

भारत में युवा एक विश्लेषण

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प्रस्तावना :- दुनिया की आबादी में युवा वर्ग का स्थान सबसे अधिक है यह अवस्था सक्रियता एवं जागरुकता के लिए अग्रणी स्थान रखती है। संसार में होने वाली क्रांतियों, सुधारों और परिवर्तनों में युवा वर्ग का सक्रिय योगदान रहा है या यू कहा जाय की युवा वर्ग ही परिवर्तन और विकास का कारण रहा है।

विश्व के साथ-साथ भारत में भी अभी तक जितनी क्रांतियाँ आंदोलन या सुधार कार्यक्रम हुए हैं उनमें युवाओं का ही सक्रिय योगदान रहा है। आजादी के लड़ाके भगत सिंह, चन्द्रशेखर आजाद एवं सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जैसे वीर युवा वर्ग के ही थे। आज भी यदि समाज सुधार, विकास के लिए परिवर्तन आदि चाहते हैं तो युवा वर्ग को ही आगे रखकर कर सकते हैं। युवा वर्ग में अदम्य साहस, जोस एवं उत्साह होता है, जो कठिन से कठिन परिस्थितियों से लड़ कर लक्ष्य पाने में सफल होते हैं।

भारत दुनिया के उन देशों में है जहां सबसे अधिक युवा पाये जाते हैं भारत की आबादी का दो तिहाई भाग 35 वर्ष से कम तथा 50 प्रतिशत लोग 25 वर्ष से कम के हैं।

शोध प्रविधि :- प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में समस्त आकड़ों विभिन्न सर्वेक्षणों से प्राप्त जानकारियों से लिये गए हैं। आकड़ों का वर्गीकरण सारणीयन एवं विश्लेषण सांख्यिकीय विधियों के अनुसार किया जा कर निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है। आकड़ों के स्रोत पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित लेखों एवं प्रतिवेदनों से लिया गया है।

परिकल्पना :-

- भारत में युवा वर्ग दुनिया के अन्य देशों के मुकाबले सर्वाधिक हैं।
- युवा वर्ग सर्वाधिक सक्रिय जागरुक व उत्साही होता है।

- भारत के आर्थिक सामाजिक विकास में युवा योगदान दे सकते हैं।
- भारत में युवाओं को सही मार्गदर्शन व प्रेरणा नहीं दी जाती है।

उद्देश्य :-

- भारत की आबादी का अध्ययन करना।
- दुनिया की आबादी से भारतीय आबादी की तुलना करना।
- भारतीय युवा वर्ग के सम्बंध में जानकारी प्राप्त करना।
- भारतीय युवाओं को विकास की ओर अग्रसर करने का प्रयास करना।
- युवाओं की समस्याओं के निराकरण के लिए सुझाव देना।
- युवाओं के समुचित विकास के लिए सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनैतिक पर्यावरण निर्मित करने का सुझाव देना।

विषय विश्लेषण :- भारत आज दुनिया के सर्वाधिक आबादी वाले देशों में चीन के बाद है। भारत में अभी दुनिया में सबसे अधिक युवा निवास करते हैं। इसकी दो तिहाई आबादी में 35 वर्ष से कम तथा 50 प्रतिशत लोग 25 वर्ष से कम के हैं। इंसानी सभ्यता में दुनिया आज सबसे युवा सम्पन्न है। भारत इस सब में इन सब से आगे है। यहां के करीब 67 करोड़ लोग 25 वर्ष से कम उम्र के हैं तथा 70 प्रतिशत आबादी 35 वर्ष से कम की है। ब्लूम वर्ग के अनुसार 2027 तक भारत सबसे बड़ा वर्क फोर्स वाला देश होगा। एक सौ करोड़ लोग 15 से 64 वर्ष के होंगे। 26.9 करोड़ युवाओं के साथ चीन दूसरे नं. पर है।

सारणी क्र.-1
भारत की आबादी (1950-2018)

सालाना वृद्धि दर % आबादी							120 करोड़
					80 करोड़		1.8 %
	40 करोड़						1.2%
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	0.6 %

स्रोत:- ब्लूम वर्ग 2018

उपरोक्त सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि 1960 में भारत की आबादी 40 करोड़ जो सन् 2000 में दुगुनी बढ़कर 80 करोड़ हो गई तथा 2018 में 120 करोड़ हो जायेगी। तथा प्रारम्भ में जनसंख्या वृद्धिदर 0.6 % से बढ़कर 1.2 % तथा वर्तमान में 1.8 % हो गई। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि आबादी तीव्र गति से बढ़ी है।

रोचक बात यह है कि 1961 से परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गये तथा भारत दुनिया का पहला देश है जहां परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम अपनाया गया है। 1960 से 1990 तक जनसंख्या वृद्धिदर 2% से ज्यादा थी जो परिवार नियोजन अपनाये जाने के कारण यह घटकर 1.13 % पर आ गई।

समस्याएं :- भारत दुनिया का सबसे युवा आबादी वाला देश है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी काफी प्रगति हुई है, किन्तु उत्कृष्ट ज्ञान रखने वाले मेधावी युवा भारत में अपने अनुकूल रोजगार न पाने के कारण अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, कनाडा जैसे देशों को पलायन कर जाते हैं। हमारी शासन व्यवस्था युवाओं के लिए अनुकूल संसाधन व वातावरण उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाती, फलतः युवाओं की योग्यता एवं क्षमता का यथेष्ट लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। युवाओं में कुण्ठा एवं निराशा का भाव जागृत होने से उनके भविष्य में उन्नति करने की संभावनाओं पर प्रश्न चिन्ह लग जाता है, तथा विपुल मानव संसाधन के बावजूद भारत का आर्थिक विकास समुचित ढंग से नहीं हो पा रहा है।

समस्या समाधान हेतु सुझाव :-

- भारत के युवाओं को उनकी रुचि एवं क्षमता के

अनुसार शिक्षा व्यवस्था एवं प्रशिक्षण पर जोर दिया जाये।

- प्रशिक्षण में गुणवत्ता एवं आवश्यक साजो समान मशीन एवं उपकरण का प्रयोग किया जाय।
- युवाओं को उनकी योग्यता एवं क्षमतानुसार रोजगार उपलब्ध कराये जाएं। भविष्य में उन्हें पदोन्नति देकर प्रोत्साहित किया जाए।
- युवाओं को देश में ही संसाधन उपलब्ध कराकर मेधावी युवाओं को विदेशी पलायन से रोका जाए।
- विभिन्न समितियों आयोगों एवं संगठनों में युवा प्रतिनिधियों को स्थान दिया जाए।
- शैक्षणिक सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक, पर्यावरण युवाओं के विकास के लिए निर्मित किया जाय।

निष्कर्ष :- भारत युवाओं का देश है अतः विकास मार्ग में युवाओं को चलने के लिए उचित वातावरण तैयार किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। युवाओं की शक्ति एवं सामर्थ्य एवं क्रांतिकारी प्रवृत्ति को सकारात्मक मोड़ देने की आवश्यकता है। तभी देश का समुचित विकास होगा एवं विश्व में भारत की ख्याति एवं विकास के डंका बजेगा। भारत का युवा अब वैसा नहीं रहा जैसा कि वह दो दशक पहले हुआ करता था। हालांकि इससे पहले भी युवा ऐसा नहीं था कि उसे आदर्श कहा जाए फिर भी भारतीय होने की भोली-भाली गंध उसमें अवश्य थी। उस समय हम ऐसे मोड़ पर खड़े थे जहां से भारत के भारत बनने की संभावनाएं अब से कहीं ज्यादा थीं। इससे पहले इस देश का दुर्भाग्य ही कहेंगे कि राजाओं के आपसी वैमनस्य और विदेशी शासकों के कारण यह देश अपने सामूहिक उद्देश्य को लेकर आगे नहीं बढ़ सका, जिसके लिए इस भारत भूमि का धरा पर अस्तित्व था। हम स्वतंत्रता के साथ उगे नए सूरज की अगवानी

करने में असमर्थ रहे। अंग्रेज हमें दोगम दर्जे का अंग्रेज बनाकर चले गए। वैश्वीकरण से उत्पन्न परिस्थितियों ने रही सही कसर पूरी कर दी। इसने भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था की नींव को हिलाकर कर रख दिया। समय के साथ समायोजन का प्रयास करता भारतीय समाज वैश्वीकरण और इससे उत्पन्न अनेक दुख-सुख अपनी छाती में समाए हैं। पर इसके दुष्परिणाम ही ज्यादा कहे जा सकते हैं क्योंकि वैश्वीकरण ने एकाकी संस्कृति को विकसित किया जिसके साथ भारत की भाईचारे की उत्सवपूर्ण संवेदनात्मक संस्कृति को धक्का लगा।

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Convergence of Science and Technology with Spirituality in Dr. Kalam's Works

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Abstract :- Dr. A.P.J.Abdul Kalam, the former President of Republic of India is a product of all the three factors science, technology and spirituality. Science technology and spirituality all the three things played a pivotal role in shaping the character of Dr. Kalam and paved the way from the narrow streets of Rameshwaram to Raisina Hills from the son of a Boat sailor to the most powerful man of the country, and from a little learner and curious mind to the most knowledgeable president of India. This paper examines the thoughts of Kalam in the light of spirituality and his efforts and belief of convergence of Science Technology with spirituality. Dr Kalam's mind was directed towards the respect of all religions right from his home where his father and his priest friend use to talk on spiritual matters for hours together and the father explained every question to child Kalam in spiritual way. His trust on science, technology and spirituality was very fast that he believed that is spirituality is an event of physical world thinking scientifically. He believes that Science and technology is a boon that the God has bestowed to man. Science with reasoning becomes the capital of society. Science, technology and spiritualism seek the same divine blessing for doing good for the people.

