

Female Foeticide: First Step of Violence against Women

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Abstract: In a modern world females not only face discrimination in this culture, they are even denied the right to be born female foeticide determined by many factors, but mostly by the vision of having to pay a dowry to the upcoming bridegroom of a daughter. The incongruity lays in the fact that in India where a woman is worshipped as Durga, Lakshmi and Saraswati. While birth of the baby boy offer refuge of their families in old time and can execute the rites for the souls of late parents and ancestors, daughters are treated as a social and economic encumber. In India foeticide is a moderately new practice, rising concurrently with the advent of technological advancements in prenatal sex determination on a large scale in the 1990s. Detection technologies have been distorted, allowing the selective abortions of female offspring to proliferate. Legally, however, female foeticide is a penal offence although female infanticide has long been committed in India, According to the Census 2001 report the declining sex ratio which has been dropped to alarming levels, female foeticide become common in the middle and higher socio-economic households, especially in north zone because of the low status of women such as dowry, looking up for son, as concern with family name are the main evil practice performing sex selection abortions in India. There is an urge to reinforce the law to stop these kinds of illegal practices, it impact overall societies especially on women. The paper will discuss the socio-legal challenges female foeticide presents, as well as the consequence of having too few women in Indian society.

Key Words :- Sex Ratio, Foeticide, Sex Selection Abortion, Technology.

Introduction :- "Mahatma Gandhi" said, a woman is the companion of man, gifted with the equal mental capacities she has the right to

participate in the minutest details of the activities of man, and she has the same right of freedom and liberty as he. She is entitled to a supreme place in her own sphere of activity as man is in his. Man and woman are equal in status, but are not identical. Female foeticide is one of the extreme manifestations of violence against women a social problem that is now spreading unchecked across the country. Female foetuses are selectively being aborted after pre-natal sex determination, thus denying a girl's 'RIGHT TO LIFE'. They are a peerless pair being complementary to one another; each helps the other, not that without the one, the existence of the other cannot be conceived; and, therefore, it follows as a necessary result from these facts that anything that will impair the status of either of them will involve the equal ruin of both. According to (Manu), a woman has to be reborn as a man to attain moksha (redemption). A man cannot attain moksha unless he has a son to light his funeral pyre. Also, it says a woman who gives birth to only daughters may be left in the eleventh year of marriage. The neglect of and discriminatory behavior against girls leading to excess female mortality has been widely documented by several studies, but the recent increase in the juvenile sex ratio discussed above has very likely resulted from rapid spread of ultrasound and amniocentesis tests for sex determination in many parts of the country, following by sex-selective abortions. Because of simplicity of the tests and their easy availability on the other hand there is a strong son preference on female-specific abortions appear to have become popular and widely used people generally thought that the cost of the test and related abortion is much lower than the cost of providing dowry and other life-long presentations to a daughter after marriage. According to (Chaudhury 2003), the alarm bells ringing in the corridors of power about

the missing girls do not find an echo in the dusty by-lanes of the villages in India. It is important to understand the emergence of this phenomenon in a wider perspective. India pioneered in legalizing induced abortion under the medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 that specifies the reasons for which an abortion can legally perform the abortions and kind of facilities in which they can be carried out. The stipulated conditions are such that abortion performed by trained doctors who are not registered in facilities not specifically approved for abortion services are termed illegal.

According to (Chhabra and Nuna 1993), in India illegal abortions may be 8 to 11 times as. While the intention is to provide women with safe, legal, timely abortion services, given the stringent nature of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy act, many safe abortions may be classified as not legal. Abortion can be legally availed if a pregnancy carries the risk of grave physical injury to a woman, or endangers her mental health or when pregnancy result from a contraceptive failure or from rape or is likely to result in the birth of a child with physical or mental abnormalities. Methods to detect deformities in the foetus such as amniocentesis and Sonography that use ultrasound technology providing valuable and early information on a range of physical problems have become available in the country. However, the technologies that help detect physical or mental abnormalities in the unborn child can also identify the sex of the foetus at no extra cost or effort. There was increasing indirect evidence from some parts of India that termination of pregnancies was resorted not for the reasons stated under the MTP act but because there is a strong son preference leading to female- selective abortions. The gender bias was flagrantly aided by a combination of medical technology that helped detect the sex of the foetus on the one hand and the liberal abortion law that helped couples to abort female foetus on the other.

In view of this, the Indian government, responding to the petition made by non-governmental organizations and women's groups,

passes an act prohibiting the practice of pre-natal diagnosis of sex of the foetus (Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques [PNDT] act of 1994). Under the Act, individual practitioners, clinics or centres cannot conduct tests to determine the sex of the foetus or inform the couples about it before the passing of the PNDT Act in 1994, it was evident that clinics conducting sex determination tests had mushroomed in many towns in the states in the north- western belt. The open advertisements have now disappeared but the lucrative practice seems to flourish unabated by simply going underground as evident from the continued decline in the sex ratio of children 0-6 years of age. Although the release of the 2001 Census, results has sparked serious concern about the widespread use of ultrasound and amniocentesis tests to detect the sex of the foetus, following by sex-selective abortions, our understanding of many issues around this practice, at the level of the household or from the perspective of women who undergo such abortions, is extremely limited. It is also limited about what actually compels couples or their families to resort to such a practice, who the real decision makers in the family are, what impact does aborting female foetus have on the physical or mental health of the women who typically undergoes abortion in the second trimester of her pregnancy.

When women were asked about the decision making process if the foetus was found to be that of a female child, the overwhelming response was that after one or two daughters, if the women was found to be pregnant with another girl, the pressure on her to abort was enormous from her extended conjugal family. Women indicated that the decision to abort a female foetus was almost entirely that of their husbands and/or mothers- in-law. By themselves, women could not take the decision to go in for abortion. Women, who had virtually no decision-making power, apparently accepted whatever was desired by her conjugal family, including husbands. They simply accepted and went along with the decision made for them by others. We observed that women belonging to the higher social group

sometime they themselves desire to abort a female foetus because they already have had one or two daughters. This feeling was strong among women belonging to highly educated social groups, who valued sons much more than daughters. Although they themselves, without much hesitation, would opt for abortion, they still would have to get the permission of the elders of the family to exercise their wish. According to (Manmohan Sharma 1999), activists in Punjab pointed out: "women are conditioned by social norms and they do not have independent views, they tend to ditto what the husbands say or think and this is considered as proper behaviour for ideal wives".

Factors Responsible for Female foeticide :- The low status of Indian women coupled with the traditional gender bias has an adverse bearing on the child sex ratio. As a result her health, nutrition and education have been neglected. In the Vedic Age: 1500-1000 BC, women in India were worshipped as goddesses. However, with the passage of time, the Muslim age 1026-1756 AD witnessed a sharp decline in their status and in the British regime they were looked down upon as 'slaves of slaves'. Female foeticide isn't common only among poor families. Aborting a female fetus is increasingly becoming a lifestyle choice among the rich as well. The practice of dowry is widely prevalent even communities and castes in which it had never been known before. As a result, daughters are considered to be an economic liability. Over the past few decades, the problem of dowry has acquired alarming proportions giving rise to innumerable socio-economic problems of far reaching consequences such as bride burning, physical harassment, cruelty and torture 8-10. In India an average of five women a day are burned in dowry related disputes and many cases are never reported. In the South Indian communities they believe that 'Bringing up a girl is like watering a neighbor's plant'. The bias against females in India is related to the fact that "Sons are called upon to provide the income; they are the ones who do most of the work in the fields." In this way sons are looked to as a type of insurance. Thus, it

becomes clearer that the high value given to males decreases the value given to females. In a patriarchal society, "preservation" of the family name in the forthcoming generations is the main cause of concern. Also Hinduism allows only a son or male relative to light the father's pyre. Advances in technologies, especially ultra sonography are now conveniently available at the "clinic next door", with the woman's family willing to dish out any amount that is demanded early as three days after fertilization and is then re-implanted into the uterus. Its cost-Rs 100, 000 per treatment cycle which is out of reach of the common man's pocket. A case study on the attitudes of Punjabi women towards female foeticide has shown that almost three-fourths of Punjabi women are aware of the technology to determine the sex of the fetus while among those who are aware of sex pre-selection procedures, 23 percent approved of the practice of aborting unwanted female fetuses. The easy availability of mobile scanning machines means doctors are now doing brisk business in rural areas. It has been estimated that there are 25,770 officially registered pre-natal units in India. Nobody reports the unqualified technicians because it is not in their interest to do so. Even the qualified doctors in registered clinics have ways of violating the law against using ultrasound tests to determine the sex of the fetus. If the ultrasound test shows a male fetus in the womb the doctor simply tells the nurse: 'I think this calls for sweets,' a well-known code to mean 'Good news, it's a boy'. No documentation - the so-called paperwork is done, so there is no evidence of illegal practices. For those involved in this racket, it is a lucrative source of income, with a private doctor charging as much as Rs 5000 for an abortion. The wider availability of technology in urban areas accounts for the lower child sex ratio compared with rural areas.

Strategies to curb female foeticide :-

Strengthening the existing laws :- Though most of them. The sex of a fetus can be determined laws are made in India with great fervor, their within 13 to 14 weeks of pregnancy by trans- execution is

the main issue. Violations of the vaginal sonography and by 14 to 16 weeks PNDT Act carry a five year jail term and a fine as through abdominal ultrasound. These methods well; however, while 23 cases have been rendered sex determination cheap and easy. registered under the Act so far, no one has been Pre conception techniques such as the Ericsson convicted. The reason why the law has proved method which separates the X and Y- ineffective is because it is difficult to regulate all chromosomes from the sperm and then injects clinics that use ultrasound for sex determination back only the Y chromosome into the womb to as well as for a host of other purposes including ensure a boy, costs Rs 15, 000 to 20,000. Yet detection of genetic abnormalities in the foetus. Another technique known as the Pre-implantation. While the law seeks to punish sex determination, Genetic Diagnosis (PGD) helps to determine the it is rendered ineffective because of the liberal sex of even an unrecognizable fetus. One or two MTP Act which allows abortion on the ground of cells are removed from an 8-10 celled embryo as mental trauma. Even though the blatant hoardings and advertisements of sex determination seem to have disappeared, spread of information about clinic services is now done by "word of mouth". Restricting the right to abortion to the first 12 weeks of pregnancy would automatically curtail sex-selective abortion, since sex detection by ultrasound is only possible around the 15th week of pregnancy.

Intensive IEC campaigns for raising awareness :-

The Government has recently launched a "Save the Girl Child Campaign". One of its main objectives is to lessen the preference for a son by highlighting the achievements of young girls. Efforts are afloat to create an environment where sons and daughters are equally valued. The mass media must be involved in promoting a positive image of women. School and College girls should be made as the target audience. However, this should be combined with highlighting the issue and dangers of female feticide and skewed gender ratio. Various NGOs are already taking an active

lead in this area. It must be emphasized that involvement of community leaders as well as influential persons would go a long way in assuring success in such campaigns. However, the root causes of gender bias need to be tackled first and steps towards woman empowerment must be strengthened".

Women Empowerment :- Education of women is a powerful tool for improving nutrition levels, raising the age at marriage, acceptance of family planning, improvement in self-image, and their empowerment. NGOs may be encouraged to promote formation of self help groups, organize non-formal education for adult females and school drop outs, create employment opportunities for women as well as provide counseling and support services to newly married and pregnant women to discourage them from undergoing MTP 18.

Role of Medical Colleges and Professional bodies

:- Last but not the least, the role of medical colleges and professional bodies 'such as IMA, FOGSI and association of radiologists, in countering this burning issue needs to be given due importance. This may include:

1. Sensitizing medical students who are the doctors of tomorrow; towards the adverse sex ratio while stressing upon the ethical issues in female feticide.
2. Conduct regular workshops/CMEs, which would greatly help to reiterate the importance of this problem in the country. Private practitioners should also be encouraged to participate in such programs.
3. Organize awareness campaigns in field Practice.

Conclusion :- As the aforementioned arguments prove female feticides is an illogical notion that needs to be curbed in order to establish safe and sound life environment for the mothers and daughters. Killing the girl child making pre-birth investigation is a social sin destroying the roots of the Indian society. And if we do not take the problem seriously and take considerate actions there will be time when most of the female will be

disappeared from the earth. It is a high time to understand that the female child has equal right to live and thrive. People should rather encourage mothers who give birth to girl child to educate them and support them throughout so that the world gets more of Kalpana chawala, Kiran Bedi and many more for making their families and nation proud of them. India has yet to go a long way in her fight against pre birth elimination of females. Time is quickly ticking away. A concerted effort by the medical fraternity, the law, political leaders, NGOs, media, teachers and the community itself is the need of the hour.

