14-15) After a couple of week, both these dominant women – Mrs. Basu and Mrs. Ghose – consent for wedding. She is thus married to the engineer called Amit Kumar Basu. It is ludicrous to come across that Mrs. Basu wants her son Amit to call Dimple as “Nandini” as she does not like as a name. Dimple aspires for freedom and love in marriage whereas at in-law’s house, her very identity gets vanished, that too in first month of her wedded life itself. It is pathetic to note that even her original name disappears within two weeks after marriage.

As a result, her marriage with Amit brings disappointment, grief, and pain to her. She does not cope with her mother-in-law house in Kolkata. She does not love her husband. She does not craze for the ideal man. And also she does not like the house where she is forced to live and where she has no privacy or freedom even to choose the colour of her bedroom curtains. There is also a lack of basic amenities. Subsequently, the growing demand of joint family makes her hate married life in total. Finally "She wished she were back in her own room in Rash Behari Avenue". (W 30) She is expected to play the role of an ideal Indian wife, stay at home and keep the house for her husband. Gradually the situation changes, she rebels against the wifedom in many ways. She totally hates the life with her husband. She feels that her self-identity is lost or vanished due to marriage. Then she wants to fly to USA with her husband. As far as Dimple is concerned, she thinks that she will be liberated from all ethnicity and tradition if she goes abroad, especially to America.

Amit tries to find better job to keep her happy. But she contemplates that he does not pay any attention towards her and frustration develops. She begins to rebel against the wifedom. In extreme condition she attempts to abort her child so that she can show her anger towards her husband. She daydreams about sinister abortionist. She aborts her child by skipping on rope. "She had skipped rope and till her legs grew numb and her stomach burned; then she had poured

water from the heavy bucket over her head, shoulders, over the tight little curve of her stomach. She had poured until the last of the blood washed her legs; then she had collapsed". (42) Pintu, Amit's younger brother, carries her to bed and calls for doctor. It is really disappointment to Amit as he aspired for a boy child for whom he would teach cricket as he grows.

It is quite anomalous for any women in the place of Dimple to do such a thing. This is because she thinks of the baby as "unfinished business". It will ruin the dream of going abroad where she wants to be a working woman. She wishes to be a librarian there for "[s]he had heard that many Indian wives in the states became librarian." (42) Fortunately, they get a chance. While she is in the hospital Amit hears that they shall immigrate to United States. His friend Jyoti Sen finds an apartment in U.S. until Amit finds a job. Dimple is very happy to have a new life in States. Dimple lands on her dream world. She anticipates that there will be a tremendous change in her married life. Her status quo will have remarkable progress. In spite of possessing an adventurous spirit, Dimple gets disappointment by exposure to American culture. The following lines reveal her state of mind: "She was caught in the cross-fire of an American communalism [which] she could not understand. She felt she had come very close to getting killed on her third morning in America". (60)

As quoted in the above passage, she is caught in the whirlpool of communalism which is not found in India possessing diverse religions and community. Secondly, she faces the racial crisis. Thirdly, due to joblessness of Amit Basu, she cannot live the life of luxury and royal as she desires. This makes her feel as an alien in her dream land. "Dimple tried to smile brightly and looks happy. She found an armchair in one corner and spoke only when people came up to her and addressed her so directly that she couldn't pretend they were talking to others behind her."(62)

Further, there is a cultural difference in the novel. It is explicit when she is questioned by people in the party, "When did you arrive?" "Have you been in New York long?" and "What does your husband do?". (62) She feels injured by these questions. So she wants to be Americanized Indian first for which she wants to change her behavior and attitude like American. This makes her develop friendship with Ina Mullick, the wife of Bijoy Mullick. Dimple learns that violence is an inevitable aspect of life in New York. Dimple admires Ina Mullick because of her American life style. Ina influences Dimple badly. Amit warns Dimple about Ina's bad behaviour. But as a woman with illusions about American life, she easily falls a prey to Ina's mysterious charm. Ina makes her fall in love with Milt Glasser, an American. American's barbarous acts of violence, sex and bloodshed frighten and corrupt Dimple. This is due to cross-cultural activities. She feels guilty when she seduces Milt in her own bedroom and hides it from Amit. Dimple's activities are purely an outcome of her attempt to become one with the American culture. But she can manage either to be an American or to be Indian woman. She struggles between American and Indian culture. This changed attitude of Dimple makes her murder her husband.

Amit and Dimple experience frustration at various levels. Amit could not find a good job

for him. While joblessness puts Amit in confusion, Dimple realizes that her marriage is a complete failure. She thinks, “ She was bitter that marriage had betrayed her, had not provided all the glittery things she had imagined, had not brought her cocktails under canopied skies and 3 A.M. drives to Dinzy restaurants where they sold divine kababs rolled in roti.” (101-102)

From the above study, it is clear that Dimple aspires for self-recognition and wish fulfilment of her dreams whereas Amit Basu behaves in a different way. He expects Dimple to be a good Bengali wife, taking care of her home and husband and adapting the life in American society. But as a typical Indian girl she rarely adapts herself to American lifestyle and cross-culture. She hates Amit as he is not the man of her dreams. “She wanted Amit to be infallible, intractable, godlike, but with a boyish charm wanted him to find a job so that after a decent number of years he could take his savings and retire with her to a three-storey house in Ballygunje Park?.” (89)

There is a psychological isolation that she experiences both in the surrounding of American society and in the immigrant community. After having moved to a new apartment in Manhattan, she feels alienated. To drive away that feeling, she turns to spend time with the media i.e. TV which becomes her sole companion. This makes her to watch several TV serials and terrific movies. Her TV world merges with the world of imagination and fantasy which leads to completely trust the media. Even, “[her] body seemed curiously alien to her, filled with hate, malice, an insane desire to hurt, yet weightless, almost airborne.”(117) The cataclysm embarrassed her. It might have been on television: “it was getting harder and harder to distinguish between what she had seen on the TV and what she had imagined.”(157)

This idea of killing her husband is a cultural shock and makes her feel that she has changed to American life style. She has completely changed her nature because of the influence of media. Media and her loneliness in new culture make an ugly turn in Dimple's life. The cultural change through media leads her to have a new idea to kill her husband: “She would kill Amit and hide his body in the freezer. The extravagance of the scheme delighted her, made her feel very American somehow, almost like a character in a TV series” (195) whereas “Amit's tragedy was that he lacked extravagance, he persevered in the immigrant virtues of caution and cunning.” (195)

Another important aspect that diaspora drives Dimple not to differentiate between the reel life and real life. Her madness sees her body and soul apart. She fails to lead honest life. She suffers from imaginary illnesses and develops insomnia. Due to diasporic conflict, Dimple at the end experiences the series of paralyzing social problem and psychological displacement. A deepening loss of control over her female identity finally leads to mental instability and to kill her husband. Dimple would not have undergone such activities, if she had stayed in India. If she were in India she would have learnt to reconcile herself to her frustrations. She would not become as murderess. In fact, there is no wonder in her becoming a murderess in America. It is true that talking about the murder is like talking about the weather in America. Thus Bharati Mukherjee has effectively portrayed the breakdown of the Indian woman's psyche in America

and also how the cultural shock turns her into a neurotic. In other words, we can say that misguided Americanization brings out the destruction of morality. The aim of *Wife* is to narrate, not only about Indian immigrant women's personal and public life but also social, cultural and economic context. Through diasporic element, Bharati Mukherjee has effectively used the term of her own identity and her painful conflict between two cultures in the novel.

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3.

**MARITAL RELATIONSHIP IN MOHAN RAKESH'S *HALFWAY HOUSE* :
A SUBVERSION OF THE SOCIAL ETHOS**

Dr Binu Anitha Joseph
Assistant Professor
Department of English
Voorhees College, Vellore

ABSTRACT:

The paper attempts to analyse the half way relationship in married life. Mohan Rakesh presents this through his exquisite dramatic skill. He reflects the supremacy of men in the male dominated society. They intimidate women for their whims and fancies. When this aggravates, the partners become estranged from one another. There cease to exist harmony and symphony between the couples. Rakesh points out that at a stage in which the husband remains passive, the wife has to step on. In fact, throughout the play, he subverts the traditional patriarchal power.

Keywords : relationship, patriarchy, halfway

INTRODUCTION

Indian English drama has a very profound and impressive tradition. It attained its glory with the influence and introduction of art forms like folk plays, tableaux etc . The 'drama' as a genre has been basking in the limelight for so many years. It has produced eminent writers like Rabindranath Tagore, Shri Aurobindo, Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and Bharati Sarabhai. They gave a new dimension to the Indian drama. In the pre-independence era, Rabindranath Tagore and Shri Aurobindo are the notable dramatists. Indian English drama bloomed through the translation of Hindi, Marathi and Bengali plays in post-independence era. Dramatists like Vijay Tendulkar, Mohan Rakesh, Badal Sircar , Girish Karnad and Mahesh Dattani have brought about a lot of innovations through their plays.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mohan Rakesh (8 Jan 1925 – 3 Jan 1972) was one of the leading writers of the modern literary movement in Hindi literature. He made notable contributions to the novel, the short story, travelogue, criticism, memoir and drama. He was awarded the Sangeeth Natak Akademi Award in 1968. His plays - *Ashadh ka ek din* i.e. 'One Day in Ashadh', *Lahron ke rajhans* or 'The Great Swans of the Waves', *Adhe-adhure (Halfway House)* and the incomplete *Pair tale ki zamin* or *soil beneath the sole* are translated into English. He had an exquisite dramatic skill. This is evident from the dialogues in the play.

OUTLINE OF THE PLAY

The play, *Halfway House* depicts a displaced and dismantled family. There is no harmony between the family members. When the play opens, we find that Savitri is the sole breadwinner of the family. Her husband, Mahendranath is jobless. He depends on his wife for his livelihood. He doesn't plan to go for a job. His son, Ashok too is a replica of him. He does not want a job and is a sort of rebel. Binny, the elder daughter eloped with Manoj. She has an indifferent attitude towards her husband. Their relationship is not smooth. She returns back to her house as she despises him. Kinny, the youngest daughter is insolent. She often remains away from home. She is constantly scolded by her parents for her inconsistent behaviour. She always remains lonely and is neglected by all. Mohan Rakesh presents a family that is at war.

MARITAL RELATIONSHIP – AN ANALYSIS

Mahendranath is the patriarch of the family. He is the embodiment of patriarchal domination. He believes in the supremacy of male. He expects that a woman is always inferior to him. He regards woman as 'the other'. He expects his wife, Savitri to look after his needs. When the play opens, Savitri is pictured as the sole earning member of the family. The past is revealed through the dialogue between Savitri and Mahendranath. In the past, Savitri was extremely tortured by her husband. The elder daughter, Binni recalls the horrifying situation: "Daddy would rip Mamma's clothes apart he would stop her mouth up with a bandage and beat her up in a locked room. He would then drag her to the bathroom and over the toilet-(trembling). I can't explain how many horrifying scenes I've witnessed in this house" (HH 107).

Savitri escapes from the violence of her husband by maintaining an illicit relationship with three men - Singhanian, Jagmohan and Juneja. Mahendranath expects her to be a traditional wife who is supposed to look after the family. At times he also feels that he is the supreme and Savitri is the other. When Savitri fails to come up to his expectation, he becomes angry. He tortures her both physically and mentally. He often says that his expectations have been shattered after marrying Savitri. He is not at all satisfied with his wife. He considers his wife as a slave and object. He regards her as a mere doll to dance according to his tune. The beast in him is exposed when he beats his wife. Binni, the elder daughter of the family considers the house as a 'zoo' (HH 107).

The concept of a 'partner' is entirely different for both Mahendranath and Savitri. Mahendranath is under the influence of the traditional concept that a husband should rule over his wife. Savitri expects the life partner to be a loving companion. She feels that husband must be capable of making the wife cheerful. He must wash away the emptiness within her. Savitri is fed up not only with her husband but also with her son, Ashok. He behaves very callously to his mother. Savitri invites so many big shots to her house to place Ashok in a good position. Her intention is that he should get into a good job. The patriarchal attitude of Mahendranath is instilled in Ashok's blood too. Once he beats his younger sister, Kinny. It reveals his dominating attitude.

According to the Indian tradition, chastity is the watchword of a woman. Savitri goes against the traditional concept of an ideal wife. She maintains relationships out of the wedlock. She does so to secure a good job for her son. She believes that if the son has a job he will take care of the financial matters of the family. She is not satisfied in leading a life with

Mahendranath. She feels that he is not an apt and ideal partner for her. She is in the quest for a partner who is rich like Juneja, well placed and settled like Singhanian, sweet-tongued like Jagmohan and handsome and liberal like Manoj. She is not aware of the fact that one can't come across a perfect life partner in this world.

Though Savitri has relationships outside the family, the dramatist doesn't present her as an immoral character. Her faithfulness in married life is not at all a matter of concern. She maintains friends to find a perfect partner. The man-woman relationship in the play is absurd, irrational and not in conformity with the surrounding. There is always a sort of gloominess, agony and hopelessness in the family. There is no mutual trust and cooperation among the family members. Each one remains in solitude. They are estranged from one another. This chaos is not only affect the harmonious life of the family members but also the value system and culture upon which a family is built up.

Mohan Rakesh points out the absurdities and follies in married life. The names of the major characters suggest the absurdity. Mahendranath denotes the 'King of gods' while in the play, he is presented as a domineering and powerful husband who always desires to control his wife. He is jobless and is dependent on his wife like a parasite. He leads a life of poverty. According to the Hindu mythology, 'Mahendra' means wealth, luxury but in the play he is in a helpless state. Savitri in Hindu mythology denotes faithfulness, devotion and sacrifice. The Savitri in the play is exactly the opposite. Rakesh attributes contradictory roles to the characters to pinpoint the irrationality of the modern era.

CONCLUSION

Rakesh depicts the marital incidents of the contemporary society. He attempts to throw light on the conventional norms and values that are violated in family life. This leads to a cobweb of complexities. The dramatist also pictures the half way life of the family where there is no harmony and symphony. Husband remains as bedbug and unable to fulfil the patriarchal role of a father. Savitri is depicted as sacrificial sufferer for the welfare of the family. She is the prime source of income. She is the controlling and financial force of the family. So the power is shifted from the father to the mother. Both of them are unwilling to perform the roles assigned to them by the circumstances. This upsets the cultural norms of patriarchy. Mahendranath, her husband wants to be authoritative but refuses to go for job and support the family. Savitri fill the vacuum by playing the masculine role of earning the bread for the family . Thus family life remains at the half way with only volunteered roles in life.

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4.

CHARACTERS OF ARUNDHATI ROY'S NOVELS

UnnikrishnanAtiyodi PM,
Retd Principal, Kandangali
Payyanur
670307

Abstract:-Seven year old twins and their point of view are relevant in the novel 'The God of Small Things.' The untouchable lover, the decline of an already flourished Syrian Catholic family, the law breaking authority who should maintain law and order, the down-fall of leftists and the satirical observation of current politics are relevant in the novel. "When all the business with prizes and best seller lists was going on, all of us—Estha, Rahel, Velutha, Chacko, Ammu, Baby Kochamma and Comrade Pillai looked out at what was happening with a degree of curiosity but as though it had very little to do with us," said Arundhati Roy in an interview with Random House Readers Circle.

The queers, addicts, Muslims, orphans and other casualties appear in her "The Ministry of Utmost Happiness" Patriotic sentiments do not get much significance in her second novel. Life in the grave yard, the Kashmir issue, the transgender problem, the current international issues etc. emerge out in different contexts. The psychology of hermaphrodite as well as the mental make-up of Kashmiri rebels is discussed every now and then. Jannat Guest House (Paradise Guest House) in the graveyard was built by Anjum defying government orders. There is also a traumatized parental life resulting in the hapless state of children.

Her second novel too may be considered as a protest against the present social condition. Indian military and police are under scan, often she criticized the uncivilized method of dealing with the insurgents. Caste and religion too were disparagingly viewed. Her narration is extraordinary intermingled with a kind of folk art method of narration. The novelist declared: "Tilottama is the fictional child of Ammu."

Arundhati Roy's linguistic inventiveness was eulogized in the Booker citation of her novel "God of Small Things." She said that her book is not about history despite the fact that so many historical facts are narrated sarcastically in her books. She could attract the serious audience as well as the non-serious ones. Critics cite non-senses in her novels: "...beyond the shadow the light was flat and gentle", "The seas black, the spume vomit green", "She had half-moons under her eyes and a team of trolls on her horizon" etc. etc. She might have accepted Joyce or Marquez as her favourites. Are her novels acceptable to common readers? Her concept, her theories, her style.... There is confusion regarding the whole hearted welcome. She has admitted that she doesn't sweat the language and she doesn't rewrite. She has a rural and urban reach which she makes use of profusely in 'God of Small Things' and 'The Ministry of Utmost Happiness'. Extramarital relationship, incest, stylistic exuberance, liberties in coining words as well as sentence construction, satire and banter, profuse quoting from contemporary history, translation from Malayalam nonsensical rhymes, strip-cartoon style etc. are some of the traits that make her writings unique. My intention here is to draw her characters from her two novels. She was influenced by the metro stream of the eighties. She herself was an unprotected child and this insecurity we see in Ammu and Tilo. Consistency is not important here, the beginning and end

are entwined. Linguistic liberties too are claimed as a matter of right. Terror of being unloved becomes the main problem of her children in the novel. She tells us the story of Kunti who forsook her son Karna. Ammu was forsaken, Tilo too was ostracized. Anarchy always gets eulogized.

Velutha and Musa :- Night after night, Velutha rowed across the river with Ammu and returned at dawn. VellyaPaapan, his father was loyal enough to dislike such a behavior from his son. A 'paravan' has no entry to Ayemenem though they were ardent in their faith in communism. Velutha of Arundhati Roy was an example of racial prejudice, he was a nuisance or a 'wrinkle' in the local Marxist leaders' political domain. Caste discrimination, as depicted by the novelist, is not so conspicuous in the communists in Kerala. Yet he became a martyr with a dalit stamp. He was a suspected Naxalite who was murdered blatantly despite his sincere allegiance to communism. So cruelly he was tortured by the police as a vengeance for his relationship with Ammu under the specific instruction by the upper-caste section in the society. The easiest way to exterminate an individual was to label him as an extremist and as an antisocial element. Velutha's attachment to Ammu was profane, it was an encroachment into the domain (forbidden) of upper castes. Dalits cannot be idealized even in the jargon of communist philosophy.

Perhaps he is the fittest or the fairest of all to adorn the garb of a hero in the novel. An excellent carpenter and a good mechanic like him with the ardent faith in communism cannot make the required quality to be on par with upper castes. He was a black man with the name Velutha (white) and his services were essential everywhere. A card holder like him was brutally murdered after torturing him inch by inch, all for loving a woman belonging to upper-caste. His sincerity as a good cadre was altogether ignored. The novelist asserts the beauty of the black. A birthmark on the neck would bring monsoon on time every year. Black has a strange beauty, it is elemental.

The boat-episode expedited his ruin. He entertained the twins who had been denied the pleasures of childhood. He never attempted to rape Ammu, it was a consensual heart-to-heart relationship of a man and a woman. Yet he was hunted by the police and tortured to death. The offence becomes serious as it happened in a communist regime, that too with the connivance of the government. Velutha became a tragic hero. His skull was fractured in three places, his nose and cheek were smashed. His upper lip was split open, his ribs were splintered, his abdomen was ruptured. His spine was damaged and his knee caps were broken. How brutal! Baby Kochamma had met Inspector Thomas Mathew and lodged a wrong complaint that Velutha had tried to force himself on her niece. A divorcee with two children was thus threatened. A card holder Velutha did not have the patronage of the Communist party. VellyaPaapan told Mammachi the story of the boat. Night after night a woman and man were seen in the moonlight skin to skin. That reveals the loyalty of the parayan!

"How could she stand the smell? Haven't you notice3d? They have a particular smell, these Paravans." Said Baby Kochamma.

In the Ministry, Musa too was filthy because he did not wash himself for months. Musa's wife and child Miss Jebeen were buried and he was withdrawn and distressed. He was arrested after the funeral. Tilo and Musa were intimate, mentally and physically. He believed that Kashmir was theirs. Muso showed Tilo a photograph of Miss Jebeen and Arif whom he loved. Musa's fight was for dignity!

Extramarital relationship seems to be the pet theme of the novelist. ACP Pinky and Major Amrik Singh too had such a relationship.

Naga was constrained to remain a recluse. He had resigned from his paper. Amrik Singh killed himself. What was the dream of Musa? “One day Kashmir will make India self-destruct in the same way”, Musa believed. Musa wanted to be an integral part of Kashmir. Musa had lived in Jannat Guest House. He had arrived like a delivery man. Tilo grieved when Musa died.

S Tilottama, Musa and many other characters are a presence and an absence.

Post-traumatic stress disorder reigns everywhere! Musa was a potentially worthy antagonist to Amrik Singh, says the novelist. Sophie Mol died in *God of Small Things*. Many children die in *The Ministry*.

Interesting quotes: THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS:

They were two-egg twins. Born ‘Dizygotic’ doctors called them. Born from separate but simultaneously fertilized eggs. Page 4

She remembers what the Orangedrunk Lemondrink man did to Estha in *Abhilash Talkies*. P 5

The Government never paid for Sophie Mol’s funeral because she wasn’t killed on a zebra crossing. P6

He said the police knew all they needed to know and that the Kottayam Police didn’t take statements from Veshyas or their illegitimate children.....He (Thomas Mathew) tapped her breast with his baton. P9

....his balls silhouetted against his soft white mundu. P15

Rahel drifted into marriage like a passenger drifts towards an unoccupied chair in an air port lounge.

So small God laughed a hollow laugh, and skipped away cheerfully (P 20)

“Thanks to our wonderful male chauvinist society”, Ammu said.

Chacko said, “What’s yours is mine and what’s mine is also mine.”

His balls and penis dangled down, pointing towards the sign which said COCHIN.23KM (P 59)

...a column of men appeared with red flags and banners and a hum that grew and grew. (P 62)

Marxism was a simple substitute for Christianity. Replace God, Heaven with a classless society, the church with the Party, and the form and purpose of the journey remained similar. (P64)

Chacko’s hero, Comrade EMS Namboodiripad, a flamboyant Brahmin high priest of Marxism in Kerala, became Chief Minister of the first ever democratically selected Communist govt in the world. (P 64)

He was called Velutha—which means white in Malayalam—because he was so black. (70)

(Vellya Paapen) saw what his Untouchable son had touched. More than touched.

Entered Loved. P 74)

Baby Kochamma: “How could she stand the smell? Haven’t you noticed, they have a particular smell, these Paravans?” P 75)

Rahel searched her brother's nakedness for signs of herself....Men's bums never grew up (P 88-89)

Everyone pissing in front of everyone. (P 91)

"Now if you'll kindly hold this for me," the Orangedrunk Lemondrunk Man said, handing Estha his penis through his soft white muslin dhoti, "I'll get you your drink. Orange? Lemon?"

The Christian bourgeoisie had begun to self-destruct. (P122)

Each breath she (Ammu) took was like a war won against the steely fist that was trying to squeeze the air from her lungs. (P 153)

She (Ammu) died alone with a noisy ceiling fan for company...

Neither Mammachi not Baby Kochamma saw any contradiction between Chacko's Marxist mind and feudal libido. P160)

Mammachi had the satisfaction of regarding Margaret Kochamma as just another whore. (P 161)

She (Ammu) saw the ridges of muscle on Velutha's stomach grow taut and rise under his skin like the division on a slab of chocolate. (P 167)

He, Mr Monkey Man, Why's your Bum so Red? I went for a SHIT in Madras And scraped it till it BLED (P 202)

(Thomas Mathew) had Touchable wife, two touchable daughters—whole (245)

"But comrade, you should know that Party was not constituted to support workers' indiscipline in their private life" P271

A river accepted her offering. One small life. P 277

The Ministry of Utmost Happiness: Some quotes

1.(Aftab) A rare example of a Hermaphrodite with both male and female characteristic . Hijra tendencies

2.Nimmo to Aftab: "Do you know why God made Hijras? It was an experiment" He decided to create something, a living creature that is incapable of happiness. So he made us." P 23

3. At the age of fifteen, only a few hundred yards from where his family had lived for centuries, Aftab stepped through the ordinary doorway into another universe. P 25

4.Aftab became Anjum, disciple of Ustad Kulsoom Bi of the Delhi Gharana, one of the seven Hijra Gharanas in the country. P 25

5. Anjum stayed with her (Zainab) on the steps for hours, waiting for someone to come for her Anjum carried her to the Khwabgab. P 31

6.The Poet-Prime Minister of the country and several of his senior ministers were members of an old organization that believed India was essentially, a Hindu nation and that, just as Pakistan had declared itself an Islamic Republic, India should declare itself a Hindu one. P 41

Ustab Kulsoom Bi: "We are not just any Hijras from any place. We are the Hijras of Shahjahanabad." P49

On her first night in the grasveyard, after a quick reconnaissance, Anjum placed her Godrej cupboard and her few belongings near Mulaqat Ali's grave. P 61

The Municipal authorities feared Anjum's curse 68

7. Saddam and Anjum continued to float through their lives like a pair of astronauts defying gravity. P 92

The old man quoted Gandhi. Caste was India's salvation Rati Sadhana—Semen retention) P 104

9. Allowed to "shit for the price of piss" P 117

10. Everyday in Kabul is a battle of wits and I am addicted P 145

11. Her (Tilo's) mother abandoned her. (Her father was a Paraya(untouchable) ...After they graduated from Architecture school, Musa and Tilo seemed to have drifted apart. (P 157)

The Bangladeshis whom w liberated are hunting down Hindus. P194

Mrs Loveleen Singh and Mr Amrik Singh both suffr from sevr Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder....A couple of months later Amrik Singh chose to shoot himself and his whol family. P 204

12. "I joined Lashkar bcause I wanted to die". Said the boy. (Aijaz was only 12)

13. When Manzoor Ahmed Ganai became a militant, soldiers went to his home and picked up his father Aziz Ganai....Manzoor Ahmed was killed, his father's cell was opened.

14. Good morning means Good Mourning. 179

15. People aren't reliable. They are for ever exaggerating. Kashmiris especially. And then they begin to believe in their own exaggeration as if it's God's truth. (P 194

16. There is a request for a Psycho-Social Evaluation of Amrik Singh and his wife, Loveleen Singh nee Kaur, to determine if they were victims of persecution as a result of the abuse, police corruption and exortation they suffered in India, their native country. (P 198)

17. No doctor would treat me(Loveleen) because they were scared that the muslim terrorists would kill them. Me and my husband were being watched all the time. We lived a very stressful life. (P200)

If I (Amrik Singh) return Government of India would not like me to face any court where I can put up my views. I would be tortured by beating, shocks, waterboarding, food and sleep deprivation or else be killed and never to be seen or heard again. (203)

18. He (Musa) had leaned across his desk and whispered that he believed the tragedy occurred because neither Amrik Singh nor his wife had come to terms with the rape that Mrs Amrik Singh now his wife had come to terms with the rape that rsa Amrik Singh was bound to have suffered while she was in police custody.(289)The famous advocate Jalil Qadir was beaten by Major Amrik Singh and confined. (295)

Tilo's letter to the doctor: "Two bulls live in the service lane outside my flat....When they piss they lift their legs like dogs genetically modified bulls, with dog-growth or wolf-growth genes implanted in them. "

19. Anjum was waiting for them. (Tilo and Saddam) –an ecstatic smile from among the tomb stones. (303)

20. Hotel Anjali “Full of the corpses of its unsuspecting guests who had been murdered in their sleep. P 306

It really was true the army’s Human Rights’ cell was headed by Lt Cl Stalin (an old communist from Kerala) P 312

20. Misas Jebeen the second was passed from arm to arm, hugged, kissed and overfed. (P306)

In this way the insurrection began. Death was everywhere. Death was everything. Career. Desire. Dream. Poetry. Love. Youth itself. Dying became just another way of living. Grave yards sprang up in parks and meadows, by streams and rivers, in fields and forest glades. Tombstones grew out of the ground like young children’s teeth. Every village, every locality, had its own graveyard. (P 314) Tourists flew out. Journalists flew in. honeymooners flew out. Soldiers flew in. P 314

21. On his wife’s tombstone, Musa Yeswi wrote:

ARIFA YESWI 12 September 1968—22 December 1995. P 315

22. In his village the Vanniyars (who were not ‘untouchable’) would not allow the body of S Murugesan (who was) to be carried past their houses to the cremation ground. (P316)

23. One of the things that S Murugesan had secretly enjoyed about being in Kashmir was that fair-skinned Kashmiris would often taunt Indian soldiers by mocking their dark skin and calling them ‘Chamar nasl’ (Chamar breed.) 317

Kashmir was one of the few places in the world where a fair-skinned people had been ruled by a darker-skinned one. (P 318)

23. The headless statue (of Murugesan) remained at the entrance of the village.S Murugesan’s baby continued to wave at him ‘Appappappappa...’

24. As the war progressed in the Kashmir valley, graveyards became as common as the multi-storey parking lots that were springing up in the burgeoning cities in the plains. (P 319)

25. Of the seventeen who died that day, seven were by-standers like Miss Jebeen and her mother (in their case, they were technically by-standers) They had been watching from the balcony. 320

26. People knew that the freedom they longed for would not come without a war. 324

The Kashmir we have irrigated with our blood! That Kashmir is ours! 324

27. Major Amrik Singh was a gambler, a dare devil officer, a deadly interrogator, and a cheery, cold blooded killer. P 336

28. Amrik Singh identified Musa as a potentially worthy antagonist, some one who was his polar opposite. P 337

He (Musa) survived purge after purge. He did not belong to any particular organization. P 347

29. Musa met his wife in 1991. They thought Azadi was around the corner. 359

Tilo: “I get goose bumps when I see the national flag. 359 Musa: More than Azadi, it is a fight for dignity. 369

Amrik Singh to Tilo: “Whoever you are, you are charged with being the accomplice of a terrorist. 379

ACP Pinky cut Tilo’s hair 383 Amrik Singh powdered Tilo’s shaved scalp 384

More than sixteen years later Amrik Singh shot himself, his wife and three sons in their home in the US P 384

The saffron parakeets that had been biding their time were let loose. 401

Nimmo Gorakhpuri narrated how the relative of a neighbor’s friend had been beaten to death for killing a cow and eating beef. Saddam: “If they want to kill you, they will kill you whether you are careful or not whether you have killed a cow or not. 402

Anjum: “First they tried to finish off the Muslims and Christians. Now they’re going for Chamars. 403

Saeeda said that Hijras would soon disappear because of sexual-reassignment surgery. 409

Mary Ipe, during her hallucination in the ICU : “I feel I am surrounded by eunuchs. Am I? 413

Dr Azad Bhartiya procured a red flag, Revathy’s letter was put into an air tight container, wrapped in a flag, buried singing the Hindi version of “The Internationale Red Salute. 427

Musa: “One day Kashmir will make India self-destruct in the same way. 433

Its heroes are people who have been broken by the world they live in and then rescued, mended by love and by hope. For this reason they are as steely as they are fragile, and they never surrender.

How to tell a shattered story? By slowly becoming everybody. No. By slowly becoming everything. 436

Taboo breaking:

Hijra-cult is depicted in *The Ministry* to explain the lack of identity. A different psychology prevailed in trans-gender ego. The severe thirst to remain a woman persisted in many of them. Heroism and courage were usually attributed to men, but here hijra community too shows enough boldness. Some of them willingly showed the desire to appear as beautiful women. Jannat Guest House is a hub for Hijras where a new pattern of life, contrary to the prevalent social life, was being shaped. People preferred to stay here. Jannat Guest House functions as a funeral parlour. Aftab was a hermaphrodite (female and male characteristics.) Khwabagh residents too accommodated hijras. Hijras were God’s experiment. They were incapable of happiness. (Page 23)Aftab learned the rules of Hijras and lived among them. Anjem became Delhi’s most famous Hijra. She pierced her nose and made it stone studded. Her eyes were outlined with Kohl. She had false hair. It was an outrageous kind of femininity. Anjum left to make her own establishment at the age of forty. The novelist callestransperson as cis-man, F to M, M to F, Hijra etc. Anjum’s motherly instinct is explicit when she looks after Zainab and Jebeen well. Tilo’s birth too was the result of forbidden relationship. The duality in Anjum as a male and female too is a matter to be noticed. Police atrocities, cruelty of the armed force in Kashmir etc are other controversial subjects.

While insurgency is rampant, there is also the amour of man and woman. The rulers were severely criticized, Gandhiji was ridiculed. Even Saddam Hussain has a duplicate. Tilo smoked and challenged the routine life of an Indian woman. May be because her family disowned her (her father happened to be a Paraya.)

In God of Small Things, Ammu broke all taboos. Her love to Velutha crossed all boundaries. She was in agony when he was brutally killed by Kottayam police. Roy herself was an unprotected child. Ammu and Tilo are having similar traits to a great extent with an autobiographical touch.