Keywords :- Science, Technology , Spirituality , Religious Education, Truth and Non- violence.

Introduction :- "Science is the best boon that the god has bestowed upon mankind. Science wit reasoning becomes the capital of society.... the convergence of science and technology with spirituality is touted to be future for the both science and technology and spirituality."

(Dr. Kalam , address at Jain Vishwabharti Institution, New Delhi,20-10-2005)

Scientific development depends on the development of science education in schools and

colleges. Science is an integral part of general education till the end of the school stage. In primary schools, it is given in the form of nature study. While at the university stage, it involves humanities and social sciences in education. The schools should have scientific equipments to be used in the physics, chemistry and biology laboratories. The science education is necessary to be given importance for the national development. So, the steps should be taken to lead the programmes of science education.

Religious education is the education of moral and spiritual elements. Religion should not be directly related to education, but the important thing is to teach the elements which are equal in all the religions. Moreover, simple and interesting stories about the lives and teachings of prophets, saints and religious leaders should be included in the syllabus. It is important to produce a kind of respect in the students towards all the religions.

India is land of Gods and it is impossible to remove the thought of such thing from the hearts of the people of the country. Without religious education we cannot do anything in this country . The basic problem is that in our country some selected people hold the key of religious teaching and they become hypocrites and selfish. This must be checked. a curriculum of religious instructions should include a study of tenets of faith other than one's own. For this the student purpose, the student should be trained to cultivate the habit of understand and appreciating the doctrine of various great religions of the world in the spirit of reverence and broad minded tolerance. This if properly done would help to give them a spiritual; assurance and a better appreciation of their own religion.

Science and Technology :- Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam emphasize on science and technology for

social welfare. Science teaches experiments and principles which means to say that it gives theoretical and practical knowledge. So it is said that science is an attractive subject. Only teachers and educators can make the teaching of science interesting to raise the scientific questions in the science and to provide their answers to the students. Only science and scientists have played an important role behind any invention in the world. Even being a spiritual at heart he wanted the unity and protection of the country as his man duty keeping with him science and technology.

According to him we have to be developed in the field of technology of our own country. He wanted the technology of our country to be developed better than any other country in the world. The use of technology in our country has been increasing. New inventions of technology have also occurred and one should know various aspects of the technology. Technology itself strengthens the technology. If the seed of technology and its base is strong from the root level, it will definitely give its structure and outcomes very well. Every person of the country takes the help of technology for the information even for the small things. If people will have technical skill, then it will be possible for the society, country and nation to become self dependent. The development of industry is also very important for rural areas along with the title of agriculture dominated country. So the development of industry is very necessary to increase the national wealth in economic system in this competitive era. If the industry will develop, the problem of unemployment and poverty will remove from the society and the nation and through this we will see India as the developed nation. And to make this dream into reality, industry should be developed through the use of technology. Only through the development of technology in our country, economic system increase in wealth, capacity to face challenges of this competitive time will increase.

Technology should be necessary in the villages too. Technology is a machine that plays very important role in the development of the nation. Time can be saved through the use of technology and one can do any work very easily through technology. Mass production is possible

through varied machines and through this, the development of the country will be possible and country will become prosperous.

As a scientist, Dr. Kalam initiated many steps to promote science in India during and after his Government service. He believes that science can help the development of a nation and it also can create more career opportunities for the youngsters. In *You are Born to Blossom*, he expressed that many students do not opt for science now a days. He said, "the students cannot get through engineering schools alone are studying science". Kalam articulated that this trend would affect "the quality of science in India". One of the attempts that Kalam took to promote science in India is organizing conferences. For example, Kalam invited scientists and science administrators to Rashtrapati Bhavan and had a fruitful discussion to find out "the existing and potential applications of nanotechnology" on April 29, 2004. Dr. Kalam discussed the dual role played by science in the earth and the issues between science and religion. He registered the advantages of nanotechnology, nuclear power, computer science, biotechnology, food technology, industrial chemistry, the dialysis machine, artificial valves, antibiotics and vaccinations and wide range of other drugs in the medical field. He also pin pointed the role of science in polluting environment, producing global warming and creating major climatic changes. But, Dr.Kalam kept the blame on humanity for using the negative face of science. He said,

"We can either use science for producing electrical energy or use it for making nuclear weapon. The choice lies with the user."

He was very clear in pointing out that "science chooses no sides" (Kalam & Tiwari 2008).

Spiritualism :- Spirituality is the essence of all religions .about spirituality Dr. Kalam said that spirituality is a special principle given by the God and it is our duty to spread the spirituality in the society only through religion and education. There is a central and purposeful meaning in each religion. Spirituality is produced only through compassion, pity , love , feeling , non- violence .

Swami Vivekanand believed that the ultimate goal of education is religion. Spiritual

education through religion should be available to people in real sense. Worship truth. Great men sacrifice their lives happily for the realization of truth. It is very clear that it connects man to man. Religion works for the establishment of unity and harmony among the people. Real religion is which unites the whole world.

Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam presented a matter of religion along with the matter of spirituality too. He is in favor of religious education, but along with this, he also considers spirituality necessary at the higher level of religion. The goal of any religion of the world should be to make the man spiritually healthy. He had integral faith and trust in the God. Accepting the God as the supreme, he wants to focus on to work for humanity through good needs and efforts. Religious books are very important in our life. The religious books are motivated by the God and the purpose of these books is to provide the education of truth and to make aware about wrong things of the life. Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam said that if hard work and scientific activity comes into spiritual path, one can become good man and one should try to see good virtues in others. He also said keeping faith in the God, we work in the field of science and technology, we definitely become success. He believed that spirituality leads the path of truth, non-violence, and peace and spreads the feeling of universal brother hood.

Convergence of Science, Technology and Spirituality :- Science is all about thinking and finding the answer of doubt through question and answer with hard work and research. It is the law of nature. For Abdul Kalam science is a spiritual prosperity and self-realization is necessary to go ahead towards science. Dr. Kalam wanted to test he faith. To trust on scientific methods, scientific principle and spiritual events, he said that spirituality is an event of physical world thinking scientifically. Infact spirituality is a way to reach faith, trust, God and truth. Science, technology and spirituality seek the same divine blessing for doing well for the people. All serve the common man whose service and well being central to all the knowledge and endeavour. (Kalam, Address at Jain Vishwa Bharti university, New Delhi 20-10-2005).

According to Dr.Kalam science and spiritualism –

- Connect man to man.
- Think about humanity.
- Created for the leading the humanity and society.
- Teach self –discipline.
- Seek truth though by different means.
- Spirituality strengthens our inner self and science fills us with confidence to experiment and know more and more.

Dr. Kalam in his book “Indomitable Spirit” very clearly mentions that science tries to provide solutions for a better material life while spiritualism looks at answer on how to lead a righteous life through such actions as prayer. Both lead the creation of enlightened citizen.

Conclusion :- So we can say that science and spirituality were very important to Dr. Kalam throughout his life. In fact he ma his own spiritual journey from the teaching of his father to his own experiences gained from his teacher and educators .Both science and spirituality share the same concept of searching the truth. Both are made to bring the peace in the world and the betterment of humanity. A spiritual experience is the goal of a deeply religious person whereas a major discovery or n invention is the goal of a scientific mind. If both aspects are unified, we can then transcend to that level of thinking where there is unity of purpose of action.

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Teaching & Learning Strategies

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Abstract

Introduction :- The pedagogical practices should be learner centric. Students expect of a teacher to ensure an atmosphere to feel free to ask questions. Teachers would create and construct knowledge that promotes active learning among students with a focus on reflections, connecting with the world around them; Teaching should be in the conversational modes rather than in the modes of authoritarian monologue. The teacher needs to gain students confidence and should make deliberate attempts to explain the learning from the utility of the textual material taught in school to real life.

Teachers should not label children as 'slow learners' or 'bright students' or 'problem children' but should follow inclusive principles. Through the generous use of resources via diverse approaches for transacting the curriculum, the role of a teacher should be to encourage collaborative learning and development of multiple skills. They should instead attend to the individual difference of students by diagnosing and modifying their pedagogic planning.