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Garhwali Folk Drama

Dr. Santosh Singh

Introduction :- Folk Theatre is a composite art in India with a fusion of elements from music, dance, pantomime, versification, epic and ballad recitation, graphic and plastic arts, religion and festival peasantry. The Folk Theatre having roots in native culture is embedded in local identity and social values besides providing mass entertainment helped Indian society as indigenous tools of interpersonal, inter-group and inter-village communication for ages. Folk Theatre has been used extensively in India to propagate critical social, political and cultural issues in the form of theatrical messages to create awareness among the people. As an indigenous form it breaks all kinds of formal barriers of human community, language, area and way of life. However, music is the common thread which attaches all the forms together.

Garhwali theatre and its folk form, in the backdrop of its rich cultural context, has a long tradition. There is old legacy for folk play or traditional drama in Uttarakhand. When we delve into the finding process of Garhwali Folk Theatre's origin it shows that this theatrical tradition is inextricable part of our human civilization. It involves the traditional use of music, drama and religious rituals to express human emotions and feelings. Based on the tradition, it was used to disseminate the stories of human lives in real context. The traditional theatre of Garhwal evolved out of rural roots and was more simple, immediate and closer to the rural milieu.

The Folk Theatre in Garhwal, gradually grew and developed within the cultural context, reflecting the patterns and sub-patterns of the culture. Many share broad themes such as love, hatred, victory, valour and regaining lost empires. But the most extensive body of folk performance is that based on the Mahabharata tales, popularly known as the 'Pandava Nrtya' or the Pandava Leela theatre. The Pandava Leela theatre

illuminates social issues and informs local culture more perhaps than any other text. The folk version of Mahabharata is constantly cited to explain almost everything from the nature of polyandry to the well being of community through song and dance sequence and spread the message of peace and harmony by possession, which emphasize the divinity, that is constantly present and solemnize the whole sequence of the performance.

Pandav Lila is the local oral folk ritual tradition of Garhwal in Uttarakhand in which the Mahabharata is performed in the form of ritual, songs, ballads, dance and drama. The main purpose of the lila performance is to worship the Pandav deities. It can be called the ritual theatre. Pandav lila performance is a huge sacred and social activity which is performed with help of a community. In this way a certain timing which allows every family of the village and the audience to participate in the lila holds an important place. In William S. Sax's words:

Pandav lila is ritual theatre. It is done in order to fulfill a vow to the Pandavas, or to acquire health, prosperity, and fertility. Various kinds of actions, mark pandav lila as a ritual event. These consist primarily purification of the site, followed by invocation, feeding, and worship of various divine figures. Especially the Pandavas themselves.¹

He says further:

Pandav lila is a traditional local drama in which Mahabharata, the so-called great epic of India, is represented in recitation, dance, and drama by amateur Performers for an audience of fellow villagers and guests.²

Giving the outline of the pandav lila Dr D.R. Purohit says:

The Pandava theatre exists in several

mediums, the ritual, dance, ballads, tales, and finally in the form of manuscript texts meant for proscenium staging. The major text has lived through the oral tradition through ballads sung by narrators from the upper castes and by the professional drummers.

It is the ballads around which texts in other mediums revolve. The rituals propitiating Pandavas as gods visiting the earth for a brief sojourn, Enacting major events of Mahabharata, provide the Occasion and basis for the accompanying secular Theatrical entertainment.³

There are more than sixty theatrical events which are performed during the Pandava dance ritual lasting for fifteen to ninety days throughout the geographical tract of Garhwal. The essential ingredient of the ritual is a long choreography of dance offered twice a day to please the Pandavas, in the afternoon and in the post dinner session. Other offerings like goat sacrifice, sweet meats, vintage fruits etc. are secondary to the dance.

Jagar, another form of Garhwali theatre is a religious folk song played in Garhwali folk drama. Thadya dance song, a popular dance-song is performed in groups on a courtyard. Chaunfula a type of Garhwal folk Dance-song. Other popular forms are Laang, Bhaila Nritya, Ritu Nritya, Jhumailo, Chhopti, Tandi Nritya, and Swang etc.

Garhwali folk performances take place in companion with musical instruments. Drumming is an auspicious element in almost every celebration ceremonies in Garhwal. These drums are the regional instruments, dhol and damaun. Dhol (two headed drum played by a stick), Damoun (single headed drum played with two sticks) are played by the musician (das) accompanying the dance. Besides drumming, conch and bhankorā are also the part of the lila music. The musical instruments vary according to the culture. These musical instruments play an indispensable role to provide a divinely charged atmosphere during the whole performance. Since the performance comprises dance, rituals, theatre and songs, thus music

combines all these elements together. Music is supposed the auspicious part of the ritual.

Development of Garhwali Drama :- Bhakt Prahlad is the first published modern Garhwali drama by Bhavani Dutt Thapliyal in 1914. However, Bhawani Dutt Thapliyal wrote Jay-Vijay a Garhwali drama before Bhakt Prahlad but due to technical problem he could publish Jay-Vijay after Bhakt Prahlad.

During 1950's Garhwali folk drama has registered a remarkable growth and maturity along with many other folk theatres in India. Jeet Singh Negi's "Bhari Bhoor" was staged in 1952 in many cities and it was instant hit and the drama stirred the mindset of migrated Garhwali across India. Jeet Singh Negi's other notable plays were Maletha Ki Kool, Jeetu Bagdwal etc.

Lalit Mohan Thapliyal is famous for accelerating the theatre in Garhwali language, and is known for his 'Khadu Lapata', 'Anchheriyon Ka Tal', 'Gharjavain', 'Chimte Wale Baba' and 'Ekikaran'. These plays became quite popular in Delhi and other parts of the country. He became the source of inspiration for many to come in the field of writing, performing and directing drama. Garhwali drama 'Tinchari' by Chinta Mani Barthwal about harmful effects of alcohol consumption was staged in Delhi in 1976. Kanhaiya Lal Dandriyal wrote a drama 'Swayambar' criticizing this old custom. 'Swayambar' was staged in Delhi in 1983. The drama "Mangan" by playwright Chandra Shekhar Naithani is one of the finest examples of tragedy in modern Garhwali drama. Indra Mani Badooni applied different techniques in theatre, Madho Singh Bhandari, was a production in folk tradition with his own technique. It proved his rare talent in the field of theatre and opened new opportunity of others to think about experiments in theatre. Prashar Gaud had been a prominent Garhwali drama personality in Delhi. Prashar Gaud was backbone of Garhwali drama in Delhi. Prashar Gaud wrote an experimental garhwali drama 'Andolan' based on separate Uttarakhand movement. Rajendra Dhasmana is first Garhwali

drama playwright changing the old drama format and brought the new sense and new format for Garhwali drama art. Rajendra Dhasmana wrote 'Jank Jod' in Garhwali in 1975. His Ardhgrameshwar was staged in Delhi in 1976 and proved a milestone in the history of Garhwali drama. He will always be remembered for bringing contemporariness, present social issues in dramas of language as Garhwali. He portrays the Garhwalis as Garhwalis in all their moods, responses likes, dislikes, peculiarities and idiosyncrasies. Dhasmana updated Bhawani Dutt Thapliyal's Prahlad Natak and completely rewritten Kansanukram which was penned by Kanhaiya Lal Dandriyal earlier. Dhasmana made it a powerful political satire from a mere religious one. Another notable playwright, Brajendra Lal used Garhwali Jagar style for dance, poetic dialogues, singing, music and Pandav worship. Epic based Garhwali drama 'Mahabharata' by Brajendra Lal is one of the mile stones in the history of Garhwali-Kumauni drama.

In the hands of Dr Data Ram Purohit, Kula Nand Ghansala, Shrish Dobhal Garhwali folk theatre achieved new hights. Dr Data Ram Purohit showed Garhwali dramas to outside Uttarakhand. Dr Purohit founded Vidya Dhar society for Regional and Indigenous Culture art and artist organization in Shrinagar, Garhwal in 1997. This organization gifted many innovative Garhwali dramas international standard to the drama world. A historical drama 'Panch Bhai Kathait' is one of the fine Garhwali dramas and international audience appreciated the drama and appraise applaud the drama competency of Garhwali dramatists as well. The play deals a portion of Garhwali Kingdom history of seventeenth century. Dr Purohit has analyzed Pandava Leela as environment theatre. One of the forms, Chakravayoooh (circular-array) has been experimented upon by Purohit and his amateur group. The play is considered a crowd puller all over Uttarakhand. Dr Purohit research on the custom of Mask-Folk dramas of Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Rudraprayag districts of Uttarakhand. Dr Purohit conceived and wrote this

customary Mask-Folk drama for modern audience and the Mask-Folk drama 'Budhdeva' attacks on unwanted incidents happening in the society.

Conclusion :- Garhwali folk drama has many cultural aspects, such as life of Garhwali people and it reflect social and historical background of Garhwali people. Garhwali folk theatre has seen many ups and lows in the hands of remarkable playwrights from hill region. Garhwali folk drama has to go a long way, lot many Garhwali plays are yet to be written. These playwrights have contributed immensely for the development of Garhwali language. Garhwali folk drama is gradually gaining ground yet to be matched with the success of other form of folk art, like dance and song. One of the chief reasons is shrinking of Garhwali language. There is no doubt that as happened with the development of other language the old Garhwali took many shapes and shades with the time for becoming today's Garhwali. The traditional forms of communication constitute a potential source for conveying messages for economic and social development. There is acute shortage of Garhwali speaking artists and playwrights which is affecting the overall development of Garhwali folk drama.

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A Study of the Consumer Satisfaction of Indian railways In West Central Railway Zone

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Introduction :- India is one of the largest countries in terms of its geographical size which requires efficient means for long-distance transportation. The public transport, being primary mode of transport remains as a powerful yardstick to measure the overall development of a nation. Among the various modes of transport, railways are one of the biggest modes of passenger transport in the world. Carrying an average 13 million passengers in 8,250 passenger-trains daily, the Indian Railways is one of the world's largest transporters of passenger traffic.

Over the years, Indian Railway has become more customers' centric by focusing on customers' oriented services. As a result lots of tourists were also attracted to consume these services. It is one of the most popular modes of transportation among tourists. Until now Indian Railways has enjoyed a near monopoly position in the sphere of public transportation. But the situation is undergoing a change. Already one can see some form of competition being given by the low cost carriers. With the lowering of airfare and the introduction of low cost airlines in the Indian skies there is a high possibility that Indian Railways will lose out on some of its customers.

The railway passengers' services face long term competitive threats from airlines, luxury buses, personalized transport and improved public transport. Low cost airlines are giving stiff competition to upper class segments of the railway passenger service. Though there are competitions from various modes of transport, the railway has its own unique features and provides more services to the passengers. In order to compete with other modes of transport, it is

inevitable for railways to accelerate the growth of passengers' origination. This can be done by providing more quality services to them. Further, the opinion of the passengers towards the services provided by the Indian Railways will be quite different as they vary in socio-economic characteristics. It is essential for the Railway Authorities to know about the opinion of the passengers regarding the services offered to them in order to make future policies and provisions. Based upon the opinion of the passengers, their satisfaction level is decided. The Indian Railways can perform well only when the passengers are satisfied with the services they obtain. At this stage what is required is a proper understanding of the various factors that affect customer evaluation and satisfaction with a public service like Indian Railways.

For consumers, evaluation and consequently the satisfaction with a service like railways often depends on their perception of the quality of performance of a number of factors. Knowledge and understanding of these factors is critical, particularly at a time when competition for attracting and retaining customers is intense. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyse the importance customers attach to the various dimensions of Indian Railways services. The study also aims to identify how customers' perception of performance of these dimensions affects their satisfaction level with the services of Indian Railways as a whole. Consequently, the study aims to identify the areas where attention needs to be given by the Indian Railways authorities in order to increase the satisfaction of its customers. This study aims to investigate the customers (passengers) perceptions about the service quality

of only available public rail transport system in India.

The present study is focused towards the analysis of the services offered and traveller's satisfaction with Indian Railways at West central Railway zone in Jabalpur. This research study also attempt to study about the functioning of Indian railways and to identify various determinants of service quality and travellers satisfaction in the services offered by the Indian railways at West Central Railway Zone.