Anjum found Zainaba alone on the steps of Jama Masjid. Nobody came to retrieve her. Zainaba called her mummy. Mulaqat Ali's old collection of books was brought for Zainab's learning. She was admitted to KGB Her official parents were Saqib and his wife. Zainab was dressed like a boy After completing her polytechnic, she married Saddam Hussain whom she loved. They made a Noah's Ark of injured animals like old cows, peacocks etc. Saeceda's permission was legally needed for the marriage. Naresh Kumar, Saddam criend who was a chauffeur, arrived at the grave yard to pick up the wedding party in his master's Mercedes Benz. And Zainab chanted the Gayatri Mantra!

Tilottama and Ammu:-

Ammu's marriage was a failure, so was Tilo's. Ammu was infatuated with Velutha, Tilo's relationship with Musa was heart to heart. Both the ladies belonged to Syrian Catholic family rather forsaken by their near and dear. Velutha was a Dalit, while Musa was a Kashmiri Muslim. Velutha and Musa faced brutality in custody. Tilo's father was a Paraya and was abandoned by her mother. (She looked after her mother during the last days of her life.) Tilo was brought up in a Christian Orphanage because her family disowned her. She undertook many assignments in her life, as a draughtsman, as a KG teacher etc. Tilo was found desolate after her marriage with Nagaraj. She smoked Ganesh Beedi, and obstinately chose her own path. Nagaraj was on deputation to the Ministry of Defence. He was the son of late Ambassador Shivashankar Hariharan. His mother advised him to let Tilo go. Naga chose the profession of a fearless journalist.

Rahel and Estha were the twin children of Ammu. Her husband was a Bengali. Ammu's intimacy with a low-caste man, Tilottama's attachment with Musa and many other relationships have masochist dimensions. Her characters maintain an obduracy which brings down fall to them. The Kottayam police and the Kashmir police are not different in their modus operandi

Arunthathi Roy is an iconoclast who fearlessly taunts the existing values in life. The rebel in her questions indiscriminately every one, and she has no compunction in criticizing our social life. There are darkness in her novels, too much. For that she has a reply: "But yeah, there's also quite a lot of light. And the light is in the most unexpected places." Her second novel inclines towards the insurgents in Kashmir which is evident in her sympathy towards them. Naxalites too are treated kindly. She seems to be in favor of Revathy. She has an affinity towards Musa too. Tilo and Nagaraj are different specimen! Hijras too play a prominent role in her second novel.



5.

**POVERTY REDUCTION OF SELF HELP
GROUP IN FINANCIAL INCLUSION****Varma Kirankumari**

(kiranverma8141@gmail.com)

Lec. Sheth C.L Commerce College Rakiyal (Ahmedabad)

Abstract

Poverty is a multi- dimensional concept implying lack of income, lack of resources, deprivation of the means of livelihood and vulnerability to economic shocks. The inadequacy of traditional definitions of poverty, based on incomes and consumption was widely acknowledged and modern thinkers elucidated the new concerns of sustainable livelihood approach and concept of social exclusion in the spectrum of poverty. Microfinance through of self-help Groups has become an important vehicle to meet the savings and credit needs of the poor, rural and urban areas. The purpose of study is to know the role of financial inclusion through self-help group in poverty reduction. This study help to give an outlook about the current status of SHGs in financial inclusion, by conducting this study we are able to find out the problems faced by NGOs, SHG, NABARD, Grameen Banking and able to improve the success rate of SHG for poverty reduction the development of economy and make it as a powerful tool in financial inclusion.

Key words: Self Help Group, microfinance

Introduction

Financial inclusion is delivery of banking services at an affordable cost to the vast sections of disadvantaged and low income group. Micro –finance in its simplest form is termed as ‘banking for the poor’. As it is clear from its name ‘micro- finance ‘implies small amount of money. It is the most effective method of providing finance to the less privileged. ‘If we looking for single action which will enable the poor to overcome their poverty, I will focus on credit’ Grameen Bank’s founder, Dr.Mohammad Yunus. India now occupies a significant place and a niche in global micro –finance through promotion of the self-help groups and the home-grown SHG-bank Linkage (SBI) model.

Self Help Groups

The basic unit of microfinance is a group of persons called self Help Group. Self-help groups are small informal associations created for the purpose of enabling members to reap economic benefit out of mutual help, solidarity and joint responsibility. These small and homogeneous Groups involved in savings and credit activities are capable of taking care of the risks through peer monitoring,

Microfinance and women

Micro –finance is playing a vital role in poverty alleviation in the country. Financial services enable the rural and urban poor to leverage their initiative, accelerating the process of generating

incomes and economic security. Conventional financial institution seldom lend down market to serve the needs of low –income families especially to women lead families. Women have been continued to be deprived of opportunity for equality in the development process and they have become victims of deprivation decimation and atrocities. Women’s empowerment is basically concerned with equality, participation, influencing decision and access to opportunity.

Review of literature

Dadhich (2001) described the successful experience of a public sector bank, without the involvement of either the Government or any non –government organization (NGO) in India. He found that properly designed and effectively implemented Micro –finance could be a means not only to alleviate poverty and empower women but also be a viable economic and financial proportion.

Cheston and Kuhn (2004) in their study concluded that micro –finance programmes have been very successful in reaching women. This gives micro finance institutions an extraordinary opportunity to act intentionally to empower poor women and to minimise the potentially negative impacts some women experiences.

Manimekalai (2004) in his article commented that to run income generating activities successfully the SHGs must get the help of NGOs. The bank officials should counsel and guide the women in selecting and implementing profitable income generating activities. He remarked that the formation of SHGs have boosted the self-image and confidence of rural women.

Das Gupta (2005) in his article commented that a paradigm shift is required from ‘financial sector reform’ to ‘micro –finance reform’. While the priority sector needs to be made lean, mandatory micro credit must be monitored rigorously. Simultaneously space and scope have to be properly designed for providing competitive environment to micro –finance services. Extensive database needs to be created by the RBI for understanding micro finance.

Self-help group Bank linkage programme

The SHG-Bank linkage programme was initially launched by NABARD in 1992 as a pilot project. Later on, SHG –bank programmes were massively replicated in India and these models were found very successful. Even before this pilot project, NABARD was involved. It had started promoting microfinance through SHGs in 1987 with grant money of Rs.10 lakh, which was first sanctioned to an NGO, MYRADA to support the thrifts and credits groups initiated it. By 1992, 500 SHGs linked to banks under the SHGs – Bank linkage pilot project of NABARD. This self Help Group Bank linkage model launched by NABARD 1992 can be conceived as an alternative model to bridge the gaps which could not be filled up by formal section of society. NABARD led SHG Bank linkage model is widely accepted as one of the largest and successful micro finance model in the world. There are three kind of model are being emerged under SHG linkage programme. They are

Model 1 SHGs are financed, guided and promoted by banks.

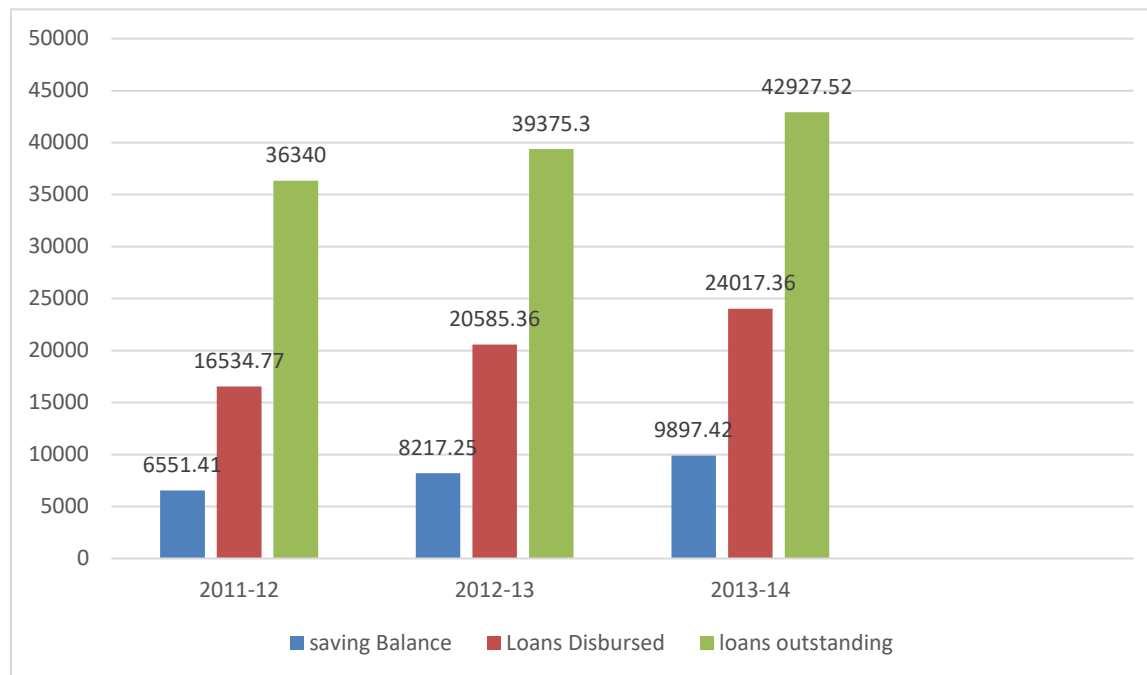
Model 2 SHGs are promoted by NGOs/ Government agencies but financed by Banks

Model 3 SHGs are promoted by NGOs but financed through financial intermediaries like NGOs or by any formal agencies.

Progress made under self-Group Bank Linkage during last two decades

While the first decade of the programme was meant to demonstrate the potential of SHGs to organise themselves and be instrument in managing their own savings and extending emergent micro credit needs. The second decade laid emphasis on establishing the reliability of the model across the regions, with focus on resources poor regions of the country.

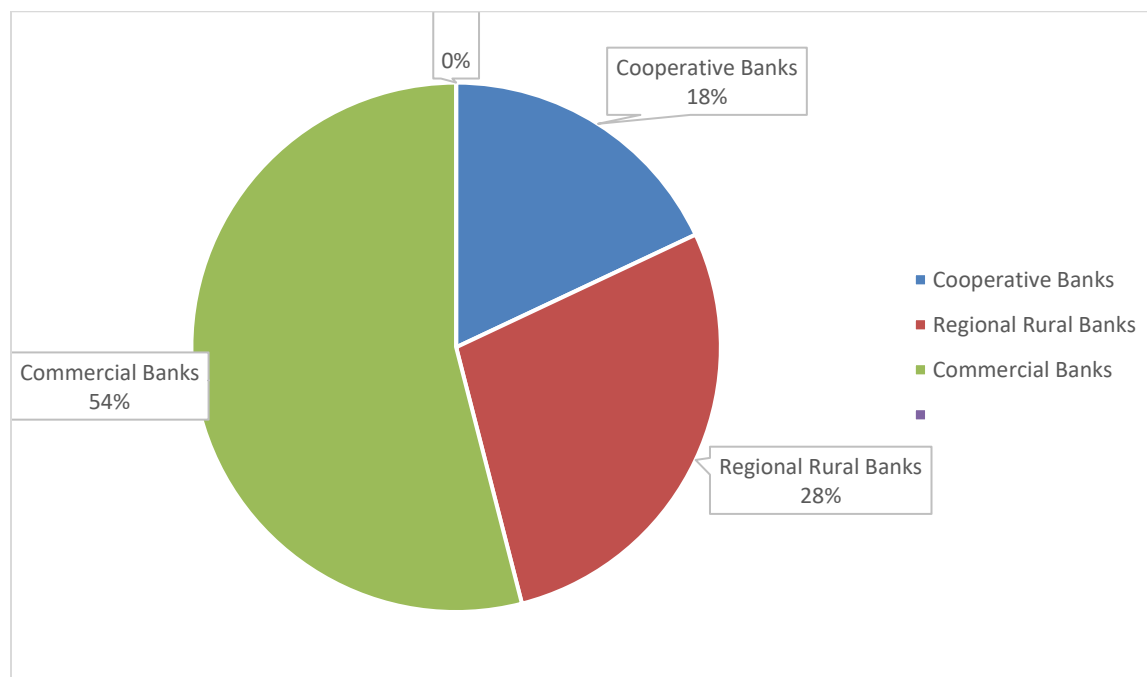
Graph 1 SHG- Bank Linkage –Highlights 2014



Source status of microfinance in India 2013-2014 NABARD

After nearly 3 years the number of SHG s availing fresh loans by banks showed an increase of 12.02 percent during the year and the quantum of fresh loans issued increased by 16.67 percent year. Broadly this is pointer to the fact that Banks are lending more to credible SHGs, providing repeat finances to SHGs with a sound credit history. The growth in the loan outstanding of SHGs with banks 9.02 percent almost 4 times the growth in the number of SHGs having outstanding loans with banks -5.71 percent. Thus if the spurt in loan outstanding is attributed to the continuing trend of increase in NPAs of SHG loans with banks, it should be viewed with utmost concern.

Graph 2 Saving Linked SHGs Agency wise



Source Status of microfinance in India 2013-2014, NABARD

Graph 2 envisages that 18 percent balance of SHG with Cooperative banks, 28 percent with the Regional Rural banks and 54 percent the commercial banks

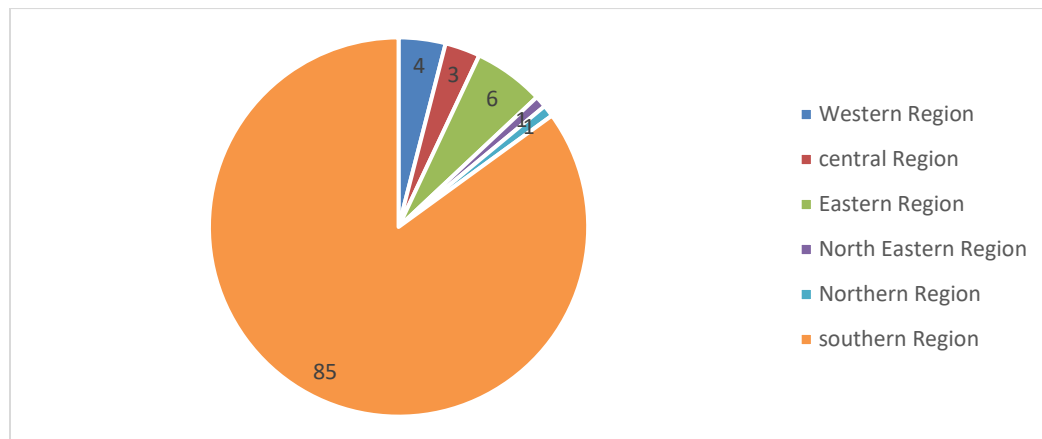
Table 1 progress under microfinance – saving of SHGs with Banks Agency wise position

Name of the AGENCY	Total Savings of SHGs with Banks as on March 2014		Out of total –Under SGSY		Out of Total – Exclusive Women SHGs	
	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving
Commercial Banks	4022810	663145.63	1233087	158449.12	3483212	565641.83
Cooperative Banks	1294930	130610.18	200471	17885.58	1015079	96565.15
Regional Rural Banks	2111760	195985.73	828567	71423.39	1753387	139081.96
Total	7429500	989741.54	2262125	247758.09	6251678	801288.94

Source: status of microfinance in India 2013-2014, NABARD

As per Table -1, saving of SHGs with the Commercial Banks amounted to Rs. 663145.63 lakh. Rs. 130610.18 lakhs with the Cooperative Banks, Rs. 195985 lakhs with the regional Rural Banks. Out of total, exclusive women SHGs saving amounted to Rs. 565641.83 lakhs with the

commercial banks Rs. 96565.15 lakhs with the Cooperative banks and Rs .139081.96 lakhs with the Regional Rural banks



Source: Status of Microfinance in India 2013-2014

The above figure infers that 85 percent of bank loan disbursed to southern region, 4 percent to western region, 3 percent to central region, 6 percent to the eastern region, 1 percent to north eastern region and northern region.

Table 2 progress under Microfinance – Bank Loans disbursed to SHGs Agency Wise position during 2013-2014

Name of the Agency	Total Disbursed to SHGs during on March 2014		Out of total –Under SGSY		Out of Total – Exclusive Women SHGs	
	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving
Commercial Banks	767253	160374935	106996	183125.05	663636	1387927.49
Cooperative Banks	265748	1697173.14	20694	26254.53	196501	121900.64
Regional Rural Banks	333420	628813.35	97985	138679.99	291587	593968.87
Total	1366421	2401735.85	225675	348059.57	1151724	2103797.00

Source: status of Microfinance in India 2013-2014, NABARD

As per Table 2 Bank loans disbursed to SHGs through the Commercial banks amounted to Rs. 1603754935 lakhs, Rs. 1697173.14 lakhs with the cooperative banks , Rs. 628813.35lakhs with the Regional Rural banks. Out of total, exclusive women SHGs saving amounted to Rs. 1387827.49lakhs with the Commercial banks, Rs.121900.64 lakhs with the Cooperative banks and Rs. 593968.87 lakhs with the Regional Rural banks.

Progress under Microfinance during 2013-2014

Under the SHG-Bank linkage programme, over 97 million rural household have now access to regular savings through 7.96 million SHGs linked to banks. About 27 percent of these SHGs

savings are linked through the SGSY programme the rural poverty alleviation programme of the Government of India where predominant household below the poverty line are admitted as members. There has been a decline in the amount of saving balance with banks to the extent of 1.53 percent as compared to the previous year although the number of SHGs saving linked has shown a growth of 20.45 percent during the year.

Table 3. SHG saving with Banks (Amount Rs. In crore\Number in lakh)

particulars	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving
Total SHGs	79.60 (6.7)	6551.41 (-67)	73.18 (-8.1)	8217.25 (25.4%)	74.30 (1.53%)	9897.42 (20.45%)
All women SHGs	62.99 (3.3)	5104.33 (-3.7)	59.38 (-5.7)	6514.86 (26.6%)	62.52 (5.27%)	8012.89 (22.99%)
Women Group%	79.1	77.9	81.1	79.3	84.15	80.96

Source Annual Report of NABARD, 2014

The number of saving linked SHGs now stands at 7.96 million with a membership of over 97 million poor households. While bulk of these saving is used for internal lending within the group over 70 percent, the balance is maintained in the saving accounts with the financing banks, over 84 percent, of SHGs linked to banks are exclusive women groups, which is one of the most distinguishing features of Micro finance sector in the country.

Table 4 SHGs loan Disbursement

Particulars	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving
Total SHGs	11.48 (-4%)	16534.77 (13.7%)	12.20 (6.3%)	20585.36 (24.5%)	13.66 (12.02%)	24017.36 (16.67%)
All women SHGs	9.23 (-9.2%)	14132.02 (12.0)	10.37 (12.4%)	17854.31 (26.3%)	11.52 (11.02%)	21037.97 (17.83%)
Women Group%	80.4	85.5	86.7	86.7	84.3	87.6

Source Annual Report of NABARD, 2014

Number of SHGs having Disbursement loans with banks is also showing a decline partly due to the continued decline in the number of SHGs being extended fresh loans by banks for the last 3 years. While the quantum of fresh loans issued to SHGs by banks rose by 16.67 percent during the year to Rs. 24017.36 crore as against Rs. 20585.36 crore disbursed last year, the number of SHGs obtaining fresh loans from banks during the year declined by 12.02 percent.

Table 5. SHGs Loan outstanding

Particulars	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving	NO. of SHGs	Amount Saving
Total SHGs	43.54 (9.0%)	36340.00 (16.4%)	44.51 (2.2%)	39375.30 (8.4%)	41.97 (-5.71) %)	42927.52 (9.02%)
All women SHGs	36.49 (-8.4%)	30465.28 (16.6%)	37.57 (2.9%)	3284.04 (7.8%)	34.06 (-9.34)	36151.58 (10.8%)
Women Group%	83.8	83.8	84.4	83.3	81.2	84.2

Further, over 4.33 million SHGs have now access to direct credit facilities from the banks and the total bank loans outstanding against these group is over 42927.52 March 2014. Although fresh lending to SHGs during the year showed an increases of 9.02% over last year, the steady decline in the number of SHGs being extended fresh loans by banks for the last 3 years is a matter of concern.

Conclusion SHG Bank linkage model is one of the successfully operated models of microfinance in India. Under this model, the SHGs are financed by bank without any collateral, peer group pressure is considered as collateral by the lenders. SHG –Bank linkage programme, the RBI and NABARD have tried to promote relationship between the poor and the bankers. The programme has brought about a positive social and economic impact on the livelihood of the people in rural areas. It has increased the social empowerment of women. With the collective effort banks, regulators, government, SHGs and voluntary sector, more of the rural poor can be brought within the ambit of financial inclusion.

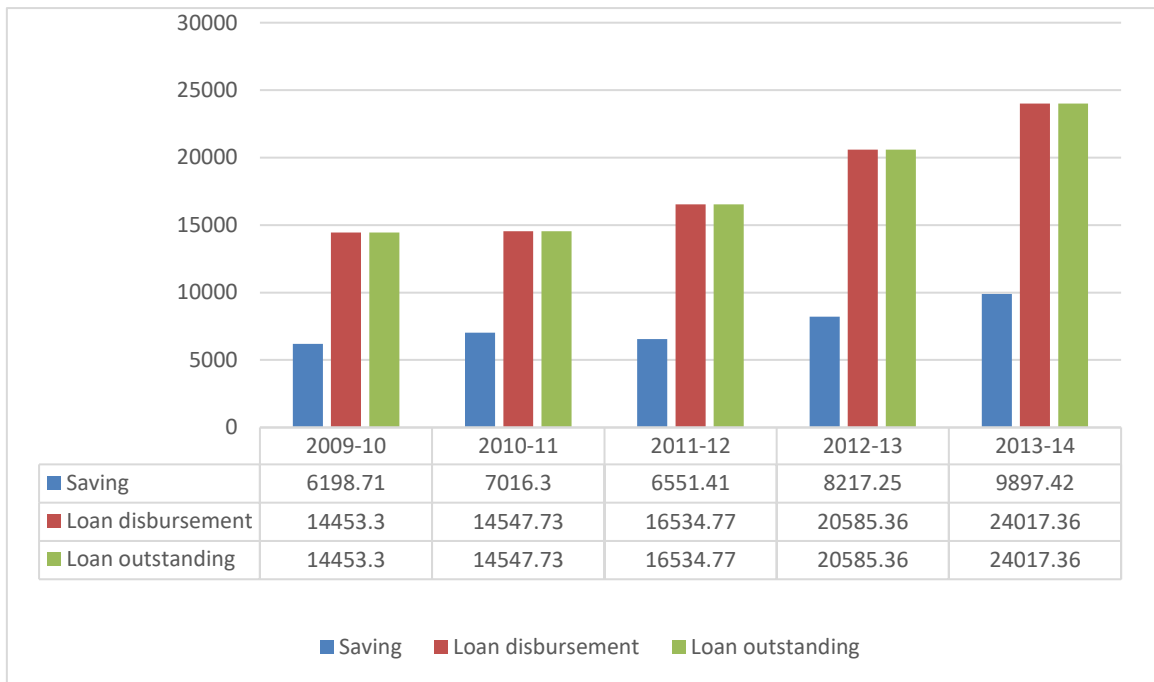
ess under SHG- Bank Linkage (SHGs savings, loan disbursement, and outstanding with Bank)
Amount Rs. in crore\Numbers in lakh

Table 9

Year	Savings Amount Rs. crore	Loan disbursement Amount Rs. crore	Loan Outstanding Amount Rs Crore
2009-10	6198.71	14453.3	14453.3
2010-11	7016.30	14547.73	14547.73
2011-12	6551.41	16534.77	16534.77
2012-13	8217.25	20585.36	20585.36
1013-14	9897.42	24017.36	24017.36

Source NABARD 2014

Table -10



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6.

**MAHATMA GANDHI:
AN IDOL FOR THE WRITERS IN INDIAN LITERATURE IN ENGLISH****Mr. Mundhe Ramakant D.**Head, Department Of English
Sant Tukaram College
Parbhani

If we try to look back the pages of world history, we may realize that the greatness of man must be measured not by the amount of adulation accorded him but by the impact of his life on others. When this yardstick applied to the people of India, Mahatma Gandhi's major place in history is instantly apparent.

Mahatma Gandhi is a world renowned persona. Even today, Gandhian Followers are busy in spreading the thoughts and ideals given by Gandhiji. He is a notable man for world human history. Great world thinkers like John Haynes Holmes and Martin Luther King has observed Mahatma Gandhi in this concern.

“When I think of Gandhi, I think of Jesus Christ. He lives his life; he speaks his word; he suffers, strives and will someday nobly die for his Kingdom upon earth.”
– John Haynes Holmes. (Norman; 1969: 15)

“From my background, I gained my regulating Christian ideals.

From Gandhi I learned my operational technique”. – Martin Luther King
(Norman; 1969 : 14)

From the above quotations one can realize the impact of Gandhian

Philosophy in the writings of world writers and political thinkers. In Literature also Mahatma Gandhi become an idol and hero for many great novelists and they have created immortal place for their hero.

No person can achieve a due respect from his Nation and from the world, unless he is not having his contribution for the human being. Mahatma Gandhi is among those great men who spent their lives for the sake of human being and for the development of the society. To know Mahatma Gandhi in few pages is like to judge the elephant, putting cloth on the eyes.

Through this paper, it is my sincere attempt to focus some relevance of this man on Indian English Literature. Before I would enter into the literary aspects of Indian English Literature, I would like to clear some basic principles of Mahatma Gandhi's life. The intention behind it is that the reader should be aware to some realistic approach to this subject.

At the outset, I would like to focus on the issue that Literature is not person oriented. ‘Mahatma Gandhi’ means not Indian English Literature but the principles which he followed in his life and then his disciples till now are following is the part of Indian English Literature. As a learner of Gandhian study it is our basic requirement to know what is Gandhism?

‘Gandhi’ is a person and ‘-ism’ is ‘a belief’. In other words we can describe the term ‘Gandhism’ in following words- “The belief that Gandhi put in his life”. More suitable illustration can be, “The Philosophy which Gandhi has given to the world.”

In few words I would now try to focus on the principles which Gandhi has followed in his life. These are Satya (Truth), Ahinsa (Non-violence), Vishvashanti (World peace), Asahakar (Non-cooperation). Weaving these principles in his life he practically implemented in his life. These words are easy to utter but very difficult to handle in the practical sense. Once if we are able to handle this philosophy, we can conquer the world without any bloodshed. It is a great miracle which this man has shown to the world.

This Gandhian impact is having a large relevance on Indian English Literature and on world literature. It is a difficult task to focus on Gandhian impact on Indian English Literature in a single paper. This paper is an attempt to focus on some of the chief exponents under Gandhian influence. Major novelists and their novels are as follows: Mulkraj Anand's *Untouchable* and *Coolie*, Raja Rao's *Kantapura*, R. K. Narayan's *Waiting for the Mahatma*, Bhabani Bhattacharya's *He Who Rides A Tiger*, *So Many Hungers*, *A Goddess Named Gold*, *Shadow From Laddakh*, *A Dream in Hawaii*, *Music for Mohini*, Manohar Malgaonkar's *Distant Drum*, *A Bend in the Ganges*, Nayantara Sahgal's *This Time of Morning*, *Situation in New Delhi*, *Storm in Chandigarh*, and so many other novels and stories are based on Gandhian philosophy.

Here, I am going to make a brief analysis of some of the novels which are mentioned above.

Gandhian Influence on Bhabani Bhattacharya's *So Many Hungers!* :

So Many Hungers! Is a novel written by Bhabani Bhattacharya. It deals with hunger for freedom, food, power, sex, wealth and fame. It's central theme is The Quit India Movement of 1942. It also witnesses the Bengal famine of 1942 which is so horrible and harrowing. The novel has two plots. The first plot depicts the story of Samarendra Basu's family along with young Rahoul who is the central character. The second plot depicts the story of a peasant family along with the young girl Kajoli who is the major character. These two stories are linked by Desesh Basu (Devata) who is the grandfather of Rahoul. The novel depicts the extreme level of poverty caused by the famine. Kajoli tries to become a prostitute for the sake of money but she is saved from it. Finally, Devata projects the vision of Gandhi the Mahatma whereas Rahoul projects the vision of Gandhi the man.

Gandhian Influence on R. K. Narayan's *Waiting for the Mahatma* :

Waiting for the Mahatma, is a novel which has a theme of Indian independence. The protagonist of the novel is Sriram who is a young man living with his grandmother. Several times he was asked by his grandmother for his marriage but never showed any interest. Though he was a young man, was workless and homesick. Occasionally he was bringing some vegetables from the market which grandmother told him. Once he was in the market and suddenly saw a huge crowd in the market. Then he was told that Mahatma Gandhi was coming in the town to deliver a speech to the people. Sriram attended the speech and it had become a turning point in his life. In the crowd he met a young girl Bharati who was then engaged with Mahatma Gandhi's Swaraj movement. Sriram also joined this movement and he became disciple of Mahatma. At the time of these activities he was deeply connected with Bharati. They were in love with each other. Sriram asked Bharati for marriage. Bharati who was then under Gandhian influence answered Sriram that for her Indian Freedom is more important after that she is ready to tie up with him.

Both Sriram and Bharati contributed for Indian Freedom Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and finally India got it's freedom. Mahatma who promised Bharati and Sriram that he will arrange their marriage ceremony was shot dead by an anti activist.

Sorrowfully, Sriram and Bharati got married but they were then waiting for the Mahatma for blessing but he left them forever.

Gandhian Influence on Bhabani Bhattacharya's *Music for Mohini* :

Music for Mohini is another novel written by Bhabani Bhattacharya under the influence of Gandhism. The novel deals with political freedom. It also affirms that the social freedom is important for the real progress of the people because without attaining it political freedom is useless. Jaydev, the central character of the novel is dedicated to social freedom which is essential for India after she has achieved political freedom. He is a social reformer who wants to make his village Behula a good village society. He knows that it is not an easy task. He thought that his wife Mohini should teach the poor villagers. The novelist also gives a reference of Bengal famine of 1942. The famine affects the village Behula badly. The villagers are saved by the good deeds of Jaydev. Finally, Jaydev thought that the responsibility of the country should be taken by young generation. Jaydev's zest for development of his village is one aspect of Gandhian ideal.

Gandhian Influence on Manohar Malgaonkar's *A Bend in The Ganges* :

A Bend in the Ganges is an epic saga of the decade leading to partition and the forces which engineered its bloody consummation plunging modern India into its darkest hour; where over three million people died, over a million women were raped, abducted and mutilated, and several million rendered helpless refugees, left to fend for themselves in the quagmire of post partition existence teeming with poverty, disease and death.

The opening chapter 'A ceremony of purification' describes burnings of Foreign clothes. Gandhi appears and the sky is rent with cries of 'Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jay'. In the last chapter too there is a burning but it is cities which are on fire, Hindus and Muslim killing each other, is this a ceremony of purification too?

Manohar Malgaonkar in *A Bend in the Ganges* portrays Gandhi, as an upholder of Hindu Muslim unity, an apostle of non-violence.

Gandhian Influence on Nayantara Sahgal's *Storm in Chandigarh*:

In her novel *Storm in Chandigarh* Nayantara Sahgal strongly depicted the underlying disgust at the insane violence erupting in Punjab. She was of the view that non violence is the only source to stop the bloodshed. It is a perfect solution for the peace and prosperity. These thoughts of Sahgal are the indication of her attachment to Gandhian cult in *Storm in Chandigarh*. She portrays the veteran Home Minister last surviving figure of Gandhian era, who realized wisely that he was an antique in the new crop of politicians breeding on mercenary power exerting chairs. The novelist defines Gandhism in these thought-provoking words. " Gandhian politics had meant open discussion, the open action. No stealth, no furtiveness and therefore, no shame. Every act proudly performed in the sunlight." Vishal Dubey, the protagonist mused over such thoughts and was happy to note that in spite of the darkness all around there were believers like his associates, in the cult of non-violence.

Conclusion :

In the last part of this paper I would like to put the relevance of Gandhian Literature for contemporary age. Gandhism is the need of every age. If the world is interested in its survival and development, then there should be peace. Gandhism basically believes in non-violence. It

tries to give the prosperity to the individual and to the Nation. Before some years I have read a news in the news paper. A criminal named Laxman Bhole was put in front of the Judge and without any argument he accepted all his crimes. The Judge was shocked and has summoned the punishment. Before that he asked the criminal how it was possible for him to be so sincere. The criminal answered him that in prison he read Gandhi's Autobiography *The Story of My experiment With Truth*. If a notorious person can change his life after reading a thoughtful autobiography, what more should be the power and relevance of Gandhian Literature?

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7.

Women Empowerment: A Universal Urgency**Nadeem Nisar**

Research Scholar

Department of Sociology

Jiwaji University, Gwalior (M.P.)

Abstract

The Urgency of Women Empowerment at global level is a subject which, of course, cannot be adequately dealt with in a single paper. All that I can do is to present a few general conclusions, together with some illustrative examples to support those conclusions. The present paper will explore the multifaceted discourse on the burning topic of Women Empowerment and its global urgency in the current scenario. Women empowerment means to give women the rights or powers by which they can do something to fulfil their ambitions, desires, needs or to fight the oddities in their daily lives. Nowadays women are excelling in each and every sphere of life but they cannot reach the excellence due to certain restrictions. Reproductive age group women are anaemic and suffering from various ailments just because of gender discrimination and limited access to health services in the society. But in current scenario women empowerment is the need of the hour and it needs to be more enriched so that women who are lagging behind will get full support to rise high.