Also education is meant to be holistic with emphasis on balanced harmonious development of the physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual aspects of life. For this it is necessary to reveal to the child all the beauty that is inherent in each of these aspects. Beauty is the innate joy that one derives in engaging with each activity in life. For this it is necessary to put emphasis on the process and not on the achievement of results.

Keywords : Teacher, students, classroom teaching, education, happy class, happiness

Connecting with students :- Teacher interaction needs to be managed in the most innovative, balanced and comprehensive way by connecting with students in new ways. Common goal is all-round development by the use of positive strategies for classroom management.

- Make teaching fun
- Inculcate good human values
- Equip students with tools (ways) to manage life.

How to make class interesting - To make students learn speed, distance and time, take them to playground, make groups; take a measuring tape, stop clock etc. Make them run, let them measure distance and so on.....

Use of multimedia - show videos and make your own PPT's, involve students to make their own ppt and discuss in class.

Give different topics to students and make groups and give them time to discuss and then present in class what all they have prepared group wise.

Create assignments and send on student's mail. Check online. Let students search answers online and learn the correct way of using internet. This will create habit of self exploration and independence in them.

Ask senior students to **make PPTs** on ragging, bullying, teenagers' mental status, parents' involvement in today's scenario, send them to computer lab if they want to make same day. Encourage them. Show those PPTs to whole class.

In **language subject**, give answers in the form of paragraphs, and let students design questions. This way they will read para given by you number of times to make a question and in the process will learn the answer. Do it for difficult chapters. This may be adopted for other theoretical subjects too.

Ask students to prepare mock question paper in exams. This will help them revise the entire concept and will feel important.

Refer them some **value based movies** like 3 idiots, Taare zamen pe, OMG, Chak de, toilet, mission mangal etc. the social message these movies give should be discussed in class. Show them.

Librarian should teach students how to search books in the library. Encourage them either to search books author wise or read biographies of renowned people. Librarian plays a very big role in encouraging students in reading habits.

Be approachable, listen to students and find solutions to their problems. It is important for students to be able to confide in their teacher.

Update yourself with latest knowledge of your subject so that you are able to answer students' questions even from outside the text book.

By making your class room teaching interesting day after day, student will love to attend your class that something new will happen every day in class and will become disciplined and regular to school.

Learning Objectives :- A well managed classroom is one where teaching learning takes place successfully. The person responsible for creating such a classroom is the teacher as they have major impact on students' achievement.

Start doing the following things :

- Group work (cooperative learning is where students work together in pairs or groups to complete a task. They will develop good communication skills & will excel in their learning)
- Brainstorming sessions (students are generally very energetic so teachers must plan to keep them active, attentive and focused otherwise they will start becoming restless. Organize brainstorming sessions and offer opportunities to students to express their views)
- Self learning (classroom offering different ways to cover topic will always be more effective & appealing)

- Learning style (students learn best through interaction and enquiry or by working in groups. All students have special talents and interests which teachers should be able to explore and use those styles during classes)
- Learning by doing (let students work individually or in groups and give them exercise of different types like digital learning, work sheets, art & craft and field work. Hands on learning is one of the best methods to absorb students.)
- Activity centred (students are kept busy with productive activities & projects and there is no time for boredom. The more challenging & interesting these activities are the more absorbing the lesson would be for the students)
- Peer interaction (group activities where students move from one group to another to discuss work. Can introduce puzzles and entertaining games)
- Resources like library, computer lab, science lab, playground, art room etc can be used to keep students active, lively and motivated.

You all will be surprised to see how much these strategies will help students and you in managing your class.

Teachers should ensure that all students at all levels of school education are taught by passionate, motivated, highly qualified, professionally trained, and well equipped teachers.

What makes for outstanding teachers and teaching? :- Experiences and studies from India and around the world show that there are a few key qualities of teachers, teacher education, school resourcing, and school culture that enable and ensure excellent teachers and teaching.

Teachers must be passionate, motivated, and well qualified, and well trained in content, pedagogy, and practice.

It is important that teachers relate to the students whom they teach, and are invested in the communities in which they serve.

To ensure that they perform well, teachers must be valued, supported, respected - happy teachers and students make for excellent teaching and learning! In particular, the everyday working environment of teachers and students must be safe, comfortable, and inviting.

Teachers, and their schools, school complexes, and classrooms, must be well supplied with the learning resources that they need for effective teaching.

Teachers should not be overburdened, especially with non-teaching activities, or with the teaching of subjects outside of their expertise.

Teachers must have the autonomy to innovate and teach in the style that best suits them and their students.

Role of the Teacher :- The role of teachers is not limited to standing in front of a class & teaching from books written by other experts. Giving them the freedom to design syllabus, compile support material and certain other facilities is an important step to make teachers feel respected. Teachers are institutions that convey the knowledge of one generation to another, point out the faults of the previous system to the next generation and develop new knowledge. Their responsibility also includes teaching students skill of questioning the knowledge & opinions of previous generations. It is the spirit of questioning and rebellion that will lead to discoveries and inventions. Hence it is important to make teachers financially and mentally free, so they can teach freely.

The teacher must have a pleasing personality. Always begin your classes with a smile. Student must feel free to interact in the class. Inside the classroom they must not feel any kind of stress. It is the teachers' responsibility to motivate all students in a class without any disparity. All the students should get a chance to speak up at least once in a day. That's why a class must turn into an interactive learning room.

Only if the number of students per class is manageable then all these things are applicable. Not only the number of students but the number of hours and portions allotted to each teacher should be reasonable. A heavy workload or a constrained

time limit is not good at all for the teacher and the students.

Establish a professional teacher-student relationship :- It helps a lot in the process of emotional self-regulation if teacher establishes and maintain a professional relationship with her students. This is because it can support to know what professional boundaries to make and how a teacher should behave. To have a professional relationship, be friendly (not a friend) with your students. Care about and show interest in their learning, respect their privacy and dignity, and guide them to learn and improve.

Invest time and energy to know your students' emotional, physical and cognitive needs. For this teacher should seek the school counsellors' help and collaborate with parents to understand her students and solve problems that may interfere with their success.

HAPPY TEACHERS CREATE HAPPY CLASSROOMS :- Happiness is our nature. It's not wrong to desire it. What is wrong is that we are seeking it outside, when it's inside. Begin each day with a grateful heart.

On 2 July 2018, the government launched this initiative for all students studying up to Class VIII in Delhi government schools. To create an environment where students are happy, confident and self-aware, 'Happiness Curriculum' was spread. Important message given was that education is not just to push students to get good marks. This was the main motive behind this launch.

Curriculum included like meditation, joyful exercises, group discussions, activities for rapport building, skits, indoor games, storytelling, individual and group presentations,. For classes I and VIII, the government has set aside a 45-minute "happiness period" every day, while school children from nursery and kindergarten will have this twice a week.

It is also recognised that the school is the place which inculcates an environment which keeps people happy. In this students not only learn academically, but get all-round development. This

has a greater impact in learners' lives in the long run. This creates a happy environment from early childhood in all schools. Happier children work better, get sick less, have less time off school. This initiative towards "learning happiness" will make learning "a source of happiness", and eventually will teach our children how to negotiate with apparent failure in life. Happiness curriculum will be taught in schools without opening a textbook, learning instead, through inspirational stories and activities, as well as meditation exercises.

Teachers have to spread happiness to ensure that students are happy in class.

Schools should focus on students' wellbeing rather than academic success.

If there are threats and commands, happiness cannot be expected in classrooms.

Is it possible to make children happy by teaching them happiness like a regular subject? Can it create a mindset in students to make them more positive & creative? This happiness curriculum has changed the behaviour of students in just one year. It has been noticed by teachers that:

- Aggression of students have gone down & they are more calmer now
- The level of concentration has increased.
- By report given by parents it is told their children have become more understanding
- Show more respect and love to elders
- Exam results have improved

The three main aspects of happiness class are:

- a. Mindfulness meditation: some small exercises are conducted & then students discuss their experiences. They learn to focus on sounds surrounding them, the working of their bodies, and the thoughts entering & leaving their minds without unsettling them. Through mindful meditation, a child gains the ability to see, analyse & understand the different reactions and thoughts in different situations. This way child focuses on work and behaviour & improves their interpersonal relationships in the classroom and at home.

- b. Inspirational stories to make children responsible: Stories told to the students complete in 4 to 5 minutes but discussion on it goes for few days to understand the mindset of students. Once child understands then he can accomplish even difficult tasks
- c. Activity-oriented discussions: activities are created keeping in mind the age groups. After the activity the children understand that they have wants of many kinds like material needs and emotional needs. They also understand that material needs can be met through hard work while emotional needs are met through good interpersonal relationships.

Another important activity is about Trust in which students discuss their trust in others and themselves. Many activities are also performed to inculcate a sense of gratitude in children towards cleanliness, gatekeepers, parents and vendors.