Literature Review :- The literature review shows that researchers have identified different factors of quality in the context of services offered by the railways. Sharma (2006) asserts that railway enquiry counters play a pivotal role in customer satisfaction, but railway enquiry service is far from satisfactory in India. Prasad Durga (2007) "A Study on Passenger Amenities in Railways" He analyzed that a lot of general compartment are going to be needed for short distance passenger and he also found that mostly passenger don't seems to be happy notably with the standard of food. There should be requirement of focus on upgrading the quality of food and introduced different varieties of food. Agrawal (2008) identified employee behaviour as most important determinant of customer (passenger) satisfaction with Indian Railway services. Prasad and Shekhar (2011) conducted a study on Indian railway to analyze the perspective of railway passengers about the service quality. The article study revealed that there was a difference perception of lower and upper class of railway passengers regarding the service quality. The perspective of lower class passenger is that there is no other substitute or option which offers economical and convenient mode of transport as railway. They did not want any luxurious services besides punctuality of the trains and availability of tickets. In variance the upper class passengers anticipate about exclusive services, catering services, courteous behavior of the staff and some other form entertainment to create journey interesting Vishnuvarthan and Selvaraj (2012), concluded that the awareness of the passengers about the railway services

(communication and retiring services, reservation knowledge, catering services, utility services, ticketing and fares, special services and miscellaneous services) have significant relation with the level of satisfaction of the passengers. Gamdhimathi and Saravanan (2013) conducted a study on "customer satisfaction towards Indian Railways services at Coimbatore junction". The concentration of the study is to evaluate the managerial aspect of railway rather than engineering and technical aspect. The purpose of the study was to analyze the perception and satisfaction level among the passengers towards the services provided by the railways. The study recognized Empathy, Frequency, Speed, Reliability, and comfort variable for customer satisfaction. The study concluded that passenger feels comfortable in travelling by train. Kumar and Komaraiah (2014) stated that without railway tourism cannot flourish in a country. It is not only cheaper and reliable transport in Indian but also touches almost all tourism destinations. Indian railway also come forward to promote tourism by offering different tourist packages, special trains and other promotional schemes to lure domestic as well as international tourists in India. Farkhodeh et al (2012) also referred railroads as major mode of transportation with respect to tourism development. It is not only cheap and safe but also has its roots from railway transport attractions. Impact of technology has brought monorails, metros, and railway tracks in hill areas and becomes tourist attraction in itself.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :- The Present Research enquiry is undertaken with the following objective:

To Study the Satisfaction of passenger with regards to the railways services at West Central Railways

The sub – objectives of the current study are divided as follows

1. To study about Indian Railways and its operations
2. To study the travelling preferences of the passengers travelling from stations at West

Central Railway zone.

3. To study the services offered by Indian Railways at trains and platforms of West Central Railway zone.
4. To determine the level of awareness about the services offered by Indian railways at west central railways
5. To analyze the service quality factors influencing the satisfaction level of travellers.

The study conducted through convenience sampling. Data was collected from the passengers availing services offered at the west central railway zone and travelling to various destinations from six stations which come under the west central railway zone. This was done to get view from passengers of various backgrounds and to get diversified view of the respondents from across different areas. Data was collected from Jabalpur station as this is the biggest station on the route, followed by Itrasi and Katni which are major junctions on this route. Respondents were also interviewed from stations of Madan Mahal, Satna and Narsinghpur where most of the trains have stoppages on this route Station. A total of 1000 sample were collected at different intervals of time which focused on services at above mentioned major railway stations under west central railway zone.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY :- Background information of the Respondents

- 56% of the respondents interviewed who were availing the services of Indian railways were male and 44% of the respondents were female.
- It was found that the maximum passengers are below 30 years of age. 22% of the respondents belonged to 30-39 age group. Passengers belonging to 40-49 years and 50-59 years were 20% each and 14% of the sample respondents were senior citizen aged 60 and above.
- Majority of them 46.4% were graduates while those who had post graduate qualifications were 21.4%. 13.5% had other qualifications including professional qualifications such as

lawyers, MBAs, Doctors, Engineers etc. The number of illiterates was 5.8% while 12.9% have only studied till school level.

- The respondents who were selected for the study belonged to various occupational categories. 24.8% of the respondents belonged to business class who frequently travel for the purpose of business. 12.5% were students and 13.9% were self employed or professionals. 13.4% of the respondents were from other category which includes housewives, retired people and those who were unemployed.
- Majority of the respondents belonged to middle level income group and were earning between Rs 10,000 to Rs 30,000 while 26.1% were earning above Rs 30,000. Those who were earning below Rs 10,000 were 19.6% and those who were having no income were 8.5%

Purpose of Travel :-

- The respondents were asked about the purpose of the travel by the trains running in the WCR zone to which 34.7% of the respondents were travelling for recreation and tourism as the Jabalpur railway station is well connected with major tourist spots in the state as well as the country. 11.5% of the respondents most of whom were students were travelling for education purpose and taking various competitive exams etc in different cities. Passengers mostly travelling for Job or Business purpose were 33.5% of the total travelers. 20.3% of the respondents were travelling for personal reason such as treatment, family or other personal reasons.
- It was found that majority of the respondents 35% travel by sleeper class or Non AC chair cars followed by Third AC or AC Chair Cars that is 24%. Those travelling by AC first or Second Class are 29% and 12% are travelling by General Class.
- Majority of the respondents 31.5% had chose the travel class based on economy of travel fares followed by 25% who gave facilities and

comfort as the main reason. 14.6% choose the travel class based on the distance and weather conditions which 13.5% chose the travel class for security. 15.4% chose travel class for other reasons such as availability of tickets, Cleanliness, value of money etc for their choice.

- Out of the respondents who travel by trains in WCR zone 16% are frequent travelers and travel regularly while majority of them 32% travel between 6 months to 1 year period. Around 40% travel from a period of 1 to 6 month by availing train facilities only 8.7% are occasional travelers who travel only few times in years.
- Respondents book ticket through different modes, 9.4% respondents used current window booking system for tickets While 24.5% respondents prefer reservation ticket from the counters 29.6% respondents booked their ticket on IRCTC portal while 18.4% booked their ticket by application based ticketing system. 7.8% of the respondents used other modes of such as authorised agents, family members etc for booking of tickets.

Facilities Available at the Stations and Platforms:-

- For the purpose of study the respondents were chosen from six stations which come under the west central railway zone. This was done to get view from passengers of various backgrounds and to get diversified view of the respondents from across different areas. Majority of the data was collected from Jabalpur station as this is the biggest station on the route , followed by Itrasi and Katni which are major junctions on this route. Respondents were also interviewed from stations of Madan Mahal, Satna and Narsinghpur.
- Most of the respondents were satisfied with the conveyance facilities available to and from the station with 76% saying they are satisfied with the conveyance facilities while 22% were not satisfied. The main reason for dissatisfaction was distance from the home,

arbitrary fair charges charged by service providers and lack of transport service availability during late hours.

- The respondents were asked about the availability and satisfaction with the enquiry and display facilities at the stations because after reaching the station for journey the first service which any passenger seeks is the information regarding arrival or departure of train, Platform of trains, coach location etc. Therefore it is important to know if the passenger is satisfied with these facilities or not. 50% of the respondents were moderately satisfied with these services while 26% were Highly satisfied. On the other hand only 20% were in the dissatisfied category thus we can clearly see that most of the respondents were satisfied with the enquiry and display facilities at the stations.
- The passengers boarding the trains or coming out of stations have to go through entry/exit gates, climb the stairs or walking ramps to reach to the platforms or exit gate. 39.4% of the respondents were moderately satisfied while 28.6% were highly satisfied and 8.2% were very highly satisfied with the services while 16.5% were highly dissatisfied and 7.3% were very highly dissatisfied with these services thus on overall majority of the respondents were satisfied with these services.
- The passengers waiting for the trains on the platform need proper sitting facilities for the time of their waiting at the station hence, the passengers were asked if they are satisfied with the sitting facilities at the platforms to which the 24.8.% of the respondents were moderately satisfied while 34.7% were very highly dissatisfied with these services 17.9% were highly satisfied and only 11.2% were very highly satisfied with the services while 11.4% were highly dissatisfied and thus on overall majority of the respondents were satisfied with these services.
- The passengers waiting for the trains on the platform also need fans and mobile charging point, the 47.4% of the respondents were

moderately satisfied while 31.4% were very highly dissatisfied with these services 5.7% were highly satisfied and only 3.4% were very highly satisfied with the services while 12.1% were highly dissatisfied and thus on overall majority of the respondents were not satisfied with these services.

- Availability of clean and pure drinking water at the platform is very essential for the passengers. Railway has also taken steps to ensure this by installing Ro water dispensers etc at the station. Thus the respondents were asked about this to which 59.4% of the respondents said they are moderately satisfied and 18.6% said they were highly satisfied with these facilities at the platform. While only few of them were dissatisfied with the availability of drinking water.
- Cleanliness at the platform and railway tracks passing through the platform is a very important factor for passengers waiting at the platform as the unclean platforms and unhygienic tracks can lead to major discomfort to passengers while waiting for the trains. To this 37.8% of the respondents were only moderately satisfied and 18.6% were highly satisfied with the cleanliness at the platforms. On the other hand 26.8% of the respondents showed high dissatisfaction while 10.4% were very highly dissatisfied with the cleanliness.
- The respondents were asked about the Toilet facilities at the platforms and station To which most of the respondents 45.9% were moderately satisfied and 14.7% saying they are highly satisfied with the toilet facilities. 19.6% of respondents were highly dissatisfied while 14.2% were very highly dissatisfied with the toilet facilities.
- The respondents were asked about the satisfaction with waiting room facilities to which majority of the passengers were dissatisfied with 32.4% highly dissatisfied while 28% were very highly dissatisfied. Only 28.9% were moderately satisfied with the waiting room facilities.
- Also there are Cloak room facilities are

available for keeping their luggage and belongings safely. The respondents were asked about these facilities to which 54.7% were moderately satisfied with these facilities while 10.8% were highly satisfied. On the other hand 21.4% were highly dissatisfied with these facilities.

- The respondents were asked about the facilities of food stall and canteen etc at the platform to avail food, snacks, beverages, tea, coffee etc for their needs. To which 24.5% were moderately satisfied with these facilities while 22.9% were highly satisfied. On the other hand 26.4% were highly dissatisfied with these facilities and 14.9% were very highly dissatisfied with the food and canteen facilities at the station.
- 39.5% of the passengers under study opine that the seats in the compartments are good and they were highly satisfied and 26.4% of the passengers under study expressed that the seats are quite comfortable and they were moderately satisfied. 16.4% of the respondents were highly dissatisfied and 3.1% of the passengers were very highly dissatisfied with the quality of seats.
- Majority of the passengers under study were satisfied with the lighting and cooling facilities in the compartments. The results showed that 34.7% of the respondents are moderately satisfied with it while 26.8% are highly satisfied and 11.4% are very highly satisfied.
- More than Half of the sample respondents (51.9%) expressed their moderate level of satisfaction towards the TTE and other train attendants' behavior with the passengers while 26.7% reported being highly satisfied and 4.5% were very highly satisfied.
- A major portion of the sample respondents 48.7% were highly dissatisfied with the quality of food and another 10.9% were very highly dissatisfied with respect to the quality and preparation of meals served by the pantry cars.

Suggestions for Improvement in Services for Passenger Satisfaction :- The present study can be

helpful to the Indian Railway especially the authorities at the West Central Railways to improve the service quality offered and to know more about the organization and identifying the lacunae in service quality and helpful in making major policies and planning to eradicate these issues which influence the satisfaction level of the travellers. Some of the recommendation and suggestions as put forward by the travellers and identified by the researcher are as follows:

1. It is suggested that similar services and facilities are provided at all platforms in equal manners. It was found that some smaller stations did not have all the facilities which were available at bigger stations.
2. Railways should open more ticket counters to decrease the waiting time and lengthy queue to get the ticket.
3. There is a need to have an inspection team to check the quality products at stations and there must be complaints redressal system.
4. Waiting room, Retiring room and Cloak room facility is available on all major junctions but the pest control is major concern.
5. Railways should maintain ATM, Telephone facility and postal services inside the platforms.
6. Indian railway authority should maintain ramp for handicapped persons on every railway platform.
7. Railway Authority should provide fresh drinking water on every platform and installations of R.O for water purification.
8. It is of no matter of doubt that the present Government is taking stringent measures to keep the stations and the trains clean but this cannot be a success until and unless all the people involved in the process are made aware of its importance and for these the Government needs to take strict measures at the earliest.
9. All the major stations needs to be put under CCTV surveillances along with the trains (especially near the bathrooms) so that the culprits can be identified and proper steps (fines, imprisonment etc.) can be taken

against them.

