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Digitalization & Economic Development in India

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Abstract :- Different forms of economy define economic development in different terms. India being admixed economy defines economic development in terms of both social economic growths, where how people grow in terms of education health and how economy develops in the form of increased GDP, employment rate, productivity and sectoral growth, respectively. But in today`s scenario, how much a country is technologically advance decides its overall economic development as everything and everywhere, the things are going digital from education to health to business, digitalization has effected every walks of life.

The paper here, highlights the impact of technologically advancement on the economic development from all spheres of development, be it health, education and prosperity.

Keywords :- Economy, Economic Development, GDP and Digitalization.

Introduction :- Digitalization is the processing of text, pictures or sounds into a digital form through a computer system. Digitalization is the adoption of digital technology into everyday life.

With the industrial revolution and technological innovation, the use of technology in every sphere of life has increased .This has positively impacted the economy as a whole as with the onset of technology in business, the concept of e-commerce, e-business and e-banking has emerged.

Traditionally, all the dealings were based on paper work and physical travelling from one place to another ,the commencement of technology in business has opened the door for opportunities as internet covering large population has made penetration easier than before by providing a single platform through which we can reach large number of people residing across the world, has made dealings easier using mobile application like Quicker.com which gives opportunity to both buyer & seller meet each other on a single platform, and the rise of digital banking services in the form of e-wallets, e-banking and applications has provided a medium to accept and make payment whenever and wherever required.

Even with so many benefits the digitalization is facing threats in the form of cyber-attacks, unwillingness of people to go digital, economic cost incurred to access internet services and fast technological advancement that is creating competition among business.

The paper here outlines the impact of digitalization on the economy as a whole, the threats it face and how can digitalization be promoted.

1. Economy :- Economy refers to the distribution of resource to the factors of production in such a way that production and consumption along with trade of goods & services take place effectively in a country.

2. Economic Development :- Economic development is the process where the emerging economy undergoes transition from agriculture to the industry, becomes technologically advance and the living standard improves. It is also a process in which an economy grows both economically in terms of productivity, GDP & sectoral growth and socially in the form of better academic facilities, longevity & health care.

3. GDP :- Gross Domestic Product refers to the money value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a specified period. GDP is also an indicator of measuring economic performance of a country. The two types of GDP which measures economic activities- real GDP and Nominal GDP. Real GDP measures inflation while the nominal GDP measures the value of goods & services produced by a country at their current market price.

4. Digitalization :- Digitalization means the use of digital technologies and of data (digitized and natively digital) in order to create revenue, improve business, replace/transform business processes (not simply digitizing them) and create an environment for digital business, whereby digital information is at the core.

Impact of digitalization on the economic development

Economic Impact :-

- The digitalization has a proven impact on economy in the form of reducing unemployment, improving quality of life through easy access to public services, reducing the increased impact of parallel economy by introducing e-filing of tax returns ,etc.
- The increased use of technology have changed access to banking services as people formerly were used to wait for a longtime to withdraw their money ,the introduction of ATM services to Internet banking to E-wallet services has reduced long time waiting. Along with this, many banking services like remittance of fund, easy access to bank statement, NEFT &RTGS services, has made transaction any time anywhere easier for both bank as well as for the customers.
- The government`s move in the form of digital India, Aadhar (a universal biometric identification system) and Jan Dhan Yojana or Jan Dhan Aadhar Mobile with rising Smartphone penetration has made financial system easy to access by large population.
- The Union Cabinet integrated income-tax e-filing and centralized processing center (CPC) portal has reduced the return processing time from 63 days to just one day and has also reduced delay in refund processing. The decision has ensured processing returns filed by all categories of taxpayers across the country in a consistent, uniform, rule driven, identity blind manner, assuring fairness in tax treatment to every taxpayer irrespective of their status.
- For Agriculture Sector, Digital platforms in the form of mobile applications and web portals like Kisan suvidha, pusha Krishi, India weather, m-Kisan portal, crop insurance portal, e-mandi, etc., are helping farmers to know-how about the crop choice and the seed variety in context to weather conditions, cultivation best practices and market information.
- The government DBT Scheme, a social welfare scheme where the subsidy benefits are directly transferred to the beneficiary account rather than through Cheque issuance, cash payment or rebates has saved Rs 500 Billion.
- The Dematerialization of securities has reduced risks involved with physical securities such as theft, loss, forgery or damage and has eliminated paperwork and the time required for completing a transaction by converting physical securities like share certificates and other documents into electronic format and held in a Demat Account for making & buying securities in single and odd lots convenient by managing shares and transactions from anywhere.
- The travel and tourism sector contributes to 9.6% of India's GDP. The facilities like- online booking of tickets, online passport application through Passport Seva Kendras, price discounts on advance bookings, etc., has led to an unforeseen growth in aviation sector and has increased tourism in India.
- The digitalization is making people becoming more and more aware of the advantages and benefits that various insurance policies

provides. The websites like policybazar.com, coverfox.com are provided digitalized services like premium payment, policy comparisons, availability of important information, etc., which has made the process simple and the sector continuously growing.

- As internet penetration is increasing in the country, more retailers have started operating through online medium and this has given rise to E-commerce practice. Consumer companies are reinterpreting traditional business practices which have made market penetration easier for the business, this has boost sales which has stimulate growth in a competitive business environment.
- The Government of India is currently focusing on growth of entrepreneurs. Thus to encourage start up government of India has launched various initiatives like UDAAN , UMANG , START-UP INDIA PORTAL etc. which would encourage young entrepreneurs with innovative ideas.
- Corruption and a parallel economy flourish side by side and is the biggest problem in developing countries. The dependency on cash-based businesses and cash being the primary mode of transactions has led to money laundering and terrorism funding; the digital society would discourage such laundering and terrorism by bringing transparency in the form of online taxation system.