Key Words: Violence, Discrimination, Women, WomenEmpowerment,

Introduction

Since the inception of humans history is evident that women were not meant to be treated as equals to men. Their status was defined by their relationship to men. Since long ago, women have been considered not only intellectually inferior to men but also a major source of temptation and evil. In ancient Western civilizations, the status of women was clearly defined as inferior to men either through script law, or custom that is understood and obeyed by everyone in these cultures. However, on a global level, women are still suffering from gender inequality and struggling with basic human rights like honor killings, child marriages, female genital mutilation, street harassment, rape, educational inequity, and more. In the modern world, women also have to deal with body-shaming, slut-shaming, and victim-blaming on a daily basis. Those who claim that women have equal rights fail to recognize this troubling global picture; they ignore the inequalities that accompany assigned gender roles and limit the abilities of both men and women.

Objectives

1. To know the meaning of Women Empowerment
2. To know the need and significance of Women Empowerment at global level

Methodology

To carry out a research work, a researcher needs data: primary and secondary. This paper is basically descriptive and analytical in nature. In this paper an attempt has been taken to analyse the empowerment of women at global level. The data used in it is purely from secondary sources according to the need of this study.

Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is defined as a change in the context of a women's life, which enables her increased capacity for leading a fulfilling human life. It gets reflected both in external qualities viz. health, mobility, education and awareness, status in the family; internal qualities viz. self-awareness and self-confidence. Women empowerment is empowering the women to take their own decisions for their personal dependence. Empowering women is to make them independent in all aspects from mind, thoughts, rights, decisions, etc. by leaving all the social and family limitations. It is to bring equality in the society for both male and female in all areas. Women empowerment is very necessary to make the bright future of the family, society, country and the world. In Islam, women have given huge respect as it can be proved by the sayings of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) that "PARADISE LIES UNDER MOTHER'S FEET". Whether it is any society of the world, women should get equal rights and respect from every aspect. It can be also best understood by the famous saying of Swami Vivekananda:

There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of woman is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing. There is no hope for that family or country where there is no estimation of women, where they live in sadness. For this reason, they have to be raised first.

Jawaharlal Nehru also felt that a nation cannot move forward unless and until it raises the standard of women. He asserts:

To awaken the people, it is the women who must be awakened. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves, the nation moves.

Need of Women Empowerment

Discrimination against women is rampant all over the world even in this 21st century. Patriarchal societies in most countries are adept at exploitation as well as victimization of women. Even though about 50% of the world's population consists of women, but unfortunately most of them are denied basic rights education, freedom of speech, voting power and even independent identity. Crimes directed specifically against women are reported from all over the world. There still remain questions about acceptance of women empowerment in the most advanced of countries, while developing nations and nations under political duress are far from achieving the desired status.

The need of women empowerment arose because of the gender discrimination and male domination in the society. Since ancient times, Women are being suppressed by their family members and society for many reasons. They have been globally targeted for many types of violence and discriminatory practices by the male members in the society. Wrong and old practices for the women in the society from ancient time have taken the form of well-developed customs and traditions.

Women empowerment has the power to change many things in the society and country. They are much better than men to deal with certain problems in the society. They can better understand the disadvantages of the overpopulation for their family and country. They are fully able to handle the economic conditions of the family and country through proper family

planning. Women are capable enough to handle any impulsive violence in comparison to the men whether in the family or society.

We need women empowerment because, worldwide, more than 650 million women alive today were married as children. An estimated 12 million girls under 18 are married each year. Girls who marry before they turn 18 are less likely to remain in schools and more likely to experience domestic violence. Young teenage girls are more likely to die due to complications in pregnancy and childbirth than women in their 20s; their infants are more likely to be stillborn or die in the first month of life. According to a report by the organization “Because I am a Girl,” a girl under the age of eighteen is wed every two seconds. If this issue is not addressed, more than one hundred and forty million girls will become child brides by the year 2020. Early marriages are forced marriages. Parents wed their daughters early to protect girls from sexual violence. However, ironically, child marriages hold a larger risk of sexual abuse and domestic violence than adult marriages.

Women Empowerment is the urgency of the current time because girls have fewer opportunities to receive education in developing countries due to limited resources and gender parity. If we give education to girls the nasty cycle of poverty will ultimately end. Education is a fundamental human right, but, unfortunately, women comprise two thirds of all the illiterate adults worldwide, as well as 60 percent of the world’s poorest people. Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest-ever Nobel Prize laureate, Malala Yousafzai, was shot to death because she made her stand for girls’ education. In traditional societies, we need more people like Malala. We need more empowered women who can stand up for the rights of women.

Women all over the world are facing the curse of street harassment. The worst kind of street harassment is rape. Unfortunately, we are living in societies where rape is a common problem. Women are the major victims. The United States holds the first position in rape cases. We are living in a rape culture where women are blamed for having been raped. Women are “slut-shamed” for inciting ever-innocent men. Instead of asking men to stop dehumanizing others, to stop snatching their rights, women are asked to wear proper clothes, to behave properly in order to avoid rape.

The penurious and illiterate status of most women in society is due to their incapability to attain sufficient levels of economic power. To sustain any level of empowerment women have to be educated to be aware of their rights and privileges in a modern society. It is only because of their awareness of their status in society that they will be able to take full advantage of the concessions offered to them as a corrective measure. Women empowerment has to begin with women’s active participation. Unless women are empowered to take a decisive part in the social, political and economic life of the country the very development of the country will be lop-sided.

A woman is a complete cycle within whom lies the power to create, nurture and transform. This gives us the reason to make all possible efforts to empower women to:

- have equal opportunities for education as they are equally competent and intellectual,
- make independent decisions at home as well as at workplace,
- have equal employment prospects without any gender bias,
- feel safe and comfortable inside and also outside home,

- know about their social and legal rights,
- have economical and financial choices and also
- live with self-respect and dignity.

An empowered woman can be an indispensable asset for the society, let her be the free bird and you will see the change. I agree with *Margaret Thatcher who said*“If you want something said, ask a man; if you want something done, ask a woman.”

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8.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF
THE EFFECT OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZER AND ORGANIC FERTILIZER,
A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, INDIA**Mandira Shaw**

Guest Lecturer,

Shirakole Mahavidyalaya, Shirakole,

South 24 parganas, Pin-743513, West Bengal, India

e.mail:mandirashaw01@gmail.com

Abstract: Today fertilizer has become essential to modern agriculture to feed the growing population. Chemical fertilizer are used extensively in modern agriculture in improve crop field. Without fertilizer crop cannot be plant in the field one reason is demand of crop and second is that economic status. Soil nutrient management is necessary to maintain the constant productivity of nursery system as well as good quality soil. This study investigated the effects of organic manure and Chemical fertilizer treatment on growth performance and soil and tissue chemical properties.

Keywords: Use of organic fertilizer, Use of Chemical Fertilizer, Changing nature of soil for using organic fertilizer, Data interpretation, Observation, Conclusion

Introduction: Organic fertilizer are fertilizers derived from animal matter, animal excreta human excrete, and vegetable matter. Naturally occurring organic fertilizers include animal wastes from meat processing peat, manure, slurry and guano. Increase crop production largely relies on the type of fertilizer used to supplement essential nutrients for plants. Fertilizer application is required to replace crop land nutrients that have been consumed by previous plants growth with ultimate goal of maximizing productivity and economic returns. Now a day there is increased emphasis on the impact on soil environment due to continuous use of Chemical fertilizers. The impact of Chemical fertilizer application on agriculture land is seen not only in terms of the soil equality but also on the survival of soil organisms dwelling there in. Earthworms are major component of soil fauna in a wide variety of soil and climates and are involved directly and indirectly in biodegradation, stabilization through humus formation and various soil processes.

Location of Our study Area: In west Bengal south 24 parganas is a one district there coordination is $21^{\circ}40'$ and $88^{\circ}18'33''$.

Objectives: Objectives of our study is

- (1) How much increase chemical fertilizer using.
- (2) How much cultivated land is degrading in Barren land.
- (3) What type of organic fertilizer is much more demand in Cultivation.
- (4) In which district the use of organic fertilizer is more.

Organic Fertilizer and uses: Organic fertilizer refers to materials used as fertilizer that occur regularly in nature, usually as a byproduct or end product of naturally occurring processes. Organic fertilizers such as manure have been used in agriculture for thousands of years, ancient

farmers did not understand the chemistry involved, but they did recognize the benefit or providing their crops with organic material.

Chemical Fertilizer and uses: Agricultural water pollution is caused by fertilizers. The problem contamination through pesticides in our food grains, dairy products, vegetables, fruits or in our living environment as a whole has been used in farming.

- (i) To minimize the loss of food caused by pests and ensure a more bountiful harvest.
- (ii) To decrease the extent of vector-borne diseases. Contrary to these benefits is has seriously degraded environmental quality and alter the ecological balance.

The pesticides which have been widely applied throughout the world are carried forth by wind and water and distribution elsewhere. It was found that the some pesticides slowly decomposed into compounds that were toxic to fish and wildlife species in recent year.

Research has proved that continuous use of pesticides has many negative effects on the environment such as,

- (i) Killing non-targeted organisms
- (ii) Accumulation in the food chain
- (iii) Building of immunities by the targeted pests.
- (iv) Lower reproductive potential
- (v) Synergistic effects.
- (vi) Toxic effects on water
- (vii) Pesticide residue in food and tissues.
- (viii) Effects on vegetation and milk.
- (ix) Direct pesticide poisoning.

Pesticide has their impact on all three components of the earth, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere as depicted.

Soil: Pesticide is toxic, hence it is assumed that their presence in soil will change or alter fundamental soil processes: Organic matter decomposition, Nitrogen transformation, Sulphur transformation, Phosphate availability.

Table-1 Board Pattern of Land Utilization in south 24 PGS and West Bengal

	Cultivated land		Area not Available Cultivation	
Year	South 24 p.g.s	West Bengal	South 24 p.g.s	West Bengal
1995-96	42.36	67.53	13.52	18.89
2000-01	41.61	67.95	14.27	18.35
2005-06	40.73	66.28	14.31	20.19
2010-11	39.95	65.3	15.11	21.2

Source: Statistical Abstract District Statistical Handbook, south 24 parganas, 2010-11

Table -2 Fertilizer consumed in the district of South 4 parganas

Year	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
2004-05	35.2	20.4	16.9	72.5
2005-06	34.5	20.3	16.1	70.9
2006-07	17.5	9.5	6.3	33.3
2007-08	24.1	12.5	8.5	45.1
2008-09	27.6	14.5	12	53.9

Source: Statistical Abstract, West Bengal 2005, District statistical Handbook, south 24 parganas, 2010-11

This data shows that demand of Chemical fertilizer is more in different year for overpopulation or increasing rate of demand of food. So negative of effect of using fertilizer is cultivated lands which are converted into barren land so now a day's barren land is also increase compare to 2001-02 and 2005-06.

Use of Organic Fertilizers and characteristics of soil:

- (1) Uses Organic fertilizer increase the soil humidity.
- (2) Uses of organic fertilizer its helps the soil porosity. It also helps the transportation of air.
- (3) It also helps the living quality of micro-organisms in soil.
- (4) It helps increasing the soil fertility.

Observation and Result

Our observation is that there have a 3 type of cultivated flower. They are some community flora but their condition of growth is different that is our observation

1. T1 flower is growing 0% of fertilizer.(1st witness)
2. T2 flower receives the fertilizer of cow manure with 8-4 kg
3. T3 flower receives same amount of chemical fertilizer that means 8-4 kg Nitrogen.

At 40 days after sowing diameter assessment and biomass was held. T3 4.22-3.46m resulted in greater stem diameter values. The proper amount of cow manure in cultivation process was applied to treatment T2 smaller medium stem. That means uses of chemical fertilizer amount of crop would be great but uses of organic fertilizer field capacity is much better condition but the product of crop is less.

Conclusion: We studies that short term affects of organic –based and chemical fertilizer on crop performance though a official data has related to farmer. Organic manure significantly increased the soil ph and the concentration of nitrogen, available phosphorus exchangeable calcium concentration calcium and magnesium. In constrast ,the NPK chemical fertilizer decreased the soil ph and exchangable calcium concentration, did not affect the soil concentration of nitrogen and magnesium and increased the contrations of available phosphors and exchangable potassium. This study may be useful to evaluate ecological risk from agricultural activities such as application of agrochemical and to avoid ecological damage from inappropriate application of chemical fertilizers. Therefore, it is advised that the use of nitrogenous fertilizer like Urea should be within ecologically safe limits.

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9.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND RESTRICTIONS

Kashide Yadav M.
Research Scholar
Department of Economics
Dr. B. A. M. University
Aurangabad.
Pin. 431002 Mob. 7083262996

Dr. Chavan Yashwant B.
Associate Professor and Head
Dept. of Economics
Arts and Commerce Mahila
Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai.
Pin. 431517 Mob. 9422742580

Introduction:

Social inequality and economic poverty both are interrelated with each other as very strongly in Indian society. An economic inequality has been produced because of social inequality. Social and economic inequalities are relating to the caste system. Scheduled castes are from part of general community.¹ But thousands of years these castes had been kept away from the main stream of Indian society. They have been made religious, social, economic and political restrictions by tradition. After the independence, there are implementing various programs for the positive changes in scheduled castes, as well as they have given security by law.²

However, 70 years have been completed to independence, still scheduled castes are very poor as economically and also considered menial to them by Indian caste system. Therefore, there are happening various crimes against them. They have been rejected their human rights. This is the real fact.

Scheduled Castes:

Indian caste system is looking very critical in today's situation. There is not found a single caste in anywhere in India. According to Marathi Encyclopedias, "There are 8000 castes in Hindu religion". Dr. V. Ketkar says: There are 4000 castes in Indian society. There have been counted 3000 castes of India in World book.³ In short, there are numbers of castes in Indian society. Like that, Indian caste system has been divided in *chaturvarna* system. *Brahmin*, *Kshyatriya*, *vaishya* and *shudra*, these are the four *varnas* of Indian society. According to *varna* system, *Brahmin*, *kshayatriya*, and *vaishya* have right of *Upnayana* therefore, they have been borne by twice, means they are *dwij* and *shudra* people has not right like *upnayana* therefore, they called *Adwij*.⁴ *Manusmruti* imposed various social restrictions on *shudra* people. They have been given very lower place to *shudra* in religious activities. They have been rejected religious purity by *Manusmruti*. From thousands of years *shudras* have been facing or suffering the problems of economic and social inequality. From this, the notion of impurity has been connected with them. They have been given the treatment as untouchables. The *shudras* have been identified as various different names in ancient as well as in modern India. Such as: *Shudra*, *Atishudra*, *Panchama*, *Harizon*, *Dalit*, and *Backwords*, etc.⁵

There have been produced clear list of these untouchable castes by the 1931s census. They have been called backward castes. To this list Simon Commission called scheduled castes at first time in India. This list have been included in the 1935s Indian Government Law, and in the Indian Government Order 1936, this list have published first time by government.⁶ There were 429 castes in this list. Therefore, these castes are calling scheduled castes.

According to the constitutional article 341, the president of India has a right to decide a caste as scheduled caste. By this, some legal lists of scheduled castes have been advised, improved and changed. In the present, there are 1231 castes as scheduled castes in the Schedule of Constitution.⁷

Scheduled castes and restrictions:

Majorly scheduled castes are on the last stage of the chain of social status and rights. In Indian society, an untouchability and restrictions, came from untouchability have been imposed on scheduled castes. We can see this as follows;

1) Religious restrictions:

In religious restrictions, the untouchables have rejected the entry in temples and graveyards as well as they have rejected the right of to use them. Because, there was a thinking that, the gods, and high castes people could become impure by seeing and using these places by untouchables.

2) Social restrictions:

The various social restrictions have imposed on these castes. They have not right to use public wales, lakes, etc. as well as untouchables have rejected other various rights. Such as: They could not wear white and clean clothes, could not use the utensils of bronze and other likes that, the Barber could not cut their hairs, cloth Washers could not wash their clothes, as well as the untouchables could not use even public roads on day time, because their shadows have also considered impure.

3) Economic restrictions:

The untouchables had not right to keep the wealth. Untouchable can't keep the wealth, if he is able to do this, because from this, he made sad to Brahmin. This is the thinking therefore, they have not permission for doing jobs of high castes people. As a result, the untouchables haven't enough instruments for their sustenance.

4) The restrictions about Education:

The untouchables have been kept away from education by religion, because, there was the thinking that, high caste's children would become an impure by the entry of untouchables in the school.

5) The restrictions about Domicile:

The untouchables have been kept away from main village by tradition. As a result even today we can see that, they are living far away from main village.

6) Political restrictions:

In the political restrictions, the untouchables hadn't got a single right about their personal security. Therefore, any high caste person could beat to untouchable, whenever he wants. As well as there were different provisions for untouchables for same crime. According to the *Manusmruti*, which part of body, the untouchable have been used for demolishing to the high caste's persons, this part could be cut down from his body by law.⁸

In short, which various restriction have been imposed on untouchables, the roots of these in religious and social problems. As well as an economic and political restrictions were depending on religious and social restriction.

After Independence, the article no. 17 of Indian constitution, the untouchability has abolished by law and to use untouchability in daily affairs, considered a crime. As well as it's also a crime to impose restrictions, came from an untouchability. Article no. 14 considered to all as an equal. With this there is a provision in article no. 46, that the scheduled castes can take the educational and economic benefits and security from social injustices and all kinds of exploitations. For abolition of untouchability, the bill, Civil Rights law 1955 has passed.⁹ However, even today the untouchability and the restrictions, came from untouchability have been imposing on the scheduled castes by high castes we can understand it from following study.

In the study of Action add India's(2001) Rural Study, 550 villages have been studied from eleven state of the country, ¹⁰from this it has seen that, the scheduled castes people domiciled far away from the main village and there were clear views about in which directions they can domicile. As well as in above study the views have given about the fundamental public services which are not directly related to the state. We can see this from following tables

Table no. 1

The Restrictions on the use of public services

The nature and places of an untouchability.	The percentage of the villages, there is this tradition	The percentage of the villages, there is no this tradition	The total villages is the survey have connected
The restrictions on the use of water resources	48.4	43.5	255
The restrictions on the entry in general stores of the villages	35.8	57.0	186
The restrictions on the use of Hotels and Restaurants	25.6	64.9	92
The restriction on the entry in private Health Center /Hospitals	21.3	72.4	74
The restriction on the use/entry in public transportation	9.2	87.0	41
The restrictions on the entry/ sittings in theatres	3.2	93.0	6

Source:- Shah Ghansham, Harsh Mandar, Satish Deshpandey and Amita Baviskar 2006, Untouchability in Rural India. New Delhi: Seze Publications.

Note: The numbers in the brackets show villages where is this tradition. These villages have excluded from the 'tradition is' and the 'tradition not' where there is a doubt about this tradition. There is not reference of related institutions/ places, these villages have excluded from the total villages where the survey had conducted.

In the table no. 1 there have shown the nature of an untouchability from various natures. It's clarify that, in the 48.4 per cent villages, it has been seen that, these are various restrictions to use of public water sources to scheduled castes. In that way, there are no entries in general stores to scheduled castes in 35.8 per cent village. The restriction on the use of Hotels and Restaurants, in 25.6 per cent villages. The restrictions on the entry in private hospitals in 21.3 per cent villages, Restrictions on the use of public transport in 9.2 per cent villages and in the last stage, the restrictions on the entry or to use of sitting places at theaters in 3.2 percent villages.

With this, there have been seen various restrictions came from an untouchability have imposed on scheduled castes by high castes. This shows table no.2. as follows :

Table No. 2
An unequal treatment in public services

The natural/ place of the traditions of an untouchability	The percentage of tradition on implementing villages.	The percentage of the tradition is not implementing villages.	Total village the survey have conducted
Rejected barber services.	46.6 (229)	41.3	491
Rejected clothes washing services.	45. (194)	43.2	424
Outside places for sitting in hotel and Restaurants	32.7 (144)	58.0	441
Separate utensils in hotel and Restaurants	32.3 (145)	58.1	449
Rejected woodworker services	25.7 (117)	68.1	455
Tailors refused for taking a size of clothes	20.8 (96)	70.1	462
Potter refused for selling to soil pots	20.5 (75)	68.2	365
The use of an untochability in the affairs of general stores	18.5 (87)	73.8	470
No entry/ the last entry in public transportations	12.8 (57)	82.9	444
Unequal treatments in private hospitals	8.7 (24)	8.7	276

Source:- Shah Ghansham, Harsh Mandar, Satish Deshpandey and Amita Baviskar 2006, Untouchability in Rural India. New Delhi: Seze Publications.

Note: The numbers in the brackets show villages where is this tradition. These villages have excluded from the 'tradition is' and the 'tradition not' where there is a doubt about this tradition. There is not reference of related institutions/ places, these villages have excluded from the total villages where the survey had conducted.

Table no. 2 indicate that, the various restrictions are imposing on scheduled castes, have come in the service of hair cutting, which has seen in 46.6 per cent villages. After that the restrictions about the clothes washing services, has seen in 45.8 per cent villages. The restrictions about to sit aside in hotels and restaurants in 32.7 percent. In the last the restrictions has seen in the entry in private hospitals, it has seen as 8.7 per cent villages.

With that, there are other various restrictions are imposing on the scheduled castes. Such as, to stop in front the high castes people, doesn't talk with seeing in the eyes of high castes people, Do not stand as a tight positions in front of the high castes. Don't walk as in tight manner form the high castes, etc. all these restrictions have been imposed on the scheduled castes.

The data of Action Add India's (2001) Rural Study has been used for above research paper. Though it's looking an old data, its useful, if we take in consider that, from Independence to 2001, is a very long period. With this according to the data of central government's Social Justice Department, there have been 113393 cases in under justice still 2015 and in the year of 2015, there have been registered 44739 cases under the Atrocity Act. All this shows that, the untouchability and the restrictions came from untouchability have been imposing on the Scheduled Castes and they are considered as menial people in present social system. Therefore, the data of Action Add India's (2001) Rural Study has used for above study.¹¹

Conclusion:

Generally today's scheduled castes are the untouchable castes of ancient India. Therefore, an untouchability and there restrictions such as: religious, social economic, political, and educational, etc. came from the untouchability have been imposed on scheduled castes. After the Independence the untouchability have abolished by Indian constitution, as well as it is consider that, to impose the restrictions came from an untouchability on scheduled castes is a crime. There is a provision for their security from all kinds of exploitation. However, today also untouchability and the restrictions are imposing on the scheduled castes. In this: to enter in the house of the high castes people, to enter in the temples, to walk as freely on the public roads, to drink water from public water sources, to enter in the general stores, to use of public water sources, etc. restrictions are imposing on the scheduled castes. In some regions of the county we can see that, the barbers and clothe washers are refusing to give service to these castes. The scheduled castes are very poor as an economically and also are on the last stage of today's social system. as socially, its only because of these restrictions. In that matter, Sukhdev Thorat's thoughts are very important. According to him, "shheduled castes are classified as a social group in the instruments which counts the human development, today also these castes are on the steps of very poor and lower". In the earlier time these castes demanding their fundamental rights. Whenever they are

demanding that, they are suffering from various critical problems. Therefore, Government should implement very creatively and result fully the law which have related to the Scheduled castes.

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10.

भारत में शिक्षा का अधिकार

संतोष कुमार मिश्र,
शोधार्थी, जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, ग्वालियर

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के माध्यम से यह जानने का प्रयास किया गया है कि भारत में शिक्षा का अधिकार किस प्रकार से प्राप्त हुआ। भारतीय नागरिकों की शैक्षणिक विकास में यह किस तरह से उपयोगी है। शैक्षणिक असमानता को दूर करने में यह किस सीमा तक सहायक है। भारत के सर्वांगीण विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में यह किस प्रकार से महत्वपूर्ण है।

कुंजीशब्द- शिक्षा, समानता, अधिकार, विकास

प्रस्तावना-

शिक्षा का आशय सिर्फ सीखना ही नहीं वरन् मस्तिष्क की शक्तियों का अभ्यास और विकास भी है। साधारणतया शिक्षा का अर्थ, विद्यालयी शिक्षा से लिया जाता है, परन्तु समग्र दृष्टिकोण से शिक्षा, व्यक्ति के नैतिक, शारिरिक, बौद्धिक, संवेगात्मक एवं आंतरिक ज्ञान को बाहर लाने में योग देने वाली क्रिया है। शिक्षा व्यक्ति के जीवन में, ऐसा परिवर्तन लाती है जिससे वह निरंतर उत्कृष्टता के तरफ अग्रसर होता है। इस तरह हम कह सकते हैं कि शिक्षा, मनुष्य के सम्पूर्ण विकास की पूर्णता की अभिव्यक्ति है। किसी भी देश का भविष्य उसकी शैक्षणिक स्थिति की सुदृढ़ता पर निर्भर करता है। यदि शिक्षा उत्कृष्ट एवं वर्तमान अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है, तो, निश्चित रूप से विकास की सम्भावनाएं प्रबल होगी। उस देश की जनता उतनी ही जागरूक एवं प्रगतिवादी होगी, तथा भारत में शिक्षा का अधिकार कोई नई अवधारणा नहीं है, बल्कि इसकी उत्पत्ति भारत के सन्दर्भ में लम्बे प्रयासों का प्रतिफल है। भारत में अनिवार्य एवं निःशुल्क शिक्षा के लिए मांग स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान ही सन् १८८२ ई० में, ज्योतिबा फुले द्वारा उठायी गयी। ज्योतिबा फुले ने अपने मांग में सरकारी विद्यालयों में १२ वर्ष तक बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की मांग की। भारत में शिक्षा के अधिकार का लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति लम्बे प्रयासों के उपरान्त ८६वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक २००२ संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत करने के बाद सन् २००६ में शिक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम २००६ के रूप में प्राप्त हुआ जिसे १ अप्रैल २०१० से सम्पूर्ण भारत में (जम्मू एवं काश्मीर को छोड़कर) लागू किया गया जिसमें देश के सम्पूर्ण ०६ से १४ वर्ष के बच्चों को अनिवार्य एवं निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का मूल अधिकार प्राप्त हुआ। शिक्षा के प्रचार-प्रसार में शिक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम २००६ अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप शैक्षिक असमानता में कमी दृष्टिगोचर (प्रतीत) हो रही है।

शोध के उद्देश्य-

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र के माध्यम से हमें यह जानकारी प्राप्त करना है कि भारत में शिक्षा का अधिकार का सृजन कब, कैसे एवं किन परिस्थितियों में हुआ। इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से यह जानने का प्रयास भी किया जाएगा कि शिक्षा के अधिकार का शैक्षिक विकास पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा।

शोध पद्धति-

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक आंकड़ों का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। विभिन्न शिक्षा आयोगों की रिपोर्टों एवं शिक्षा अधिनियमों के मुख्य प्रावधानों का समावेश किया जाएगा। शिक्षा के अधिकार के विकास क्रम से सम्बंधित विभिन्न लेखकों के साहित्यों का पुनर्वलोकन किया जाएगा।

प्राकल्पना-

भारत में शिक्षा का अधिकार, एक लम्बे संघर्षों एवं प्रयासों के परिणाम स्वरूप प्राप्त हुआ। भारतीय नागरिकों के शैक्षणिक विकास में शिक्षा के अधिकार का सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा।

भारत में शिक्षा की प्रगति-

भारत में शिक्षा का महत्व प्राचीनकाल से ही चला आ रहा है। प्राचीन भारत की शिक्षा -दर्शन अपने चरमोत्कर्ष के क्षितिज पर था। मध्यकालीन भारतीय शिक्षा के स्तर में गिरावट महसूस किया गया। जहां भारत प्राचीनकाल में शिक्षा के बल पर विश्व गुरु के अलंकरण से सुशोभित था वहीं मध्यकाल में, विदेशी शासन के प्रभुत्व के अधीन होने के कारण शिक्षा के स्तर में व्यापक रूप से गिरावट हुई जिसके कारण अपने अस्तित्व के पहचान के संकट से गुजर रही थी। आधुनिक काल में भारत के अस्तित्व की पहचान को बनाए रखने के लिए भारत का शैक्षणिक विकास की नितान्त आवश्यकता थी। इसीलिए ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान ही शिक्षा के अधिकार की मांग की जाने लगी। भारत में अनिवार्य एवं निःशुल्क शिक्षा के लिए मांग सन् १८८२ में, ज्योतिबाफुले द्वारा उठाई गयी। शिक्षा के सम्बर्द्धन के लिए सर विलियम हंटर की अध्यक्षता में भारतीय शिक्षा आयोग का गठन किया गया। गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले ने भारत में, स्कूली शिक्षा को अनिवार्य किए जाने की मांग १९११ ई. में की थी, जिसे इम्पीरियल विधानसभा द्वारा अस्वीकार कर दिया गया। १९३७ में महात्मागांधी एवं डॉ. जाकिर हुसैन ने, स्कूली शिक्षा को अनिवार्य किए जाने पर बल दिया था। बाद में संविधान निर्माताओं ने विद्यालयी शिक्षा को अनिवार्य किए जाने के प्रस्ताव को संविधान के भाग ४ में स्थान दिया। चूंकि शिक्षा की अनिवार्यता को नीतिनिर्देशक तत्व वाले भाग में स्थान पाने के कारण इसकी विधिक महत्ता नहीं रही बल्कि सरकार के लिए केवल एक नैतिक दायित्व बन कर रह गयी। फिर भी समय-समय पर केन्द्र सरकार एवं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इसके लिए यथोचित प्रयास जारी रखे गये। आजादी के बाद राधाकृष्णन आयोग (१९४८-४९), माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग (मुदालियर आयोग) १९५३, विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (१९५३), कोठारी शिक्षा आयोग (१९६४) एवं नवीन शिक्षा नीति (१९८६), आदि के द्वारा भी भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था एवम् शिक्षा प्रणाली को समय-समय पर सुधारने के प्रयास किए जाते रहे हैं।

शिक्षा का अधिकार : उद्भव व विकास

जिस शिक्षा के द्वारा स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् हम समानता की ओर बढ़ सकते थे आज वही शिक्षा स्वतंत्र भारत में प्रचुर असमानता प्रसारित कर रही है। पिछले २५-३० वर्षों से तो भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली स्वतंत्रता के ७१ वर्ष बाद भी असमानता जनित प्रणाली है, जो प्रारंभिक शिक्षा से लेकर उच्च शिक्षा तक गरीबों-अमीरों, ग्रामीणों-शहरियों, दलितों-गैर दलितों, पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं के बीच बड़े पैमाने पर भेदभाव करती है। यद्यपि इस खाई को पाटने हेतु भारत सरकार के द्वारा शिक्षा अधिकारी अधिनियम २००६ के तहत निःशुल्क व अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्रदान करने का प्रयास किया गया।

भारतीय संविधान के भाग तीन के अंतर्गत जहां प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक को अनुच्छेद १४ से १८ तक समानता का अधिकार दिया है, जिसमें वर्ण, लिंग, जाति, धर्म, भाषाओं के आधार पर किसी भी प्रकार के भेदभाव न होने की बात कही है तथा साथ ही भाग चार में राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों में अनुच्छेद ४५ में सभी के लिए शैक्षिक अवसर की समानता तय करने का प्रावधान है, इसी सिद्धान्त के अनुसार २००२ में तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के नेतृत्व वाली राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन सरकार ने ८६वां संविधान संशोधन किया था, जिस विधेयक के तहत ६ वर्ष से १४ वर्ष तक के सभी बच्चों के लिए निशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा के रूप में अनुच्छेद २१ए में मौलिक अधिकार का प्रावधान किया गया, २००६ ई. में भारतीय संसद ने इस संशोधित अधिनियम पर अन्तिम स्वीकृति प्रदान की, जिसे ०१ अप्रैल, २०१० से जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रदेश को छोड़कर पूरे देश में लागू किया गया था, जिसको पूरे भारत में शिक्षा अधिकार २००६ के नाम से जाना गया, जिसके तहत प्रत्येक भारतीय बच्चे को निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा का मौलिक अधिकार प्राप्त हो गया और संविधान के अनुच्छेद ५१ए उन सभी माता पिता तथा अभिभावकों का कर्तव्य निर्धारित कर दिया कि वह अपने पाल्यों को अवश्य ही समीपस्थ विद्यालय में प्रविष्ट कराकर उनको शिक्षा प्राप्ति का अधिकार सुनिश्चित कराएंगे। शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम की मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं-