10. Another area of problems faced by the Passengers is with regard to the quality of food items served in the train. Additionally something that adds to their pain is the prices of food items which they reported to be very high. The Authority is required to take immediate measures to ensure quality food at reasonable prices. The catering department must also be in possession of the current food rate charts so that a curious passenger can have a look at it if required.
11. In the age of Digitalisation where by almost majority of the people are in the possession of Smart Phones, it becomes highly essential that the stations and the trains are equipped with Charging points for Mobile Phones and Laptops.
12. Maintenance/Repair of Lights and fans, ensuring handwash and toilet paper in the bathroom should be a must in order to maintain hygiene factor.
13. Regular feedback from the consumer must be availed directly from them using some automated system rather than doing it manually from the attendants which usually leads to a lot of manipulation.
14. The Prepaid auto taxi booths must be maintained at all stations so that the passengers can get better conveyance facilities.
15. There is a need to focus the services to be more consumers centric and look to continually improve the services.

Conclusion :- Indian railway is gaining importance day by day. With the increase of passengers Indian railways has focused to extend its attentions to satisfy the need of its travellers and made initiative to enhance the quality of services to enrich the satisfaction of travellers.

It is also found there is significant level of awareness about the services offered by Indian railways. Therefore it is important to improve their awareness level. In this concern, it is recommended that the ministry of railways need

to take all possible steps to promulgate the several services delivered to the travellers by keeping adequate Index board and bulletin boards in all possible places like at the entrance, ticket reservation counter, waiting room and platforms. It may facilitate the passengers to identify the facilities and services provided by the Indian railways. It is also proposed that announcements could be made quite often concerning the services provided by the Indian railways.

It is well-known that offering superior services is vital for the progress of the Indian railways. Still, Indian railways have to offer services to develop the level of satisfaction of the travellers.

Indians travel by train because of varied reasons like cost, comfort, convenience and have also been frequent travelers. Various services like sufficiency of sitting space, availability of drinking water and sanitation, proper lighting and fans, frequent clarity and accuracy of announcements made, quality and affordability of refreshments, security of luggage and self behavior of porters and the railway staff and presence of hygienic environment were studied. The Indian railways have a significant scope to improve the quality of service provided and the respondents were neither very highly satisfied nor highly dissatisfied with the services provide. The experience of different respondents also varied significantly indicating difference in the experiences.

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The Impact of Education on Dalits

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ABSTRACT :- Education is the key to unlock the golden door of freedom as well as it is the most powerful weapon. Education makes a person nourished mentally, physically and socially. It cannot be denied that an educated person is respected everywhere. This golden key is used by many Dalits to unlock their golden doors of freedom. Education made their life aspirational and with this power they've learned the importance of being human being first than a Dalit. In this paper we will discuss some stories of Dalit writers as well as non writers' experience of being an educated Dalit.

INTRODUCTION :- Education is the most important tool which will help lower class people to develop their lost individuality. Education not only makes us learn about history geography or math but it also makes us smart enough to handle bad situations. Many Dalit faces inequality because of lack of education. Man can become a right thinker and correct decision maker only when he will get a proper education. Education has become important for human being as food, shelter and clothe.

There are some most inspiring stories of Dalits who has proved that educated person is respected everywhere and they become strong mentally and physically.

The first story I will share is of Sujata Gidla an Indian-American author, born in Andhra Pradesh India she studied physics at the Regional Engineering College Warangal, and was later a researcher in applied physics at the Indian Institute of Technology Madras. She lives in New York and work as NYC Subway conductor. She is known for her book "Ants Among Elephants". She belonged to the caste mala, who do agricultural

labour. Sujata says that she got to know she is inferior when she was four years old

Sujata suffered untouchability when she was in India. She writes in her book "your life is your caste and your caste is your life". Sujata got educated and moved to America when she was twenty six. There she lives peaceful life. If sujata would not educate herself she must be living her life as an inferior and not as self dependent educated strong woman.

The story of Sujata Gidla is followed by the story of a non-writer Sanjay Kumar Jadhav a Dalit whose story I got to read in an article entitled "Untouchable no more: The Dalit Bridegroom rejecting class prejudice" by Amrit Dhillon.

Sanjay is a confident, educated studying law at Aligarh Muslim University. His position is as a social worker in the village, using his education to help people of all caste apply for ID cards and welfare benefits, has reinforced his self respect. Jadhav planned to take his baraat past the exclusion zone where the upper caste land owning Thakurs live, utrage erupted. The Thakurs told him, no dalit had ever done anything so outrageous. Dalit bridegrooms are expected to take route on the outskirts of the village avoiding the main road. Dalits were not allowed to ride a horse, they have walk, it was against tradition but Sanjay says, that now its time to break the tradition, and that is what he did. Although in some places dalits were killed or beten upp for riding a horse because it seems as insubordination nor are they allowed to sport a moustache or wear sunglasses. Jadhav took his case to the local court and then to the high court in Allahabad, his petition was dismissed. The more obstacles he faced the more determined he become. Jadhav believed that he must use his

education to fight for his community's right. So after a month of wrangling in nizampur, the day has finally come, a new route has been chalked out, the band and a white horse has been booked. Invitation to the media has gone out, armed police will be posted on the route. Some thakur left their house for a day they said that we cannot bear the sight. But at the end education became he strong tool which Sanjay used and broke the tradition and made the impossible become possible.

Third story is of Rajesh Suraiya India's first dalit billionaire. He was born in middle class family in Dehrdun. Rajesh studied Aeronautical Engineering in Russia. He runs a multinational company Steelmont Pv.t Ltd. That deals in metals. Rajesh says that "people have to change from inside, they have change their ideology, their mentality and look around the world what's happening there are so many opportunity". Rajesh can be a role model for many Dalits. They should get inspired by his story and get educated.

I have discussed some most inspiring stories of Dalits who has practically proved the importance of education. But it is also a sad reality that gaining education is the most difficult task for dalits because they face persistent discrimination in schools, they're threatened forced to do manual labour, name calling segregation in their classrooms they're petrified enough that it becomes difficult to continue their education and some Dalits often drop out at an early age.

In 1950, untouchability made illegal and some constitutional guarantees given to untouchables. Reservations they're kind of affirmative action that give advantage to untouchable to go to college and get jobs in private sectors. So, dalits should take advantage of all these schemes.

As it is said by Sir Winston Churchill "A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; An optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty" So, dalits should be optimistic and they should raise their children as an optimist so that

they should become courageous to fight against every obstical that come between their way toward success.

CONCLUSION :- In nutshell it can be stated that education is the training of the mind and personality, it is the precious thing which will prepare your life. It is the fruitful effort. The contribution of Dalit writers has been increasing everyday so that Dalits life gets enriched. There are various constitutional guarantees given to Dalits so that they can get education without facing many problems, so Dalits should step forward to get all those benefits. Dr Ambedkar had also devoted a important part of his life to improving the quality of life and social status of Dalits.

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1991 : A Turning point in the history of Indian Economy

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ABSTRACT :- The era of 1991, marked as a major turning point in the history of Indian economy. With the advent of new economic policy and foreign direct investment under the act of FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act), the Indian economy got a chance to expand its wings and reach new heights. Lucrative investments in multiple sectors and introduction of new trends in the business patterns gave a huge surge to the GDP of the country.

Therefore, this study has been conducted to gather some knowledge about the significant developments that occurred during the period of 1991, which pushed the Indian economy to reach new heights.

KEYWORDS :- Structural – Economic Reforms, Economic Mayhem.

INTRODUCTION :- During the period of (1980-1991), India had been going through a huge economic and political turmoil. The adaptation of a centrally planned economy and implementation of erroneous economic policies had pulled the economy towards a verge of an economic mayhem. To overwhelm this situation, country was in a dire need of a transition from Nehru's idea of a centrally planned economy or closed economy to open or free economy.

This concept had changed the outlook of many economic thinkers and policy makers and compelled them to take few measures which could help the country to come out of this economic debacle. These measures were termed as "Structural-Economic Reforms". These reforms not only rebuilt the backbone of the Indian economy but also pulled out the country from this havoc.

Apart from the birth of "structural-

Economic Reforms" another major initiative taken by then finance minister Dr. Man Mohan Singh, was the introduction of foreign direct investment in Indian market. After the announcement of new industrial policy on 24th, July, 1991 the atmosphere of Indian economy was completely changed. Foreign direct investment was seen with a vision of hope by the Indian entrepreneurs to get relieve from a debt-ridden, controlled and restrictive economy and emerge into a more competitive, market - oriented and unrestrictive economy.

MAJOR ECONOMIC EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE DURING (1980-1991) :-

- **1985** : Implementation of the concept of 'liberalisation' in the economic policy by Rajiv Gandhi.
- The primary objective behind adapting 'liberalisation' was to de-regularise and de-license some industries to encourage imports.
- A considerable rise in the growth rate but this rise was due to the borrowings from the foreign country.
- **Mid 1980's** : An excessive amount of foreign borrowings had led to an accumulation of huge foreign debt.
- **1986-87** : After the 'liberalisation' policy, import rights of certain items which were earlier reserved for government had declined.
- Due to an excessive accumulation of foreign debt and over import dependency, the country went through a serious Balance of Payment crisis.
- **1990-91** : The 'Gulf-War' popularly known as 'operation- desert storm' had created a global recession by raising the oil prices. This doubled the value of imports and a severe decline in the exports of India.
- Even after implementation of 'liberalisation' policy the government was not much

interested in the concept of completely 'De-regularising the industries'.

- **1991** : Due to the macroeconomic mismanagement and discouragement of the concept of completely 'De-regularising the industries' had finally pushed the economy towards a severe economic crisis.

NEW ECONOMIC REFORMS 1991 :-

- In the beginning of the year 1991, the country went through a severe economic crisis. The situation was exceptionally critical and the country could not even afford to pay for its three weeks' worth imports.
- This forced the country to shift its gold reserves to IMF (International Monetary Fund) as a guarantee in return of loan.
- To overcome from this situation the country had to shift towards a more open economy and invited the private sector to step into different sectors which were earlier reserved for public sector only.
- After the country decided to shift towards an open economy a need was felt to modify its economic policies.
- Finally, on 24th July 1991, under the leadership of P.V.Narasimha Rao's government and Dr. Man Mohan Singh, the then union finance minister introduced '**New Economic Policy**' popularly known as NEP.
- This policy consists of 3 concepts: 'Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation' known as the **LPG - model in economics**.

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY :-

- To stabilise the uncertainties in the economy and give it a boost to face the global competition.
- To give a surge to its GDP and build sufficient foreign exchange reserves to pay for its debt.
- Creating a path to merge the domestic economy with the world economy and invite new opportunities.
- To remove unnecessary restrictions and allow international flow of technology, goods and

services in the domestic market.

LPG MODEL :-

- The term 'LPG' refers to as liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation in economics.
- **Liberalisation** : It is a process to liberalise or free the market from unnecessary trade restrictions such as import tariffs, tax laws, etc.
- **Privatisation** : It is process of transferring government-owned enterprises to private sector.
- **Globalisation** : It is the process of integrating the domestic economy with the world economy.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT :-

- The introduction of 'new industrial policy' on 24th July 1991, by then finance minister Dr. Man Mohan Singh with an aim to reduce the industrial weaknesses and take some measures to increase the industrial efficiency.
- This policy removed the unnecessary licensing on the private companies which hinders their growth and development.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is considered to be the first initiative taken under the new industrial policy where the foreign companies were allowed to have majority stake in India.
- The FDI was established under the act of FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act) 1999.
- FERA (Foreign Exchange regulation act) 1973, was replaced by the act FEMA, with an objective to facilitate external trade and increase the foreign exchange market in India.
- The impact of FDI could be witnessed by a huge surge in various sectors especially some industries such as steel, automobiles and consumer electronics.

CONCLUSION :-

- During the era of 1991, Indian economy went through a lot of change. It would not be wrong if this era is quoted as an 'era of

change’.

- As the ‘Economic Crisis’ strike Indian economy during 1991. Indian government was compelled to take some measures to improve its condition and pull out the economy from this fiasco.
- New economic policy and new industrial policy had changed Indian economy’s scenario.
- These initiatives gave a boost to Indian economy and it reached to a level where its GDP is growing and new markets have opened.
- This era had also witnessed a transition from a centrally-planned economy to market-friendly economy.
- Therefore, this period was considered as a benchmark of ‘Economic Change’ that became a turning point in the history of Indian Economy.