Storytelling is yet another device in the repertoire of a good teacher. It is not only a potent tool for the teacher as a way of organizing information, but as a dynamic means for students to express what they have learned. The magic of storytelling changes the atmosphere in the classroom and in so doing enhances the learning environment. A good story can make a child prick up their ears and settle back into their seat to listen and learn. Storytelling can be used as a method to teach ethics, values and cultural norms and differences.

There are 2 aims of education- to make people learn the ability to live happily and to help others live happily. The aim of happiness class is to understand happiness.

Education is not only to make buildings or modern classrooms or adopting technology in classrooms. These can be needs but not achievements. Education biggest achievement is that it can foresee future problems, find solutions and prepare future generation for them. Happiness class is a big and important step in this direction.

Effective classroom management tips :- Whether you're a new or experienced teacher, these effective classroom management tips will help you run your class smoothly and will also help to create

a positive learning environment for your students:

- Stick to the Rules but don't be too strict
- On a Daily Basis connect with your Students
- Relationships should be Positive
- Students misbehaving should be Dealt Personally
- Keep Calm and Carry On
- From Time to Time Change your Teaching Style
- You show that you Care and Reach out to the Parents
- Keep Students Engaged and Involved. Also be Interactive and Friendly
- Motivate Students to Work Hard by using Rewards

Conclusion :-

- Be strict but positive as too much control can spoil everything
- Changes in seating chart can bring in discipline in class
- Teacher should update lesson plan and course structure
- Give and take respect by greeting students with warmth
- Evaluate the games your students enjoy the most
- At times ignore behaviour of student and praise him
- Make students do creative work by guiding them
- Create opportunities to reveal each kid's hidden talent and interest

Education keeps evolving and every student learns differently. It is up to the teachers to keep the students engaged in the classroom.

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Dynamics of Displacement

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Development is the key success of economy, India's population increasing day by day. So, the demand of the basic amenities, infrastructure etc., increased for the economy as well as society also. So, one side economy growing in proper way on the other hand reality of the development is painful event. Indeed, displacement is the outcome of development activities. Due to this the main problems suffered by the farmers. In terms of, land acquisition, compensation, violation of human right, decline livelihood status and many more complex issues. In this article I am trying to show, how's displacement effects common people or most important that farmer life. Which type of problems accruing during or after displacement and land acquisition. So, for this I am taken some case studies for explore the issues. The main limitation of this study that there is no current secondary data in public domain. Which reveals the correct picture of displacement people or farmers. Therefore, I have taken old data for showing the displacement situation, this is the one part of the article and the other part is issues related to the displacement.

Keywords :- Displacement, land Acquisition, compensation, livelihood, human violation

Introduction :- Displacement and land acquisition are the considerable issues in the current impulsive growth era. Increase in demand of infrastructure, lack of suitable land, conflict between landowners and government & development agencies and intellectual property rights are major constraints. Therefore, for the livelihood security of the suffering people an involuntary displacement and land acquisition and resettlement should deal with the as important part of any type of projects this is an initial stage of project start-up (OECD, 1992, p.6). Projects should always be potential impact on displacement and resettlement issues. Further, setup of many dam, infrastructure related growth oriented proposals, such as electricity projects,

hydro-power projects, irrigation projects, mining projects, highways or road, airport projects or many of projects already be done but now need to extension of the road projects, school, hotels, ports, airports, towns and resorts etc.

According to IDMC, there are many studies shown that displacement and resettlement is not responsible for only one reason, although, so many reasons like, climate induced displacement, natural calamities or disaster, violence related displacement, some are focused on development related or induced displacement. Data and related variable also will be changing different reasons of displacement. It might be positive or negative. Sometimes displacement is beneficial for displacement and sometimes not. Unexpected social, economic, political and environmental problems, not counted in the list of targets and indicators for the 2030 planned on sustainable development (IDMC, Briefing Paper, 2017, p.1). According the (IDMC, 2017) bouncy, infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation are of particular interest, because progress should be necessary for the marginalized group' exposure and vulnerability, cause new displacement. This is the political, economic and social development gains that countries hope to achieve (IDMC, Briefing Paper, 2017, p.1). Risks is the first award of progress. If we are talking about sustainable development so first, we should reduce or minimize the any kind of displacement. End the year of 2016, around 40.3 million people were staying in internal displacement, this the result of conflict, apart from these 6.9 million new displacements where mentioned the 2016. More than 24.2 million people due to the disaster related hazard were displaced, around 15 million people were displacement by the development projects at the year of 2000. What is the cause and impact will

be addressed on the 2030 agenda on sustainable development represents an opportunity to resolve it? Moreover, what quantity of globally displacement crisis is primarily a development issue (IDMC, Briefing Paper, 2017, p.2)?

Issues and Challenges under Displacement and Land Acquisition :- There are many issues of displacement process likewise, socio economic before and after displacement and most dangerous picture is how to cope with resettlement process. India is a developing country. For the development of economy many projects came in every state. Millions of people displace and faces many problems and issues. Some issues mention below according Cernea model.

- **Landlessness** - The individual or farmers land has been picked up by the government or private authorities called land less. Often land is lost forever, sometimes it is partially displacement happen, and only infrequently fully replaced or fully remunerated. This is the main painful event of the people who are displaced. Both natural and man-made capitals are lost.
- **Joblessness** - Loss of wage employment occurs both in urban and rural displacement. People forcefully lose their jobs and the agricultural occupation also. The unemployment or underemployment among resettles may linger long after physical relocation. Creating new jobs for them is challenging and requires substantial investment, new creative approaches, and relying more on sharing project benefits.
- **Homelessness** - Loss of housing and shelter may be only temporary for many people, but for some it remains a chronic condition and is felt as loss of identity, and cultural disadvantage. Loss of dwelling may have consequences on family cohesion and mutual help patterns if neighbouring households of the same kinship group get scattered. Group relocation of related people and neighbours is therefore preferable over dispersed relocation.
- **Marginalization** - Marginalization occurs when relocated families lose economic power and slide down towards lesser socio-economic

positions: middle income farm-households become small landholders; small shopkeepers and craftspeople lose business and fall below poverty thresholds. Economic marginalization is often accompanied by social and psychological marginalization, expressed in a drop in social status, in resettles' loss of confidence in themselves and in society.

- **Increased Morbidity and Mortality** - The vulnerability of the poorest people to illness is increased by forced relocation, as it tends to be associated with increased stress, psychological traumas, and the outbreak of parasitic and vector borne diseases. Serious decreases in health levels result from unsafe water supply and sewage systems that proliferate epidemic infections, diarrhea, dysentery, etc., and may lead to higher mortality rates, particularly among children and the elderly.
- **Food Insecurity** - Forced move on diminishes self-sufficiency, dismantles local arrangements for food supply, and thus increases the risk that people will fall into chronic food insecurity. This is defined as calorie-protein intake levels below the minimum necessary for normal growth and work.
- **Loss of access to common property** - Poor farmers loose access to the common property assets belonging to communities that are relocated (e.g., loss of access to forests, water bodies, grazing lands, etc.). This type of revenue loss and source of revenue deterioration is usually ignored by planners and remains uncompensated.
- **Social disarticulation** - The dismantling of community structures and social organization, the desperation of informal and formal networks, local associations, etc., is a massive loss of social capital. Such displacement undermines livelihoods in ways not recognized and not measured by planners, and results in disempowerment and further pauperization.
- **Livelihood security :-** According to author, A variety of livelihood parameters, consumption flows, agriculture production, monetary income, food security, headcount ratio of poverty and overall poverty indices have been studied in this paper, to understand the extent to which key livelihood risk arising out of displacement and processes in the two PAs

(project affected areas) in this study author has taken the two protected areas. Many studies in conservation displacement and resettlement field in this study, author used “top down conservation approach” threaten the livelihood and cultural heritage of local people, such as the resettlement program established to move people from villages inside the park, and the reduction of access to resources and traditional rights (Torri, M. C., 2011, p.1). If we talk about the conservation- induced displacement this type of displacement related to conservation (like forest and sanctuary) it’s also the ultimate cause of type of displacement (Kabra, A.,2009, p.1). The dynamic context of displaced communities, especially the ecological base of their livelihoods, is critical to any assessment of their pre-and post – displacement or easy to find the exact situation of livelihood strategies and livelihood outcomes (such as income, poverty, marginalization, food security and health) (Kabra, A., 2009, p.1). Author reduced the negative impacts are analyzed the social impacts of conservation, interventions, and factor affecting post intervention livelihood rehabilitation, who was given the monetary allowances and compensation to mitigate the livelihood losses (Rantala, S. E., et. al.,2013, p.1).