१. इस अधिनियम के प्रावधान के अनुसार ६ से १४ वर्ष के प्रत्येक बच्चे के लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा को निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य कर दिया गया। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि ६ से १४ वर्ष के सभी वर्गों के सभी बच्चों को प्राथमिक शिक्षा निःशुल्क रूप से पाने का मूल अधिकार होगा। विकलांग बच्चों के लिए यह उम्र १८ वर्ष तक अधिकतम होगी।
२. प्रत्येक बच्चे के निवास स्थान से एक कि.मी. के दायरे में कक्षा १ से ५ तक का प्राथमिक विद्यालय उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान है। कक्षा ६ से ८ तक के बच्चों के लिए विद्यालय से बच्चों के निवास तक की दूरी ०२ किलोमीटर तक रखा गया है। केन्द्र सरकार/ राज्य सरकारों/स्थानीय सरकारों को इस नियम के कार्यान्वयन के तीन वर्ष के अंतराल में, इस तरह की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करनी होगी।
३. प्रत्येक निजी विद्यालयों में २५ प्रतिशत स्थान, गरीब बच्चों के लिए आरक्षित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। ऐसे बच्चों का शुल्क सरकार स्वयं वहन करेगी।
४. विद्यालय में दाखिल बच्चों को पौष्टिक, मध्याह्न भोजन उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। पुस्तकें, स्कूल ड्रेस, निःशुल्क प्रदान की जाएगी तथा अध्ययनरत बच्चों से किसी भी प्रकार का शुल्क वसूल नहीं किया जाएगा।
५. ६ से १४ वर्ष के आयु के किसी बच्चे को प्रवेश नहीं दिया गया या प्रवेश तो दिया गया लेकिन उसने प्रारंभिक शिक्षा पूरी नहीं की है तो उसे उसकी आयु के अनुसार उचित कक्षा में प्रवेश अथवा अन्य विद्यालय में स्थानांतरण पाने का भी, यहां तक कि वह तब तक विद्यालय में शिक्षा ग्रहण करेगा जबतक कि उसकी प्रारंभिक शिक्षा पूरी नहीं हो जाती चाहे उसकी आयु १४ वर्ष से अधिक ही क्यों न हो जाए।
६. बच्चे के प्रवेश के लिए उम्र का निर्धारण जन्म प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर की जाएगी लेकिन किसी बच्चे का जन्म प्रमाण पत्र न होने पर, प्रवेश के लिए इस आधार पर मना नहीं किया जा सकता है।
७. तीस बच्चों पर एक शिक्षक रखने का प्रावधान किया गया है ताकि उचित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात का समन्वय सुनिश्चित हो सके।
८. प्राथमिक शिक्षा पूर्ण कर लेने वाले छात्र को एक प्रमाण पत्र दिया जाएगा।

६. आठवीं कक्षा से पहले किसी बच्चे को अनुत्तीर्ण नहीं किया जाएगा। बोर्ड परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।
१०. वित्तीय भारांश केन्द्र सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार के बीच ६५:३५ के अनुपात से साझा किया जाएगा। पर्वतीय राज्यों में यह अनुपात क्रमशः ६०:१० के अनुपात में होगा।
११. शिक्षा के गुणवत्ता में अनिवार्य सुधार किया जाएगा।

इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम २००६ लागू होने के बाद प्राथमिक शिक्षा का प्रचार एवं प्रसार व्यापक स्तर पर हुआ। इस अधिनियम के प्रभाव से ही सम्पूर्ण देश में व्यापक स्तर पर प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की स्थापना हुई है तथा वर्तमान में भी इसकी संख्या में वृद्धि हुई। विद्यालयी अधिसंरचना का विकास तथा बड़े पैमाने पर प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति की गई है। शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम के द्वारा ही देश के गरीब बच्चों का दाखिला सरकारी एवं निजी विद्यालयों में हो पा रहा है। इससे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में व्याप्त असमानता को मिटाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर रही है।

विश्लेषण:-

शोधार्थी द्वारा ग्वालियर जिले के शैक्षणिक स्थिति का शोध अध्ययन किया गया। २००१ की जनगणना के अनुसार ग्वालियर जिले के साक्षरता दर ६४.११% थी जिसमें पुरुष साक्षरता दर ७६.८०% तथा महिला साक्षरता दर ५६.२८% थी। २०११ की जनगणना के अनुसार ग्वालियर जिले की साक्षरता दर ७७.६५% है, जिसमें पुरुष साक्षरता दर ८६.२८% तथा महिला साक्षरता दर ६८.२६% है। ग्वालियर जनपद के डी.पी.सी.कार्यालय एवं जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी ग्वालियर के कार्यालय के अभिलेखों के अनुसार शिक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम २००६ को व्यवहार में आने से पूर्व (शिक्षा सत्र २००६-२०१० में) ग्वालियर जिले में १४०८ शासकीय प्राथमिक विद्यालय, ६८४ अशासकीय प्राथमिक विद्यालय, ८७३ अशासकीय माध्यमिक विद्यालय, २७४ हाई स्कूल तथा १८६ सीनियर हायर सेकेन्ड्री विद्यालय उपलब्ध थे। शिक्षा अधिकार २००६ लागू होने के उपरान्त कुल शासकीय प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या १४०८ तथा अशासकीय उच्च प्राथमिक सहित प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या १२६०, हाई स्कूल की संख्या ४३४ तथा सीनियर हायर सेकेन्ड्री विद्यालयों की संख्या २१४ हो गई। शिक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम २००६ लागू होने से पूर्व जहाँ ग्वालियर जिले में शिक्षार्थी-शिक्षक का अनुपात लगभग ४०:१ था वही इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात् शिक्षार्थी-शिक्षक का अनुपात लगभग १५:१ हो गया है।

उपर्युक्त आकड़ों के विश्लेषण से यह सिद्ध होता है कि शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम २००६ के प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात् जहाँ एक ओर विद्यालयों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है वही दूसरी तरफ शिक्षार्थी-शिक्षक के अनुपात में भी सकारात्मक सुधार हुआ है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप ग्वालियर जिले की शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता की दर में सानुकूल अभिवृद्धि प्राप्त हुई है।

निष्कर्ष-

शिक्षा के अधिकार को मूल अधिकार के रूप में प्रतिस्थापित करने से शिक्षा के विकास का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ है। इसने शिक्षा के उन्नयन के लिए प्राण वायु का संचार कर दिया है। इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वित होने के पश्चात् हमारी देश की शैक्षणिक स्थिति में व्यापक बदलाव हुआ है तथा शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता सम्बर्द्धन में इसकी सकारात्मक भूमिका दृष्टिगोचर हो रही है। इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से हम इस निष्कर्ष

पर पहुंचे है कि शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम २००६ के कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात् देश की शैक्षणिक स्थिति विशेष रूप से सुदृढ़ हुई है तथा शैक्षिक असमानता को दूर करने में भी इसकी सकारात्मक सहयोग प्राप्त हो रहे है। भारत के सर्वांगीण विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कराने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन कर रही है।

संदर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची-

१. भटनागर सुरेश (२००२) आधुनिक भारतीय शिक्षा उसकी समस्याएं आर.एल. बुक डिपो मेरठ।
२. पाठक पी.डी. (२००२) भारतीय शिक्षा और उसकी समस्याएं, विनोद पुस्तक मंदिर आगरा।
३. शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम २००६ (RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT 2009)
४. शर्मा राजकुमारी (२००७) प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के उभरते आयाम एवं शैक्षणिक मूल्यांकन राधा प्रकाशन मंदिर आगरा।
५. सिंह नागेन्द्र प्रताप भारतीय इतिहास पंचम संस्करण २००३, किरण कम्पटीशन टाइम १०४७, शिवनगर अल्लापुर, इलाहाबाद।
६. डा.अग्रवाल उमेश चन्द्र “सभी के लिए अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा की दिशा, एक महत्वाकांक्षी कदम” कुरुक्षेत्र Vol 47 New Delhi 2002.

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भारत पाक सम्बंध-भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा के विशेष संदर्भ में**डॉ. विष्णु कान्त शर्मा**

प्राध्यापक-स्नातकोत्तर सैन्य विज्ञान विभाग

महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई शासकीय उत्कृष्ट महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर

भारत के विभाजन के कारण अगस्त १९४७ में पाकिस्तान अस्तित्व में आया। भारत एवं पाकिस्तान दो पड़ोसी राष्ट्र हैं जिनकी भाषा, खान-पान, संस्कृति एवं सामाजिक व्यवहार लगभग एक जैसे ही हैं। स्वतंत्रता के पूर्व तक भारत तथा पाकिस्तान का इतिहास एक ही था। १५ अगस्त १९४७ से पूर्व पाकिस्तान नाम का देश विश्व के मानचित्र पर नहीं था। अंग्रेजों की "फूट डालो और राज करो" की नीति की परिणित के रूप में भारत का विभाजन हुआ।

१८५७ के प्रथम स्वाधीनता संग्राम में अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध हिन्दू एवं मुसलमान एकजुट होकर लड़े थे। १८८५ में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की स्थापना हुई। कांग्रेस के संस्थापकों में हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, ईसाई, शिख एवं पारसी महत्वपूर्ण जननायक थे। कांग्रेस का बढ़ता प्रभाव भारत में अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य के लिये चुनौती बनता जा रहा था। इस प्रकार अंग्रेजों ने कांग्रेस के खिलाफ मुसलमानों का प्रयोग करना प्रारम्भ किया। लार्ड कर्जन ने १९०५ में मुस्लिम प्रथकतावाद को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये बंगाल प्रांत का विभाजन कर दिया। इसके बाद १९०६ में मुस्लिम लीग का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ। १९०६ के मिंटो-मार्ले सुधारों के अन्तर्गत मुसलमानों को और अधिक महत्ता प्रदान की गई। इन सुधारों में साम्प्रदायिक निर्वाचन पद्धति अपनायी गई। इसकी परिणिति १९४७ में भारत के विभाजन एवं बड़े नरसंहार के रूप में हुई।

भारत सरकार के १९३५ के अधिनियम के अर्न्तगत १९३७ में प्रांतों में सत्ता हस्तांतरण किये जाने के प्रयासों ने भारत में सांप्रदायिक स्थिति को और अधिक बिगाड़ दिया। १९३७ के चुनावों में उत्तर प्रदेश व बम्बई में मुस्लिम लीग की पराजय हुई। मौहम्मद अली जिन्ना की अध्यक्षता में मार्च १९४० में लाहौर में आल इंडिया मुस्लिम लीग ने एक स्वतंत्र राज्य की स्थापना के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु मुस्लिम बहुल क्षेत्रों के पृथक्करण की मांग की।

मुस्लिम लीग ने पाकिस्तान प्राप्त करने के लिये १६ अगस्त १९४६ को सीधी कार्यवाही की खतरनाक धमकी दी। जिन्ना ने खुलकर कहा कि "या तो हम विभाजित भारत या विनिष्ट भारत पाकर रहेंगे"। इसके बाद लीग समर्थकों ने कलकत्ता के घनी आबादी वाले नगरीय क्षेत्र में नरसंहार व लूटपाट करना प्रारम्भ किया। इसमें सात हजार लोगों की जानें गई एवं करोड़ों की संपदा की हानि हुई। नोआखाली एवं पूर्वी बंगाल के अल्पसंख्यक हिन्दुओं के लिये यह एक खतरनाक भावी संकेत था। महात्मा गांधी की पद यात्रा के बाद नरसंहार रुका।

पाकिस्तान का जन्म द्वि-राष्ट्र के सिद्धांत पर हुआ था जिसका मूल आधार धर्म माना गया था। पाकिस्तान का जन्म नकारात्मक तत्वों के आधार पर हुआ था और वह इस्लामिक देशों की मदद से मजबूत इस्लामिक देश बनने के सपने देश रहा था। इस्लामिक कारक के कारण ही वह कश्मीर पर अपना दावा पेश करता है। पाकिस्तान विभाजन को ब्रितानी सरकार द्वारा किया गया अधूरा कार्य मानता है। १९७१ में भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के स्थान पर बंगला देश के जन्म ने पाकिस्तान के द्वि राष्ट्र सिद्धांत को खंडित कर दिया। भारत ने अपनी पहिचान एक सुदृढ़ धर्म निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र के रूप में स्थापित की। वस्तुतः भारत के पास एक राष्ट्र के अस्तित्व के लिये आवश्यक तत्व पूर्व से ही विद्यमान थे। इसके विपरीत पाकिस्तान के आधारभूत तत्व में भारत के विरुद्ध घृणा के बीज थे। इसी कारण पाकिस्तान ने कश्मीर पर हमला किया था। उसने कश्मीर में कबालियों के भेष में पाकिस्तान सेना को भेजकर कश्मीर को हड़पने का षण्यंत्र रचा था। इसे कश्मीर आपरेशन का नाम दिया गया था। कर्नल शौकत हयात खॉ को इस आपरेशन का प्रभारी बनाया गया था तथा ब्रिगेडियर अकबर खॉ भी इसमें सम्मिलित थे। वास्तव में यह हमला पाकिस्तान के तत्कालीन गर्वनर जनरल मौहम्मद अली जिन्ना और प्रधानमंत्री लियाकत अली के निर्देश पर ही हुआ था। इस युद्ध में पाकिस्तान की पराजय हुई लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने कश्मीर के

७८,००० वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र पर जबरन अवैध कब्जा कर लिया। १९६३ के तथाकथित चीन-पाक सीमा करार के बाद पाकिस्तान ने ५१८० वर्ग कि.मी. इलाका जो कि भारत का था, चीन को सौंप दिया।^१

इसके बाद भारत-पाक सम्बंध अच्छे नहीं रहे। यद्यपि भारत ने सदैव अपनी ओर से सम्बंध मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बंध बनाने के प्रयास किये।

१९६५ के युद्ध में पाकिस्तान की करारी हार हुई। १९७१ के युद्ध में तो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान का नाम ही विश्व के मानचित्र से सदा के लिये मिटा दिया गया।

भारत ने समय-समय पर पाकिस्तान से सम्बंध सुधारने के प्रयास जारी रखे। १८ जुलाई १९८६ को तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गांधी पेरिस, मास्को की यात्रा से वापस आते समय इस्लामाबाद गये। प्रधानमंत्री बेनजार भुट्टो से वार्ता की। इससे सम्बंधों में काफी सुधार हुआ। २३ जनवरी १९६० को पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री याकूब खान भारत आये। १७ जुलाई १९६० को विदेश सचिव मुचकुंद दुबे एवं पाकिस्तान के विदेश सचिव तनवीर अहमद ने आपसी विश्वास पैदा करने के प्रयास खोजने के प्रयास किये।

२२ नवम्बर १९६० को दक्षिण के पॉचवे शिखर सम्मेलन माले (मालद्वीप) में प्रधानमंत्री चंद्रशेखर एवं पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ ने दो बार अलग से भेंट की। इस सम्मेलन में विदेशमंत्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल ने भी भाग लिया था।^२

१८ से २० दिसम्बर १९६० को तीन दिवसीय वार्ता में इस्लामाबाद में विदेश सचिव मुचकुंद दुबे एवं पाकिस्तान के विदेश सचिव शहरयार खान ने भाग लिया। अंत में जारी संयुक्त व्यक्तव्य में एक दूसरे के परमाणु प्रतिष्ठान पर हमला न करने के दस्तावेज का आदान-प्रदान किया। यह भी तय हुआ के दोनों देशों के सैन्य महानिदेशक हर सप्ताह मिलेंगे। यह वार्ता काफी सफल रही।

६-७ अप्रैल १९६१ को विदेश सचिव स्तर की चौथे दौर की बातचीत नई दिल्ली में हुई। भारत के विदेश सचिव मुचकुंद दुबे एवं पाकिस्तान के विदेश सचिव शहरयार खान ने भाग लिया। इसमें एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर हुये।

१ दोनों देश एक दूसरे की वायु सीमा का उलंघन नहीं करेंगे।

२ सीमा पर सैन्य गतिविधियों की सूचना एक दूसरे को देंगे।

दोनों देश तटबल नवीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट (बल्लूरामराज) पर आगे बातचीत करेंगे। इस मामले पर अंतिम बातचीत १९८६ में हुई थी। सियाचीन मामले पर बातचीत करने पर भी सहमति हुई।

तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ एवं पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री बेनजीर भुट्टो २४ मई १९६१ को राजीव गांधी के अंतिम संस्कार में भाग लेने नई दिल्ली आये। उन्होंने आपसी संबंध सुधारने पर जोर दिया।^३ जनवरी १९६२ में प्रधानमंत्री नरसिम्हाराव व प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ एवं रक्षा व्यय कम करने का वर्ष मनाने की घोषणा की। दोनों देशों में विदेश सचिव स्तर की वार्ता १८-१९ अगस्त १९६२ को नई दिल्ली में हुई। ०६ मार्च १९६४ को जिनेवा में संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानव अधिकार आयोग की बैठक में पाकिस्तान ने कश्मीर मसले पर भारत के विरुद्ध प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना चाहा। ५३ में से ४५ देशों ने भारत का समर्थन किया। इस प्रकार पाकिस्तान को प्रस्ताव वापस लेना पड़ा। १९६५ में ऑर्गनाइजेशन ऑफ इस्लामिक कन्ट्रीज (आईओसी) के कैसाब्लाक सम्मेलन में कश्मीर के मामले पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रस्ताव पारित करा लेने के बावजूद भी अनेक देशों ने अन्य मंचों पर पाकिस्तान का साथ नहीं दिया।

अप्रैल तथा अगस्त १९६७ में पाकिस्तान ने पश्चिमी एवं उत्तर पश्चिमी सीमा पर कई बार गोलीबारी की जिसमें कई नागरिक मारे गये एवं कई पलायन को मजबूर हुये। भारत ने भी जबाबी कार्यवाही की। १६ से १८ अक्टूबर १९६८ को इस्लामाबाद में तीन दिवसीय विदेश सचिव स्तर की वार्ता हुई। विदेश सचिव के रघुनाथ झा एवं शमशाद अहमद ने वार्ता के बाद जारी संयुक्त व्यक्तव्य में कहा कि आपसी विश्वास के उपायों का माहौल बनाने के उपायों सहित शांति एवं सुरक्षा के मुद्दों पर विचार किया जायेगा। भारत ने इस वार्ता में परमाणु युद्ध के खतरे को रोकने के लिये एक योजना का सुझाव दिया।^४

यह वह समय था जब भारत एवं पाकिस्तान एक दूसरे के समीप आ रहे थे एवं प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की लाहौर यात्रा की जमीन तैयार हो रही थी। १६, २० फरवरी १९६६ को प्रधानमंत्री वाजपेयी ने बस द्वारा लाहौर जाकर भारत-पाक

सम्बंधों की नई आधारशिला रखने का प्रयास किया दूसरी ओर पाकिस्तान कारगिल क्षेत्र में भारतीय सीमा में घुसकर बंकर स्थापित कर रहा था। जब बातचीत द्वारा यह समस्या नहीं सुलझी तो भारतीय इलाके से पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों को खदेड़ने के लिये २६ मई १९९९ से सैन्य कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की गयी। कारगिल संघर्ष को "आपरेशन विजय" नाम दिया गया था। आपरेशन विजय २६ जुलाई १९९९ को समाप्त हुआ। राज्य सभा में ८ दिसम्बर ९९ को यह बताया गया कि कारगिल संघर्ष में कुल व्यय १९८४ करोड़ रुपये हुआ।^६ भारतीय थल सेना के ५१९ सैनिक एवं वायु सेना के पाँच सैनिक शहीद हुये।

भारत की विदेश एवं रक्षा नीति की सफलता-

११ एवं १३ मई १९९८ को भारत द्वारा पोखरण में किये गये परमाणु परीक्षण के बाद अमेरिका, कनाडा, चीन, यूरोपीय संघ, म्यानमार, सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, थाइलैंड, इंडोनेशिया, फिलीपींस, ब्रिटेन, बुनेई, बंगलादेश, नेपाल, जापान जैसे देश जो भारत विरोधी थे वे कारगिल संघर्ष के बाद भारत समर्थक हो गये। परमाणु परीक्षणों के समय श्री लंका, रूस, फ्रांस देश ही थे जिन्होंने भारत की नीति का समर्थन किया था। कारगिल संघर्ष के बाद ये सब भारत के प्रबल समर्थक रहे। आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड, पापुआ न्यूगुनी, दक्षिण कोरिया, वियतनाम, लाओस जैसे देश जो पोखरण परीक्षणों के बाद भारत विरोधी थे कारगिल संघर्ष के बाद निरपेक्ष हो गये यह सब भारतीय कूटनीति के सार्थक प्रयास, सफल रक्षा नीति एवं सही सूचना तकनीक के प्रयोग से संभव हुआ।

कारगिल प्रकरण के लगभग दो माह बाद जनरल मुशर्रफ ने १२ अक्टूबर १९९९ को प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ पर विमान अपहरण एवं आतंकवाद के आरोप लगाकर बंदी बना लिया। इस प्रकार सेना ने रक्तहीन तख्ता-पलट के जरिये सत्ता पर कब्जा कर लिया। जनरल मुशर्रफ पाकिस्तान के चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव बन बैठे। मुशर्रफ ने नेशनल एवं प्रांतीय असम्बलियों को निलंबित कर दिया। प्रेसीडेंट मौ रफीक तरार पद पर बने रहे पर वे मात्र कठपुतली थे। अमेरिका, रूस एवं ब्रिटेन सहित विश्व के कई देशों ने इसकी आलोचना की एवं विरोध प्रकट किया। जनरल मुशर्रफ ने २० जून २००१ को प्रेसीडेंट मौहम्मद रफीक तरार को उनके पद से हटाकर स्वयं प्रेसीडेंट का पद ग्रहण कर लिया। इसके साथ ही अक्टूबर १९९९ के सैन्य विद्रोह के बाद निलंबित नेशनल एवं प्रांतीय असम्बलियों को भंग कर दिया। जनरल मुशर्रफ को राष्ट्रपति पद की शपथ दिलाने के लिये उस संविधान में संशोधन किया गया जिसे सेना के सत्ता संभालने के बाद से स्थगित रखा गया था। राष्ट्रपति पद की शपथ मुख्य न्यायाधीश इरशाद हसन खान ने दिलाई। पाकिस्तान के कानून के अनुसार सरकारी कर्मचारी राष्ट्रपति नहीं बन सकता। मुशर्रफ ने इस कानूनी अड़चन की परवाह किये बगैर एक साथ चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव, राष्ट्रपति और सेनाध्यक्ष के पद ग्रहण कर लिये। सेनाध्यक्ष के रूप में मुशर्रफ अक्टूबर २००१ में सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले थे। अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन एवं पाकिस्तान में विपक्षी राजनैतिक दलों ने इस अलोकतांत्रिक कदम बताया। पाकिस्तान के मीडिया ने इस पर तीखा टिप्पणी की। इस्लामाबाद से प्रकाशित अंग्रेजी दैनिक "द डान" के अनुसार पाकिस्तान के सैन्य शासक जाना पहचाना रास्ता अपनाते हैं और देर सबेर राष्ट्रपति के पद पर काबिज हो जाते हैं। अखबार ने इस तर्क को बकवास करार दिया कि मुशर्रफ ने आगरा में १४-१६ जुलाई २००१ को आगरा में प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के साथ शिखर वार्ता के दौरान पाकिस्तान का पक्ष प्रभावी ढंग से रखने के लिये राष्ट्रपति बनने का फैसला किया है। अखबार के अनुसार "भारत सरकार को इस बात पर कभी संदेह नहीं रहा है कि वह किसके साथ बात करने वाली है। भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान में सत्ता की वास्तविकता से भी कभी अनभिज्ञ नहीं रही है।" पाकिस्तान के एक अन्य अखबार "द न्यूज" ने भी काफी तीखी आलोचना की।

पाकिस्तान में सैन्य सूत्रों ने सियाचीन से सेनायें कम करने एवं सीमा पर झड़पें बंद किये जाने पर समझौता होने की बात कही।

भारत सरकार ने अपनी ओर से कई राहतभरी घोषणायें कीं। प्रधानमंत्री वाजपेयी ने ४ जुलाई २००१ को कई राहतभरी घोषणायें कीं। ६ जुलाई २००१ को गृहमंत्री लालकृष्ण आडवाणी ने स्पष्ट कर दिया कि परवेज मुशर्रफ से बातचीत में कश्मीरी लोगों के आत्मनिर्णय के मामले पर बातचीत नहीं होगी। यदि पाकिस्तान अपनी आदत के अनुसार इस मामले को उठाता है तो भारत सरकार भी सिंधी लोगों के आत्मनिर्णय के अधिकार को उठा सकती है। लंदन में रह रहे महाजिर कौमी मूवमेंट के नेता अल्ताफ हुसैन ने भारत आकर सरकार से बातचीत करने की पेशकश की है।

भारत सरकार के विरोध के उपरांत पाक उच्चायुक्त द्वारा मुशर्रफ के सम्मान में आयोजित चाय पार्टी में हुर्रियत नेताओं को बुलाने के पाकिस्तान सरकार के निर्णय के विरोध में केन्द्र में सत्तारूपण राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन ने विवादास्पद चाय पार्टी का वहिष्कार करने की घोषणा की। जनरल मुशर्रफ १४ जुलाई से १६ जुलाई २००१ को यात्रा पर नई दिल्ली आये। लेकिन यह वार्ता जनरल मुशर्रफ के कश्मीर में आत्मनिर्णय के अधिकार एवं वहाँ के आतंकवादियों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी मानने की

जिद के कारण असफल हुई। भारत का मत था कि कश्मीर के मसले को छोड़कर द्विपक्षीय मामलों पर बातचीत की जावे जिससे दोनों देशों के सम्बंधों को गति दी जा सके। भारत एक परिपक्व जनतंत्र के नाते वार्ता का पक्षधर था। सार्क देशों के ग्यारवे शिखर सम्मेलन में चार जनवरी २००२ को काठमांडू में प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी एवं राष्ट्रपति परवेज मुशर्रफ के बीच कोई बातचीत नहीं हुयी। मंच पर मुशर्रफ स्वयं उठकर आये एवं वाजपेयी से हाथ मिलाया।

सार्क देशों के बारहवां शिखर सम्मेलन चार जनवरी २००४ को इस्लामाबाद में हुआ। इस सम्मेलन के दौरान दोनों देशों के मध्य आपसी विश्वास पैदा करने के कई निर्णय लिये गये। पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री मीर जफरुल्ला खान ने वाजपेयी को एक दूरदर्शी व्यक्ति, कवि, लेखक और कुशल राजनीतिज्ञ कहा।^६ इस सम्मेलन में वाजपेयी ने कहा कि भूटान द्वारा आतंकवादियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही पड़ोसी देश की सुरक्षा सम्बंधी संवेदनशीलता को समझने का शानदार उदाहरण है।^७ लाहौर बस एवं अटारी एक्सप्रेस पुनः शुरू की गई। दोनों देशों की हवाई सीमायें एक दूसरे के लिये खोलने की बात कही गयी। २००३ में भारत एवं पाकिस्तान के मध्य व्यापार में २२ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

कश्मीर में अस्थिरता एवं आतंकवाद-

पाकिस्तान की नीति कश्मीर को भारत से अलग करने की रही है। इसके लिये वह स्वतंत्रता के बाद से ही कश्मीर मामले को लेकर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर भारत के खिलाफ विष वमन करता रहता है। वह कश्मीर में आतंकवाद को आजादी की लड़ाई बताता है। आतंकवादियों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी का दर्जा देता है। आतंकवादियों को खुले आम धन एवं हथियार देता है। कश्मीर की गुरेज घाटी में रहने वाले बताते हैं कि पिछले २० सालों में १७ हजार करोड़ रुपये अवैध रूप से घाटी में पाकिस्तान द्वारा भेजे गये हैं। अमन सेतु के द्वारा व्यापारी नगद इधर से उधर भेजते हैं। घाटी में ५ हजार नई मस्जिदें बनाई गयी हैं। कश्मीर में सूफी विचारधारा को समाप्त कर बहावी विचारधारा को प्रचारित किया जा रहा है। घाटी के नौजवानों में भारत के खिलाफ जहर भरा जा रहा है। २५ सितम्बर १३ - जम्मू में आतंकवादियों ने दो स्थानों पर आत्मघाती हमले किये। पहला हमला सेना की वर्दी पहने तीन आतंकियों ने कठुआ में पुलिस थाने पर किया। थाना परिसर में खड़े ट्रक को अपने कब्जे में लेकर आतंकी सांबा पहुंचे वहाँ साइड के गेट से होते हुए ब्रिगेड मुख्यालय पहुंच गये। वहाँ गोलीबारी की। सेना ने ८ घंटे की भीषण गोलीबारी के बाद तीनों हमलावरों को मार गिराया। इन हमलों में सेना व पुलिस के ६ सुरक्षाकर्मियों सहित ११ लोग मारे गये।^८ शहीद होने वालों में लेफ्टीनेण्ट रैंक का एक अधिकारी भी है। पिछले दस वर्षों में यह सबसे बड़ा हमला है। यह हमला भारत के प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह एवं पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ के बीच न्यूयार्क में मुलाकात के ७२ घंटे पूर्व किया गया। आतंकवादियों नहीं चाहते कि भारत एवं पाकिस्तान के मध्य किसी प्रकार की शांति वार्ता हो।

जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में सबसे पहले १९८१ में एक अलगाववादी गुट 'जम्मू कश्मीर लिबरेशन फ्रंट' (जेकेएलएफ) के नाम से सामने आया था, इस संगठन ने कश्मीर की आजादी की मांग की तथा आतंकवाद के लिये यह दुर्दान्त संगठन के रूप में जाना गया। बाद में वहाँ अनेकों उग्रवादी संगठन बने, जिनमें से 'अलफरान' और 'हरकत-उल-अंसार' प्रमुख हैं। अलफरान वस्तुतः 'हरकत-उल-अंसार' ही का एक अति हिंसक लड़ाकू गुप है, और इसे हिंसक गतिविधियों करने के लिये सबसे अधिक आर्थिक सहायता पाकिस्तान एवं अरब देशों से मिलती रही है। इसमें पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, ईरान, अरब देश तथा सूडान आदि देशों के भाड़े के लड़ाके कार्यरत हैं।

जम्मू कश्मीर जिहादी आतंकवाद से सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित होने वाला राज्य है। यहाँ आतंकवाद की घटनायें निरंतर होती रहती हैं।

जम्मू कश्मीर में पिछले १४ वर्षों में आतंकियों के पास से ८००० से अधिक एके सीरिज की राइफलें और लगभग १० लाख गोलियों सुरक्षा बलों ने बरामद की। जम्मू कश्मीर की मुख्यमंत्री महबूबा मुफ्ती ने विधान परिषद में एक प्रश्न के लिखित उत्तर में जून २०१६ में बताया कि जनवरी २००२ से दिसम्बर २०१५ के मध्य आतंकवादियों से ८१४६ एके-४७/५६/७४ राइफलें बरामद की हैं। साथ ही एके ४७ की गोलियों भी बरामद की।

०८ जुलाई १६, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन का कमांडर आतंक का पोस्टर ब्याय बुरहान वानी एवं दो आतंकवादियों के साथ सुरक्षा बलों के साथ मुठभेड़ में मारा गया।^९ उसके पैतृक स्थल त्राल में दूसरे दिन उसके अंतिम संस्कार में काफी भीड़ उमड़ी। आतंकवादियों ने पुलवामा थाने पर हमला किया जिसे सुरक्षा बलों ने नाकाम कर दिया। बुरहान वानी की मौत के बाद घाटी में लोगों ने पुलिस पर भारी पत्थरबाजी की जिसमें एक सैकड़ा से अधिक पुलिस जवान घायल हो गये। पुलिस की जबाबी कार्यवाही में ३८ लोग मारे गये। कश्मीर घाटी के अशांत होने बाद अमरनाथ यात्रा रोक दी गई। हजारों तीर्थ यात्री शिविरों में रोक दिये गये। कुछ तीर्थ यात्री इन घटनाओं से निराश हुये एवं यात्रा अधूरी छोड़कर वापस चल गये। तीन दिन की रूकावट के बाद ११ जुलाई १६ से अमरनाथ यात्रा पुनः प्रारम्भ हो गई। पत्थरबाजी की इस घटना के एक दिन पूर्व ही जम्मू एवं कश्मीर की मुख्यमंत्री मेहबूबा मुफ्ती ने कई पत्थरबाज लोगों के पुलिस प्रकरण माफ कर दिये जिससे लोगों का हौसला और बढ़ गया। आतंकवादी के मारे जाने से नाराज लोगों ने दक्षिण कश्मीर में पुलिस की एक गाड़ी को झेलम नदी में धकेल दिया जिससे उसमें सवार एक पुलिसकर्मी की दर्दनाक मौत हो गयी। घाटी में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक मुस्लिम नेता के घर तोड़फोड़ की। अनंतनाग जिले की अदालत में भीड़ ने आग लगा दी। ११ जुलाई १६ को पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ बुरहान वानी के मारे जाने के बाद उन्हें सदमा पहुँचा है वहीं बम्बई हमलों के मास्टर माइंड हाफिज सईद ने पाकिस्तान के कब्जे वाले कश्मीर में बुरहान वानी के समर्थन में रैली की एवं भारत के खिलाफ जहर उगला। रैली में उसके साथ हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन का कमांडर सैयद सलाउद्दीन भी था। भारत पाक के बीच महौल उस समय और तनाव पूर्ण हो गया जब पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारतीय उच्चायुक्त को इस्लामाबाद में तलब कर लिया। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने चार अफ्रीकी देशों की यात्रा से वापस आने के बाद दिल्ली में एक उच्च स्तरीय बैठक ली जिसमें कश्मीर के मामले पर चर्चा की गई। प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि बुरहान वानी एक आतंकवादी है उसे नेता न बनायें। १३ जुलाई १६ को यूएन में भारत के प्रतिनिधि अकबरउद्दीन ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान की नजर हमेशा दूसरों की धरती पर लगी रहती है। भारत के आंतरिक मामलों में दखल देना पाकिस्तान की नीति का अंग है। भारत में मानव अधिकारों की बात करने के पूर्व पाकिस्तान अपने देश की चिंता करे। पाकिस्तान उन आतंकवादियों को संरक्षण देता है जिन्हें यूएन सहित अन्य देशों ने प्रतिबंधित कर रखा है। उग्र प्रदर्शन में शामिल पत्थरबाजों के उपचार के लिये केन्द्र सरकार ने ऑखों के डाक्टरों की एक टीम श्रीनगर वायुयान से भेजी गई। अलगाववादी नेता सैयद अली गिलानी एवं मीरवाइज उमर फारूक को १३ जुलाई १६ को उनके घरों में नजरबंद किया गया।