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YOGA + Essential Nutrition Action For personality development of Children age (3- 6 years)

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- Protein Energy Malnutrition, is the widely prevalent form of malnutrition, recent data from NFHS-IV (2015-16), revealed that nearly 42.8% children under the age 5 years are underweight, 42.0 % children are low Height for their Age (Stunted), 25.8% children are low Weight for Height (Wasted), whereas, 9.2% children are Severely Wasted. Early effects of inadequate nutrition among children are irreversible moreover, it has larger consequences specially on loss of productivity and also affecting the over-all development process of a child in a long run. Moreover, early age malnutrition also affecting the process of motor development, numeric and cognitive ability of the child.
- First 1000 days are very crucial for the growth and development of the children right from pregnancy till the Child become 2 years old (270+730) days. We can call it Window period which provides an opportunity to the care giver to keep the child healthy and nourished with little awareness on adequate Infant and Young Child feeding Practices (IYCF). Actual personality development of the baby start from the womb itself when the mother conceives. It is the time to transform the positivity and good habits in the baby by adopting positive attitude towards life and consuming nutritious food with appropriate health services that can brings happiness and keeps the mother and baby healthier.
- However, growth faltering among children are having long term consequences on health and due to which developmental processes gets delayed. The studies suggest that malnutrition is the major killer for infants deaths it contributes nearly 45% of infant deaths, NFHS-IV 2015-16 (IMR 51/1000 live-births). To address the malnutrition among children, Integrated Child Development Scheme, has been launched by Govt. of India with the objective to bring down the level of under-nutrition and various other forms of malnutrition.
- After observing the positive trend at ground, time and again variety of interventions were also launched and implemented with enhanced intensity and frequency. The interventions like capacities building of front-line functionaries, Supportive supervision, Community mobilization activities and prioritized home visits to the beneficiaries etc. were introduced in-addition, the component like Early Child Care and Development (ECCD) has also been focused keeping in view the linkages with growth and development of the children.
- YOGA + Essential Nutrition Action" together can be a meaningful strategy for promoting optimal growth and development of the children. As Yoga + Nutrition both has tremendous power and potential in-fact, tried and tested Strategy for addressing many diseases and building resilience towards opportunistic infections. Yoga synchronizes mind, body and soul with creation of string that gives strength and stability to the body. Keeping in view, the personality development of the children embedding traditional values at the beginning from childhood itself would certainly contribute for achieving the optimal growth and development among the children. Since, Yoga is our traditional practice has its existence from the Vedic period" the importance of Yoga has also been highlighted

in the Holy book Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta and many other scriptures.

- The knowledge and practice of ASHTANG YOGA can be transformed to the growing children in a **phased manner-gradually** from the beginning itself (At play schools) that can help developing positive attitude towards life. It can also provide an opportunity to the children to grow with their highest potential in context of achieving optimal growth and development. Every locality including rural and urban areas are having child care center - Play Schools, capitalizing the available opportunity SUKSHMA YOGA Abhyasa" can be introduced to achieve the age specific developmental mile-stones in a positive manner for optimizing the growth and development.
- Age is only a number game" Sukshma Abhyasa's can be introduced with appropriate platform to help the children building confidence among themselves and also to support the process of personality development that can be manifested in their behavior at the later age. Practicing Yoga can be instrumental in providing direction to the growth and development of the children and helps addressing insecurity and fear that are commonly observed in the children of that particular age.

Benefit of practicing Yoga among 3-6 year children :-

- **Improves concentration:** - Is an important aspect of life it is utmost important for the children, as during their development process they learn, adopt and develop.

Aasana's like Vrukshasana and Tadasana help them improving concentration levels which is important to enhance their level of understanding on the subject.

- **Improve memory power :-** Aasana's like Manduk Aasan, Shashankasan, padhastasan, janusheerasan, pashchimottan are good for the children to influence memory power which will help them in enhancing their

cognitive ability (ability to perceive and taking right decisions of their life)

- **Build resilience :-** Practicing Yogasan like Bhujangasan, Parwatasan, light aasna'a/sukshma abhyasa;s complimented with good nutrition improves children resilience towards opportunistic infections usually occurs during seasonal variations and any other unwanted environmental conditions
- **Ability to Articulate :-** Chanting Jaap of OM" and practicing dhyan, deep breathing exercises with suskshma abhyasa's etc. enhance ability to articulate and improves quality and command over language.
- **Improve Synchronization of body and mind :-** Yogasana's like Vrukshasana'a, Tadasana's, konasana's , gow-mukhasana's help synchronization of body and mind which helps decision making and ability of think and perceives.
- **Improves stability and flexibility :-** Practicing Yogasan;s complimented by adequate nutrition (Yogic Ahaar) will help improves body flexibility and stability thus, improve posture.

However, the positive behaviors learnt during the childhood will remain for a life and can be capitalized for the better health outcomes in future. In-fact, Yoga does not require any equipment and even not a costly affair. Yoga can be practiced considering own ability and competency but yes" there should be altogether different approach and methodology is suggested for the children. Nevertheless, practice under the guidance of trained Yoga instructor is mandatory.

Yoga must be practiced under the guidance of trained instructor, without instructor may have unfavorable consequences.

Parent-child relationship at different stages of life: a study

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As parenting is a tedious job which runs round the clock and throughout the lifetime. It runs through diverse stages at different phases of a child's growth. It can be divided as :-

Infancy :- Infancy is a stage which begins right from the birth when the baby starts crying after opening the eyes to this world. During this phase, a baby typically cries, sucks mother's breasts, remains in slumber, pees in the bed and gets acquainted to the atmosphere and the people around. A parent nurtures a child, takes care of all its requirements like changing diapers, feeding timely, changing clothes, following vaccination programs, taking care of the baby during sickness and other thousands of such jobs. The response of the parents to the child's expectations results in the first kind of an interaction between the parent and child and is the first form of parent child relationship which develops during the initial stages of the life of a child. Parents derive a pleasure in caring for their children when they are infants and the baby is satisfied by the care given by the parents, thus, it is a two way process which lays the foundation of a strong parent-child relationship. (Yadav, Anita, & Yadav, 2013).

Toddler hood :- A child's behavior is the point of focus as soon as it becomes a toddler. Parents' guide, teach and shape the behavior by encouragement and support to fit into the societal system. The behavior of a child is considered to be a reflection of the parenting in the society so a parent is extremely cautious in this regard and takes utmost care to teach the child the kind of behavior accepted in the society. The process of social acceptance is a subtle one and the first two years of a child are quite crucial in this regard and a parent very delicately trains the child to fit into a

public group or the society at large.

Pre-school :- Now that the child has learnt the basics at home, it is time to introduce a child to the professionals away from the home. A child remains away from the warmth of parents for the first time when one is introduced to the preschool. It is at this stage that the different styles of parenting come into sight, among all a parent attains one particular style which becomes prominent as the child attains the preschool age. Nonetheless, a parent cannot depend on one particular style to deal with all situations, it is imperative to use an amalgam of different parenting styles to deal with all different kinds of situations that arise during the raising of a child.

School age :- Preparatory schools do the job of training the kid for the schooling system by providing a homely atmosphere at the preschool. A child learns to get acquainted to other children and this helps one to adapt to the school life and it marks the beginning of the peer association. The primary level of schooling also marks the shifting of attention of a child from parents to the peers. The cognitive and social skills of a child develops further and the training of previous years comes into play as the child spends more time with the peers which increases the bonding between them increases there is still not a marked shift in the parent child relationship dynamics. A child is in a better position to explain his likes and dislikes, desires, requirements and views making the communication between the parents and child two ways.

Adolescence :- Parenting with love and acceptance by adopting a positive approach even during challenging times can be an effective way

to guide teenagers. "Adolescence is a stage of evolution when the child transforms bodily and mentally from a child to an adult". This evolution entails social, intellectual, psychological and emotional transformations. This age is also known as teenage, it is considered as a tumultuous and susceptible phase for a child. Adolescents crave for the personal space and parents, sometimes; become overly controlling which marks the beginning of transformation of the dynamics of the parent-child relationship held so far. These changes in the dynamics of the parent child relationship mostly give rise to small conflicts. Parenting with care and recognition, by taking a positive approach even during exigent times can prove to be an effective way to guide teenagers. At this stage, it is important for the parent to acknowledge and appreciate their teen's desires and goals, prop up them, and provide them the freedom they deserve.

Adulthood :- Adulthood is the instant when an adolescent gets fully matured and his thoughts become stabilized. An individual at this stage can relate to the parents without any fear, inhibitions, conflict and distraction owing to the maturity attained. This once again changes the dynamics of the parent-child relationship and now it again becomes a healthy one as both are fully able to understand each other. However, the relationship can grossly vary from one family to another.

Parent-child relationship is the perception of the child towards its relationship with parents. There are various dimensions of parent-child relationship which are used to generally rate the relationship between the children and parents. They are as follow:-

1. Demanding- It is expression of authority and assertion of domineering command over the kid, executed in order to maintain overall control over the child.
2. Indifferent – It is the expression of nonchalant, uninterested, unresponsive and unreceptive

behavior which functions without either giving any importance or showing concern towards the child.

3. Loving- it can be expressed as an expression of fondness, devoted attachment and amiableness shown to the child.

4. Neglecting- it is an expression in which the child is treated in a careless manner indicated in usual omission and conscious disregard towards the child which can lead the child to fail to recognize himself.

5. Protecting – it can be described as an attitude which is candidly expressed in the acts of, sheltering, guarding and shielding the child from situations or experiences perceived to harmful, oppressing and hostile. Overall, it is a defending the child attitude.

6. Rejecting –It is a behavior which is evident in forsaking the child in repugnance. The outlook is indicated in being contemptuous and in absolute rebuttal of the child.

7. Symbolic reward and object reward – It is the expression of symbolic reward and appreciation for the psychological and emotional security of the child in lieu for concrete, substantial, corporeal action of affection towards the child. parent's acceptance of the child by both the parents is indicated in this type of relationship, which is a precursor for the child to accomplish, seek and move forward.

8. Symbolic punishment and object punishment it is an expression in which a child is shown momentary displeasure and symbolically and objectively parents show their short-term annoyance with the kid.

It is a well-known fact that loving children are created by loving parents. The future of a child is decided by the relation parents have with the child and how attached one is to the family. It is basis for the social, emotional, mental and physical health of a child. A child is dependent on the parent's right from the beginning and the initial years are quite important in this regard.

There are many positive benefits of a strong parent-child relationship which can be

enumerated as under :-

1. The probability of developing firm, contented and positive relationships with others in the life is more in the persons who are nurtured with a secured and healthy connection to their parents.
2. A child's emotional development, mental ability and linguistic advancement is dependent on the positive parent-child relationship.
3. Strong parent-child relationship are beneficial in regulating the emotions under stress or in difficult situations.
4. A kid who has a secured parental relationship gains knowledge of strong problem-solving skills.
5. Confident social behavior of children can also be attributed to the Strong parent-child relationship.
6. Healthy parent-child relationship and timely intervention in the child's routine life lays the basis for improved social and academic skills.
7. Healthy social, cognitive, emotional, and motivational development of a child can also be accredited to the positive parent-child relationship

Another important factor which has a marked influence on the academic achievement of the student is the self-esteem of the student. Self-esteem is defined as the set of positive or negative evaluations of individuals about their own selves (Rosenberg 1965). Self-esteem According to Coopersmith, (1967) self-esteem is," an individual's Judgment of value or worthiness, expressed in the outlook that individual holds towards himself. It is a personal experience which the individual transmits to others through body language and other means of communication. Self-esteem is defined as the set of constructive or depressing evaluation of individuals about their self. Self-esteem is essentially the evaluative dimension of the self-concept. High self-esteem can be characterized by having a good belief of one's self. The way one views himself is one of the major factors in deciding the academic success of a student. If a student has high self confidence and views himself in a positive way, it can be predictor of high academic success. Self-esteem is dynamic and can be modified or changed (Franken,1994).

The way an individual views himself accounts to a large extent for his success (Alizadegani,Zaini & Delavari,2014).

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Role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Police Administration

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Abstract :- Police administration is the one of most important pillars of good governance for a country and states. In the present time, globalization, modernization and digitalization altered the nature of crime leading to lawlessness and augmentation of the fright of global terrorism. So there is strong demand to strengthen our criminal justice system, emergency response system and investigation capacity to face the merging challenges. India has got maximum help and achievement in implementation of its policies, development of plans and maintaining transparency at a widespread level. ICT must become an integral part of our police system which is beneficial for police to improve their police intelligence, police investigation capabilities, to increase data storage capacity, to provide rapid access to criminal records, to regulate network by competent authorities, to augment accountability and to build operational communication. ICT provides the Police Public Interface which clearly shows the activities of police administration and their policies to the public by which transparency in the operation and function of police administration is enhanced. At present time, the pace of globalization and competition put the pressure on peace, social equality and harmony. These threats create the unprecedented challenges for the police administration. On the other hand many social problems like mob violence, obsolete, insurgency, religious violence, honor killing, terrorism, cyber crimes have been also become the problem of our police administration. In modern era criminals are one step ahead to our police administration in the use of ICT so it is necessary that our police administration should also adapt to gain the more paces to attain the technology to fight with the challenges.