UNDP promotes a resilience based development model to help countries develop their capacities to cope, withstand and recover from shocks and stresses, and rebuild or adopt the same way that near future shock and stresses have minimal impact on societies and environment also (UNDP, 2015, p.19) the resilience based development model protect the changes sort duration too long duration in the way of sustainable development. This approach is anchored in the assessment of household, communities. The regional socioeconomic impact of the crisis is also analyzed to inform regional policy and programming initiatives. Under this approach have taken three criteria like coping, recovery, sustaining.

Land related issues as a challenge under displacement :- The principal issue under the

problem of displacement and resettlement is land related conflict. Government polices good that he forward, two steps and back one step surly in the case of development displacement. Many of the authors, researcher, and government also pay attention on this problem. Without land the process of development is not possible that is by the great conflict between the government and farmers also. According to “Michael Levien” rural land has become a major locus of such dispossession in many developing countries, bringing the state and metropolitan capitalists into direct confrontation with rural agriculturalist. In India , the use of eminent domain and state powers to take land from farmers for progressively privatized industrial, infrastructural, and real estate projects has, in recent years, generated widespread agrarian uprisings, popularly dubbed (Levien, M., 2013).

According to “Michael Levien” accelerating dispossession of India for private investment in the post liberalization period, combined with a relatively open democracy, has made the land question perhaps even more politically consequential than in china. While it is estimated that 60 million people have been displaced from their land for development projects since independence in 1947, the rate of dispossession has by all accounts increased after liberalization in the early 1990s its character, moreover, has changed as Special Economic Zones (SEZs) high- tech cites, real estate, and privatized infrastructure have joined dams, mining, heavy industry, and commercial forestry as causes for dispossessing peasants. Since 2005, privately developed and real- estate driven Special Economic Zone have become the epicenters of “land wars” with farmers across India refusing to give land for them. In 2007, India’s land was boiled over when 14 farmers in Nandigram, West Bengal, were massacred, with many more raped and severely injured, for refusing to give their land for a petrochemical SEZ promoted by an Indonesian conglomerate. The resulting public outcry catapulted land dispossession to the center of Indian politics, forcing the central government to limit land acquisition for SEZs and to introduction amendments to the land acquisition act (LAA). It also contributed directly to the eventual defeat of the communist left front government that had ruled

west Bengal for thirty-four years in Nandigram only. The tip of the iceberg. Across India, farmers have been opposing the effort of state government to forcibly transfer their land to private companies. Most unexpectedly, they have started to win in an unprecedented fashion. Have effectively stopped the two largest proposed SEZs in India (promoted by reliance Industries near Gurgaon and Mumbai), all of the SEZs in Goa, and in Maharashtra. Many more, in all parts of India, are stuck in land acquisition purgatory. India's proposed foreign Direct investment ever- the twelve megaton POSCO Steel SEZ to be built in coastal Orissa- has been stalled since 2005 due to flagship Naino car had to relocated from West Bengal to Gujarat in the face of a strong protest movement by local farmers with support of an opposition party in Orissa, resistance by indigenous (adivasi) group to having their mountain turned in to a bauxite mine for London- based Vedanta forced the central government to cancel the project.

Journey of Land Acquisition, Displacement and R&R (LADRR) in India :- “Varsha Bhagat Ganguly” argue that the decade of 1990s sped up liberalisation and globalisation, and consequently land as a resource became authoritative for economic growth. This situation added new dimensions to the perspective of LA, displacement and R&R (LADRR) in the beginning of the 21st century. A set of expressions by the citizens, especially by the PAP and ‘concerned citizens’, have created language of rights based on their experiences, wherein safeguards against deprivation and consequent sufferance, justice and equality in resource allocation/distribution, and informed consent are at the core. The group ‘concerned citizens’ includes non-government organisations, technical experts, social scientists, community development experts and other professionals. On the other hand, the state has amended the existing law on LA and has introduced drafts of R&R policies. The LAA, 1894, has remained a principal act for LA in India and the government amended it thrice (in 1962, 1967 and 1984) and floated departmental draft policies on R&R at different points of time (1985, 1993, 1994, 1997, 2003–2004 and 2007). There is no amendment in LAA post-1984, capturing any of the demands of the PAP. The departmental draft

policies remained only intended statements of Indian government, without mentioning minimum number of families for the policy to apply. The Draft National Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 and The Draft National Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 started a process of including responses of various interest-holders. With the enactment of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR), 2013, the debate on LARR was paused for a while, and consecutive Ordinance RFCTLARR in 2014 and 2015 created whirlpool of responses. Since the ruling party has decided not to re-promulgate three consecutive ordinances, the debate on LARR again refers to RFCTLARR, 2013 (Ganguly, V., 2016)

LARR Policies and Laws related to Right's Perspective :- Willingness to incorporate rights' components deliberated by the PAP and concerned citizens. Moreover, five components, social impact assessment (SIA); appointment of commissioner for R&R; and undertaking necessary procedures, such as declaration of affected area, carrying out survey and census of affected persons, arrangement for R&R; grievance redressal mechanism; and monitoring mechanism became an integral part of this initiative. Two special provisions were made R&R benefits to SC & ST families and amenities and infrastructural facilities at the resettlement areas in NRRP 2007. However, the gender concerns gender rights and justice remained almost negligible in these documents (Ganguly, V., 2016).

The RFCTLARR, (Ganguly, V., 2016) 2013 has undergone a long process of consultation for policy framing the Standing Committee on Rural Development (SCRD) prepared a note, the National Advisory Committee (NAC) suggested a list of recommendations (see also PRSIndia.org), each political party gave their inputs, and concerned citizens raised their concerns. SCRDR worked on definitions of key words and related institutional processes, such as affected families (varied range of land holders and land dependents), land bank (in response to LA and need for restoring land-based dependence), SIA (in response to adverse impact of displacement), public purpose (in response to several contentious aspects), need to differentiate between LA for ‘state purpose’ and

‘acquisition for private enterprise’, infrastructure projects (separating state and Companies/private entities for larger common good), notification for LA, determination of market value and compensation, R&R package (modes of compensation and in response to incremental approach), unutilised land, irrigated land, in consonance with other acts, and powers of Gram Sabha (stressing role of people’s participation through local governance institution).The Communist Party of India (Marxist) CPI(M) found that compensation and R&R measures were inadequate (Raghuram, 2015, p. 8).

Human Right Issue under the Problem of Displacement and Land acquisition :- Forced displacement and resettlement and internal displacement in the context of international human right law. Moreover, international humanitarian law is little bit favorable for forcefully evicted from their own places (Andrew, S., 2016, p.1) in this frame include cluster approach constitute an important area of internal studies and migration studies. Furthermore, the cluster approach operates by the individual agencies as ‘sector leaders’ to coordinate operations in specific areas to try to plug those newly identified gaps. Displacement helped to proliferate growing street gangs (Andrew, S., 2016, p.4). Today these gangs’ enterprises with

murder for hire arson for profit and drug. Displacement has manmade and helpless or insecure and women and children into scapegoats (a person who blamed for the mistakes). Displacement also leads to health and high mortality rates as services in those areas where services are cut or slow down. The nutrition and health of women, which is worse than that of men even under normal circumstances, are bound to down in the most recent of an overall worsening in health caused by displacement. According to Michael M Cernea they agree with main causes of displacement like, water supply (dam construction, irrigation projects and so on), urban infrastructure, transportation (roads, highways and canals etc), energy (mining, power plants, oil exploration and extraction of pipelines), Moreover, expansion of area of agriculture, national parks and forest reserves and population redistribution schemes.

Displacement is a painful event. Which is occurred due to the development activities and land acquisition. There is lack of displacement and land acquisition data in public domain. So, for this use old data only for showing the little picture of displacement. Although, every project establishment is the biggest reason for the huge displacement. Below some tables which is showing the picture of displacement.

Table-A, An Estimate of persons Displaced By various Categories of Project

Type of projects	Persons Displaced	Persons Rehabilitated	No Rehabilitated	Percentage of Rehabilitated	Percentage of No Rehabilitated
Coal	1700000 (10.97)	450000 (11.39)	1250000 (10.82)	26.47	73.53
Dam	11000000 (70.97)	2750000 (69.62)	8250000 (71.43)	25.00	75.00
Industries	1000000 (6.45)	300000 (7.59)	700000 (6.06)	30.00	70.00
Sanctuaries	600000 (3.87)	150000 (3.80)	450000 (3.90)	25.00	75.00
Others	1200000 (7.74)	300000 (7.59)	900000 (7.79)	25.00	75.00
Total	15500000 (100.00)	3950000 (100.00)	11550000 (100.00)	25.48	74.52

Source: Walter fernandes, J C Das and sam Rao:Displacement and Rehabilitation-An Estimate of Extent and prospects, Indian social institute(1989).

Displacement scenario by the development projects has been displayed in the above table-3, highest sere of displaced persons in Dams related projects is (70.97) rather then, the Coal, Dam, Industries, Sanctuaries and other development

related projects. As the same condition of Rehabilitated persons in Dam related projects is (69.62) and (71.43) persons has been not rehabilitated in the same projects.