उरी में आतंकी हमला-

१८ सितम्बर १६ को जम्मू कश्मीर के उरी में सेना के ब्रिगेड हेड क्वार्टर पर पाकिस्तान ने आतंकी हमला किया जिसमें रात के समय घुसकर चार आतंकियों ने १८ जवानों को मार डाला तथा कई गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गये।^{१०}

संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में विदेश मंत्री सुषमा स्वराज -

२६ सितम्बर १६, न्यूयार्क, संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में विदेश मंत्री सुषमा स्वराज ने वैश्विक आतंकवाद के मामले में पाकिस्तान को खूब लताड़ लगाई। दुनिया में ऐसे देश हैं जो बोते भी हैं तो आतंकवाद, उगाते भी हैं तो आतंकवाद, बेचते भी हैं तो आतंकवाद और निर्यात भी करते हैं तो आतंकवाद का। आतंकियों को पालना उनका शौक बन गया है। हमें उन देशों को भी चिन्हित करना चाहिये जहाँ संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा घोषित आतंकी जलसे कर रहे हैं, प्रदर्शन निकालते हैं और जहर उगलते हैं, उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। आतंकवादियों के साथ वे देश भी दोषी हैं जो उन्हें पनाह देते हैं। ऐसे देशों की विश्व समुदाय में कोई जगह नहीं होनी चाहिये। २१ तारीख को इसी मंच से पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री ने इसी मंच से मेरे देश में मानवाधिकार उलंघन के आरोप लगाये थे। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहूँगी कि दूसरों पर मानवाधिकार उलंघन के आरोप लगाने वाले अपने घर में झाँककर देख लें। बचुचिस्तान में क्या हो रहा है और खुद वे वहाँ क्या कर रहे हैं। बलूचियों पर होने वाले अत्याचार तो यातना की पराकाष्ठा हैं। दूसरी बात, पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री ने कही कि बातचीत के लिये भारत जो शर्त लगा रहा वह हमें मंजूर नहीं है। कौन सी शर्त, क्या हमने कोई शर्त रखकर न्यौता दिया था शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में आने का। मोदी जी जब काबुल से लौटले समय लाहौर में उतरे थे तब कौन सी शर्त रखी थी। हमने दो सालों में मित्रता का नया पैमाना रखा था। लेकिन हमें मिला क्या पठानकोट, उरी और बहादुर उली। बहादुर अली तो हमारे पास जिंदा सबूत है। मैं एक बात पाकिस्तान को बता देना चाहती हूँ कि वे जम्मू कश्मीर का सपना देखना छोड़ दें वह भारत का अभिन्न हिस्सा है।

सुषमा स्वराज ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र को भी याद दिलाया कि आतंकवाद के प्रति १९९६ से लंबित समझौते सीसीआईटी के प्रस्तावों पर देर की वजह से ही आतंकवादियों से निपटने के लिये एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं बन पर रही है। उन्होंने याद दिलाया कि इस दिशा में तुरन्त प्रयास करके एक संधि तैयार होना चाहिये जिसके माध्यम से यह तय किया जा सके कि आतंकवादियों से कैसे निपटा जाये और कैसे उनके प्रत्यर्पण को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद पर भी सवाल उठाया और इस बात पर जोर दिया कि इस दिशा में दशकों पहले तय परिपाटी और कुछ ही देशों पर विशेष ध्यान देने की प्रवृत्ति से संयुक्त राष्ट्र को बाहर निकलना होगा। भारत लम्बे समय से संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में स्थाई सदस्यता के लिये प्रयासरत है।

बलूचिस्तान पर ह्यूमन राइट्स वॉच की रिपोर्ट -

पाकिस्तान के बलूचिस्तान, सिंध एवं पंजाब में पुलिस सबसे अधिक अत्याचार करने वाली, भ्रष्ट और गैर जिम्मेदार संस्था है। ह्यूमन राइट्स वॉच की इस रिपोर्ट का शीर्षक है-एक कुटिल व्यवस्था। यह रिपोर्ट लगभग १२० पेज की है। यह रिपोर्ट वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों, बलूचिस्तान, सिंध एवं पंजाब में पुलिस द्वारा पीड़ितों एवं गवाहों से बातचीत के आधार पर तैयार की गई है। इसमें केवल २०१५ में दो हजार से अधिक झूठी पुलिस मुठभेड़ों के विवरण भी हैं। रिपोर्ट यह बताती है कि पुलिस हिरासत में लिये गये लोगों के साथ नियमित तौर पर किस तरह जुल्म ढाया जाता है। इसमें बताया गया है कि सुरक्षा बलों ने पिछले साल संदिग्ध बलूच आतंकवादियों और विपक्षी कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्या करने और उन्हें गायब करने की कार्यवाही जारी रखी। इसमें जनवरी में खुजदार जिले में १३ बलूचियों के सड़े गले शव मिलने की घटना का खात तौर से उल्लेख किया गया है। जून में बलूच पत्रकार जफरुल्लाह जाटक की क्वेटा में हत्या, बलूच में *गायब लोगों* के बारे में समारोह आयोजित करने के बाद अप्रैल में प्रमुख समाजिक कार्यकर्ता सबीन महमूद की हत्या और उसी महीने पत्रकारिता के प्रोफेसर सैयद वहीदुर रहमान की कराची में हत्या, प्रमुख है। खैबर पख्तूनख्वाह में हुए संसदीय चुनाव में ५० हजार महिलायें इसलिये वोट नहीं दे पायी क्योंकि मस्जिदों से लाउड स्पीकरों के माध्यम से उन्हें मतदान से दूर रहने की धमकी दी गई थी। हिंसा से पीड़ित अफगानी शरणार्थियों को भी सीमा पार नहीं आने दिया जा रहा है उन्हें वापस अफगानिस्तान में ही धकेला जा रहा है।

२७ सितम्बर, १६ कश्मीर हिंसा के कारण बंद श्री नगर-मुजफ्फराबाद रूट से कश्मीर तथा पीओके के मध्य व्यापार फिर प्रारम्भ हुआ।

भारत ने पाकिस्तान के उच्चायुक्त अब्दुल बासित को एक सप्ताह में दूसरी बार तलब कर उन्हें १८ सितम्बर के उरी हमले से जुड़े सबूत सौंपे। विदेश सचिव एस जयशंकर ने बासित को बताया कि उरी हमले में आतंकियों को घुसपैठ कराने में गाइड की भूमिका निभाने वाले दो पाकिस्तानियों को स्थानीय निवासियों ने २१ सितम्बर को पकड़ा था। विदेश मंत्रालय के अनुसार बीस साल का फैजल हुसैन अवान और १९ साल का यासीन खुर्शीद पीओके के मुजफ्फराबाद के रहने वाले हैं। दोनों अब हिरासत में हैं। उनसे हुई पूछताछ के आधार पर मारे गये चार आतंकियों में से एक की पहिचान कर ली गयी है। उसका नाम हाफिज अहमद था। वह मुजफ्फराबाद का रहने वाला था। इसके अलावा २३ सितम्बर को अब्दुल कय्यूम नामक पाकिस्तानी को गिरफ्तार किया गया था जो सियालकोट का रहने वाला है। उसने आतंकी संगठन लश्कर-ए-तैयबा में तीन महीने प्रशिक्षण की बात कबूल की है।

भारत का सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक-

२८-२९ सितम्बर २०१६ की रात्रि को भारतीय सेना के पैरा कमाण्डो ने पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर में तीन किलो मीटर तक अंदर घुसकर सात आतंकी शिविर नष्ट कर दिये। इस कार्यवाही में २५ कमाण्डो ने भाग लिया। एक अन्य समाचार के अनुसार बताया गया कि इस कार्यवाही में १५० खास जवानों की टीम लगाई गयी थी। इस सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक में ३८ आतंकवादी एवं नौ पाक सैनिक मारे गये। यह कार्यवाही रात्रि १२ बजकर ३० मिनट से प्रातः ४ बजकर ३० मिनट तक चली। भारतीय सेना में ४५ वर्षों में पहली बार नियंत्रण रेखा पार करके कार्यवाही की। आतंकियों ये लांचिंग पैड भीमबर, केल, तत्तापानी और लीपा इलाकों में स्थित थे। सेना ने दावा किया कि उसने ड्रोन के माध्यम से पूरी कार्यवाही की विडियो रिकॉर्डिंग की है। कार्यवाही करके सुरक्षित लौटे सभी कमाण्डो। गुरुवार को भारत के डीजीएमओ ले. जनरल रणवीर सिंह ने प्रेस वार्ता कर सर्जिकल हमले की जानकारी दी। उन्होंने बताया कि ये आतंकवादी भारत में घुसपैठ करने के लिये और भारत में आतंकी हमलों को अंजाम देने के लिये इकत्रित हुये थे।

जिन आतंकी शिविरों को निशाना बनाया गया उनकी निगरानी सेना एक सप्ताह से कर रही थी। एलओसी पार इस ऑपरेशन के दावे को पाकिस्तान ने नहीं माना। सेना ने कहा कि भारत से क्रास बॉर्डर फायरिंग हुई है जिसका माकूल जबाब दिया जायेगा।

इस ऑपरेशन पर रक्षा मंत्री मनोहर पर्रिकर ने सेना को बधाई दी। पर्रिकर रात भर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार अजीत डोभाल और सेना प्रमुख जनरल दलबीर सिंह के साथ रात भर जागकर ऑपरेशन की निगरानी करते रहे।

सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक पर सेना की प्रेस कांफ्रेंस के बाद गृह मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह की अध्यक्षता में एक सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाई गई। सभी विपक्षी दलों ने इस ऑपरेशन का समर्थन किया एवं सरकार का साथ देने की बात कही। कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष सोनिया गांधी ने कहा कि इस कार्यवाही का कांग्रेस पूरी तरह समर्थन करती है। यह हमारे देश के संकल्प को परिभाषित करता है। भारत ने इस कार्यवाही की जानकारी अमेरिका एवं रूस को पहले ही दे दी थी। भारतीय विदेश सचिव एस जयशंकर ने २२ देशों के राजदूतों को इस बारे में जानकारी दी है। भारत ने पाकिस्तान से लगी सीमा पर अलर्ट जारी कर दिया तथा सीमा से लगे गाँव सुरक्षा कारणों से खाली कराये गये। बांगला देश की सीमा पर भी चौकसी तेज कर दी गई जिससे किसी प्रकार की आतंकी घुसपैठ को रोका जा सके।

यह कार्यवाही किसी समझौते या अन्तरराष्ट्रीय नियम का उल्लंघन नहीं है-

पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर में तीन किलो मीटर तक अंदर घुसकर सेना का यह सर्जिकल हमला कहीं से भी न तो शिमला समझौते और न ही संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के युद्ध विराम या किसी नियम का उल्लंघन हुआ है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सुरक्षा परिषद प्रस्ताव १३७३ (२००१) की उपधारा २ (बी) में सभी सरकारों का आतंकी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने को कहा गया है। यही बात किसी आतंकी कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिये भारत को सर्जिकल हमला करने को अधिकार देता है। चूंकि नियंत्रण रेखा के पार ये आतंकी शिविर भारत के खिलाफ प्रयोग किये जा रहे थे, इसीलिये भारत को इन पर कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार है। यह सही है कि १९७२ के शिमला समझौते में भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों को नियंत्रण रेखा के पार जाकर सैन्य हमले की अनुमति नहीं है लेकिन समझौते के अनुच्छेद १ (बी) में यह साफ साफ कहा गया है कि दोनों देश एक दूसरे के बीच शांतिपूर्ण और सद्भावनापूर्ण सम्बंधों को हानि पहुँचाने का कोई काम नहीं करेंगे और हानि पहुँचाने की कोशिश करने वालों पर अपनी अपनी सीमा के अंदर अंकुश लगायेंगे। भारत ने पाकिस्तान को उनकी सीमा से आने वाले आतंकियों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिये बार बार कहा है लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने भारत के अनुरोध पर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस कारण ही अनुच्छेद १ (बी) के अनुरूप भारत को इस तरह का सर्जिकल हमला करने का अधिकार मिल जाता है।

कश्मीर के महाराजा हरीसिंह ने २६ अक्टूबर १९४७ को विलय-पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किये, इस प्रकार सम्पूर्ण जम्मू -कश्मीर रियासत का भारत में विधिवत विलय हुआ। अब यदि भारत ने नियंत्रण रेखा के उस पार कार्यवाही की तो वह तो हमारे ही कश्मीर रियासत का हिस्सा है।

पाकिस्तान का हर बार भारत से विश्वासघात-

वार्ता - १९, २० फरवरी १९६६ को भारत के प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने लाहौर तक बस यात्रा की और भारत -पाक सम्बंधों की नई आधारशिला रखने का प्रयास किया।

विश्वासघात- मई १९६६ में पाकिस्तान ने कारगिल में घुसपैठ की और भारतीय सीमा में चार से पाँच किलोमीटर अंदर पक्के बंकरों का निर्माण कर लिया था। भारत को सैन्य कार्यवाही करनी पड़ी। यह सैन्य कार्यवाही २६ मई १९६६ को प्रारंभ हुई। "आपरेशन विजय" २६ जुलाई १९६६ को समाप्त हुआ।

जे पी पैलेस, आगरा में वार्ता - १४-१६ जुलाई २००१ में भारत के प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और पाक राष्ट्रपति मुशरफ के मध्य आगरा शिखर बैठक के तहत वार्ता हुई। वार्ता में साझा घोषणापत्र पर सहमति नहीं बन सकी।

विश्वासघात- दिसम्बर २००१ में दिल्ली स्थित भारतीय संसद भवन पर आतंकवादी हमला, ५ आतंकी समेत १४ लोग मारे गये।

शांति विराम समझौता- २००३ में नियंत्रण रेखा पर शांति बनाये जाने पर सहमति बनी, वही २००४ में शांति समझौते हुये। विश्वासघात- नवम्बर २००८ में मुंबई में पाकिस्तानी आतंकवादियों ने हमला किया। दोनों देशों में सभी स्तर की बातचीत स्थगित।

बातचीत दोबारा करने पर सहमति- मुंबई आतंकी हमले के बाद से स्थगित बातचीत दोबारा प्रारम्भ करने के लिये भारत सहमत हुआ। इसी के तहत पाकिस्तान के विरूद्ध प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश प्रतिबंध हटाये गये।

विश्वासघात- सीमा पर पाक सैनिकों ने की गोलीबारी, जनवरी २०१३ में एक भारतीय सैनिक का सिर काटने की घटना।

विदेश सचिव स्तर की वार्ता- मई २०१४ में प्रधानमंत्री बनने के अगले दिन नरेन्द्र मोदी ने पाक प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ के साथ नई दिल्ली में वार्ता की। विदेश सचिव स्तर की वार्ता पर सहमति बनी।

विश्वासघात- अगस्त २०१४ में पाक उच्चायुक्त द्वारा नई दिल्ली में कश्मीरी अलगाववादी नेताओं से भारत के विरोध के उपरांत भेंट किये जाने के कारण भारत ने इस्लामाबाद में होने वाली वार्ता निरस्त की।

एनएसए स्तर की वार्ता- जुलाई २०१५ में रूस के ऊफा में प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी एवं पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ की भेंट के दौरान एनएसए स्तर की वार्ता की वार्ता पर सहमति बनी।

विश्वासघात- गुरदासपुर में आतंकी हमला, पाक उच्चायुक्त द्वारा नई दिल्ली में कश्मीरी अलगाववादी नेताओं से भारत के विरोध के उपरांत आतंत्रित किये जाने के कारण भारत ने वार्ता निरस्त की।

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी लाहौर पहुँचे- २५ दिसम्बर २०१५ को पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ के जन्म दिन पर अचानक प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी अफगानिस्तान से लौटते समय काबुल से सीधे लाहौर पहुँचे वहाँ से नवाज शरीफ के निवास जट्टी उमरा रायविंड पैलेस पहुँचे। यहाँ लगभग एक घंटा तीस मिनट तक मुलाकात चली।

विश्वासघात- पंजाब के पठानकोट एयरबेस और १८ सितम्बर २०१६ को जम्मू कश्मीर के उरी में सेना के ब्रिगेड हेड क्वार्टर पर पाकिस्तान ने आतंकी हमला किया।

कानपुर के पास हुई बड़ी रेल दुर्घटना आतंकवादियों के पकड़े जाने के बाद एक आतंकी घटना के रूप में सामने आई। आतंकी शमसुल होदा ने फरवरी २०१७ में एनआईए की पूछताछ में यह बताया कि रेल हादसे कराने के लिये नोटबंदी से पहले उसे एक करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे जिसमें ६३ लाख की जाली करेंसी थी। लेकिन नोटबंदी के बाद ये जाली करेंसी जो एक हजार के नोट थे, बेकार हो गये। यह रकम हवाला के माध्यम से दुबई से नेपाल के बृजकिशोर गिरी तक पहुँचाई गयी। यह रकम शफी शेख के जरिये प्राप्त हुई। शेख जाली करेंसी का नेटवर्क चलाता है। कानपुर रेल हादसे के बाद बिहार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश में रेल पटरी छतिग्रस्त करने की तैयारी थी। यह प्रथम बार है जब कि आतंकियों ने रेल दुर्घटना का सहारा लेकर आतंक फैलाने का काम किया।

फरवरी १७, इस्लामाबाद, पाकिस्तान के कबाइली इलाके में दो आत्मघाती हमलावरों के हमले में छह लोग मारे गये। ०७ फरवरी, १७, अफगानिस्तान की राजधानी काबुल में एक आत्मघाती हमलावर ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट की पार्किंग एरिया में खुद को उड़ा दिया। इस हमले में २० लोग मारे गये एवं ३८ लोग घायल हुये।

१५ फरवरी १७, चीन के शिनजियांग प्रांत के पिशान काउंटी में उइगर मुस्लिम आतंकियों ने हमला कर चाकुओं से हमला कर आठ लोगों को मार डाला जबकि दो गंभीर घायल हुये। चीन के इस अशांत प्रांत की सीमायें पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर एवं अफगानिस्तान से लगती हैं। यहाँ बड़ी संख्या में हान चीनियों को बसाये जाने से उइगर मुस्लिम बहुत नाराज हैं। चीन हमलों के लिये ईस्ट तुर्किस्तान इस्लामिक मूवमेंट को उत्तरदायी मानता है। यहाँ उइगर मुस्लिमों की एक करोड़ से अधिक की आबादी है।

१ फरवरी १७, श्री हरिकोटा से भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (ISRO) ने एक साथ १०४ सैटेलाइट अंतरिक्ष में प्रक्षेपित किये गये। श्री हरिकोटा स्थित सतीश धवन स्पेस सेंटर से प्रातः ६ बजकर २८ मिनट पर पीएसएलवी-सी ३७

राकेट से उपग्रह लांच किये गये। इनमें तीन उपग्रह भारत के ६६ अमेरिका के तथा शेष कजाकिस्तान, इजराइल, नीदरलैंड, स्विट्जरलैंड तथा यूएई के थे। इनका कुल भार १३७८ किलोग्राम था। अभी तक एक साथ ३७ उपग्रह प्रक्षेपित करने का रिकार्ड रूस के नाम था। इससे पहले इसरो ने एक साथ २० उपग्रह प्रक्षेपित किये थे। इसरो अभी तक १८० विदेशी उपग्रह प्रक्षेपित कर चुका है जिसमें जिसमें अमेरिका के ११४ उपग्रह हैं। इसरो के इस मिशन पर लगभग १०० करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुये। जबकि अमेरिका की निजी कंपनी स्पेस एक्स ऐसे मिशन के ४०० करोड़ तथा नासा ६७० करोड़ रुपये लेता है। इसरो के व्यवसायिक विंग एंट्रिक्स ने इन उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण के लिये २०० करोड़ की डील की। इससे १०० करोड़ की बचत होगी। यह एंट्रिक्स के साल भर के लाभ का पचास प्रतिशत है। इन उपग्रहों से पृथ्वी की हाई रिजोल्यूशन वाली फोटो, प्राकृतिक आपदा की पूर्व से सूचना, सीमाओं पर चौकसी, ट्रैफिक जाम से छुटकारा, टाउन प्लानिंग एवं डिजाइनिंग में मदद मिलेगी। संसार में उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण का बाजार १३ लाख करोड़ रुपये का है। इसमें अमेरिका की हिस्सेदारी ४१ प्रतिशत की है। जबकि भारत की चार प्रतिशत से भी कम। १९९२ से २०१४ के मध्य एंट्रिक्स कॉरपोरेशन को ४४०८ करोड़ की आय हुई। इसरो सेटेलाइट लांचिंग से अब तक ६६० करोड़ से अधिक का लाभ अर्जित कर चुका है।

०१ मई १७, पाकिस्तान ने सीज फायर का उल्लंघन करते हुये मेंडर सेक्टर में मोर्टार दागे इस हमले में दो भारतीय जवान शहीद हो गये।

०७ मई १७, भारतीय सेना ने रविवार को पाकिस्तान को करारा जबाब देते हुये जम्मू के नौशेरा सेक्टर में एलओसी के पार पाकिस्तान के सात वंकरों को पूरी तरह ध्वस्त कर दिया।

०७ मई १७, तेहरान, ईरानी सेना के प्रमुख मेजर जनरल मौहम्मद बाकरी ने पाकिस्तान को धमकी दी कि यदि ईरान पाकिस्तान की पूर्वी सीमा पर आतंकियों के प्रशिक्षण शिविर बंद नहीं किये तो ईरानी सेना पाक में घुसकर आतंकी ठिकानों को ध्वस्त कर देगी। ईरान के लिये खतरा बने इन आतंकियों की भर्ती सउदी अरब करता है जिसे अमेरिका का समर्थन प्राप्त है।

विश्व के समस्त देश प्रतिरक्षा एवं सीमा पर शांति बनाये रखने के लिए विदेश नीति एवं रक्षा नीति के माध्यम से अपनी प्रतिरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाने में संलग्न रहते हैं। किसी देश की सुदृढ़ रक्षा नीति ही उसकी विदेश नीति का आधार होती है। विश्व का कोई भी देश अपने राष्ट्रीय हित एवं आर्थिक हितों की अनदेखी नहीं कर सकता। पाकिस्तान जैसे देश के संदर्भ में हमें इस तथ्य को विशेष विचार में रखना होगा। भारत की मजबूरी यह है कि मित्र तो बदले जा सकते हैं लेकिन पड़ोसी नहीं।

संदर्भ

- ^१ तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री जसवंत सिंह द्वारा १६ दिसम्बर १९९९ को राज्यसभा में दी गई जानकारी
- ^२ शर्मा, विष्णु कान्त : कारगिल संघर्ष और उसके बाद, प्रकाश बुक डिपो, बरेली, २००५, पृ. १०५
- ^३ तद्वैव, पृ. १०६
- ^४ पत्रिका, ग्वालियर, १९/१०/१९९८
- ^५ शर्मा, विष्णु कान्त : कारगिल संघर्ष और उसके बाद, प्रकाश बुक डिपो, बरेली, २००५, पृ. ९१
- ^६ तद्वैव, पृ. १२१
- ^७ तद्वैव, पृ. १२१
- ^८ पत्रिका, ग्वालियर, २६/०९/२०१३
- ^९ पत्रिका, ग्वालियर, ०९/०७/२०१६
- ^{१०} दैनिक स्वदेश, ग्वालियर, १९/०९/२०१६



12.

**EDUCATION AS SOCIAL CAPITAL
EXPLORING ITS IMPACT ON RURAL INDIA: CRITICAL ANALYSIS****Gopal Gour (2016020)**(3RD YEAR, B. A. LL. B., HONS.)

ABSTRACT: 'Social capital' is a sociological concept, which refers to the web of connections within and between social networks. Social capital has been studied in this paper as one of developing links between country's development and education. This paper proposes that the education in rural background and social surrounding can affect quality and quantity of social capital in country because it is a unilateral process. Education and social capital are inter-connected to each other and have almost equal bearing on each other. A focus on social capital is a tool which allows not only for a closer scrutiny of individual capacity but also the ability of making group linkages among themselves and with organisation at both the local and national level. Our point is that role of education in social capital, especially in rural India, has been very significant; yet most of the people are not aware of the same. It is very important to describe social capital and learning community and hence this would be a priority argument in the development of this paper. The paper will take the help of relevant statistics to acknowledge the figures of dropouts and the enrolment in higher education in rural and urban areas. Then further describes how education according to Bourdieu can improve social capital and socio-economic development.

Keywords: Education, social capital, social community, rural education, intergenerational communication, development.

INTRODUCTION:

'Education is not preparation for life; it is life in itself.' Education plays a significant role in shaping the future of a child. Sadly, India does not have a proper educational structure catering to the needs of the rural population. This research paper tries to critically analyse the problem of rural children's' backwardness with possible reasons with the help of Bourdieu's theory of social capital.

Some researchers suggest that rurality limits educational aspirations via deficient schools, traditional rural values, or psychosocial challenges, ultimately constraining youth's adult economic options and priorities (Breen, 1989; Cobb, McIntire, & Pratt, 1989). There are thinkers who contend that the educational ambitions of rural youth are shaped by legitimate and conscious commitments to rural life ways and to abode (Davidson, 1996; G. H. Elder & Conger, 2000; G. H. Elder). The research will try to convey the relation between the social capital formation and education by taking the help of secondary sources like official record by MHRD ministry of India, statistics regarding the rates of dropouts and enrolment etc.

This study tries to delve into understanding how the class relations, the urban-rural divide and the overall network of social relations create different conditions and nurture the child in various manners. The focal point of the paper would be the reason that why children from rural area, in spite of the talent, lag behind from those of urban background. This paper centres on the extent to which the experience of rural life influences children's aspirations and the meaning of such influence.

The major argument in this regard would that it is not the children, but the structure itself, which curtails the upward mobility of children from rural background in the social hierarchy. This argument will be substantiated by the theory of social capital given by Bourdieu and the official data of enrolment and dropout rates for higher education of the states. The research will limit itself to the data of two states only, namely **Maharashtra and Orissa**.

METHOD OF THE STUDY:

The Researcher takes the help of the various data collected from the primary source like the HRD ministry regarding education. The research will compare the two states, Maharashtra and Orissa, in terms of enrol and dropout rates, educational facilities etc. The researcher will take the help of existing secondary literature like journal articles, books etc.

SOCIAL CAPITAL

In any society, the educational system plays an important role in the training, development, and allocation of its manpower resources. Ideally, it sorts people according to their interests and ability, channels them into streams of training which develop their interests and potentials, encourages them to aspire to adult roles that are in keeping with their talents, and imparts such types and levels of information, knowledge, and training to individuals as are necessary to enable them to fulfil the demands of their occupational roles on one hand, and to meet with the society's needs for trained man power resources on the other hand.

Pierre Felix Bourdieu explained the concept of capital in categories such as *social capital*, *cultural capital*, *financial capital*, and *symbolic capital*. Bourdieu argued that each individual possesses a social space which is multidimensional in nature. In that social multidimensional space, he is not only characterised by his social class membership, but also by each and every kind of capital which can be articulated through the social relations. This capital includes the value of social networks, and Bourdieu further argues that the capital is capable of producing and reproducing the inequality in the society.

Cultural Capital is a kind of asset which includes the assets like competencies, skills, qualifications etc. which help the person holding it to mobilise the cultural authority and be a source of misrecognition and symbolic violence. This is not rare to see that working class children always see the educational progress of their middle-class peers as legitimate, which is usually seen, is the class based inequality as instead of the result of hard work and even the natural ability to acquire something more. Transformation of people's symbolic or economic inheritance is a key part of this process (e.g., accent or property) into cultural capital (e.g., university educations).

According to Bourdieu cultural capital and economical capital have developed in opposition to each other. Also, the conflict between the holders of both the capitals namely, cultural and economic comes in the social arenas of skills and commerce. The field relating to skills and other cultural fields are seen to have attempted for autonomy since the history remembers, which has been more or less achieved in different space and time. The self-sufficient field relating to skills or art is summed up as "an economic world turned upside down," and thus highlighting the opposition between economic and cultural capital.

Symbolic capital can be alluded so as the resources which are accessible to an individual on the basis of respect, esteem or acknowledgment, and which serves as value that one holds within a culture. For instance, a war hero may possibly have symbolic capital in the context of running for political office. According to Bourdieu,

"Social capital is the totality of the resources, actual or virtual, that accrue to an individual or a group by virtue of owning a long-lasting network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition."

As it is directly related to the educational attainment and thereby increasing movement in the society, social capital will be the most relevant concept for the purpose of this study. In his theoretical work, Pierre Bourdieu made an attempt to explain social capital as *'the aggregate of the actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a long-lasting network of more or less institutionalized*

relationships of mutual associate or recognition' (Bourdieu, 1986). As per OECD, social capital is defined as the *"networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups"*.

Due to space limitation, our discussion of this type of capital will focus on its characteristics which are pertinent to Bourdieu's Broad theory of a range of capitals. Taking for instance, the following claim:

*The reproduction of social capital presupposes an unceasing effort of **sociability**, a continuous series of exchanges in which recognition is endlessly affirmed and reaffirmed. This work, which implies expenditure of time and energy and so, directly or indirectly, of economic capital, is not profitable or even conceivable unless one invests in it a specific competence (knowledge of genealogical relationships and of real connections and skill at using them, etc.) and an acquired disposition to acquire and maintain this competence, which are themselves integral parts of this capital.* (Bourdieu 1996: 250)

Three important questions are being handled by Social capital:1. **Sociality**- The force or motivation that drives human behaviour and action in social contexts;2. **Sociability**-The reason and results of people's tendency to associate with others or in groups;3. **Social embeddedness**-Mechanisms through which people get social integrated and the mechanism of reproduction.

Bourdieu explained it as capital because it is the result of **investment** of time one makes in social relations, or the kind of trust one puts in others. Bourdieu's idea is similar (Marxist) interpretation of capital as 'social relation', according to which Social Embeddedness is social reproduction, rather than a material thing.

The underlining characteristics of Bourdieu's theory of social capital is its importance as the accumulation of past relations, which would have a contributing future towards determining the future. Bourdieu explains the theory in the following words,

*"The aggregate of the actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a **durable network** of more or less **institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition** – or in other words, to membership of a group – which provides each of its members with the backing of the collectivity-owned capital, a 'credential' which entitles them to credit, in the various senses of the word"*.

*"The volume of the social capital possessed by a given agent thus depends on the **size of the network of connections** he can effectively mobilize and on the volume of the capital (economic, cultural or symbolic) **possessed in his own right by each of those to whom he is connected"**.*

The central idea of social capital is that social networks have values. It emphasizes the benefits of social networks, such as information, trust and reciprocity. The collective value of all social networks and the benefits that arise from these networks help people resolve individual and collective problems more easily (Putnam, 2000).