E-Governance :- E-Governance is the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), such as Internet, World Wide Area Network, Mobile Computing etc., by government agencies to

transform the relations with citizens, to deliver better government services to citizens, to improve interactions with business and industrial sectors, to implement government policies, to monitor the governance network and to make more efficient government management. It's resulting benefits are more transparency, less corruption, more convenience, accessible fast services, cost reduction and revenue growth. On the basis of components of governance services, there are four models of e-governance

- a) G2C : Government to Citizens
- b) G2G : Government to Government
- c) G2B : Government to Business
- d) G2E : Government to Employee

In this field, the first step was taken by the Government of India when it established the electronic department in 1970. But during that time the use of ICT was limited to manage data related to defense, economic monitoring, planning, elections and census. In decade of 80s, the Government of India paid attention to the development of IT National Information Center (IT-NIC) to connect all districts headquarters. Further that journey of success of involvement of ICT in governance became long when non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sectors were also connected to government through ICT in decade of 90s. In this way, India has got maximum help and achievement in implementation of its policies, development of plans and maintaining transparency at a widespread level. In developing countries, e-governance has been an important part of national organizations to catalyze the development.

Initiatives for Implementation of Role of ICT :-

In the direction to transform India into digitally empowerment, the Government of India has been implementing Digital India Programme, National

e-Governance Action Plan (NeGP), State Data Centers (SDCs), State Wide Area Networks (SWAN), Common Service Centers (CSCs), e-District Programme, e-Kranti Programme, Computerization of Land Records, My-Govt App, Single Window Interface for Trade (SWIFT) successfully. In this field, effective steps have been taken also by state governments with the initiatives like Bhoomi Project and Khajane Project (Karnataka), Gyandoot Project (Madhya Pradesh), Lokvani Project (Uttar Pradesh), e-Procurement Project (Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh), Akshay Project and Friedas Project (Kerala), Lokmittar Project (Himalayan Region), Namadh Gram Project (Maharashtra), Computer Kiosks Project (New Delhi), Dairy Information System Kiosk (Gujarat) and e-Mitra (Rajasthan). Rural e-Service Centers have been set up in Haryana in December 2014 under Haryana e-Servive Scheme.

Role of Police Administration :- In ancient times, public welfare was not sought from the state and the presence of the state was in the form of laissez-faire state. The laissez-faire state edited only three works for the public

- Maintaining Internal Peace and Order
- Protecting from external attacks
- Applying Vocational Agreements

The nature of all three functions mentioned above is regulatory which demanded a strong regulatory authority which led to the establishment of police administration. Therefore, the presence of administration other than the police administration in the state of Lassiez-faire was clearly negligible. Between the world democratic and socialist systems, the cold war forced states to become public welfare and more people-welfare competition took place in the states. Now the state is going to become philanthropic and interventionist. Everyone one knows about the public welfare state that the responsibility of the state intervenes in the life of the person from birth to death. So abandoning the state's non-analytical concept and adopting the concept of intervention has increased the responsibilities of police administration.

Demand of ICT in Police Administration :- Police administration is the one of most important

pillars of good governance for a country and states. Available source of information is an important element of decision making quality of police administration. Long time ago, man-made registers were used to obtain information of different departments, of different records and cases. According to the changing scenario, there was a radical change in the methods of obtaining information through ICT. In the present time, globalization, modernization and digitalization altered the nature of crime leading to lawlessness and augmentation of the fright of global terrorism. So there is strong demand to strengthen our criminal justice system, emergency response system and investigation capacity to face the merging challenges. Rapid growth in population, urbanization, globalization, growing economic and social inequalities, poverty and unemployment to youth is becoming the root cause of rapid growth of crimes. So ICT can play a vital role to erode all the above mentioned possibilities of crimes. ICT must become an integral part of our police system which is beneficial for police in following ways:

- To improve their police intelligence
- To improve police investigation capabilities
- To increase data storage capacity
- To provide rapid access to criminal records
- To regulate network by competent authorities
- To augment accountability
- To built operational communication and collaboration etc.

ICT Initiatives in Police Administration :-

Digital Police Portal is a platform for citizens provided by the Government of India to file online complaints related to crime and to seek verification of domestic employees. This portal provides National Database of Crime Records for investigation, research, data analysis and policy making. It gathers data of crimes along-with trends and patterns of crimes. To report a crime, online first information report (FIR) service is provided by police citizen portals by which following services can be obtained online

- Filling of complaint to police station
- Obtain status of complaint

- Obtain copy of FIR
- Details of culprit and criminal
- Details of missing and kidnapped persons
- Details of stolen/recovered properties
- Submission of request for issue of no objection certificate (NOCs)
- Passport Registration and police verification report
- Registration record for senior citizens.
- Police Verification requests for servants and employee etc.

Surveillance is the monitoring and control of behavior, activities and gathering information from distance by electronic equipments (like Closed Circuit Television CCTV), human intelligence and postal interception to prevent crime. It involves the monitoring and traffic the data by use of ICT such as Tracking emails, messaging, telephones, call records, real time monitoring of vehicles and person, biometric recognition, aerial surveillance through drones, data mining and profiling. Through CCTV suspicion activities can be tracked at public places (Railway stations, Bus stand, Airports, ATM Machines, Banks etc.) which help to prevent crime against undesirable activities. Now a day, the use of things of internet strengthened the police surveillance.

Forensics is most important tool to identify the way of crime, cause and way of death cases, to solve the mystery of crimes. During high-tech crimes (Cyber Crimes, Money Laundering, chit funds crimes etc) our police forensics need a strong demand of fast and reliable technology to inhibit the risk and probability of crimes. Modern technology like DNA Fingerprinting, Recombinant DNA Technology, Human Genome Project, Biometric Analysis, Fingerprint Analysis, Face and Retina Recognition, creation of compete image from pieces of burnt samples, recreation of face just from the skull strengthened our forensics in the era of high tech crimes. But other methods and technology of ICT can also augment the capabilities of our forensics such as Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy (LAICPMS), Alternate Light Photography (ALP), 3D Forensic Facial Reconstruction, Ballistics Tracing Technology, Voice to Text Application, Directed Energy Vehicle Stopping Device, Gun

Cameras, Body Armor, Acoustic Gun-Shot Detection, Early Intervention System and Forensic C-14 Dating.

Corruption has been reduced due to use of ICT in police administration by real time monitoring of smuggling across borders, drug suppliers, trafficking, excise duties, black money, e-Challan and vigilance development. Control in corruption in police enhanced the healthy relations of citizen to the police. In this direction, many campaigns have been implemented time to time out of which Operation Shrimaan and Mahila Police Thana has gained the focus in Haryana. ICT provides the Police Public Interface which clearly shows the activities of police administration and their policies to the public by which transparency in the operation and function of police administration is enhanced.

Shortcoming of ICT in Police Administration :-

Police have playing the job to maintain the law and order and establish the sovereignty of the country. At present time, the pace of globalization and competition put the pressure on peace, social equality and harmony. These threats create the unprecedented challenges for the police administration. On the other hand many social problems like mob violence, obsolete, insurgency, religious violence, honor killing, terrorism, cyber crimes have been also become the problem of our police administration.

Conclusions and Suggestions :- Social support to the police administration can be very helpful to prevent and inhibit the crime from society by giving the information about the anti-social activities on the time. There should be the provision of awareness program and campaign to make healthy relation of police to the society which will reduce the police public distance and enhance the confidence and faith. It is necessary to the responsible citizen that everyone should provide the information to police about the domestic servants, labors and employee regularly. There should be the ICT interface between the police public relations to share the information between them. The Government of India has launched a number of projects like Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC), Content

Management System (CMS), National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID), Anti-Terrorist Assistance Program (ATA), Mukhbir Program etc. to build up our police administration but there should be the provision of Training and fitness of police to adapt to solve the issues of society. In modern era criminals are one step ahead to our police administration in the use of ICT so it is necessary that our police administration should also evolve and adapt to gain the more paces to attain the technology to fight with the challenges.

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Joint Impact of Selected Independent Variables on Decision Making with special reference to Private Management Education Institutions

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Abstract :- It is seen that all decisions are made in an environment of least uncertainty. However, the degree will vary from relative certainty to great uncertainty. There are personality, human value and certain risk are involved in making decision. As individual the decision maker make imperfect decision not only because of his over reliance on heuristics but also because of certain inheritance biases rather than personal interest, fear, affection, individual behavior, organizational goals, mission & objectives, experience, innovative mind set and creativity of the individual, the decision making depends on personality, values and risk taking capacity. Against the above background, effort have been made to access the joint impact of personality, values and risk taking capacity on decision making with special reference to private management education institutions in this research.

Keywords :- Decision making, Personality, Values & Risk.

Introduction :- Decision-making is an inclination to overcome the current problem when more than one way exists to lead us to an object that is thought to be the satisfier of a requirement. Most of the decisions are taken by top executives are generally on the basis of past experiences, and past experience covers the personality, values and risk taking capacity of decision maker. It is compulsory that top manager and executives are relay on subjective information in making decision, but that their history of past decision – both success and failure is often given real weight in decision making process. In other words, when it comes to make decision, people often on rely on

what has worked for past. Decision making is an important factor of management process. The executives see decision making as their central job because they continuously choose the correct option which will be appropriate for the organization. Kogan & Wallach (1967) describe in their book 'Risk taking: A study on Cognition and Personality' that the risk element is based on subjects, assessment of his own tolerance is clearly explicit whether the decision occur in the hypothetical success-failure context or in a situation involving gain-loss consequences by the decision maker.

- **Effect of Personality on Decision Making :-** Deck Carry et al. (2010) found that individual behavior is influenced by previous decisions and the personality characteristics of the individual.

Ahangar Reza Gharoi (2010) in his research paper 'A study of Resilience in relation to personality, cognitive styles and decision making styles of management students' suggested that personality cognitive style and decision making are playing a decisive role in influencing resilience. He stated about the personality, cognition and decision making that individual behave differently in similar situation and evaluate conditions differently based on their unique expectations values, previous experience and temperament. The same thing supported by DeNeve and Copper in 1998.

- **Effect of Risk Taking Behaviour on Decision Making :-** Deck Carry et al. (2010) stated in their research paper 'Risk Taking Behavior; An experimental analysis of Individual and Pairs'

that people routinely make decisions under uncertainty due to incomplete information. The perceived degree of uncertainty affects decisions.

- **Effects of Values on Decision Making :-** Prasad stated that values is one of the major forces shaping individual's behavior. Therefore the values are the core of ethical or unethical behavior. Values are convictions and framework of an philosophy of an individual on the basis of judges what is good or bad, desirable or undesirable, ethical or unethical. On the basis of above statement it can be said that there is major effect of human values on decision making. Value of people have their roots in numerous aspects of contemporary society. McGuri, Thomas, Shaha and O'Donnell (2006) stated in their research paper 'the individual values are addressed in decision making and therefore can be expected to influence managerial decision on HR issues that deeper more personal levels. The fact that norms and values differ in this way has obvious implication for giving preference to study of individual values, as distinct from norms, in managerial decision making on HR issues.

Review of Literature :-

Arsiya S. K. (2013) in his research 'A Behavioral Study of Decision Making in Management Institutions' has found that Risk, Personality and Values individually plays an important role on decision making.

Koontz & Weihrich (1990) stated that in a risk situation factual information may exist, but it may be incomplete. To improve decision making, one estimate the objective probabilities of an outcome by using mathematical models. All intelligent decision makers dealing with uncertainty like to know the size and nature of risk they are taking in choosing a course of action.

Hartmann, L. C. & Patrickson. M. (1998) in their paper 'Individual Decision Making: Implication for decision training in TQM' found that in decision making there is increasing

consensus that a good decision maker is not just someone who can rationally access choices, or make the most logical decision given for that moment, but someone who can arrive at decision through balancing competing values and goals.

Rowe and Mason (1987), decision style is primarily a cognitive process that combines the mental activities of perception, information processing or cognition, making a judgment, and coming to closure of the problem. An essential ingredient of high resilience is the belief that one has control over what is transpiring in one's life. To acquire this attitude of ownership, an individual needs opportunities to learn and apply decision-making and problem solving skills.

Shupp, R. and Williams, A. (2008) in their paper 'Risk Preference Differentials of Small groups and individuals, using willingness to pay data, find that the comparison of group and individuals varies with the riskiness on the choice groups are more risk averse with risker's choice and vice versa.

Against the above background effort has been made to assess the behavioural aspects of decision making which are much crucial in modern era for education institutions. For this purpose the following objectives have been made to conduct study.