Table B, Development- Induced Displacement: The sector perspective

State/Year	1951-1995			1947-2000			1947-2004	1965-95	
Type	Andhra	Jharkhand	Kerala	Orissa	Assam	Bengal	Gujarat	Goa	Total
Industry	539877	87896	222814	158069	57732	403980	140924	3110	1614402
Mines	100541	402882	78	300000	41200	418061	4128	4740	1271630
Power	87387	NA	2556	NA	7400	146300	11344	0	254987
Defence	33512	264353	1800	NA	50420	119009	2471	1255	472820
Environment	135754	509918	14888	107840	265409	784952	26201	300	1845262
Farma	NA	NA	6161	NA	113889	110000	7142	1745	238937
Hum Res.	NA	NA	14649	NA	90970	220000	16343	8500	350462
Health	NA	NA	NA	NA	23292	84000	NA	1850	109142
Admin	NA	NA	NA	NA	322906	150000	7441	3220	483567
Welfare	37560	0	2472	NA	25253	720000	20470	NA	805755
Urban	103310	0	1003	NA	1241	400000	85213	1750	592517
Others	265537	50000	0	100000	18045	15453	15453	840	449875
Total	1303478	1315049	266461	665909	1017757	3556302	337130	27310	8489356

Source: Walter Fernandes, 2007.

In 1.4 table sector and state wise data showing, which reflects that how much displacement occurs due to the project implementation.

Table C, Dams and its Impact

name of the dam/project	State	River	Area Submerged	population displaced	percent of displaced population
Almatti	Karnataka	Krishna	1,95,179	200,000	6.72
Narmada sagar	MP	Narmada	2,25,630	200,000	6.72
Sardar Sarovar	Gujarat	Narmada	69,630	200,000	6.72
Narayanpur	Karnataka	Krishna	32,604	160,000	5.38
Polavaram	MP & AP	Godavari	1,09,947	150,000	5.04
Pong	Himachal	Beas	71,630	150,000	5.04
Sriramsagar	AP	Godavari	1,38,246	150,000	5.04
Bansagar	MP	Sone	1,27,571	127,000	4.27
Kangsabati Kumari	West bengal	Kangsabati	33,345	125,000	4.20
Bargi	MP	Narmda	1,99,823	113,600	3.82
HiraKund	Odisha	Mahanadi	1,83,521	110,000	3.70
Tehri	UP	Tehri	12,844	105,000	3.53
Gandhisagar	MP	Chambal	1,67,960	100,000	3.36
Somasila	AP	Pennar	55,577	100,000	3.36
Srisailam	AP	Krishna	1,52,399	100,000	3.36

Ukai	Gujarat	Tapi	1,48,200	88,000	2.96
Rengali	Odisha	Brahmani	1,02,258	80,000	2.69
Upper Mullamari	Karnataka	Mullamari	1,48,521	80,000	2.69
Lower Manair	AP	Manair	20,007	78,000	2.62
nizamsagar	AP	Manjira	74,495	67,445	2.27
KoelKaro	Bihar	Koel	43,875	66,000	2.22
Majalgaon	Maharashtra	Sindhphana	91,267	65,296	2.20
Gosikhurd	Maharashtra	Wainganga	NA	65,198	2.19
Hippargi	Karnataka	Krishna	7,410	62,480	2.10
Balimela	Odisha	Sileru	43,274	60,000	2.02
Rihand	UP	Rihand	1,15,843	60,000	2.02
Bhima	Maharashtra	Bhima	83,239	57,000	1.92
tungabhadra	Karnataka	Tungabhadra	93,366	54,452	1.83
Toatal				2,974,471	

Source: this table adopted from Sanjoy Chakravorty book "The Price of Land Acquisition Conflicts Consequence", 2013.

Some Case Studies Indicates Displacement situation and Land Acquisition Condition :- Lack of secondary data on development displacement and resettlement. I read many relevant articles on the displacement and resettlement but appropriate and required data not found. Further, for this description, I used some case studies. Which revealed that what is the condition of displaced people and the situation of violence under the project affected peoples in India.

Tehri Dam, India :- In this case study author Tulsi Charan Bisht, explore that how people displaced by the dam project and by many more. But author specifically captured the women impact. They found that women experience of displacement and resettlement are qualitatively different from the men. Displacement not only results in physical dislocation. But also result in women's disempowerment and marginalisation. The Tehri hydro-electric project is located at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Bhilganga Rivers in the Himalayan region of the state of Uttarakhand, India. The 260.5-m high rock-fill dam has a reservoir size of 45 km² and provides electricity as well as water for irrigation and drinking. Construction of the dam has resulted in large-scale displacement of the population. An independent study conducted by the Indian National Trust for Art and Culture (INTAC) puts the number of

displaced people at 85,000 from both the urban and rural locations (Paranjpye 1988). In total, 125 villages were affected by the construction of the Tehri dam (Hanumantha Rao Committee (HRC) 1997) Based on these criteria, 4909 rural families are fully affected, whereas 3998 are partially affected (HRC 1997). The dam has also displaced 5291 urban families from Tehri town (HRC 1997).

Narmada Dam :- The Narmada valley development project (NVDP) involves the construction of a series of dams, 30 mega-dams, 135 medium sized dams, and 3000 small dams, across the entirety of the Narmada river valley, which flows through the states of Madhya Pradesh (MP), Maharashtra and Gujarat. The project, initiated in 1961, was part of India's post-independence plans to develop its agriculture and industry in an effort to achieve economic and political self-reliance. The construction of the Sardar Sarover Projects (SSP) involves a series of other associated development. These include an immense canal network (to channel the Narmada's waters to Gujarat), compensatory afforestation, catchment area treatment schemes, construction worker colonies, a wildlife sanctuary at Shoolpaneeshwar, and secondary displacement for the rehabilitation of the Narmada oustees. None of the people who will be impacted by these developments are considered PAPs by the government. According to the Narmada Bachao

Andolan (NBA), approximately 85,000 families face displacement by the SSP. In total the SSP, when completed, will cause the displacement of 4,00,000 people and a further 6,00,000 will have their livelihoods seriously impacted (McCully, 1996; Ram, 1993; Sangvai, 2000).

According to the author (Paul Routledge, 2003), (he is an independent review) the Maheshwar Hydropower project is one of the planned dams and hydropower plants in the Narmada basin. Known as Narmada valley development plan (NVDP). It's started from 1975 by the Narmada valley development authority this project planned for power generation purpose, and provide electricity industries, moreover, provide electricity for local industrial development. The Maheshwar dam known as the first Hydropower project in India to be privatized. The project has been suspended because of noncompliance of dam authorities with Indian law about resettlement and rehabilitation of ousters. A large movement, the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) that includes tribal people, farmers and environmental and human right activities has been peacefully fighting against the project as well as against the construction of other 30 big and 135 mid-size dam planned in the NVDP, there are the two type of conflicts (1) Water Management (2) water access rights and entitlements deforestation, dams and water distribution conflicts. There are three types of commodities including in the project (1) Water (2) electricity (3) Land.

Project details of Maheshwar Hydropower project is – the proposed installed capacity of the Maheshwar dam 400 MW. Officially displaced people 70,000, project area 5700 (hectares), potential affected population is 80,000. This accounts for between 7000 and 8000 families, all of whose livelihoods are to be erased without compensation (Agarwal, 2000; Roy, 1999). In Pathrad, Neerav, a Dalit fisherman, referred to this, commenting.

Upper Krishna Project :- River Krishna is an inter-state river passing through one Western and two Southern states of India namely Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh (Patil,S.V., and Ghosh,R.,2015). The river inflow is very high

during the monsoon and low during the summer. In order to regulate the wide fluctuation of the river flow and provide irrigation throughout the year, the Government of Karnataka proposed an irrigation project called UKP in the year 1963. The objectives of the project were to provide irrigation to the drought prone rainfed areas, to increase agricultural production, farmers' income, and employment as well as to generate electric power. The project covers the districts of: Bagalkot, Bijapur, Raichur and Gulbarga (GoI 2010). Two dams have been already built in the region: Almatti and Narayanpur dams. In total, 833,600 hectares of agricultural land is estimated to be irrigated under the UKP providing a Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of approximately 524 meters. Upon completion, the project also generates power of about 150 megawatt (MW). However, even as the UKP provided irrigation to a large area and thus benefited the farmers living in the command area, it has also displaced large number of farmers, nearly a population of 487,576 and displaces 201 villages. The first two stages of the three-stage project, 179 villages and a city have been submerged and 400,000 people have been displaced. The third stage of the project is still under implementation and is set to submerge 22 villages displacing a population of 87,576 villagers.

Conclusion :- Ultimate outcome of displacement and land acquisition that people worse off (less advantageous position). Due to any type of project implementation, people or farmers defiantly losses their land and home. Displaced people have less opportunity to cope with situation or can again restore income opportunity. So government should main concentrate of displaced people. However, minimize the displacement and create employment or income restoration opportunities.