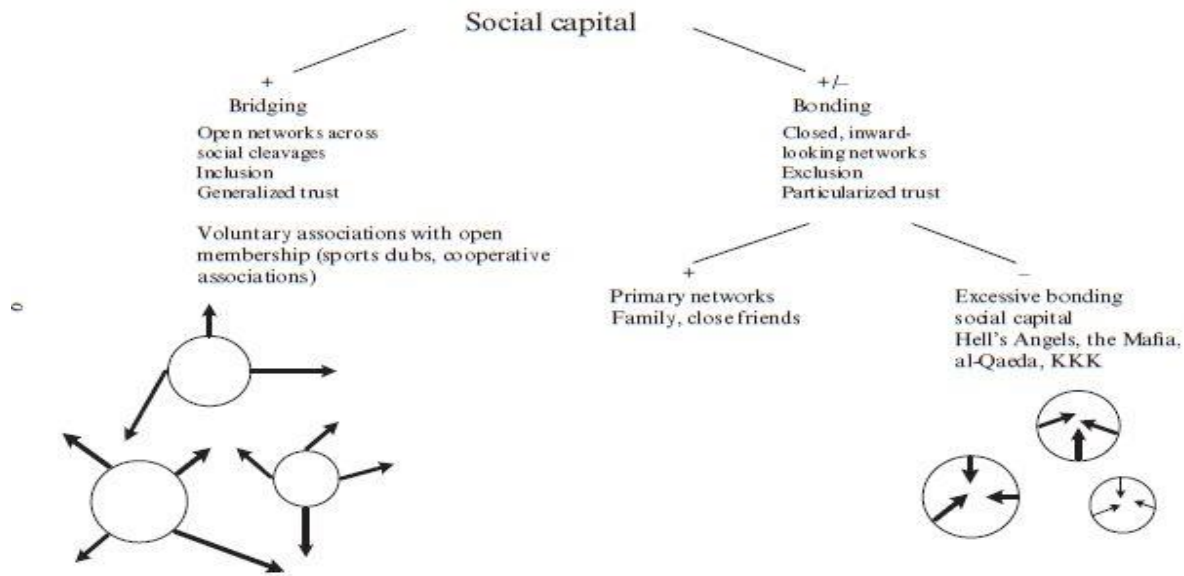


Figure 1.2 Bridging and bonding social capital

(Source: Paul Blokker, Joint European Master in comparative Local Development)

This diagram shows the relation among open network, closed network and social capital. Primary socialisation of a child starts from family and then in school. Bourdieu explains that a child's future is decided by the network of his family with the school, teacher, his friends, inter-generational talks, and various out group orientation that can help the child to create his own connections and grow in multiple directions.

SOCIAL CAPITAL AND EDUCATION:

The foundation of a men's life is education. It forms a significant impact on the capital formation along with forming the basis to lot of studies. Dika and Singh (2002) point out Coleman (1988) approach and studies, which indicated that to reduce the dropping out of schools it was important to increase the amounts of social capital- the presence of both the parents at home, a less number of siblings, higher parental educational expectations and reduction in the intergenerational gap. Dika and Singh (2002) concluded that social capital, school attainment and school achievement are all positively linked and most of the relationships were substantial in the anticipated direction.

Furthermore, it is noted that the factors affecting educational achievement and consequently, students' behaviour and developments are behaviour networks which lead to social capital within children's families, schools, peer groups, and the community. This has resulted positively in low dropout rates and higher graduation rates. Also, the structure of the family, family discussion, parental monitoring, the connection between the teen and his/her parent, expectations of the family and obligations by the family, and parents' communication with their children's school and friends (Dika and Singh, 2002) form social capital in school, clearly affecting students' academic achievement in different ways and manners.

However, Sil through his writings (2007) claims that factors like family and school partnerships play a major role for students' success than the structure of the family, such as marital status, parent's

educational and income levels, race or family size. She, however, should not be interpreted in a way that she does not attach any significance to parents' backgrounds and aforesaid factors. In fact, these should be acknowledged and served if parents need such.

According to Coleman's theory, social capital has contributed and will always contribute in the development of human capital, that is, high school graduation and college enrolment rather than dropping out of school. The aforementioned theory also suggests that the norms of the family and intergenerational closure (forms of social capital) endorse educational success, school-related motivation, and engagement.

Dropout rates are due to positive relation with non-traditional family structure and number of siblings (Dika and Singh, 2002) and negative relation with parental expectations and aspirations, parent-teen connection, parent monitoring, number of moves, church attendance, involvement in other activities, parent communication with school, and intergenerational closure (Dika and Singh, 2002). Similarly, there is a positive relation between social capital and high school graduation and college enrolment.

ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN EDUCATION:

Social capital forms a significant part of educational attainment of the students. It depends on the institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition in the society. The type of the social network also depends upon the locality, for instance, rural and urban connections will have their own effects. A person from rural background is less likely to excel in career as far as education is concerned than a person from urban area. This idea gets its shape when corroborated by the theory of social capital regarding education which says that higher the mutual connections and inter-generational talks, lesser the chances of dropouts rates from school. This is clearly being shown in the tables which give data of enrolment of students in different levels of higher education.

The data from HRD ministry show the huge gap between the figures of enrolment at various levels like diploma, post diploma and undergraduate. It evidently depicts the level of education by enlisting the data of enrolment at various levels (See, Table no. 1 and the chart). There is a huge difference between Maharashtra and Odisha regarding the numbers of enrolled students in undergraduate studies. Number of Maharashtra students enrolling in undergraduate courses is almost four times and 12 times in post diploma to that of Odisha. Data with respect to the enrolment in certificate and integrated courses shows that the certificate course does not have much of the difference in both the states but there is huge difference in total, enrolment in Maharashtra is 4 times to that of Odisha (See, Table no. 2 and the chart).

The data regarding the operational universities, enrolment in Ph.D., M. Phill., and post graduate courses in the respective states shows that Maharashtra has covered the almost chart while Odisha is having very little share (See, Table no. 3 and the chart). The number of working universities in Maharashtra is more than double than that of Odisha and the enrolment in higher studies like Post Graduate, M. Phill. and Ph.D. is also drastically different in both the states. The reason behind these numerical differences is the rural development and awareness about the educational importance. The family structure and the expectation of the parents in rural area are very rudimentary and limited to their primitive understanding of the affairs.

It leaves little scope for the emergence of a hope in the child's mind if he or she is surrounded with the same kinds of people with same mind-set of mundane state of affairs. The level of enrolment for higher studies in terms of undergraduate and post graduate, in both the states, is very poles apart. Maharashtra has almost 4 and 10 times enrolment at undergraduate and postgraduate level respectively to that of in Odisha (See, Table no. 4 and the chart). The number of students enrolled in undergraduate and postgraduate and the decreasing enrolment rate or dropout rates is shown respectively. Number of students in Maharashtra in undergraduate and post graduate is almost 4 and 10 times respectively to that of in Odisha. More alarming data is shown through graphical presentation in which the curve of

enrolment of students at various levels is downward sloping (See, Table no. 5 and the chart). Though the last table is national level data, we can evidently see the dropout rates and having seen the enrolment rate difference in other data, we can surely infer that major share in this dropout must be of rural area.

These dropout rates are also indicating the same pattern of social capital and its effects depending upon the locality and circumstances. Major indicators of social capital are the institutionalised network of relations which a parent shares with the society; this network can encompass various things as social acquaintance, influence over people, class solidarity among intellectual minds etc. Effects of these networks will eventually percolate to the children also which will help them to explore the new idea about the upcoming and vibrant career options of which rural children have not even heard of.

In the words of Bourdieu, social capital is size of the network of connections he can effectively mobilize and on the volume of the capital (economic, cultural or symbolic) possessed in his own right by each of those to whom he is connected. This last a few words play a major role in dividing the rural area from urban areas because rural people must also have the connections and networks but the persons whom they are connecting with, might also have very limited capital in terms of social and cultural capital. Hence, this is a cycle which goes on to deteriorate or to make the progress stagnant and the same cycle goes for the betterment of urban people.

CONCLUSION:

India is the land which had suffered from history of oppression and injustices. In spite of being well sufficient in every field, we have been robbed, attacked, colonised by the other countries. In my view, the primary reason behind it was and is the awareness level and the solidarity amongst the people.

Primary education imparts the values in the mind of a person which are essential to excel in academic careers. The reason behind India's helplessness over every issue, be it over-population, illiteracy, corruption, crime rate, sex ratio, caste, environmental degradation etc., is the lack of basic education among people.

Education (lack) is the root of every evil and education (literacy) is the panacea as well. Hence the education should be given more importance than any other sector because education will change the thinking process and the mind-set of the people and if once this is done, rest of the things will be automatically taken care of.

The problem lies in the rural areas where educational success and higher attainments are still pipe dreams and even thinking of them is to build castle in the air. Abovementioned data analysis shows the disparity between a rural and urban state. The theory of social capital states that the social capital will majorly affect the career possibilities and options of educational attainments. Social capital and educational attainment are positively related to each other.

In rural areas like Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha etc. structure of the family, education and the mind-set of the parents are very rudimentary. They do not think other than their set structure of life which surrounds mainly around agriculture and primary works. Even if, some of the families want to get their wards a better education in a better school; they do not have the resources and facilities to accommodate the needs of the hour. They do not have a decent level of network and alliances which they can pass on to their children which may prove helpful in their studies.

Because of the fixed and confined four wall structure of society, there is no scope of development. Children are like clay which can be mould in any form by anyone. Children do and aspire to do what they see and observe around themselves, this creates a divide between rural and urban region because in rural

areas *inter alia* the primary distinctive reason is the structure along with the awareness of the parents and their expectations from the child which plays a major role in deciding the upward mobility in the structure.

Why children from rural background lag behind in comparison to urban background as far as educational achievements are concerned? Why an affluent kid of a rural family can't compete with an urban kid successfully?

These are some of the questions which can be answered by applying the social capital theory. As defined by Bourdieu that social capital is dependent upon institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition and the volume of the capital (economic, cultural or symbolic) possessed in his own right by each of those to whom he is connected. This clearly demarcates the rural and urban sectors in terms of better sociological acquaintance and economical soundness.

Hence, having argued in such analytical manner, one can conclude that importance of social capital should be properly made acknowledged in rural areas or rather significance of better education should be emphasised upon more than any other thing. As already have been explained above, education can be proved as the root cause as well as the panacea for all the problems. The gap between rural and urban region in terms of development of education should be bridged to get India to new heights.

ANNEXURES:

TABLE 1:

State-wise Enrolment through Regular Mode at various levels										
Sr. No.	State	Undergraduate			Post Diploma			Diploma		
		Male	Female	Total	male	Female	total	Male	Female	Total
1	Maharashtra	12,85,193	10,43,132	23,28,325	7872	4896	12,768	250990	128935	3,79,925¹
2	Odisha	3,15,849	2,92,379	6,08,228	1033	460	1,493	59298	11985	71,283²

(All India Survey on Higher Education, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development)

¹All India Survey On Higher Education, Government Of India, Ministry Of Human Resource Development, Department Of Higher Education, New Delhi 2015, <http://aishe.nic.in/aishe/viewDocument.action?documentId=196>

² Id

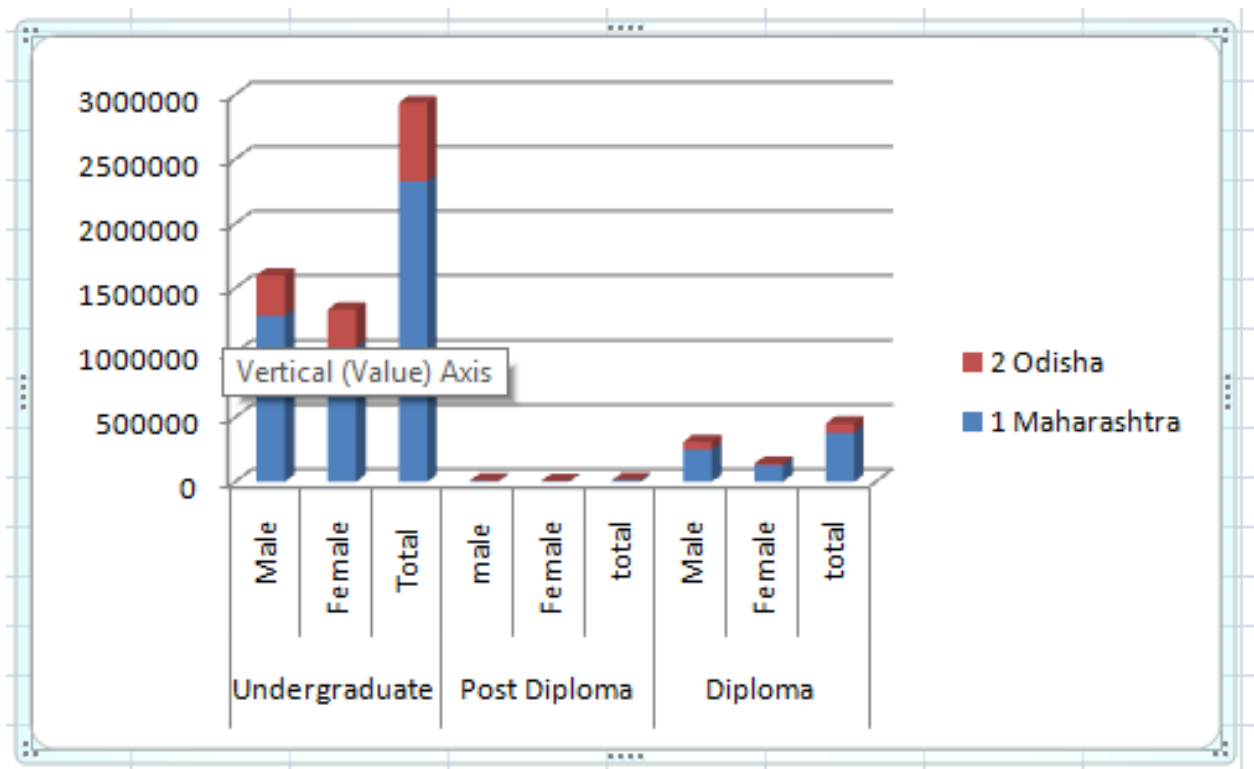


TABLE 2:

State-wise Enrolment through Regular Mode at various levels										
Sr. No.	State	Certificate			Integrated			Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total	male	Female	total	Male	Female	Total
1	Maharashtra	3052	2463	5515	2667	2190	4857	17,32,770	13,25,147	30,57,917³
2	Odisha	2153	3118	5271	954	1147	2101	3,98,146	3,28,894	7,27,040

(All India Survey on Higher Education, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development)

³All India Survey On Higher Education, Government Of India, Ministry Of Human Resource Development, Department Of Higher Education, New Delhi 2015, <http://aishe.nic.in/aishe/viewDocument.action?documentId=196>

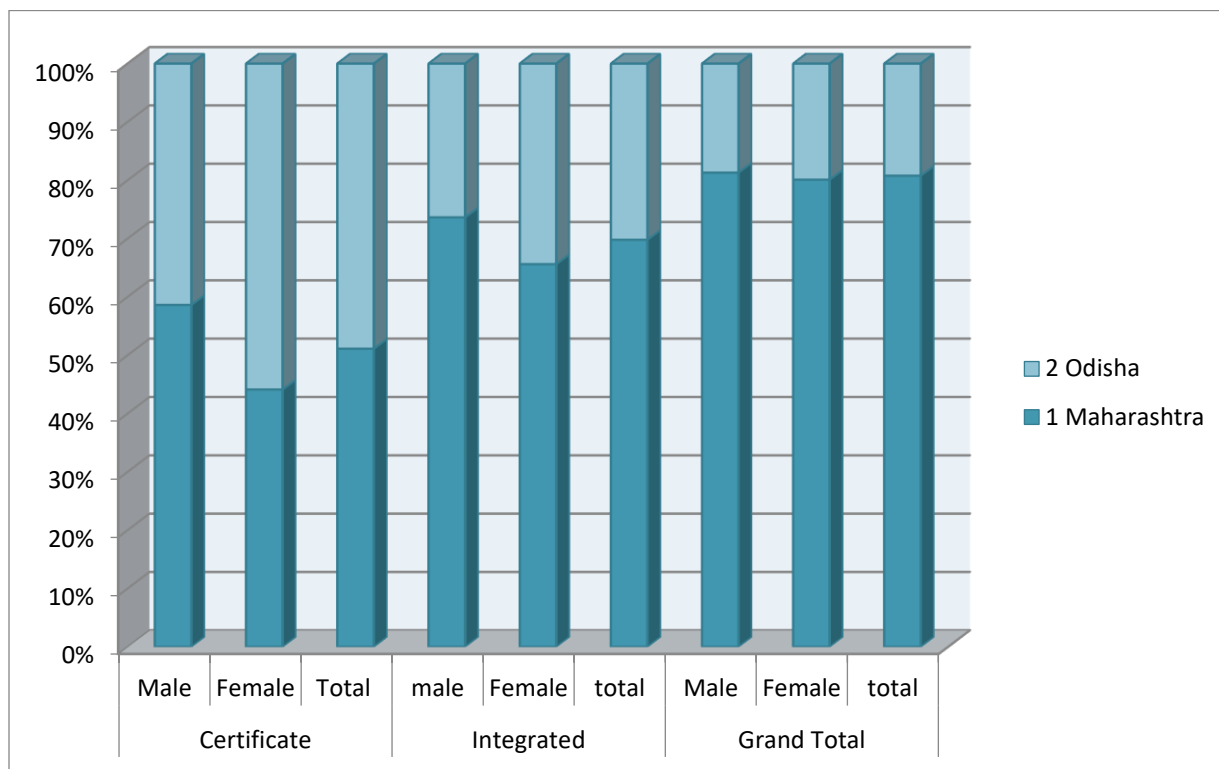


TABLE 3:

Enrolment in Universities teaching departments and its Constituent Units/Off-campus Centres												
Sr. No.	State	Number of Universities		Ph.D.			M. Phill.			Post Graduate		
		Total	Responding	Male	Female	Total	male	Female	total	Male	Female	total
1	Maharashtra	45	45	3742	1649	5391	1655	756	2411	12290	94911	2,17,901
2	Odisha	21	21	664	201	865	290	460	750	13566	14348	27,914

(All India Survey on Higher Education, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development)

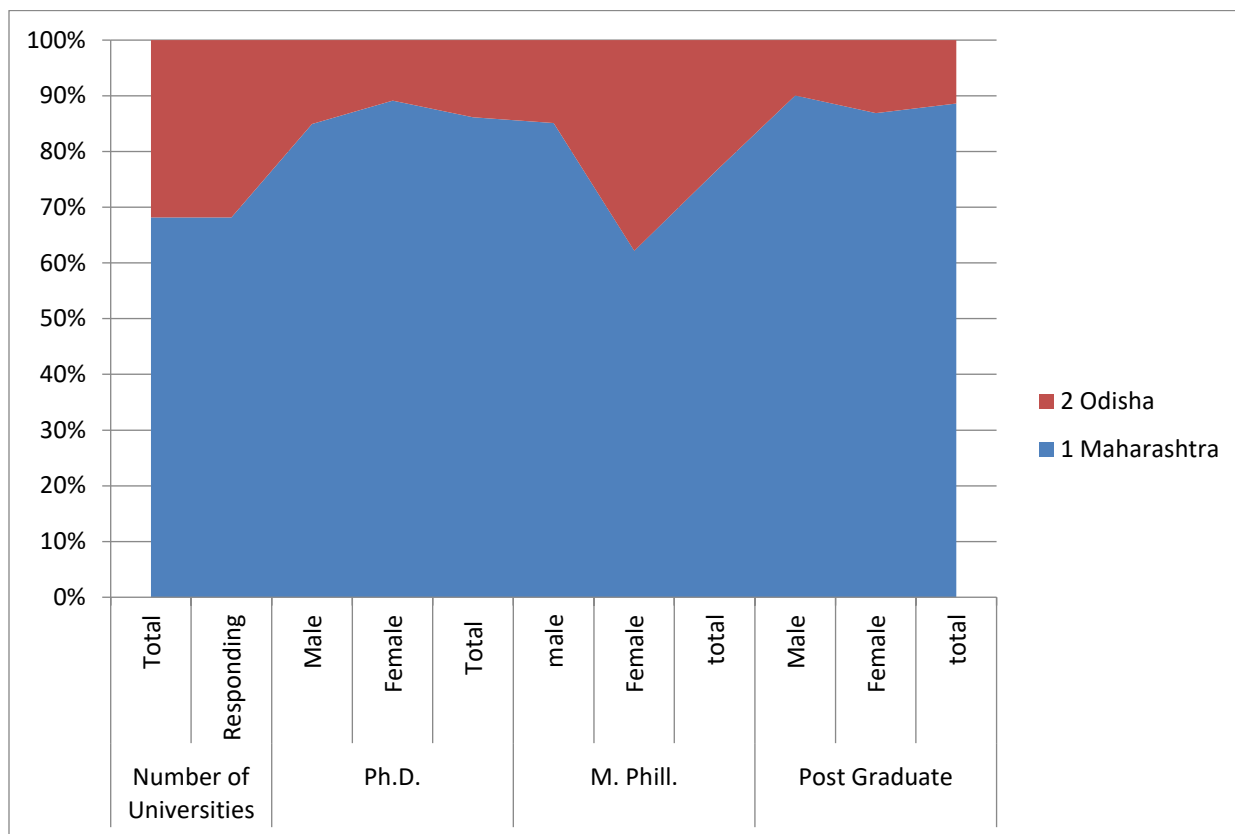


TABLE 4:

Estimated Enrolment in Colleges							
Sr. No.	State	Post graduate			Under Graduate		
		Male	Female	Total	male	Female	Total
1	Maharashtra	111379	99648	2,11,027	1192682	979020	21,71,702
2	Odisha	10512	10570	21,082	289666	277698	5,67,364

(All India Survey on Higher Education, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development)

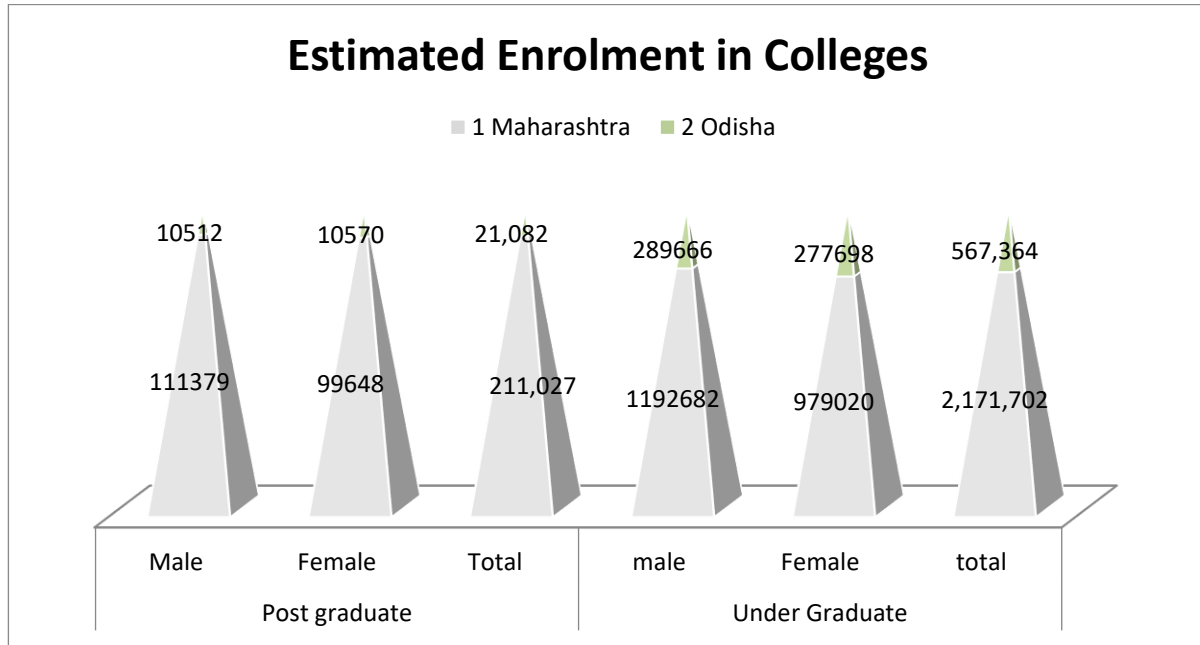
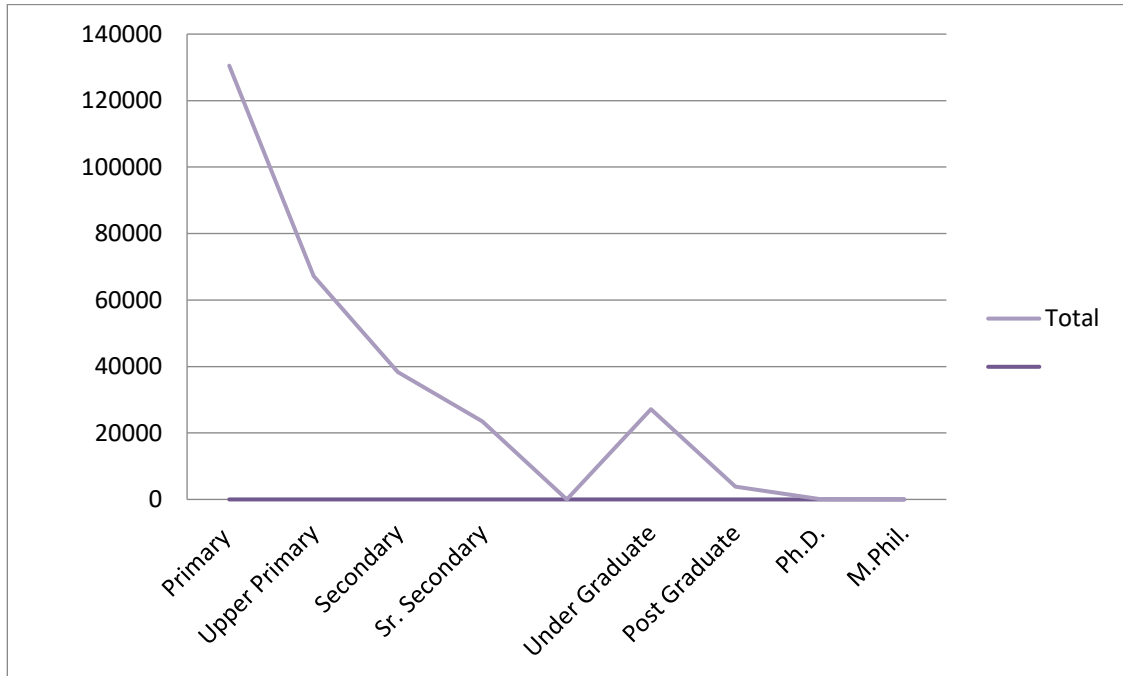


TABLE 5:

Level-wise Enrolment in School & Higher Education 2014-15	
Level	Total (In thousands)
Primary	1,30,501
Upper Primary	67,165
Secondary	38,301
Sr. Secondary	23,501
Under Graduate	27,172
Post Graduate	3,853
Ph.D.	118
M.Phil.	33

(All India Survey on Higher Education, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development)



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13.

Analyze the effects of Working Environment on Academic Employees Job Satisfaction

Garima Shukla
(Research Scholar)
N.G.B. Vishwavidyalaya

Dr. V.K. Pandey
(Supervisor)
N.G.B. Vishwavidyalaya

Abstract

One of the many challenges for an organization is to satisfy its employees in order to conflict up with the ever changing and devote environment and to instate success and remain in competition. For increase efficiency, effectiveness and job commitment of employees, the organization must satisfy the needs of its employees by providing good working conditions. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the effects of working environment on academic employee's job satisfaction. Data was collected through a self-administered survey questionnaire. Simple sampling is used for collection of data from 40 employees. The result indicates a positive relationship between working environment and employee job satisfaction. The study concludes with some brief prospects that the institutes need to realize the importance of good working environment for maximizing the level of job satisfaction. It is essential for an organization to motivate their employees to work hard for achieving the organizational goals and objectives. The results showed that there were substantial relationships between employee performance both job grade and environmental conditions. Poor workplace conditions result in decreasing employee performance consisted of following organization rules, quality, cooperating with co-workers to solve task problems, concentrating the tasks, creativity and absenteeism. Employees working conditions are no doubt critical to their overall well-being and performance in their duties. Also, there is a positive correlation between working condition and improved performance as well as competitive edge.

1. Introduction

Many organizations fail to understand the importance of working environment for employee job satisfaction and thus face a lot of difficulties during their work. Such organizations are internally weak therefore unable to outshine their competitors (Aiken, Clarke, & Sloane, 2002). Employee is an essential component in the process of achieving the mission and vision of an organization. Employees should meet the performance criteria set by the organization to ensure the quality of their work.

To meet the standards of organization, employees need a working environment that allows them to work freely without problems that may restrain them from performing up to the level of their full potential. The objective of this research paper is to analyze the effects of working environment on academic employee job satisfaction.

An important part of any employment relationship is the environment in which people work. High commitment workplaces are characterized by a mutual commitment by employers and employees to the organization by creating an environment of open communication, challenging and rewarding jobs, safe working conditions, adequate resources, satisfactory benefits, and a high degree of trust.

Employers establishing a high commitment environment may also encourage informal ways to help workers balance work and family, such as through encouraging supervisors to adjust schedules to allow employees to deal with family issues as they arise. It was observed that working conditions were found to be significantly related to employee performance. Money is just one aspect of employee motivation.

Emotional and physical comfort in the workplace play large roles for employees, as well. An employee's satisfaction with his or her job is important because it affects employee loyalty, efficiency in the workplace and quality of life. Today's workplace is different, diverse, and constantly changing. The typical employer/employee relationship of old has been turned upside down. The most significant resource and possessions for an organization are Employees. Motivated and qualified employees develop and deliver value out of other organizational resources.

Dynamic and progressive organizations are effort to attract and retain the right people for the right jobs at the right time through creating and sustaining their motivation in changing circumstances. Decent facilities make additional contributions to teachers work. Employees value work conditions as essential ingredients to their satisfaction, requiring regular maintenance and replacement of facilities that aid their comfort and reduce their stress of discontinue their duties in search of suitable place where comfort facilities are not only put in place but also maintained regularly for best enjoyment of their workforce.

However, in most organizations today, employees suffer unsaid hardship daily while on duty searching for suitable leading to work renunciation and avoidable stress. This study seeks to investigate the effect of working environment on academic employee's job satisfaction. The quality of working environment in any organization is a critical factor and may simply determine the level of employee's motivation, subsequent performance. There is no gain saying that how well an employee gets along with the organization influence his enthusiasm, error rate, ability to work and remain on the job and the organization, his level of innovation and collaboration with other employees, absenteeism and ultimately time period to stay in the job.

This paper presents the analysis the effects of working environment on academic employee's job satisfaction. The paper is divided into five sections as follows. The next section explains the related literature. The methodology of the research is explained in the third part. The next section illustrates the findings. The final section presents the research findings, recommendations and conclusions.

OBJECTIVES

1. To help employees obtain sense of basic purpose and fulfillment of work.
2. To help employers to increase productivity and reduce employee turnover.
3. To inhibit and control work-related problems.
4. To increase employee satisfaction.
5. To improve employee overall performance.

1.1. Job Satisfaction

According to Vroom (1964) Job satisfaction is an orientation of emotions that employees possess towards role they are performing at the work place. Job Satisfaction is the essential component for employee motivation and encouragement towards better performance .Many people has defined job satisfaction over the years.

Hoppok & Spielgler (1938) defines job satisfaction as the integrated set of psychological, physiological and environmental conditions that encourage employees to admit that they are satisfied or happy with their jobs. Further, the role of employees at workplace is emphasized as there is an influence of various elements on an employee within the organization.

Clark (1997) argue that if employees are not satisfied with the task assigned to them, they are not certain about factors such as their rights, working conditions are unsafe, co-workers are not cooperative, supervisor is not giving them respect and they are not considered in the decision making process; resulting them to feel separate from the organization.

Furthermore, he/she highlighted that in current times, firms cannot afford dissatisfied employees as they will not perform up to the standards or the expectations of their supervisor, they will be fired, resulting firms to bear additional costs for recruiting new staff. So, it is beneficial for firms to provide flexible working environment to employees where they feel their opinions are valued and they are a part of the organization. Employee morale should be high as it will be reflected in their performance because with low morale, they will make lesser efforts to improve.

1.2. Working Environment

The working environment consists of two broader dimensions such as work and context. Work includes all the different characteristics of the job like the way job is carried out and completed, involving the tasks like task activities training, control on one's own job related activities, a sense of achievement from work, variety in tasks and the intrinsic value for a task. Many research papers have focused on the natural aspect of the job satisfaction Results have shown that there is a positive link between work environment and natural aspect of the job satisfaction.

Further they described the second dimension of job satisfaction known as context comprises of the physical working conditions and the social working conditions (Sousa-Poza , 2000; Gazioglu & Tanselb, 2006; Skalli, Theodossiou, & Vasileiou, 2008). Spector (1997) observed that most businesses ignore the working environment within their organization resulting in an adverse effect on the performance of their employees.

According to him, working environment consists of safety to employees, job security, good relations with co-workers, recognition for good performance, motivation for performing well and participation in the decision making process of the firm. He further elaborated that once employees realize that the firm considers them important, they will have high level of commitment and a sense of ownership for their organization.

Different factors within the working environment such as wages, working hours, autonomy given to employees, organizational structure and communication between employees & management may affect job satisfaction (Lane, Esser, Holte, & Anne, 2010). Arnetz (1999) argue that in organizations, can be observed that mostly employees have problems with their supervisor who is not giving them the respect they deserve.

Supervisors also show drastic behaviors to employees due to which they are not comfortable to share good and innovative ideas with their supervisors. Furthermore, he describes that top management limits employees to their tasks rather than creating a sense of responsibility in employees by making them work in teams to attain high performance.