Objectives of the Study :- Formulated objective for the study with special reference to Private Management Institutions of Rewa & Jabalpur division of Madhya Pradesh is as follows:

- To study and examine the joint impact of Personality, Risk and Values in decision making.

Hypotheses :- The following hypotheses has been made for the purpose of the present investigation-

- There will be no significant variance noticed about decision making on the basis of predictor variables.

Research Methodology :- The purpose of the present study was to examine the joint role of personality, values & risk on decision making style

in private management education institutions of Jabalpur and Rewa divisions of Madhya Pradesh State.

- **Data Collection, Research Area and Sample :-** The primary data, which was collected Personally in two divisions i.e., (1) Jabalpur and (2) Rewa of MP State. For this purpose, the sample for research was depend upon the size of population. The purposive and random sampling was adopted for entire research.
- **Population and Sample selection :-** The population of entire research was administrators, Deans, Directors, Registrar, Dy. Registrar, Astd. Registrar, Principals, HODs, Course In- charges, Officers and teachers of Private Management education institutions of research area, who take decision in their daily job. On the basis of overall responses of above respondents, analysis of data have been made.

The total sample size for Private management institutions was 120. Only those institutions were incorporated for population and sampling at the time of research which was completed in 2013, which was in the list of Vyavashayik Pariksha Mandal (VYAPAM) Madhya Pradesh Bhopal and some other management educations institutes recognized by the universities.

- **Tools of the research and data analysis process :-** Four well-structured and Pre-tested scales and test were adopted for the present investigation used tools are as follows:

1. Decision making style scale :- DMSS was developed by Dr. Noor Jahan N. Ganihar, Dharward (Karnataka). There are 48 items classified in 4 problem areas i.e. entrepreneurial problems, administrative, academic problem and personal problems.

The overall reliability of the questionnaire was 0.86 and overall validity of the questionnaire was 0.92.

2 Dimensional Personality Inventory :- DPI was prepared by Dr. Mahesh Bhargav, (Chairman), Harprasad institute of behavioural Studies Agra

(U.P).

3. Value Scale: The value scale originally was prepared by All port Vernon and Lindzey which measures dominate interest in personality. This scale was revised modified and adapted by Kulshrestha (1998).

This value questionnaire comprises of two part i.e. part (A) & Part (B)

The sum of final score for every respondents is same i.e. 90 for part (I) and 150 for part (II). Thus it is necessary that every question is to be answered. It may that questions have been omitted, equal scores to the alternative answers is to be given them.

4. Risk Taking Behaviour :- To measure the risk taking ability in an executive or in a person, risk taking questionnaire (RTQ) was prepared by Dr. N.L. Mishra (Reader) MGCGV, Chitrakoot and S.K. Arsiya M.G.C.G.V.,Chitrakoot.

This questionnaire consists of 20 questions in single part with the alternatives Yes, No and Uncertain. 2, 0 and 1 mark have been provided for Yes, No and uncertain responses respectively for question number 1 to 5 and 14 to 20. and 0,2,1 marks have been provided for Yes, No and uncertain response respectively for question number 6&13.

Data Analysis Procedure :- For the entire research the regression analysis ANOVA was conducted. Scoring for each measure was done on the basis of scoring methods/techniques which is given with each questionnaire. After scoring, data tabulation had been done by the obtained score. For the analysis, micro-soft excel was utilized to perform all the analyses. The 0.05 and 0.01 alpha level was accepted as a criterion of statically significance for all statically procedures.

Result :- The results are presented according to the objectives, hypothesis and nature of scales. Three types of analysis has been done i.e. multiple regression. Group difference and ANOVA analysis have been used to know the joint role of personality traits, values and risk to predict the decision making by all predictor variables (i.e.,

personality, risk and values) for the respondents of private management education institutions of Rewa and Jabalpur division of Madhya Pradesh. Several other angles have also been seen during entire research. The results of the multiple

regression analysis are showing significant variance about decision making on the basis of predictor variables (i.e., personality, risk and value).

Table: 1 Regression Analysis to access Role of Independent selected variables (i.e., Personality, Values & Risk) on Decision making.

Sl. No.	Regression Statistics	
1	M R	0.5047
2	R S	0.2547
3	A R S	0.01617
4	S E	8.7850
5	Observations	120

Where, M R = Multiple Regression
R S= Regression Square
ARS= Adjusted R Square
S E= Standard Error

Table: 2 ANOVA

Sl. No.	Regression/Residual	Df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
1.	Regression	13	2822.4335	217.1102	3.0475*	0.0007
2.	Residual	106	8257.8914	77.1765	-	-
3.	Total	119	11080.3250	-	-	-

Note: * significant at 0.05 level.

Where, MS= Mean Square
F= Frequency
df= Degree of freedom
SS=Standard Square

Above tables represent the role of selected variable i.e., Personality traits of respondents, various human values and risk taking behavior in decision making style of head of education institutions, managers, executives and other related officers and teachers of academic institutes (i.e., Private management education institution). For this purpose multiple regression analysis has been applied. It has been observed that all independent variables are predictors effectively predicted the decision making style of the respondents.

It has been found that all predictors have jointly effected the decision making style and they have explained decision making with 25 percent variance. The summary of ANOVA clearly indicates

that obtained 'F' value is significant (3.04) at 0.05 level of significance. It means, these variables proved important and significance for making decision in private management institutions.

The detailed interpretation of major funding have discussed in heading of Interpretation of findings.

- **Impact of Regression on decision making on the basis of predictor variables :-** Researcher has framed another hypothesis that "There will no significant variance noticed about decision making on the basic of predictor variables." Obtained results clearly shows that risk taking, values, and different types of personality traits as a joint predictors significantly predict the decision making for

the respondent of private management education institutions. Thus, it can be said that framed hypothesis is rejected means personality, values and risk jointly plays an important role on decision making with special reference to Private management education institutions of Rewa and Jabalpur division of Madhya Pradesh.

Interpretation of Finding and Conclusion :- As it is believe that Personality, Risk and Values jointly plays an important role on decision making, the same finding have been observed but in the research in relation to Private management education institutions.

On the basis of some other researches in decision making also indicates that decision is not an independent concept, it depends on several other factors like: psychological, cultural and environmental of an individual or group.

Final conclusion is not possible at present on this topic because it has been a source of much controversy. Prasad (2008) advocated that there is considerable agreement on desirability of rationality in decision making; there is much less agreement on what rationality really means. Simon (1976) has described different types of rationality. Generally the concept of rationality is defined in terms of objective and intelligent action, it is usually characterized by behavioural nexus between ends and means. If the appropriate means are chosen to reach the desire ends, the decision is rational. This means-ends relationship is commonly referred to as 'means-ends chain or hierarchy.'

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Pesa: The Way Forward For Development of Scheduled Areas

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Abstract :- PRI (Panchayat Raj Institutions) and PESA was implemented with the aim of encouraging local governance. It is a national framework and was introduced with the 73rd Amendment.

PESA was incorporated through various amendments to the State Panchayat Laws. Over a decade and half later it has been implemented in 10 states. The act has failed to bring about the change that was expected. It is hailed as one of the most powerful tools for empowering the people in the Scheduled Areas.

There is a lack of understanding and clarity about the Act that comes as a hindrance in the proper implementation. There are various schemes of the Government which are covered under this Act and still it has failed to achieve the target.

I. INTRODUCTION :- Local Governance is not a new concept to India. Local Governance has been prevalent in India in the Pre-Independence Era. Dynasty after dynasty changed but the villages remained the same. The Sabhas (assemblies) evolved into 'Panchayats' (an assembly of five respected elders) which then became the centre of authority for dispensation of justice and resolution of local disputes. They interfaced with the higher authorities, local chieftains to maharajas, separated in power and authority. Villages functioned as self-governing village republics. This continued till major changes and restructuring of the administrative hierarchy began with British colonialism.

In 1919 the Government of India introduced local self-governing institutions with popular mandate and control over local affairs. As a result a number of provinces and princely states enacted laws: Village Panchayat Acts in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar

and Uttar Pradesh in 1920; Self-Government Act in Bengal in 1919, in Bihar in 1920 and in Assam in 1925; and the Panchayat Act in Punjab in 1922.¹ Later the Government of India Act of 1935 introduced provincial autonomy and elected governments. Panchayat Raj did not find a place in the draft constitution. The debate whether the village was 'a sink of localism, a den of ignorance, narrow mindedness and communalism' (Dr.B.R Ambedkar) or whether "Indian independence must begin at the bottom" ensuring that 'every village has to be self-sustained and capable of managing its affairs" resulted in the formulation of Article 40 in the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution which was not enforceable: "The state shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government." Over the decades since the decadent feudal landlordism with its oppressive exploitation began crumbling, both these viewpoints seems to be have progressively moved upfront to finally converge with Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) where relatively the formal structures were yet to penetrate or were weak, the feudal structures were at its weak and self-governance in an egalitarian tradition continued to persist.

Scheduled Areas :- Tribal communities live in about 15% of the country's land area.² Prior to British colonization of the Adivasi inhabited regions were self-governing even though part of various kingdoms. The rule of the kingdom did not extend in most cases to these Adivasi regions. Any intrusions were resisted by the Adivasis. The invasions of the British to their

¹ Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi 1958 pp 2-3

² Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India , Annual Report

homelands, particularly the forested region, gave rise to relentless revolts.

Operation of ordinary laws could be excluded by the Governor of the respective Provinces. The Government of India Act, 1919 divided the area into 'wholly excluded and partially excluded areas from the scope of reform' with the former coming under the purview of the centre and the latter under the joint purview of the Governor and the Governor General-in-Council.

PESA makes the much neglected Directive Principle of State Policy about establishment of a virtual 'Village Republic' as envisaged in Article 40 to become mandatory for Scheduled Areas. The tribal peoples, unfamiliar with the formal system, who were forced under law to approach some authority or the other of an alien 'outside' their world, with PESA makes the familiar setting of the open assembly of the village formally specified as Gram Sabha to become the centre of governance.

The provisions of PESA were incorporated within a year by all the 10 States having Fifth Schedule through amendments to their respective State Panchayat laws. Therefore, understanding the status of the Panchayat Raj itself becomes important to contextualize incorporation of PESA into the Panchayat system as prevailing in the concerned States and the interplay of PESA provisions within the Panchayat Raj framework of the States.

The 73rd Amendment covered the following³ :

- Establishment of a uniform three-tier Panchayat structure.
- State legislatures to confer on the Panchayats such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self governance.
- Constitution of a Gram Sabha in each village to exercise such powers and performing such functions at the village level as the State legislature may provide by law.
- Direct election of Panchayat members.

- Provision of uniform five-year term to the Panchayats.
- The election of the chairperson at the intermediate and district level is through indirect elections and the mode of election of the chairperson of the village Panchayat is left to the respective States.
- Not less than one-third of seats to be reserved for women among members and the posts are on a rotational basis.
- Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) at all level according to their population at each level.
- Mandatory holding of elections within six months of the date of dissolution in case of
- Dissolution or supersession.
- Mandatory constitution of a State Election Commission to ensure free, fair and time bound elections to the Panchayats.
- Mandatory constitution of a State Finance Commission to strengthen PRIs financially.

The Panchayats are involved in all the schemes Involvement Status of Panchayats in Important Schemes

- Functioning of Gram Sabha (Art. 243A)
 - Number and minutes of meetings,
 - Approval of plans, budget, UCs and beneficiary lists
- Transparency in Panchayats
 - Mechanism to deal with RTI and corruptions
- Initiatives undertaken since April 2009 Consisting of
- Empowerment of Panchayats to impose and collect revenue (Art. 243H)
 - Share of own revenue of Panchayat in State own revenue
- Fund availability with Panchayats (last two years)
- Operation of Panchayat Nidhi/Fund (receipt & expenditure)
- Release of National Finance Commission grants to the Panchayats
- Set of criteria, weight to allocate fund to the Panchayats

³ www.panchayatgyan.gov.in

- System of fiscal management, monitoring and evaluation
- Initiatives undertaken since April 2009
Consisting of

The Planning Commission in its approach paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan stated that:

“The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act has, therefore, given adequate discretionary powers to State Legislatures to make suitable provisions in its Acts on the subjects. All states have either enacted new laws or modified the existing laws to incorporate Constitutional amendments vis-a’- vis the provisions on reservations. As Panchayati Raj is included in the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the States are responsible for devolution of powers to the Panchayats and thus need to take steps for effective devolution of powers and authority as envisaged under Article 243G read with the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. States have taken up activity mapping based of the principle of subsidiary, but the pattern of assignment of subjects and the coverage of subjects differs widely among the States. Barring those development programmes/schemes, which expressly require the involvement of Panchayats, most others are implemented by the functionaries of the line departments concerned.⁴

In the Scheduled Areas, PESA attempts to modify such PRIs by empowering Gram Sabhas which ironically is the weakest structure of the PRIs. Recognizing the vast potential that the PESA frame of governance provides in actual empowering of the Gram Sabha and considering the status of PRIs, and particularly the plight of Gram Sabha in the Non-Scheduled Area, MoPR formulated far reaching fundamental amendment to Article 243 in 2010 proposing incorporation of elements from PESA and Sixth Schedule and proposing a new Schedule to the Constitution 13th Schedule listing the subjects under the purview of the Gram Sabha and Ward namely which are largely the powers outlined in PESA. In addition, MoPR had formulated amendments for the Sixth Schedule essentially incorporating the PESA provisions to the Sixth Schedule.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :- The present paper is based on the secondary data, collected from secondary sources in the form of published literature on the subject. The various sources include reports on PESA, Panchayati Raj, and research papers found in Economic Political Weekly, publications by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, and materials found in websites related to 73rd Amendment in Panchayati Raj Institutions. In addition to this various data relating to the Schemes is collected.