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The Study of Industrial Dispute and its Impact on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Private Bank Employees in ICICI and HDFC Bank of Jabalpur Branch

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Introduction :-

Purpose of research :- The purpose of the study is to discuss industrial relationship which means:-

Industrial dispute – settlement :- The emphasis of the study presented here is laid upon an analysis of the basic problem and fundamental principles that underlie all adjustment of labor controversies. This is not to say that description is omitted on purpose research. The accuracy and applicability of the findings in the analytical part of the research are there by examined, and it shows how the different method were, or can be put in practice. Since Industrial Dispute and there settlement are problem of organizational character, a few techniques also are discussed because they have been design to solve questions that may be or may become momentous to solve the Industrial Disputes. References to the history of industrial dispute is made by only where it bears upon current or potential events in the private banking sector.

The purpose is designed not only as a text of labor problems and industrial relations, but it intends also to serve the practical need of man and women who have to organize new or to reform existing organization, who have to do the actual work of settlement, who prepare themselves for the future performance of such activities, or who are interested in the problem of industrial disputed because they have to face them in their daily work.

Banking intervention in industrial disputes is essential in modern development. With the emergence of the concept of welfare state, new ideas of social philosophy, national economy and social justice sprang up with result that industrial dispute no longer remain to concern of employees and organization. Many organization realized that for general progress to be assured their as well as

employee progress. The proposed study give us advice or suggestion to overcome from industrial dispute of daily life of employees.

Brief Study of Previous Work :-

Regulation for Labour Market :- Aditya Bhattacharjea (2006) in the paper entitle “Labour Market Regulation and Industrial Performance in India” told about the ‘Labour Market Regulation’ through this review. Author spent his most of the time to the professional life of workers in factories in 1990s and Author found that the factory inspector differently behave with regular worker and routinely paid workers. Another scholar Breman(2004) work on the professional life of workers in Gujarat where thousands of worker lost their jobs due to collapse of Ahmedabad’s textile factory. Thus the evidence told that the actual labour market condition is different. Recently Indian Labour Report (TeamLease Services,2006) provide ranking to the states for ‘Labour Law Ecosystem’ that they are: Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and Gujarat for the generation of employment. Another scholar Deshpande (2004) work on the 1300 firms and looked for labour flexibility and employment author found that in the starting period firms increase employment but after a quarter it decreased. Through this we can conclude that there are two analytical approach resulted one is: many variation in Industrial Dispute on manufacturing performance in India and the other is economic performance of firms in India for the employment generation process.

Employment Protection :- Haroon Borat (2013) in the paper entitle “Do Industrial Dispute Reduece Employment” work on the employment protection and its impact on the labour market. In this review he work for the professional life of the workers in the South Africa. Theoretical work is suggested for

the employment protection, dismissal costs, tax issues, hiring and firing decision. Through the hiring and firing decision the efficiency level of the firm might be reduced (Autor, Kerr and Kugler 2007). In this review there are two aspects which is main focus point of the research first is a unique administration database for the employment protection for labour market and the second is the impact of the employment protection on the South African labour market. Through this research the findings are employer react negatively while they go for the simple conciliation process. Through this empirical and theoretical evidence the suggestion is that South African firms have to increase efficiency of workers, start the minimization in dispute resolution process.

Fuller and Perdue (1936) started the theoretical work for breaching of contracts. This work presents the conceptual structure for contract law in the economic and law world. The aim of this paper is to find the models for the damages of contract breach. The models are: expectation damages, restitution interest and reliance interest. In the expectation damages rule is to "give the promise the value of the expectancy which the promise created" (Fuller and perdue 1936) whereas restitution rule aims to protect from harmness of position in the third model promise of damage repayment if defendant change his/her position.

Effect of E-Commerce in an Industrial Dispute

:- E-mail is a communication medium which facilitate exchange of address messages between computers via electronic transmission paths (Culnan and Markus, 1987; Gaukroger, 1988). Nava Pliskin and Celia T. Romm in the paper entitle "The Role of E-mail in an Industrial Dispute" review the case study of Israel university in 1994. The main focus of this case study is the two and a-half month strike of all the academic members of the university. The reason of this strike was the salary of academic sector is less then the other researchers of public sector and also for the E-mailing or E-Commerce facility in the university campus. Through the discussion by the authors this strike was characterized by two aspects that's why it is unique. This strike played an important role in the history of Israel university because it is based on the E-Commerce facility. This strike resolved

by the university through the facility provided the leader to academia and after that the negotiation process.

Role of Female Workers' in Industrial Dispute

:- Mohmmad Mizenur Rahaman, Md. Rabiul Islam, Md. Abdullan and Shah Johir Rayhan in the paper entitle "Female Wokers' Attitude on Industrial Dispute at RMG Sector in Bangladesh: An Emperical Analysis" work on the female workers in the Ready Made Garments sector in the Bangladesh. Women's participation in the income shows a better status of the family it is well known by the world. Role of female in a working environment give them a better opportunity for their rights and also aware about their responsibilities. But the main barrier with the women are most of them are illiterate, unskilled and underutilized. Through these barrier female workers do not know about their rights. When the female worker get the development of the sector and advantages that reduce the dispute in the industry which is the main aim of all the industries. But the problem is that there are mistrust between female workers and management, lack of awareness and not taking role of female workers to resolve the disputes, demand supply gap of female worker, lack of leadership quality in the female workers which leads to dispute in the industry this effect the productivity of the industry.

Management for International Industrial Dispute resolution

:- Chan W. H. Edwin and Suen H. C. Henry(2004) in the paper entitle "Dispute resolution management for international contruction project in China" research for the problems face by international construction project in China. Through this research authors know the reason of dispute in the organization which are from the contractual matters, including variation, extension of time, payment issue quality of technical specification, availability of information, administration and management unrealistic client expectations and determination. According to Diekmann (1994) and Central for Public Resources (1994) reason of dispute is cultural and contractual matters and through the Howlett (2003) the reason is conflict of laws and jurisdictional problem and overlook of employees. At the end authors suggested that that these type of dispute resolve

through the management of international project from the arbitration method of settling dispute in the organization.

Impact of Wages differential on Industrial Dispute :- In this review Dr. O. M. A. Agba and Dr. M. E. Ushie (2012) the paper entitle “Wage Differentials and Industrial Dispute in Nigerian Hospital” work for the wages discrimination in Nigeria. According to Cheeka (2009) a sizeable proportion of Nigerian workers received starvation wage and over 75% of them live in abject poverty. Thousands of workers live in rotten tenements and cannot afford the medical facilities. Inequality in wages is faced by the workers of the hospital. According to the Nigerian Labour Congress (2009), between the 2006 and 2007 workers’ salaries increase by less than 40% while political office holders increase by over 800%. The main reason of industrial dispute in the hospital of Nigeria is wages of workers and its inequality between political offices and normal workers. In this Nigerian sector plethora of studies revealed for industrial dispute but there is absent in such research which influence the management system of the Nigerian hospital. Suggestion for this crisis is fair and enhance wages should be paid to the workers of hospital. The remuneration should be at par for the political officers and normal workers.

Effect of Conflict on the relation between Management and Employees :- Agnes Akkerman and Rene Torenvlied in the paper entitle “Effects of industrial conflict between and within organizations: Contagion in collective bargaining and the deterioration of work relations” work for two aspects first is the virus of industrial conflict between the organization and sector. The second is effect of conflict on the relationship between management and employees of the organization. In this paper authors research for the waves and continuity of strikes and how it effect the relation between the management and workers. Through this authors suggested that strikes resolve by the collective bargaining process of settlement. In the case of effect on relation when strike resolve in few days the production cost, material cost and relational cost are negligible from the long term strikes. So in case of short term strike does not affect much but in case of long term strike it effect

the relation between management and employees in the organization.

Settlement of Industrial Dispute :- “Industrial Dispute in Jute Mills” work for the prevention and settlement of Industrial Disputes in the organization. Its main aim is to secure and preserving good relationship among employees, employers and workers. In this paper author also show the development of good industrial relation in the organization. Through the settlement process relationship between management and workers become good and in that case industries earn more and more profit. When the number of disputes in the industries is less the image of the industries also increase. Author suggest for the improvement of industrial relation that all the policies should be clear to all the employees, employers, workers and union leaders of the organization, manager should gain workers loyalty, fulfill the requirements of the workers, and the organization should run with rules and regulation though workers’ ability increase and they agree with the procedure of organization.

Loss due to Industrial Dispute :- Through the Disputes between the employers and employees, employees and employees, workers and management industries get in trouble. Due to this cause management face loss of productivity and decrease in profit. Dispute play an important role for the industries professional life as well as workers professional life. For the prevention from the disputes industries set a benchmark level of tact or skill. The benchmark level could be the set of regulatory data which is required for the satisfaction. In this paper author study the skills related to the prevention from the disputes in industries. Through this prevention industries handle the situation at the time of dispute. The benchmark level is based on the sound psychological theory which has proven track records. Through the whole study authors suggest that at the time of goal setting include workers opinion and also use mechanism. All the theoretically integrated work considers identity, commitment and psychological contract and investigating process of psychological contracts for the prevention of disputes in the industries for long time.