Petterson (1998) argues that the interaction between employees within a business is crucial for accomplishing the organizational goals. Further he describes that the communication of information must be properly done in a timely manner so that the operations of the business are running smoothly. If there is a clash between co-workers then it is difficult to achieve the objectives of organization. Based on the above discussion, the objective of this paper is to determine the relationship between the working environment and employee job satisfaction.

Why Do Employees Need Amenities and Facilities?

The provision of appropriate workplace amenities and facilities is important for the basic health, safety and welfare of employees. Figure 1.1 below explains this in detail:

Figure 1.1

Workplace Facility or Amenity	Link to Employee Health, Safety And Welfare
Drinking water	For basic health and welfare. Water is essential for bodily functioning.
Toilets	For basic health, welfare, privacy and dignity
Washing facilities	For personal hygiene.
Dining rooms	Provides a hygienic area and a place away from the work environment for rest breaks and the consumption of food. This reduces the likelihood of food being contaminated by substances used in work processes.
Shelter	For respite from weather (example heat, cold, rain, wind).
Seating	Provides the opportunity to alternate between standing and sitting to reduce fatigue and discomfort.
Temperature	Workplace temperature ranges appropriate to the work help improve employee comfort and reduce workplace incidents and fatigue.
Workspace	Enhances welfare by allowing employees a full range of movement required to do the job and to move without strain or knocking against obstructions
Lighting	Allows employees to move about easily and carry out their work safely without straining to see.
Change rooms	Enables employees to change (example uniforms or dirty work clothing) with privacy and security. Reduces employee exposure to and potential spread of contaminating substances used in work processes.
Personal storage	For the secure and clean storage of personal belongings or clothing, lockable where necessary.

RESEARCH QUESTION

The research was carried out to define how the organizations should maintain healthy and conducive working conditions so that they manage the stress effectively. For conducting the study help of certain tools were taken such as journals, net search, filling up of questionnaires, and interaction with administrations of the organization.

A structured questionnaire, using Likert five-point rating scale was prepared, which was administered as a schedule. A systematic variation in the working conditions and health of employees was found between workplaces, and the variation in working conditions was attributed to several organizational levels. Organizational characteristics of workplaces have an impact on the working conditions and health of employees beyond occupational class.

2. Literature Review

Work has been done to understand the relationship between work environment and job satisfaction all around the world in different contexts over the years. The study is gaining more and more importance with the passage of time because of its nature and impact on the society. The findings of a Danish study suggest that a firm can increase its productivity through the improvement of physical dimensions of work environment (internal climate) and may have a positive impact on firms' productivity (Buhai, Cottini, & Nielsen, 2008).

Herzberg et al. (1959) developed motivational model for job satisfaction and through research he found that the job related factors can be divided into two categories, Hygiene factors and motivation factors. Hygiene factors can not cause satisfaction but they can change dissatisfaction into no dissatisfaction or short term motivation, whereas motivational factors have long lasting effect as they raise positive feelings towards job and convert no dissatisfaction into satisfaction.

In the absence of hygiene factors (that are working conditions, supervision quality and level, and administration, interpersonal relations, job security, and salary) the employees chances of getting dissatisfied increase .

Baah and Amoako (2011) described that the motivational factors (the nature of work, the sense of achievement from their work, the recognition, the responsibility that is granted to them, and opportunities for personal growth and advancement) helps employees to find their worth with respect to value given to them by organization. Further, this can increase motivational level of employees which will ultimately raise internal happiness of employees and that the internal happiness will cause satisfaction.

Hygiene factor can only cause external happiness but they are not powerful enough to convert dissatisfaction into satisfaction but still its presence is too much important. According to them the Herzberg Two Factor Theory, both Hygiene and Motivation factors are linked with each other, as Hygiene factors move employee from Job dissatisfaction to No Job dissatisfaction, whereas motivation factors moves employees from no job dissatisfaction to job satisfaction (Herzberg et al., 1959).

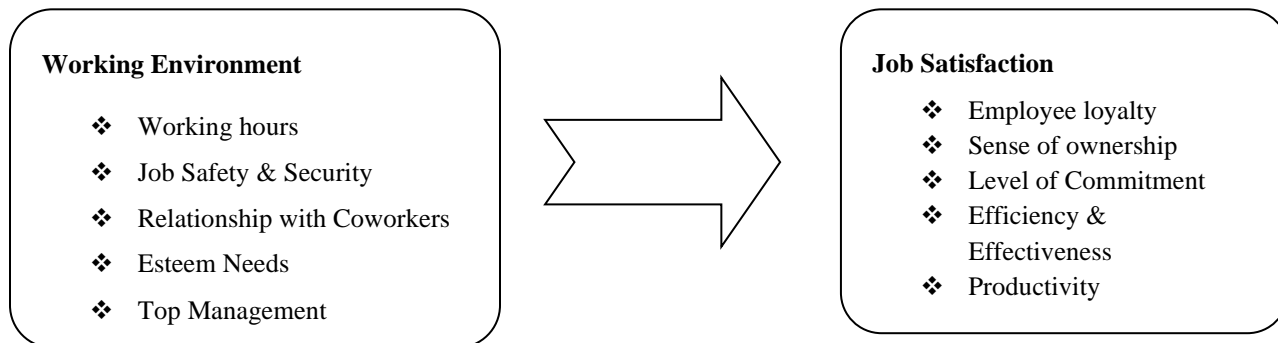
Sell and Cleal (2011) developed a model on job satisfaction by integrating economic variables and work environment variables to study the reaction of employees in hazardous work environment with high monetary benefits and non-hazardous work environment and low monetary benefits. The study showed that different psychosocial and work environment variables like work place, social support has direct impact on job satisfaction and that increase in rewards does not improve the dissatisfaction level among employees.

The supervisors' availability at time of need, ability to interlink employees, stimulate creative thinking and knowledge of worth of open mindedness in view of workers, and ability to communicate with employees, are the basic supervision traits. Results revealed that with good and effective supervision, employees' satisfaction level was high whereas with poorer communication ability, dissatisfaction level among employees was high (Schroffel, 1999).

Another study by Catillo & Cano (2004) on the job satisfaction level among faculty members of colleges showed that if proper attention is given towards interpersonal relationships, recognition and supervision, the level of job satisfaction would rise. Bakotic & Babic (2013) found that for the workers who work under difficult working conditions, working condition is an important factor for job satisfaction, so workers under difficult working conditions are dissatisfied through this factor. To improve satisfaction of employees working under difficult working conditions, it is necessary for the management to improve the working conditions. This will make them equally satisfied with those who work under normal working condition and in return overall performance will increase.

At final stage these independent factors impacts negatively on organizational performance which is negatively influenced by these factors. Chandrasekhar (2011) argue that an organization needs to pay attention to create a work environment that enhances the ability of employees to become more productive in order to increase profits for organization. He also argued that Human to human interactions and relations are playing more dominant role in the overall job satisfaction rather than money whereas management skills, time and energy, all are needed for improving the overall performance of the organization in current era.

Based on the above literature, the conceptual model tested in this paper is presented in Fig 1. The independent variable in this research is the working environment in which the employees are working within an organization and the dependent variable is the Job satisfaction of employees. Working environment includes the working hours, job safety, job security, relationship among employees, esteem needs of employees and the influence of top management on the work of employees.



3. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

“Data analysis and interpretation” refers to the practice of critically viewing the gathered information, forming an interpretation from the results and finally forming the conclusion with the association of the findings.

Data collection is an important part for any research work. Data was collected from Educational academies. The data collection was performed by the means of structured questionnaire, which was designed based on the previous works done by the other researchers .The questionnaire is based on 5 point Likert scale.

The objective of the study covered working condition of academies. The statistic, or the frequencies and percentage, mean and standard deviations were used to provide a more precise analysis.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS: Working Environment Constructs: Frequency And Percentage Of Employees Agreeing And Disagreeing.

S.No	Working Environment Constructs	FREQUENCY					MEAN	STAND ARD DEVIATION
		Percentage (%)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
		SDA	DA	N	A	SA		
1	Academy has strong values which support academic excellence.	4	1	21	11	3	3.20	1.000
		10%	2.5%	52.5%	27.5 %	7.5%		
2	Academics receives satisfactory salaries.	17	14	5	4	0	1.90	1.467
		42.5%	35.0 %	12.5%	10.0 %	0.0%		
3	Academics receives satisfactory benefits.	1	3	23	7	6	3.35	0.975
		2.5%	7.5%	57.5%	17.5 %	15%		
4	My senior manager is good mentor.	0	2	23	14	1	3.37	0.707
		0.0%	5.0%	57.5%	35.0 %	2.55%		
5	Conditions in my department allow me to perform at a high standard.	0	0	24	10	6	3.56	0.922
		0%	0%	60%	25 %	15%		
6	I feel confident about the skills and competencies of other employees.	0	0	17	17	6	3.72	1.012
		0%	0%	42.5%	42.5 %	15%		
7	Physical conditions are very good in your organization.	0	0	1	19	20	4.47	1.573
		0%	0%	2.5%	47.5 %	50%		

8	Employees feel secure about their job.	14 35%	17 42.5 %	9 22.5%	0 0%	0 0%	1.87	1.350
9	Your ideas are treated with respect.	0 0%	9 22.5 %	21 52.5%	6 15 %	4 10%	2.97	0.880
10	Work assigned to you is interesting.	0 0%	6 15%	10 25%	20 50 %	4 10%	3.55	1.025
11	Satisfaction with current fixed hours.	1 2.5%	5 12.5 %	16 40%	12 30 %	6 15%	3.42	1.060
12	Team work in the institution.	0 0%	0 0%	18 45%	16 40 %	6 15%	3.70	1.000
13	Possibilities to receive assistance from co-workers when necessary.	0 0%	0 0%	15 37.5%	14 35 %	11 27.5%	3.90	1.204
14	Opinion regarding the trust in the head of the department.	4 10%	7 17.5 %	15 37.5%	14 35 %	0 0%	2.97	0.961
15	Organization is responsive to change.	0 0%	0 0%	25 62.5%	15 37.5 %	0 0%	3.37	0.612
16	All employees are treated fairly.	2 5%	5 12.5 %	13 32.5%	12 30 %	8 20%	3.47	1.194
17	Employees have the support and authority to make necessary decision .	15 37.5%	10 25%	10 25%	5 12.5 %	0 0%	2.12	1.369
18	Work environment is friendly ,comfortable.	0 0%	0 0%	20 50%	20 50 %	0 0%	3.50	0.707
19	You can exchange your ideas freely at work.	0 0%	0 0%	18 45%	19 47.5 %	3 7.5%	3.62	0.880
20	Organization place great emphasis on honesty,integrity.	0 0%	0 0%	21 52.5%	17 42.5 %	2 5%	3.52	0.790

Scale ;1=Strongly Disagree ; 2=Disagree ; 3=Neutral ; 4=Agree ; 5= Strongly Agree

The highest mean was 4.47 which corresponds to “Physical condition is very good in organization”. The value corresponds to scale between 4 and 5 with meaning of Agree and strongly Agree.

The lowest mean was 1.87 corresponding to item “Employee feel secure about their job”. The value corresponds to scale between 1 and 2 with meaning of strongly Disagree and Disagree.

Conclusion:

Healthy working condition is not just the care of employees but a vital factor that every employer should give a priority to ascertain increased and continuous performance. Academy employees should take their health safety more seriously. The study shows working environment is more supportive and healthy. The researchers therefore call on all stake holders to collaborate for the better.

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14.

**Benthic Diversity of Yedshi Lake in
Washim District of Maharashtra, India****G. T. Kedar and S. M. Yeole***

Dept. of Zoology, Govt of Mah' Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari East, Mumbai, 400060

*Department of Zoology, M.S.P. Mandal's, Shri Shivaji College, Parbhani 431401

Abstract : Benthic diversity of Yedshi Lake comprised of 32 species belonging mainly to annelida (8sp. of oligochaeta & hirudinea), arthropoda (20sp. of insecta & crustacea) and mollusca (4 sp. of gastropoda). Out of total 2894 individuals, Arthropods dominated the lake representing 1540 individuals followed by Gastropods (1043 individuals). Growth of macro benthic communities in the lake is regulated by the presence of macrophytes. Benthic community of Yedshi Lake is potentially a rich source of a of food for fishes that will contribute to effective fisheries management in the lake but human interference is causing a negative impact on the system which ultimately affect the trophic status of the lake.

Keywords - Macrobenthos, Yedshi Lake, macrophytes, fishery management, human interference

Introduction

Macrobenthos consists of the organisms that live at the bottom of a water column (Link *et. al.* 2006). These aquatic macro fauna share their biological life in fresh water, while their adults fly over for miles in search of suitable habitat for reproduction. (Akolkar *et. al.* 1999). Macrozoobenthos is correlated with environmental variables such as sediment, mud content, water depth, water temperature, sediment median grain size, sediment chlorophyll *a* content, sediment organic carbon content, and latitude (Heip *et al.*, 1992). Bed forms also influence small-scale macrozoobenthic distribution and composition (Baptist *et al.*, 2006). Owing to climate and seasonal fluctuations, temporal variations in species composition commonly occur (Straile and Stenseth, 2007). Most benthic organisms feed on debris that settle on the bottom of the water and in turn form a major link in the food chain as fishes, birds and mammals depend directly or indirectly on this benthos (Barnes and Hughes 1998). Benthic macro-invertebrates have great potential as biological indicators because they are ubiquitous and integrate the effect of multiple stressors on the aquatic system and are relatively easy to sample and identify. Selected lake is a minor irrigation project situated in rural area of Washim district. Analysis of benthic diversity of the lake will help to reveal the suitability of the lake for pisciculture practices.

Materials And Methods

Study Area : Yedshi lake of Yedshi village in Washim district of Maharashtra is situated at about 395 meters above mean sea level (20° 22' N latitude and 77 ° 14'E longitude). The lake is surrounded by agro pastoral and scrub type of habitat from Eastern and Southern side while West and North -West side is provided with border of Katepurna Wildlife Sanctuary. Lake contain rich treasure of flora and fauna. The dominant flora represents *Hydrilla*, *Ottelia*, *Chara*, *Vallisneria*, *Typha* etc.

Study on Macrobenthos was conducted between June 2014 to May 2015. Sediment along with

benthic fauna was collected with the help of Ekman dredge having size 6" x 6" x 6". The collected sample was further sieved with the help of copper sieve having mesh size of 500 μ . Macro benthic invertebrates obtained after sieving were preserved in 4% formalin for further laboratory studies and identifications. Macrobenthos were analyzed under the dissecting microscope (10 x ; 20 x) ; Acetocarmine stain was used for staining the fauna. The benthic macro invertebrates were sorted out by forcep and classified them species wise, counted and catalogued .The identification up to the species was done by following the standard literatures; Needam 1962; Tonapi 1980; Pennak1989).

The organisms were enumerated as the counts per square meter using the formula by Welch (1948) as follows:

$$\text{Benthos No./m}^2 = N / A \times 10^4$$

Where, N = Number of organisms per sample,
A = 0.225 m² (Biting area of Samples)

The number of benthic macro invertebrate species was counted per square meter. The counting was recorded in three seasons of monsoon (June 2014 to Sept.2015), winter (Oct. 2014 to Jan.2015) and Summer

season (Feb 2015 to May2015).

Result and Discussion

The population of benthic macro-invertebrates comprised of 32 species belonging mainly to Annelida (oligochaeta & hirudinea), Arthropoda (crustacea & insecta) and Mollusca (gastropoda). Class oligochaeta of phylum annelida, was represented by the organisms of 8 species such as *Aeolosoma bengalensis*, *Chaetogaster* sp., *Nais communis*, *Branchiura sowerbyi*, *Limnodrilus hoffemeistr* and *Aulophorous furcatus*. Class hirudinea included *Hirudinaria granulosa* and *Glossiphonia* sp.

Phylum Arthropoda was represented by 20 species. Class crustacea included *Macrobrachium kistensis*, *Paratephusa* sp. and *Gelasimus* sp. Class insecta comprised of *Hydropsyches* sp., *Leptoceruss* sp., *Limnophilus* sp., *Leuctra* sp., *Hexagenia* sp., *Ephemerella* sp., *Anisoptera* sp., *Zygoptera Tendipedefomis* sp., *Anopheles* sp., *Culex* sp., *Rhapidolobis* sp. and *Tabanus* sp. Class arachnida include *Hydracarina* sp. (*Water mites*), *Nepa* sp., *Ranatra* sp. and *Laccotrephes muculatus* .

Phylum mollusca was represented by 4 species such as *Vivipara* sp., *Melanoides tuberculatus*, *Lymnaea luteola*, and *Indoplanorbis exustus* (Table1 and 2).

Species and phylum wise seasonal diversity of macrobenthos is indicated in Table 1 and 2. Total count of organisms was recorded as 2894. Through out the study period Summer season was dominated by organisms of arthropod species i.e. 743 while during monsoon and winter gastropods dominated the lake by representing 326 and 430 organisms respectively . But overall abundance of macrobenthos was observed in summer season by representing 1151 species while lowest count was observed in monsoon season i.e. 736 sp. (Table 2). The macro benthic fauna was dominated by gastropod mollusca in littoral zones of the lake which was rich in aquatic vegetation. The presence of mollusca in the littoral region is associated with the presence of macrophytes in this littoral region. The macrophytes are acting as good foraging grounds for them . During the present study, common macrophyte species such as *Hydrilla*, *Vallisnaria*, *Nymphaea*, *Lemna*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Pistia* and *Chara* were recorded. The dwelling of egg, larvae and instars of mollusca takes place over the leaves and branches of these macrophytes. Such species of macrophytes during investigation of fresh water studies were also recorded by Oomachan and Belsare,(1975). Arthropods dominated the lake representing 1540 individuals followed by Gastropods (1043 species). Arthropods and gastropods are believed to be very tolerant to diverse environments. These organisms has been found to occupy a variety of habitats and can thrive in a wide range of pH and hardness regimes and in distinct kinds of substrates as per

Berry and Kadri (1973) and Vogler et al. (2012).

These organisms depends on several types of algae, bacteria, deposits of organic materials and decaying flora as their diet (Ben-Ami and Heller, 2005), hence, the lake provided a suitable environment for the benthos .Density of the macro invertebrates was found to be decreased during monsoon season , probable reason for the density decrease may be reduction of food availability due to relatively high water velocity (Buss et al., 2004 and Kloos et al., 2001).

Conclusion-

Thirty two species of macro benthos with total 2894 individuals recorded during the study period reveals rich diversity of benthic fauna in the lake . Presence of macrophytes was prominent and regulating factor for the growth of macro benthic communities . Benthic community of Yedshi Lake is potentially a rich source of a food for fishes that may contribute to effective fisheries management in the lake but human interference is causing a negative impact on the system which ultimately affect the trophic status of the lake.

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Table 1. – Specise wise seasonal Benthic diversity of Yedshi lake

The figures mentioned below are Approximate mean value of macrobenthos per square meter, in three seasons during 2014 to 2015.

Species / Month		Monsoon	Winter	Summer
		June 2014 to Sept.2014	Oct.2014 to Jan. 2015	Feb.2015 to May 2015
Phylum-Annelida				
Class -Oligochaeta	<i>Aeolosoma bengalensis</i>	55	5	10
	<i>Chaetogaster sp.</i>	8	--	--
	<i>Nais communis</i>	21	--	--
	<i>Brachuryii Sowerbyii</i>	37	--	62
	<i>Limnodrillus hoffemeistry</i>	--	--	6
	<i>Aulophorus furcatus</i>	16	3	--
Class- Hirudinea	<i>Hirudinaria granulosa</i>	14	12	24
	<i>Glossiphonia sp.</i>	19	--	19
<i>No. of Species = 8</i>		<i>170</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>121</i>
Phylum –Arthropoda				
Class - Crustacea	<i>Macribrachium kistensis</i>	25	--	23
	<i>Paratelpusa sp.</i>	2	--	18
	<i>Gelasimus sp.</i>	--	--	14
Class- Insecta				
Order -Trichoptera	<i>Hydropsyche sp.</i>	4	--	9
	<i>Leptocerus sp.</i>	3	--	5
	<i>Linnophilus sp.</i>	--	--	6
Order- Plecoptera	<i>Leuctra sp.</i>	3	--	9
	<i>Hexagenia sp.</i>	--	--	--
	<i>Ephemerella sp.</i>	12	84	49
Order - Odonata	<i>Anisoptera</i>	14	68	43

	<i>Zygoptera</i>	19	87	134
Order- Diptera	<i>Tendipediformis sp.</i>	24	56	189
	<i>Anopheles sp.</i>	34	56	24
	<i>Culex sp.</i>	24	46	49
	<i>Rhopidolabis sp.</i>	18	20	17
	<i>Tabanus sp.</i>	21	17	29
Class-Arachnida				
	<i>Hydracarina sp.</i>	--	30	84
	<i>Nepa sp.</i>	9	37	15
	<i>Ranatra sp.</i>	14	29	14
	<i>Laccotrephes muculatus</i>	14	27	12
	<i>No. of Species =20</i>	240	557	743
Phylum –Mollusca				
	Class -Gastropoda			
Family- Viviparidae	<i>Vivipara sp.</i>	60	88	60
	<i>Melanoides tuberculatus</i>	49	93	54
Family- Lymnaeidae	<i>Lymneca lutiola</i>	128	124	87
Family -Planorbidae	<i>Indoplanorbis exustus</i>	89	125	86
	<i>No. of Species =4</i>	326	430	287

Table 2. – Phylum wise seasonal Benthic diversity of Yedshi lake during 2014-15

Species / Month		Monsoon	Winter	Summer	Total
Phylum	Species	June 2014 to Sept.2014	Oct.2014 to Jan. 2015	Feb.2015 to May 2015	
Phylum-Annelida	No. of Species = 8	170	20	121	311
Phylum –Arthropoda	No. of Species =20	240	557	743	1540
Phylum –Mollusca	No. of Species =4	326	430	287	1043
Seasonwise no. of Individuals		736	1007	1151	2894
Total no. of Individuals (N)		2894			

□□□

15.

Study Of Aminotransferase Enzyme Under Different Physiological Stresses

Sonali Santosh Kadam

R.P.Gogate And R.V.Jogalekar College,Ratnagiri

Abstract : Aminotransferase catalyze transfer the amino group from α -C of an amino acid to the α -C of the keto acid producing a new amino and keto acid. The two main enzymes involved are AlaAT (Alanine Amino Transferase) and AspAT (Aspartate Amino Transferase). Levels of AlaAT and AspAT in leaves of Eleusine coracana were affected by changes in NaCl concentration. Enzyme activity decreased with increasing concentrations of NaCl. The enzyme AspAT extracted from HR-374 was sensitive to salinity and drought. Similarly, the enzyme AlaAT was also sensitive to NaCl and water stress. The enzyme AspAt was more severely affected by drought as compared to AlaAT in Dapoli 3 variety after 8 days of drought.

Key words: Aminotransferase, AlaAT, AspAT, Eleusine coracana , salinity , drought

Introduction

Aminotransferases catalyze the transfer of an amino group from the alpha carbon of an amino acid to the alpha carbon of a keto acid, producing a new amino acid and a new keto acid. These reactions are usually freely reversible. Aminotransferases plays a key role in the synthesis of amino acids, after the assimilation of nitrogen into glutamine and glutamate. Its further activities to distribution into many compounds takes place by the action of these enzymes (Givan, 1980). The enzymes also play an important role in building up of cellular pool of free amino acids. In addition, the enzymes are involved in biosynthesis and degradation of important products of amino acids. According to Farnham *et al.*, (1990), the activity of these enzymes forms an important link between carbon and nitrogen metabolism in plant cells. The aminotransferases reaction was first demonstrated by Braunstein and Kritzman (1937) in pigeon muscle. Virtanen and Laine (1938) first studied aminotransferases activity in plants. Albaum and Cohen (1943) prepared the first, highly active plant aminotransferase system from oat seedlings. Since then, the enzymes have been studied from diverse groups of organisms like bacteria, algae, fungi, higher plants and animals. Akash Gupta *et.al.* (2012) stated that, Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) and Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) constitute a group of enzymes that catalyzes inter conversion of amino acid to 2-oxoacid. Tomoo Noguchi and Sueko Hayashi (1980) when studied the spinach leaves observed that alanine: 2-oxoglutarate aminotransferase was found to be mainly located in the peroxisomes of plant leaves and to be identical with glutamate: glyoxylate aminotransferase, a peroxisomal enzyme postulated to participate in photo respiratory carbon metabolism (Tolbert, 1971).

In plants, much of aminotransferase activity is found in the cytosol (Wightman and Forest, 1978). Many aminotransferases are also found in mitochondria (Yu and Spencer, 1970) and chloroplasts (Kirk and Leach, 1972). Some aminotransferases have also been reported from peroxisomes, (Huang *et al.*, 1976) and glyoxysomes (Liu and Huang, 1977). It has been reported that alanine aminotransferase (AlaAT) is predominantly localized in leaf microbodies and to minor extent in mitochondria. A transamination reaction takes place in the synthesis of most amino acids. At this step, the chirality of the amino acid is established. Alanine and aspartate are synthesized by the transamination of pyruvate and oxaloacetate, respectively. Aspartate transaminase catalyzes the interconversion of aspartate and α -ketoglutarate to oxaloacetate and glutamate. Aspartate transaminase, as with all transaminases, operates via dual substrate

recognition; that is, it is able to recognize and selectively bind two amino acids (Asp and Glu) with different side-chains According to Hirotsu K et.al.(2005), in either case, the transaminase reaction consists of two similar half-reactions that constitute what is referred to as a ping-pong mechanism. In the first half-reaction, amino acid 1 (e.g., L-Asp) reacts with the enzyme-PLP complex to generate ketoacid 1 (oxaloacetate) and the modified enzyme-PMP. In the second half-reaction, ketoacid 2 (α -ketoglutarate) reacts with enzyme-PMP to produce amino acid 2 (L-Glu), regenerating the original enzyme-PLP in the process. Formation of a racemic product (D-Glu) is very rare, Kochhar S, Christen P (1992).

The molecular weight of AlaAT has been found to be 100,000 while the molecular weight of highly purified form of aspartate amino transferase AspAT) has been reported to be 130,000. The enzyme is a dimer made up of two identical subunits (Scandelios *et al.*, 1975). It has been observed that cell free enzyme dissociates into promoters at pH6.0 and re aggregates into enzymatically active dimer at pH 7.0.

Multiple forms of AspAT have been observed in soyabean, lupin, alfalfa and cowpea. Many reports are available indicating the presence of two isozymes of AspAT, one present in cytosol and the other in mitochondria (Ryan *et al.*, 1972; Parli *et al.*, 1987). These isozymes differ in physical and chemical properties. Turano *et al* (1990) observed five isoenzymes of AspAT in carrot cells and the activity of different isozymes varies among different tissues. AlaAT also exists in two major isoenzymic forms.

Aminotransferase reaction proceeds by formation of binary complex, termed as Ping Pong mechanism. Kinetic studies also support the mechanism to be of Ping Pong type. The substrate amino acid first binds to the active site of the enzyme. An aldimine is formed after condensation of amino acid and the enzyme - pyridoxal-lysine imines. Further rearrangement results in the formation of a ketimine, which is hydrolyzed to give a keto acid product and pyridoxamine-phosphate form of the enzyme. The pyridoxamine - phosphate form of enzyme then reacts to the keto acid substrate to form a new amino acid and to regenerate pyridoxal phosphate.

Amino acid₁+pyridoxal phosphate enzyme ~~keto~~ keto acid₁+pyridoxamine -phosphate enzyme

Keto acid₂+pyridoxamine phosphate enzyme ~~amino~~ amino acid₂+ pyridoxal -phosphate enzyme.

The mechanism is the sum of 2 separate binary reactions catalyzed by the enzyme oscillating between pyridoxal phosphate and pyridoxamine phosphate form. Pyridoxal 5 - phosphate is known to be an essential coenzyme for the activity of aminotransferases. Aminotransferases from plants have a tight binding between protein and coenzyme moiety (Wightman and Forest, 1978) in contrast to animal enzymes which dissociates rapidly to yield apoenzyme free from coenzyme (Givan, 1980).

Among the various aminotransferases, stable and active reaction occurs between 2 - oxoglutarate and aspartate or alanine. AspAT and AlaAT therefore are the most widely investigated plant aminotransferases. These two enzymes are known to play an important role in the regulation of protein synthesis during organ development.

Some aminotransferases have a wide range of substrate specificity and can participate in the synthesis of large number of amino acids. The optimum pH for the enzyme is in the range of pH 7.0 to 9.0 and generally the range for maximum activity is quite broad (Givan, 1980).

It has been suggested that aminotransferases are regulated by competitive inhibition of common substrates, by specific antibody and from physical and chemical properties. Substrate inhibition is a wide spread phenomenon in plant and animal aspartate aminotransferases.

Increase in the activity of aminotransferases has been reported by Fe²⁺, Mn²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺. Divalent metal ions do not increase the activity of these enzymes. Givan (1980) suggested, divalent ions might have stabilizing or conformational effect on the enzymes rather than influencing the actual functioning of the enzymes.

Anions have also been found to regulate the activity of aminotransferases. It has been reported that anions can act as a competitive inhibitor by occupying positively charged sites at the active centre of the enzyme where the negatively charged carboxyl groups of the substrate binds.

When etiolated leaves are exposed to light, an increase in the activities of aminotransferases has been observed. According to study, AlaAT might be of some significance in the regulation of changeover from vegetative to reproductive condition. Diurnal fluctuations in the activity of AlaAT has also been shown.

Aminotransferases are known to be stimulated under saline conditions. An increase in the activities of AspAT and AlaAT under saline conditions has been observed in *Pennisetum typhoides* (Huber and Sankhla, 1973), marine algae (Joshi, 1976), *Phaseolus aconitifolius* (Huber *et al.*, 1977), *Arachis hypogea* (Rao *et al.*, 1981), *Cajanus Cajan* (Joshi and Nimbalkar, 1983), *Triticum aestivum* (Sharma and Garg, 1985) and *Kalanchoe pinnata*. However, higher concentrations of NaCl are proved inhibitory. Increase in the activity of AspAT under CaCl₂, NaCl and MgCl₂ stresses has been observed. It has been suggested that the changes in AspAT are responsible for the changed amino acid metabolism under saline conditions.

Material and Method

Principle

Transaminations takes place between the amino substrate aspartate and keto-substrate 2-oxoglutarate. Oxaloacetate, the product formed is quantitatively decarboxylated to pyruvate with aniline citrate catalyzing the reaction. The pyruvate gives a coloured complex with 2-4 dinitrophenyl hydrazine in alkaline medium which is estimated colorimetrically.

Extraction

One g of fresh plant material was homogenized in 10 ml of chilled extraction buffer using mortar and pestle. The homogenate was filtered through four layers of muslin and the filtrate was centrifuged at 5000g for 20 min. The supernatant thus obtained was used as the source of enzyme. Throughout the extraction procedure, the temperature was maintained at $0^{\circ} \pm 20^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Assay- AspAT was estimated by the colorimetric method of Reitman and Frankle (1957) with some modifications. Initial 2ml volume of the assay mixture contained

0.1M buffer

0.2M aspartate

MATERIAL AND METHODS

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AspAT, EC 2.6.1.1)

Reagents

Extraction buffer-0.1M Tris -HCl, pH 7.4 Assay buffer 0.1M Tris HCl, pH 8.0, Aspartate -0.4 M, 2-oxaloglutarate - 0.82 mM, Aniline citrate -1g citric acid/ml of water + equal volume of redistilled aniline, 2-4 dinitrophenyl hydrazine - 1 mg/ml of 0.2 N HCl, NaOH- 1 N 0.4M 2- oxoglutarate and enzyme.

The assay mixture was incubated at 37°C for 30 min. The reaction was terminated by adding 0.1 ml of aniline citrate which converts oxaloacetate to pyruvate. After 20min. 1ml of 2-4 dinitrophenyl hydrazine was added followed by the addition of 5 ml of NaOH. The colour developed by hydrazone in the alkaline medium was read at 525 nm. The concentration of pyruvate was calculated with the use of standard curve for pyruvate. A soluble protein of the enzyme source was determined by the method of Lowry *et al.*, (1951).

The enzyme activity was expressed as mM pyruvate/mg protein/30min.

ALANINE AMINO TRANSFERASE (AlaAT EC 2.6.1 .2)**Reagents**

Extraction buffer-0.1M Tris -HCl, pH 7.4. Assay buffer 0.1M Tris HCl, pH 8.0, Alanine – 0.4 M, 2 - oxoglutarate - 0.82 mM, , 2-4 dinitrophenyl hydrazine – 1 mg/ml of 0.2 N HCl, NaOH- 1 N.

Principle

Pyruvate formed from alanine and 2 – oxoglutarate forms hydrazone with 2 - 4 dinitrophenyl hydrazine in alkaline medium. The coloured hydrazone is colorimetrically estimated. .

Extraction

The enzyme was extracted from the plant material in a similar manner as that for AspAT.