III. GRAM PANCHAYAT :- Under the PESA the Gram Panchayats are empowered to work at local levels.

IV. Table 1: Gram Panchayats in India and CSC in India

State-wise Status of Common Service Centres (CSCs) at Gram Panchayat Level in India (As on 31st May, 2019)		
States/UTs	No. of Gram Panchayat	At Least 1 VLE Identified and CSC ID Created for Gram Panchayat
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76	12
Andhra Pradesh	12918	12918
Arunachal Pradesh	1806	306
Assam	2548	2548

⁴ Planning Commission Report

Bihar	8386	8386
Chandigarh	12	12
Chhattisgarh	10966	10686
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	20
Daman and Diu	15	15
Goa	192	178
Gujarat	14270	14270
Haryana	6204	6204
Himachal Pradesh	3226	3226
Jammu and Kashmir	4204	3214
Jharkhand	4398	4398
Karnataka	6024	5224
Kerala	941	941
Lakshadweep	10	10
Madhya Pradesh	22822	22822
Maharashtra	27855	27855
Manipur	165	165
Meghalaya	1463	375
Mizoram	713	211
Nagaland	1203	363
Odisha	6804	6804
Puducherry	98	98
Punjab	13016	12019
Rajasthan	9891	9695
Sikkim	185	61
Tamil Nadu	12524	12024
Telangana	8685	4923
Tripura	1178	782
Uttar Pradesh	59021	59021
Uttarakhand	7954	6223
West Bengal	3341	3341
India	253134	239350

Abbr.: VLE: Village Level Entrepreneur.

Source : Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1873, dated on 03.07.2019.

The above table shows the data of the Gram Panchayats in the various states as on 03.07.2019. India has 253134 Gram Panchayats out of which 239350 have Common Service Centres.

The Central Government allocates funds for the CSC in all the states so that all the Gram Panchayats have proper infrastructure for their daily working. In the absence of a proper infrastructure it is just not possible for a GP to function. Table 1 show that the most of the Gram Panchayats have a infrastructure.

V. GOVERNANCE THROUGH SCHEMES :- The Schemes of the Central and State Governments are implemented under the PESA. The schemes for Tribal Welfare and for Minor Forest Produce are all implemented under the Scheme.

All the schemes for Tribal Welfare are implemented through the Gram Panchayats. The main aim of these schemes is to provide sustainable livelihood for the people living in those areas.

Table 2: Marketing of MFP through MSP

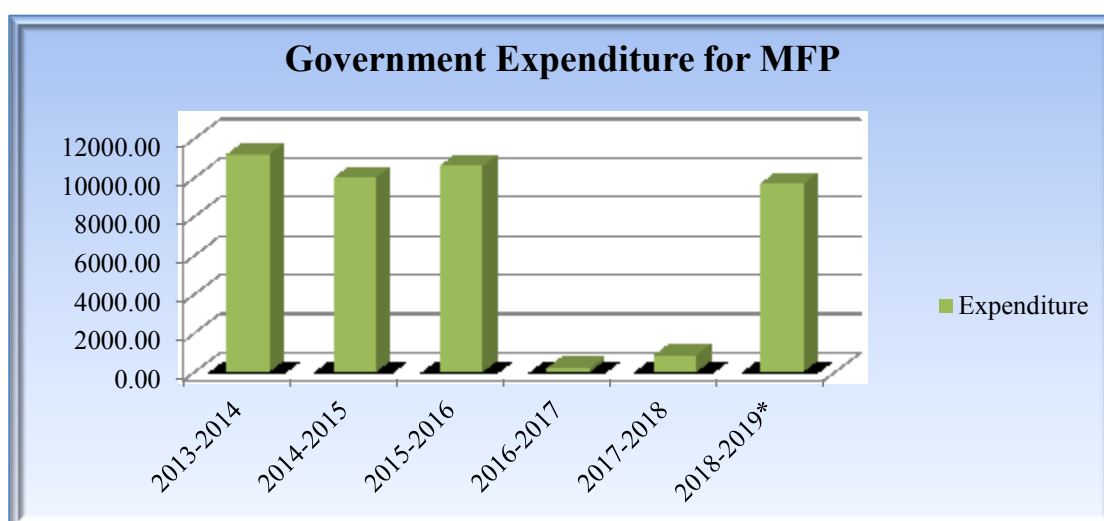
Budget/Revised Estimates and Expenditure Incurred under Scheme of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain of MFP for Scheduled Tribes in India (2013-2014 to 2018-2019-upto 11.11.2019)			
(Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2013-2014	16300.51	12200.00	11200.49
2014-2015	31700.00	10000.00	10000.00
2015-2016	30700.00	14300.00	10600.73
2016-2017	15800.00	300.00	200.00
2017-2018	10000.00	2500.00	859.00
2018-2019*	13000.00	9747.00	9685.00

Note : * : Upto 11.11.2019.

Source : Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1479, dated on 05.03.2018.

Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 136, dated on 18.11.2019.

Graph 1: Marketing of MFP through MSP



One of the main means of livelihood for the people living in the Tribal and Scheduled Area is the Minor Forest Product. The Government tries to protect the interest of the people by providing them with Minimum Price for the Product.

A look at the expenditure shows that the expenditure went down in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 but has now increased for the year 2018-19.

The support by the Government plays a very important role in safe guarding the interest of the people living in the Tribal Areas.

PANCHAYAT EMPOWERMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY INCENTIVE SCHEME IN INDIA :- The Government releases funds for PEAIS so that it acts as a boost and supports the Panchayat Raj.

The Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) is a land mark achievement in strengthening the process of devolution in India. PEAIS is one of the Central Sector Plan Schemes which is being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj since 2005-06 with a small allocation of Rs. 5 crore, which was later raised to Rs.10 crore, to be given to highest performing States on the basis of extent of devolution carried out by them. This was to motivate States for greater devolution. A second component was introduced in 2011-2012 to incentivize Panchayats from States and UTs to put in place accountability & performance system and democratic style to make their functioning transparent and efficient. Thus, PEAIS is a centralized intervention for decentralization by State through devolution.

Table 3: Funds Released under PEAIS

Selected State-wise Funds Released under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme in India (2007-2008 to 2010-2011)								
(Rs. in Lakh)								
States	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011 Funds Released	
	Funds Released	Pending UCs	Funds Released	Pending UCs	Funds Allocated *	Funds Released	Cumulative	Incremental
Assam	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-
Haryana	50	-	75	-	-	-	-	50
Himachal Pradesh	75	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	100	100	75	75	2.5	250	200	**
Kerala	100	100	150	150	2.5	250	300	**
Madhya Pradesh	75	75	150	150	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	50	-	75	75	1	100	100	-
Tamil Nadu	100	100	150	150	1.5	150	-	-
West Bengal	100	100	150	125	1.5	150	100	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	100
Andhra Pradesh	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	150
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	1000	700	1000	825	10	1000	700	300

Source : Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 166, dated on 09.03.2010, Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 945, dated on 15.11.2010 & Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2567, dated on 09.12.2011.

Table 4 : Taxes taken by GP

State-wise Empowerment to Levy Own Taxes under Present Legislation at Gram Panchayat (GP) in India														
Tax/Fee/ State	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
Levies on Moveable and Immoveable Property														
Land tax (non-agri)	1	*	2* (+agri)	*			**	*3(+agri)	**	*				
House/Building tax	**House		Chulha	**house	**	**	3*	**	*	**	*house	**		**4
Vehicle Tax	*	*fee	*			5*		5*	5*	*fee	*6	**	*5	*fee
User Charges for Public Facilities and Common Resources														
Water Rate ³		*7tax	*7	*	*	*	**tax	*	*7	*7	*tax	8	*7	*7
Lighting Rate		*rate	*tax	*	*		**tax	**tax	*tax	*rate			*tax	*rate
Street cleaning fee	9*			*	*								*tax	
Conservancy fee ¹⁰		*tax	*				**	**tax	*	*rate			*	*rate
Drainage fee			*tax				**tax	*		*	*tax	*	*	*
Sanitation cess			*	*			**tax	**tax	*			*	*tax	

for public latrines													
Fee for use of Panchayat shelters	*	*	*			*	*	*	*		*	*	*
User charges on hospitals, schools		*								*			*
Fee for use of common resources	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*			
Ad hoc Levies													
Special tax for construction of public works	*, 11, 12			*13	13		*12	*		*13	*13	*11	
Betterment levies									*	*			*
Other Levies													*
Tax on Profession, trade, calling etc.		14*			**		*	**	*	**	*		14*
Fee on markets, weekly bazaars	15*		*	*	*	*		**	*		*	*16	*
Fee on animals sold				*	*	*		**	*				*
Octroi on animals or goods		*						*				17	

or both brought for sale												
Tax on fairs and other entertainment		*			*	** 18		*	** 18		*18	** 18
Tax on advertisement	**				*	*						
Lumpsum levy on factories in lieu of taxes	*		*		*			*				

Note : * : An asterisk is entered in the (column) where the tax/fee (row) is leviable under the State Panchayat act named among sources.

** : A double asterisk indicates an obligatory levy, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan do not make the distinction

Source : India Panchayati Raj Report 2001, Four Decades of Decentralised Governance

in Rural India, Volume II, National Institute of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

The Central Government empowers the Gram Panchayats to collect taxes for their upkeep and working. The Panchayat may levy Profession Tax, Property tax, Entertainment Tax, Advertisement Tax etc.

The above table shows the heads under which the taxes are levied by the Gram Panchayats.

1. Land not subject to Agricultural Assessment is marked +Agri
2. In Bihar this tax is called tax on Occupant Holding.
3. In Kerala the tax is levied on 0.1% of the Capital Value of the land and 6-10% for building based on Annual Value subject to revision every 5 years.
4. In West Bengal the tax on land and building is 0.5% of the Annual Value.
5. This Act explicitly excludes Motor Vehicles except the ones used for Agricultural Purpose.
6. Except when for Agricultural use.
7. GP can levy taxes on irrigation water.
8. The land revenue levied by the state includes water rate.
9. On Pet Dogs.
10. The Conservation levy is a special sanitary level for the cleaning of privately owned toilets/Cess pools.
11. On Agricultural lands.
12. On Residential Structures.

13. On adult males, commutable into labour contribution.

VI. CONCLUSION :- Local governments are an important instrument of promoting socio-economic development. Particularly in the case of tribal areas in India, they are playing a significant role towards promoting socio-economic development programmes. The current phase of development in these areas is largely managed by the Panchayats, though there are other administrative departments such as the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) functioning towards the implementation of various development programmes.

PESA is framed in such a way that the Gram Panchayat is empowered to make all the decision. It is a sustainable model with the provision for raising revenue and the funding from the Government for support.

The emergence of the local self-governance in the context of the post-PESA period has created a new era of empowerment and inclusion of the tribal people in the democratic decision making processes which has far larger effects on development.

So effective steps need to be taken to strengthen the functioning of Panchayats as per the provisions of the PESA Act. However, the ongoing economic reforms and their implications have been diluted the many powers of the local governments. So, the policy of the state should be carefully calculated and deliberated while acquiring lands for development projects and managing resources for public purpose. The local Panchayats should have upper hand in planning and management of local natural resources. The local governments should be augmented with appropriate powers and functions so that they can take the appropriate decisions on the issues related to management of natural resources. Proactive policy measures have to be taken in order to remove these challenges. The state governments should take these issues seriously and must change their policies regarding the devolution powers to the local governments. This should be done in keeping in mind the ongoing development trends and the development need of the tribal areas and people.

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