Effect of employee's union in an Industrial Dispute :- "Dispute and Dispute resolution: the effect of union density on employee intention to quit-the Indian scenario" a research scholar work on the union of employee in the organization. Employees union plays an important role in the professional life of workers.. The leader work as a communicator between the employees and employer and also make good relationship between them. This paper's main aim is to know the importance of employees union and its leader in the organization and the right of employees union and its leader which protect the employees from the exploitation in the organization.

One of the greatest challenges organizations face today is how to manage turnover of work force that may be caused by migration of a lot of industrial workers. Therefore, it has become an important area of research that how to reduce dispute among the employers, employees & organization, which improve performance of an organization. However, it has been observed many a times that employees who are satisfied with their jobs are still not good performers. This may be because of their lack of motivation and commitment for the organization. So this point of view emphasizes the importance of the study of industrial dispute.

A lot of studies in the area of industrial dispute still it remain unexplored to some extent and yet a general understanding has not been developed when it comes to studies conducted at different times and in different work environment.

One of the greatest challenges organizations face today is how to manage turnover of work force that may be caused by migration of a lot of industrial workers. Therefore, it has become an important area of research that how to reduce dispute among the employers, employees & organization, which improve performance of an organization. However, it has been observed many a times that employees who are satisfied with their jobs are still not good performers. This may be because of their lack of motivation and commitment for the organization. So this point of view emphasizes the importance of the study of industrial dispute.

With this background in the present study is a humble endeavour towards exploring the dynamic relationship between the two very important organizational variables i.e., motivation and job satisfaction through which employees trust organization and dispute resolves automatically. This will reduce the rate of disputes in the organisation.

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Role of Entrepreneurs in Economic Development of Country

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Abstract :- Entrepreneurs and economic development are intimately related. Schumpeter opines that entrepreneurial process is a major factor in economic development and the entrepreneur is the key to economic growth. Whatever be the form of economic and political set-up of the country, entrepreneurship is indispensable for economic development. Entrepreneurship is an approach to management that can be applied in start-up situations as well as within more established businesses. The growing interest, in the area of entrepreneurship has developed alongside interest in the changing role of small businesses. Small entrepreneurship has a fabulous potential in a developing country like India. So, statistical data and its analyses of several countries show that small industries have grown faster than large industries over the last couple of decades. Large industries first lost jobs while small industries created new workplaces. The crux of the article is to examine the role of entrepreneurship in economic development. The focus is on small scale industries, which led to the main source of employment in the country.

Keywords :- Entrepreneur, Economic development, balanced regional development.

Introduction :- Entrepreneurship plays a vital role in the economic growth and standard of living of the country. As a start up founder or small business owner, you may think that you are simply working hard to build your own business and provide for yourself and your family. But you are actually doing a whole lot more for your local community, state, region, and the country as a whole. The entrepreneur who is a business leader looks for ideas and puts them into effect in fostering economic growth and development. Entrepreneurship is one of the most important inputs in the economic development of a country. The entrepreneur acts as a trigger head to give spark to economic activities by his entrepreneurial

decisions. He plays vital role not only in the development of industrial sector of a country but also in the development of farm and service sectors.

Objectives of the Study :-

- 1) To study the role of entrepreneurship in economic development.
- 2) To study the Need for Entrepreneurship Development.

Research Methodology :- This research paper is based on secondary data which were collected from research studies, books, journals, newspapers and ongoing academic working papers which focused on various aspects of role of Entrepreneur in economic development?

What is an Entrepreneur :- An entrepreneur is an individual who, rather than working as an employee, founds and runs a small business, assuming all the risks and rewards of the venture. The entrepreneur is commonly seen as an innovator, a source of new ideas, goods, services and business/or procedures.

Entrepreneurs play a key role in any economy. These are the people who have the skills and initiative necessary to anticipate current and future needs and bring good new ideas to market. Entrepreneurs who prove to be successful in taking on the risks of a startup are rewarded with profits, fame and continued growth opportunities. Those who fail suffer losses and become less prevalent in the markets.

Need for Entrepreneurship Development :- Economic development essentially means a process of upward change whereby the real capital income of a country increases over a period of time. Entrepreneurship has an important role to play in the development of a country. It is one of the most

important inputs in economic development. The number and competence of entrepreneurs affect the economic growth of the country. The economic history of the presently advanced countries like USA, Russia and Japan supports the fact that economic development is the outcome for which entrepreneurship is an inevitable cause. The crucial and significant role played by the entrepreneurs in the economic development of advanced countries has made the people of developing and under developed countries conscious of the importance of entrepreneurship for economic development.

Role of Entrepreneurs in Economic Development :-

1. Employment opportunities : Entrepreneurs employ labour for managing their business activities and provides employment opportunities to a large number of people. They remove unemployment problem.

2. Balanced Regional Development :- Government promotes decentralized development of industries as most of the incentives are granted for establishing industries in backward and rural areas. Thus, the entrepreneurs to avail the benefits establish industries in backward and rural areas.

They remove regional disparities and bring balanced regional development. They also help to reduce the problems of congestion, slums, sanitation and pollution in cities by providing employment and income to people living in rural areas. They help in improving the standard of living of the people residing in suburban and rural areas.

3. Mobilization of Local Resources :- Entrepreneurs help to mobilize and utilize local resources like small savings and talents of relatives and friends, which might otherwise remain idle and unutilized. Thus they help in effective utilization of resources.

4. Optimization of Capital :- Entrepreneurs aim to get quick return on investment. They act as a stabilizing force by providing high output capital

ratio as well as high employment capital ratio.

5. Promotion of Exports :- Entrepreneurs reduce the pressure on the country's balance of payments by exporting their goods they earn valuable foreign exchange through exports.

6. Consumer Demands :- Entrepreneurs produce a wide range of products required by consumers. They meet the demand of the consumers without creating a shortage for goods.

7. Social Advantage :- Entrepreneurs help in the development of the society by providing employment to people and paves for independent living they encourage democracy and self-governance. They are adept in distributing national income in more efficient and equitable manner among the various participants of the society.

8. Increase per capita income :- Entrepreneurs help to increase the per capita income of the country in various ways and facilitate development of backward areas and weaker sections of the society.

9. Capital formation :- A country can attain economic development only when there are more amounts of investment and production. Entrepreneurs help in channelizing their savings and savings of the public to productive resources by establishing enterprises. They promote capital formation by channelizing the savings of public to productive resources.

10. Growth of capital market :- Entrepreneurs raises money for running their business through shares and debentures. Trading of shares and debentures by the public with the help of financial services sector leads to capital market growth.

11. Growth of infrastructure :- The infrastructure development of any country determines the economic development of a country, Entrepreneurs by establishing their enterprises in rural and backward areas influence the government to develop the infrastructure of those areas.

12. Development of Trader :- Entrepreneurs play an important role in the promotion of domestic trade and foreign trade. They avail assistance from various financial institutions in the form of cash credit, trade credit, overdraft, short term loans, secured loans and unsecured loans and lead to the development of the trade in the country.

13. Economic Integration :- Entrepreneur reduces the concentration of power in a few hands by creating employment opportunities and through equitable distribution of income. Entrepreneurs promote economic integration in the country by adopting certain economic policies and laws framed by the government. They help in removing the disparity between the rich and the poor by adopting the rules and regulation framed by the government for the effective functioning of business in the country.

14. Inflow of Foreign Capital :- Entrepreneurs help to attract funds from individuals and institutions residing in foreign countries for their businesses.

Conclusion :- Paradoxically, a significantly high number of entrepreneurs may lead to fierce competition and loss of career choices for individuals. With too many entrepreneurs, levels of aspirations usually rise. Owing to the variability of success in entrepreneurial ventures, the scenario of having too many entrepreneurs may also lead to income inequalities, making citizens more – not less – unhappy. However The interesting interaction of entrepreneurship and economic development has vital inputs and inferences for policy makers, development institutes, business owners, change agents and charitable donors. If we understand the benefits and drawbacks, a balanced approach to nurturing entrepreneurship will definitely result in a positive impact on economy and society. Entrepreneurship puts new business ideas into practice. In doing so, it creates jobs that facilitate personal development. With their innovative and disruptive ideas, entrepreneurs can tackle social problems too. Its a worthy pursuit to consider, but if its not for you, see how to pass down its principles to the next generation and enroll in How to Encourage and Teach Our

Children Thus, it is clear that entrepreneurship serves as a catalyst of economic development. On the whole, the role of entrepreneurship in economic development of a country can best be put as “an economy is the effect for which entrepreneurship is the cause”.

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