Assay

The enzyme was assayed by the method of Reitman and Frankle (1957). The initial 2ml volume of assay mixture contained 0.1 M Tris - HCl buffer

0.1M Alanine

0.04mM 2- oxoglutarate enzyme

The assay mixture was incubated for 30min. at 37°C. The reaction was stopped by adding 1ml of 2-4 dinitrophenyl hydrazine. The hydrazone formed was measured colorimetrically at 525 nm in alkaline medium. The concentration of pyruvate was calculated with the use of standard curve for pyruvate.

The amount of soluble proteins from the enzyme source was estimated by the method of Lowry *et al.*, (1951). The enzyme activity was expressed as mM pyruvate /mg protein/30 min.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The levels of AspAT and AlaAT activities in the leaves of *E. coracana* varieties Dapoli- 3 and HR-374 treated with different concentrations of NaCl are depicted in figures 01 to 02 respectively. The response of the enzyme AspAT varied with the variety under study. Plants raised from Dapoli 3 variety showed lower activity when the concentration of NaCl was less. However, at a concentration of 80mM NaCl the activity of the enzyme increased one and half times as compared to the control. However, plants irrigated with higher salt concentration of 150 mM NaCl showed a marginal decrease in the activity of the enzyme. The enzyme activity fell by about 6 % as compared to that of the control. In contrast to this, the enzyme activity from variety HR-374 was markedly affected by presence of salt in the external environment. when the concentration of salt was less 8 mM the activity fell by 50% and at high salt concentration the enzyme activity was at its lowest only about 32% as compared to that of control plants.

Lower concentration of NaCl (20mM) treatment resulted in an increased activity of in the roots as well as in shoots of *D. biflorus* seedlings. However, at higher concentration of NaCl (40mM) the AspAT activity was lower than control. Increased AspAT activity was also reported by Huber *et al.*, (1977) in *Phaseolus aconitifolius*. A study suggested that the changes in AspAT activity were responsible for the changed amino acid metabolism under saline condition.

The activity of the enzyme AlaAT was not much affected by salinity in both the cultivars indicating that this enzyme protein was more adaptative and remained unaffected by salinity. Huber and Sankhla (1973) observed increased AspAT and AlaAT activity in *Pennisetum typhoides*. Salinity is known to alter the products of CO₂ fixation, resulting in a shift from organic acid synthesis to amino acid synthesis by increasing the activity of transaminases (Joshi and Nimbalkar, 1983). Differential responses of AspAT

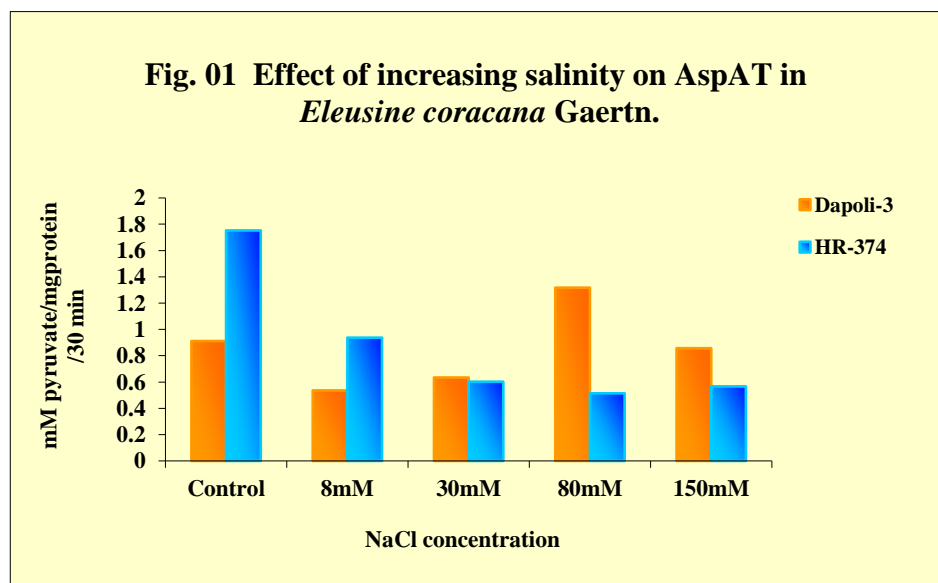
and AlaAT to NaCl and Na₂SO₄ salinities have been reported. They observed increased AspAT activity in shoots of *D. biflorus*, by both the salts. AlaAT, on the other hand, was slightly decreased by both the salts in shoots, whereas in roots only NaCl resulted in decreased activity. Observations of Joshi and Nimbalkar (1983) in *Cajanus cajan* reveal higher rate of AspAT and AlaAT under saline conditions.

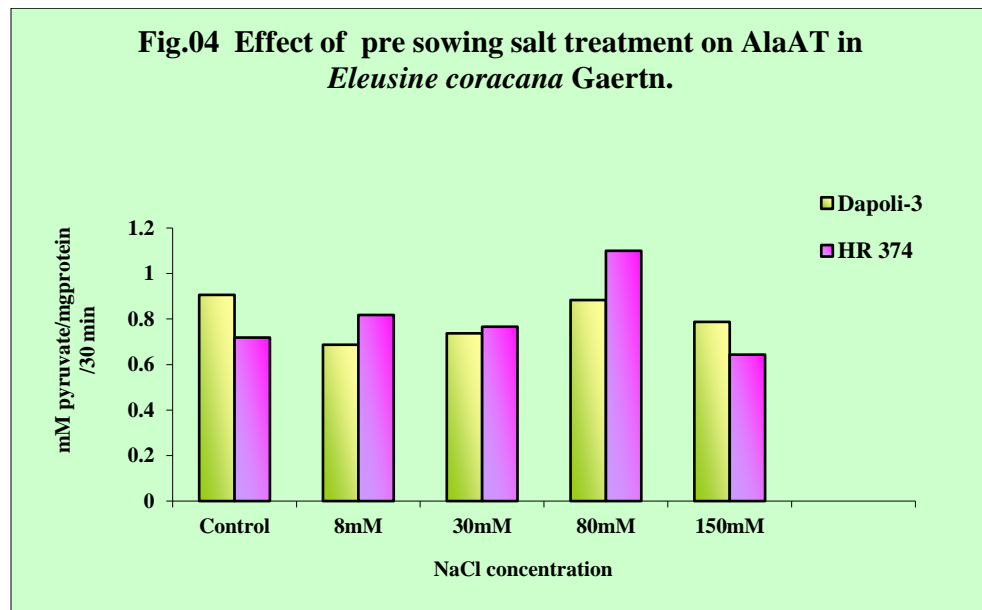
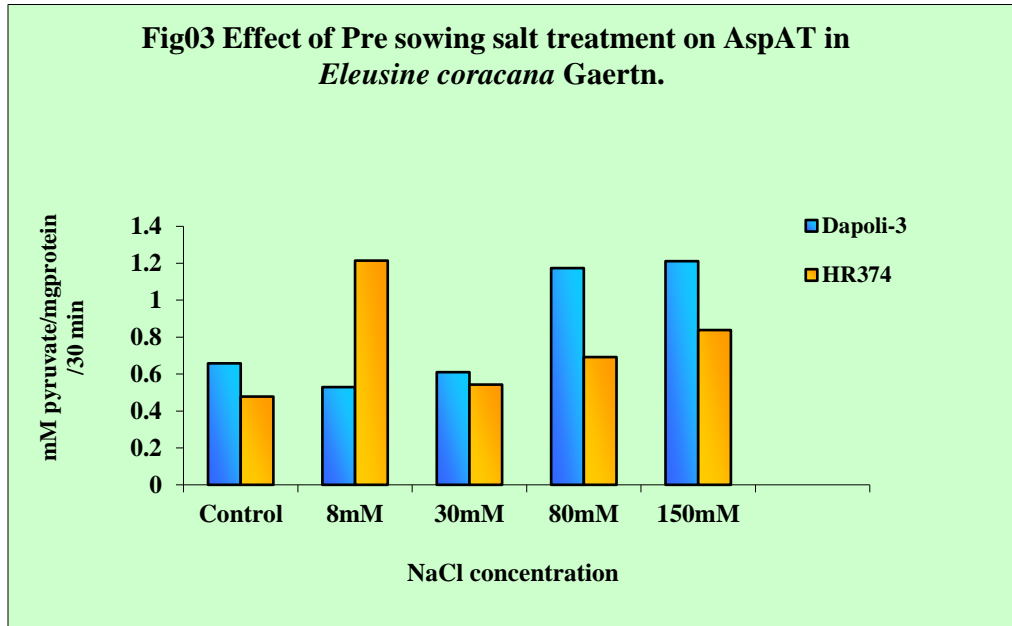
When the seeds were soaked in various concentrations of NaCl and then germinated and irrigated with the respective salt concentrations, the activities of the enzymes AspAT and AlaAT again varied with respect to the cultivar under study (figures 03 to 04) respectively. Dapoli-3 cultivar showed a marginal decrease in the activity of the enzyme AspAT with an increase in the concentration of NaCl. This decrease was observed till the NaCl concentration was 30 mM however when the salt concentration was high i.e. 80 and 150mM the enzyme showed almost double the activity as compared to that of the control indicating that the transaminases may be involved in synthesis of other amino acids which may function as osmolytes. But the levels of the enzyme AlaAT were affected only marginally. The same cannot be said for the variety HR-374 since the activities of both the enzymes, in treated plants, was maintained at marginal levels as compared to the control.

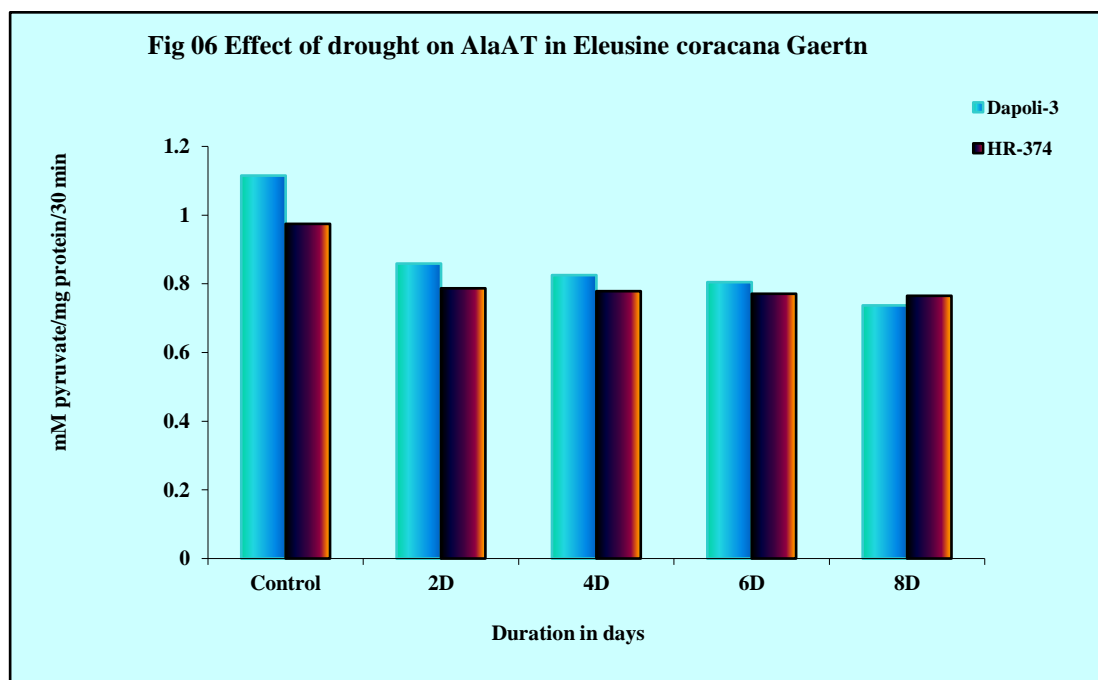
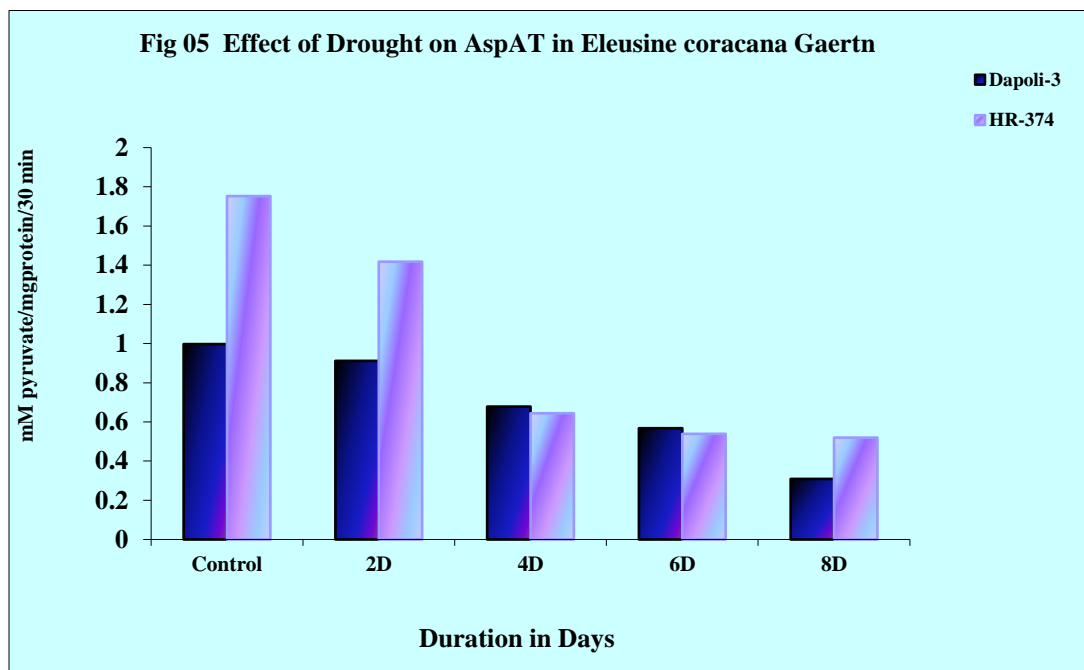
Zhiru Xu *et.al.*,(2017) stated that Alanine aminotransferase (AlaAT) catalyzes the reversible conversion of pyruvate and glutamate to alanine and α -oxoglutarate. Sharma and Garg (1985) reported increased AspAT activity in leaves. They observed increased AspAT activity only during grain filling stage. It has been suggested that the increase in AspAT and AlaAT activities under saline condition may be due to the *de novo* synthesis of enzyme protein, which may be true even in the present investigation.

According to Rao and Rao (1981) increased activities of aminotransferases under salinity results in the formation of higher amounts of amino acids and amides, thereby decreasing the toxicity of ammonia. Increased activities of aminotransferases coupled with increased GDH, play a role in plant protective mechanism under saline conditions (Sharma and Garg, 1985)

Seeds of *E. coracana* varieties Dapoli-3 and HR-374 when germinated and subjected to drought stress showed varying levels of tolerance. The activities of the enzymes AspAT and AlaAT extracted from leaves from plants subjected to drought for varying duration showed that the enzyme activity decreased at all stages (figures 05 to 06). The enzyme AspAt was more severely affected by drought as compared to AlaAT in Dapoli 3 variety after 8 days of drought the activity of the enzyme AspAT decreased by 67 % while in HR-374 the decrease was 70%. In the same plants, the enzyme AlaAT activity fell only by 4% in Dapoli-3 variety and in HR-374 the decrease was marginal by 21%.







Aminotransferase catalyse transfer the amino group from α -C of an amino acid to the α -C of the keto acid producing a new amino and keto acid. The two main enzymes involved are AlaAT and AspAT. Levels of AlaAT and AspAT in leaves of *Eleusine coracana* were affected by changes in NaCl concentration. Enzyme activity decreased with increasing concentrations of NaCl. The enzyme AspAT extracted from HR-374 was sensitive to salinity and drought. Similarly, the enzyme AlaAT was also sensitive to NaCl and water stress.

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16.

SEZ-A Spark of LPG**Dr. Mrs. R. K. Nimbalkar**

Associate Professor & HOD

Dept. Of Economics

K. M. Agrawal College, Kalyan (W), Dist.-Thane

Abstract:

In Gandhian philosophy, Mahatma Gandhi has introduced the significance of Gram Swaraj, village industry and village development, but Indians are not implementing his philosophy.

Prior to the arrival of the British, India was known as a prosperous country. India led the world in the textile industry, handicraft and the production of other articles of trade, India used to trade with the entire world. But British economic and trade policies drained India of her wealth. Thus began the economic exploitation of India.

After independence, India started five year plan. The 1st five year plan to 7th five year plan period the changes in Indian economy was not that much dynamic and competitive. But in 8th plan period Indian government has accepted new economic policy and global changes which brought the drastic changes in Indian economy. SEZ is an important part of it.

Key Words:

SEZ, LPG, India, Superpower, Development, Entrepreneur, Employment, Population, Foreign investment.

Introduction:

India has adopted the policy of Liberalization in 1991, under the Prime Minister Mr.Narsimharao and Finance Minister Mr. Manmohan Singh. Special Economic Zone is the one aspect of this policy. Increase in privatization, supermarket, malls, interest rates, unemployment, poverty, corruption, population explosion, foreign capital investment and decrease in cultivating land is the scenario of today's economy. These all things widen the gap between the rich and poor.

Objectives:

1. To study about SEZ in India.
2. To study about development of India with SEZ.
3. To study the problems arises due to SEZ.
4. To suggest the measures.

Methodology:

The research is based on the primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected through observation and discussion with the research scholars. The secondary data is collected through reference books, news papers and website.

Superpower:

On the basis of economic background America is known as superpower in the global level. There are some countries who forward towards the development and some are on the stage of growth. The stage of growth means the efforts of rich person to maintain the level of richness. Today the America is on that stage and to maintain the level they are using new concepts through the mediatory like – World Bank and IMF.

GATT–Dankel –SEZ:

India becomes an Independent nation in 1947. In the same period GATT was set up. India was one of the founder members of GATT. Under GATT the president has recommended some proposals which were in favour of superpower. The mediatory has imposed that on developing countries. The long effect of that we have to accept the LPG FROM 1991 AND THE SEZ IS THE SPEAK OF THE LPG.

SEZ and India:

The concept of company government (British) is not new for India. There are two classes in our country. One is the glittery class of rich and another is the poor the exploited object. Under the New Act of SEZ (2005) these rich personalities are implementing the new regulations. The parliament has accepted this Act and president has given the green signal on 23rd June 2005. The rule has implemented in Feb. 2006.

Theories of Development –SEZ and India:

The various Economists have written the various theories of development. The Father of Economics ‘Adam Smith’ has written in his book “Wealth of Nation”, - “The every person is selfish. He knows, what is wrong and what is right. So, the government has to accept the Laissez-faire policy. If the person will do any activity for the purpose of his development it will give the benefits to economy also.

In the ‘Big Push Theory’ R. Rodan said, “Do the big efforts instated of short efforts”. In the face of LPG & SEZ, Whether India is trying to do so?

In the theory of ‘Unbalanced Economic Development’, Harshaman has focused on the character of less capital. There are two sectors in the economy, one is SOC (Social Over head Cost) and second is ADP (Direct Productive Activities). If we invest our limited capital in any one sector the unbalanced development of that sector also affect on the development of other sector. Is the today’s investment in the face of LPG & SEZ are the unbalanced development?

SEZ & Discount and Subsidies to Entrepreneur:

The discount and subsidies have given to industries within the SEZ are:

1. Income Tax-
100% discount (10A) for five years and 50% discount for further two years. 50% discount on reinvestment of profit.
2. Tariff and Custom Duty-
The entrepreneur can purchase anything like- capital goods, raw material, a spare parts, official things etc. from domestic or import from foreign market without any permission and without pay any tax.
3. Foreign Investment-

The foreign investor can invest their amount in industries under SEZ without any restrictions.

4. Central Excise –

All the industries within the SEZ have no excise duty at domestic level.

5. Service Tax _

Free from service tax.

6. Environment _

The environment criticism effects are not applicable for SEZ.

7. Company Act –

The Registrars of companies can open their zonal offices in SEZ.

8. Reinvestment –

The foreign investors can drain the profit in their own country or they can reinvest it.

9. Water Supply –

All the industries in this area will get water without any charges.

10. Electricity –

The officer of SEZ will take care about the unlimited supply of electricity and they will get discount in it.

Nature of Employment:

Today, the young generation has attracted towards the SEZ, because every one says that there are innumerable job opportunities will available under SEZ. Up to certain level, it is true. But who are getting the jobs? Those who are well educated and expert in technology as well as ready to change their route as per the trend will get a job in SEZ. But the land acquired by the SEZ is the land of farmers, fisherman, labour and salt pan. The producers and the workers those who are working, are less educated and their generation have also less knowledge about new technology.

Signal of Danger:

It is a dream of each Indian to develop our country. Does the changes are towards economic development? Dose the common people are getting the benefits of these changes? But the answers of some questions are negative, they are –

- Globalization increases the income inequalities. Means rich become rich and poor become poorer.
- The concept of social welfare is come to an end.
- All the industrial product within the SEZ will be tax free so the government will bear, 1,75,000 crore of loss every year, and it will badly affect the economic growth.

- The finance Minister has also against the tax concession.
- India is known as a agricultural country, but the concept of SEZ is giving importance to centralization of agricultural land. Means we are going towards the capitalism and it will increase the income equality.
- We have repeated our black history ‘ Jaliyanwala Bag Masacre’ at Nandigram, because these industrialists have started capturing the good cultivate land for their progress.

Measures :

- Today it is not possible for we to change the route of flow, so we have to accept the concept of LPG. Tata, Birla, Ambani are the big industrialists in our country. But growth of these people is not the growth our country. Because 80% of population belongs to middle class. And development of all is the development of nation. So we have to accept only those concepts which are infavour of all.
- Under the SEZ, we have to give the permission to use only that land which is not good for cultivation. If we use the less fertile land for the purpose of industries, it will increase the job opportunities, reduce the burden on agriculture, increase the efficiency of labour and indirectly it increases the agricultural production also.
- Give the reasonable rates to farmers while purchasing their land and give them job opportunities in that sector.
- We can utilize the property of our industrialists for the development of our country.

It is not possible to reject the concept of LPG, so we have to try our level best to implement it in proper way.

Conclusion :

India is known as a agricultural country. But the picture is that the contribution of our country in GDP is continuously decreasing. If we want the balanced growth, then it is necessary for us to use the amount of micro finance for the development of poor people and small industrialists. The increasing SOC facilities also help to start the cottage and small industries in rural areas. It will stop the migration of people and problems of urbanization.

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17.

Nutrigenomics: An Emerging Science

Diksha Bhanot

Department of Zoology, Panjab University, Chandigarh

Abstract:

The excitement around nutrigenomics has grown in tandem with our growing knowledge of our dietary choices. The concept of “We become, what we eat”, has become extremely popular during this decade. In this context, the present study focuses on bridging the gap between this new era of science and our established traditional food pyramids. This review article provides an overview of nutrigenomics, food and inborn metabolic abnormalities, dietary components and their genetic effect, our traditional diet choices, and their implications. It is evident that because of the shift in our dietary habits, the patterns and types of illnesses have shifted as well. Thus, the need of hour is to expand research in this area and move toward a more personalised approach to dietary habits and nutrition.

Keywords: *Nutrigenomics, Dietary components, Traditional foods, Diet-gene interactions*

Introduction

Nutrigenomics is a science that studies gene and diet interactions, analyzes role of nutrition using various molecular tools and identifies different kinds of dietary components possessing advantageous or harmful effects on health (Miggiano, 2006; Sales *et al.*, 2014). Our food governs our health is not a new concept. Ayurveda works on the principle of using plant-based medicine. Many of these plants constitutes a major part of our diet. Various diseases called as ‘inborn errors of metabolism,’ have been known to be treated by changing and modifying the diet. For an instance, Phenylketonuria (PKU) is one such example. This disease is caused by single gene mutation and hinders the synthesis of enzyme that metabolises phenylalanine. Individuals with this mutation must avoid intake of PKU. Similarly, lactose intolerant individuals lack the enzyme lactase, due to which they are unable to digest milk and milk products. They can be cured by modifying their diet and avoiding milk products (Williams *et al.*, 2008; Neeha & Kinth, 2012).

The focus of nutrigenomics is not only restricted upto the preventive strategies but also incorporates improved and personalised diet. This will ultimately leads to decrease of healthcare cost and prevention of many chronic disease such as cancer, cardiovascular disease and metabolic disorders. During recent years, with the advancement in genomics, a better understanding of diet-gene relationship at genetic, transcription and protein level has been developed. This approach will help scientists to move towards creating individual diet profiles according to the genetic makeup (Ordovas, 2004; Afman *et al.*, 2006).

There are basic five principle of nutrigenomics. (1) Under certain circumstance for some individuals, certain dietary components can act as risk factor for many diseases. (2) Many chronic diseases can be regulated by factors. Dietary components can modulate the incidence, onset, progression, and severity of these diseases. (3) Various components of diet directly or indirectly modulates not only gene expression but also gene structure in certain conditions. (4) The genotype of individual can influence the balance of disease and health. (5) By modifying diet on the basis of individual genotype, its nutritional status and requirements can not only prevent but can cure chronic diseases (Farhud *et al.*, 2010).

Various dietary components influencing balance of health and disease

There are various dietary factors which influences the gene expression, its structure and overall health quotient of the individual. Polyphenol is one such important dietary component. Angiotensin-II acts as a vasoconstrictor and increases blood flow as well as blood pressure. Polyphenol taken in the form of cocoa cures hypertension by inhibiting the conversion of angiotensin-I to angiotensin-II (Daniells, 2011). Polyphenols also reduces DNA hypermethylation in cancer associated critical genes such as p16 or retinoic acid receptor beta and thereby inhibit cancer development (Fang *et al.*, 2003). Anthocyanins which forms a large sub-group of flavonoids act as potent antioxidants. It is present in many vegetables and fruits and possess various health benefits including cardioprotection, anti-atherosclerotic activity, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, and anti-inflammation properties. The studies indicate that anthocyanins represent novel neuroprotective agents and may be beneficial in ameliorating ethanol neurotoxicity (Izabela & Konczak, 2004).

Similarly, DNA methylation status is also affected by dietary folate during the postweaning and consequently, it may modify disease susceptibility in later life (Ly Anna *et al.*, 2012). If diet deficient in folate is provided from the postweaning period to puberty, it increases genomic DNA methylation by 34–48% ($P < 0.04$) in rat liver that persists into adulthood. An animal study also suggests that imprinting status at the IGF2 locus is affected by postweaning diet (Waterland *et al.*, 2006). Low-folate diet is also associated with an increased risk of preterm delivery, poor growth of the placenta and uterus, and intrauterine growth retardation (Pozharny *et al.*, 2010). The mechanism behind it can be the alteration of methylation states of histones H3K9, H3K4, and H3K27 by folic acid metabolism which as a result alters Wnt signaling pathway (Linask & Huhta, 2010).

Magnesium can also upregulate the expression of 24 genes and it is also known to down-regulate the expression of 36 genes. These genes are linked to metabolism and influences certain metabolic pathways. The mineral can also down-regulate certain genes which are related to various metabolic and inflammatory pathway (Chacko *et al.* 2011).

Genomic DNA methylation is also affected by Vitamin B-12. It is a water-soluble vitamin and essential cofactor of methionine synthase in 1-carbon metabolism. In case of severe vitamin B-12 deficiency hypomethylation of the cystathionine b-synthase gene promoter occurs which downregulates this gene transcription in rats. This effect cannot be reversed even with methionine supplementation (Uekawa *et al.*, 2009).

Choline is a nutrient which donates methyl. The availability of maternal choline is very important for foetus neurogenesis. It also plays role in hippocampal development throughout life. In a mouse study, choline deprivation during the embryonic period caused hypermethylation of a specific CpG site within the calbindin 1 gene, which is important in hippocampus development, along with increased expression calbindin 1 (Zeisel *et al.*, 2006).

A transcriptome based study in mice found that diet deficient in protein during gestation period results in differential gene expression in various cancer critical genes, p53 pathway, apoptosis, negative regulators of cell metabolism, and genes involved in epigenetic control (Gheorghe *et al.*, 2009).

Milk is known to be associated with better infant growth. It also helps in improved neuronal-behavioral development. Milk also plays very important with prevention of various contagious and non-contagious diseases. Breast feeding is known to be positively associated with adult intelligence (Mortensen *et al.*, 2002). In case of maternal smoking during pregnancy, reduced content of *n*-3 LCPUFA in breast milk has been reported, which ultimately causes deficiency of these key nutrients in the infants (Marangoni *et al.*, 2004).

Various Natural Products and their Health Advantages

Numerous products with medicinal properties have a place in our kitchen. Turmeric, shilajit, and chyawanprash are traditional household items that have been used on a regular basis. In recent time, many households have switched to *green tea* which has a lot of health advantages. Green tea protects against neurodegenerative diseases, prevents hepatotoxicity and have antitumorogenic effects. Additionally, it is also used to treat diarrhoea and typhoid fever and many other ailments (Vanessa *et al.*, 2004). Green tea has been demonstrated in certain trials to have anticarcinogenic properties against breast cancer (Zhang *et al.*, 2005). Several animal investigations have found that green tea catechins enhance total plasma antioxidant activity (Yokozawa *et al.*, 2002; Skrzydlewska *et al.*, 2002). In the modern era, green tea's primary marketing focus is on its anti-obesity qualities. Experiments have shown that EGCG, a catechin found in tea, has antiobesity properties (Kao *et al.*, 2006). It also protects us against a variety of diseases, including Crohn's disease (Alic *et al.*, 1999) and human prostate cancer (Bettuzzi *et al.*, 2006).

Similarly, *turmeric* is a significant component of the typical Indian diet. It has been dubbed the "wonderful gift of nature" (Khanna, 1999) and the "golden spice" (Prasad *et al.*, 2011). It works as an anti-inflammatory drug (Arora & R.B., 1971) and inhibits HIV-1 and HIV-2 proteases (Sui *et al.*, 1993). Several recent studies have emphasised the antioxidant properties of turmeric, namely its ability to protect against oxidative stress, as an anti-tumorogenic agent, and as an anti-diabetic agent. Additionally, it is utilised as hepatoprotective and nephroprotective and have anticoagulant characteristics.

Garlic (Allium sativum) is well-known for its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. It has anti-stress effects as well. Garlic's significance as an anti-tumorogenic agent in several epidemiological and in-vivo investigations has been studied, particularly in cases of gastrointestinal cancer (Milner, 1996). Similarly, Ginger, like many other spices, has a long history of usage in traditional medicine and as a food.

Ginger (Zingiber officinale) is a perennial herb that belongs to the Zingiberaceae family. In traditional medicine, the rhizome of this plant is commonly used as a medication (Everett *et al.*, 1982). Anti-ulcer and anticholinergic effects are well-known benefits of this herb (Qureshi *et al.*, 1989). Ginger has been shown to have therapeutic effects for a variety of conditions, including auto-immune illnesses such as arthritis and rheumatism, as well as cardiovascular conditions such as hypertension and atherosclerosis. It also alleviates a wide range of digestive disorders, including diarrhoea and vomiting (Mashhadi *et al.*, 2013).

Blue lotus flower is a hypnotic agent and generate a state of well-being in its users. Feelings of ecstasy and euphoria are also produced because of its usage (Emboden, 1981). Sedative, euphoric, and anti-spasmodic properties are all attributed to this compound. Additionally, it generates an opiate-like euphoria with antioxidant action (Agnihotri *et al.*, 2008).

Amla is a plant that is used in Indian herbal medicine to cure a variety of illnesses. Scientifically, it is referred to as *Emblica officinalis* or *Phyllanthus emblica*. It grows in India, Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia, and the Malay Peninsula's tropical and subtropical regions (Yokozawa *et al.*, 2007). It is referred to as "Wonder of Ayurvedic Medicine". Among the many compounds found in amla are tannins, alkaloids, and phenols. Amla contains a high concentration of vitamin C (478.56mg/100ml), exceeding the amounts seen in oranges, tangerines, and lemons (Khan, 2009). Numerous vitro studies indicate that amla can influence gene expression in auto-immune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis (Yokozawa *et al.*, 2007). Additionally, amla is anti-carcereous (Qureshi *et al.*, 2009). Amla has been shown in animal tests to be effective in reducing the severity of acute pancreatitis (Tarwadi *et al.*, 2007).

Conclusion

In nutshell, nutrigenomics is in sharp contrast as well in accordance with traditional food pyramid. It recommends daily allowances (RDAs) that are meant to avoid nutritional deficiencies in the general population by including traditionally popular food items. Every individual has a unique genetic makeup and because of this, people have wildly divergent reactions to general diets and specific foods. The future of nutrigenomics lies in personalised nutrition. Nutrigenomics can be applied to populations,

sub-populations, and ethnic groups that share genetic similarities, as well as to individuals. The eventual aim of this emerging science is “Prevention than cure”. This is somewhat similar to Hippocrates' (460–360 BC) statement, “Leave your drug in the chemist’s pot if you can heal the patient with food”.

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