Social Impact :-

- The digitalization in education system in the form of MOOC courses and e-pathshala by MHRD is filling the gap of illiteracy by providing real time education through smart and virtual classrooms which ensures availability of teachers and lectures at any time along with study material.
- For the health care sector, the websites like netmeds.com, an online pharmacy has ensured easy availability of medicine with a single click to your home especially in case of emergency. Along with this, online appointment can be fixed with the doctors to the respective hospital websites; this has saved travelling time of people for fixing appointment.
- The government e-Healthcare program requires online medical consultation, online medical records, online medicine supply, pan-India exchange for patient information, etc.
- The government has also proposed a nodal body, the "**National Digital Health Authority**" that will not only secure electronic health data but also regulate storage and exchange of electronic health records such as a patient's age, vital signs, lab reports, medical history including immunizations, allergies, and current and past medications.
- With the introduction of emerging and new technology areas like cloud computing, big data, cyber security, artificial intelligence, data science and mobile and the government different digital project is inviting job prospects to youth in IT sectors as for managing different government digital projects like Digi locker, Inflibnet, MOOC courses (for education), ORS portal (for health), Pay Gov. India etc., the individuals with appropriate academics is required. Along with this the increased threat in the form of cybercrimes, cyber-attacks, malware attacks to these projects also invites job prospect in IT Sector.
- The digital innovation in the form of smart watch provides benefits like tracking your heart rate, sleep, activity and overall fitness level. Thus, keeping record of an individual's health.

Challenges for Digitalization :-

- **Lack of digital knowledge** - Majority of the population are not aware about the functioning of the technological instruments as a result they are away from the convenience they would get and this creates hurdles in the digitalization process.

- **Cybercrimes** – The cybercrimes like hacking, cracking, spoofing, etc., creates fear in the mind of people especially those accessing e-financial services.
- **Impact of new emerging technology** - With the emergence of new technology, the need to acquire new skills arises as a result the workforces with new skills are recruited and that with the old techniques are fired from the job. In many cases, machines replace people in terms of work, making many people lose their job.
- **Increase in cost** - The new technology requires investment to acquire it; the investment may be costlier to some businesses especially to the small scale business.
- **Environmental Threat** - The use of mobile phones causes radioactive pollution resulting in death of many birds that maintain ecological balance of the environment.
- **Lack of interest** - Many people especially to the senior age group lack interest in learning new technology.

Conclusion :- With the advent of digital society, the digitalization is moving a road ahead as in every walks of life technology is playing an eminent role from health to education to job. The introduction of websites and application based services has made access to services easier, for instance, if we want to withdraw money we don't need to travel to the bank, the ATM services are established in every locality by the banks having portal banking solutions. But this road to digitalization is not seen to be easier due to increasing cybercrimes that is causing threat to the society in terms of data security, security of funds, privacy issues, etc. The government steps in the form of cyber cell and cyber Bureau is there to keep check on the threats that creates hurdles to the digital India.

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Reforms in Indian Capital Market after 1991

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Abstract :- The second constituent of the Indian Financial System is the Capital Market. The Capital Market itself contains a number of institutions and its own structure. Capital market is a market for financial assets which have a long or indefinite maturity. Generally, it deals with long term securities which have a maturity period of above one year. Capital market may be further divided into.- Industrial Securities Market, Government Securities Market. Long term Loans Market. Characteristics of capital market in India i.e. Development of Financial Institutions, Regulation of the Stock Exchange, Various Participants, Regulation of Interest of Rates, Availability of Funds to Private Corporate Sector, Demand from Public Sector for Funds.

Capital market operations consist of primary market operations and secondary operations. While in primary market investors exchange their savings for securities by corporate with a view to receiving expected returns, investors exchange their holdings with other investors in the secondary market. Mutual funds are another indirect method of capital market investment of individual investors. There are various functions of capital market. The functional basis of market is thus seen in the mobilisation of savings for investment, increase in both savings and investment in the economy and to improve productivity of capital by activating the idle balances and increasing the velocity of circulation of money and credit and their use for productive purposes.

The Indian capital market has witnessed major reforms in the decade of 1990 and thereafter it's has grown significantly. The Government of India and SEBI has taken a number of measures in order to improve the working of the Indian stock exchanges. The major reforms like, Establishment of SEBI, Increasing of Merchant Banking Activities, Establishment of Creditors Rating Agencies, Candid Performance of Indian Economy, Rising Electronic Transactions ,Growing Mutual Fund Industry, Investors Protection, Growing Stock Exchanges, Growth of Derivative Transactions, Insurance Sector Reforms, commodity Trading.

Indian capital market has grown rapidly during the last few years .Many factors have contributed towards the growth of capital market. Indian capital market has played an important role in India's industrial and economic growth of India.

Keywords :- Financial System, Government Securities, Mutual Fund, Stock Exchange, Derivative Transactions, Long Term, SEBI, Private Sector, Public Sector.

Introduction :-

Capital Market :- Capital market is the market for long-term funds. It refers to all the facilities and the institutional arrangements for borrowings and lending term funds. It does not deal in capital goods but is concerned with the raising of money capital,Like all markets the capital market is also composed of those who demand funds i.e. borrowers and those who supply funds i.e. lenders. An ideal capital market attempts to provide adequate capital at reasonable rate of return for any business or industrial proposition, which offers a prospective yield high enough to make borrowing worthwhile. The rapid expansion of the corporate enterprise since 1951 has necessitated the development of the capital market in India.

NASDAQ : 'The market for trading long-term debt instruments."

Capital market is a market for financial assets which have a long or indefinite maturity. Generally, it deals with long term securities which have a maturity period of above one year. Capital market may be further divided into.-

1. Industrial Securities Market.

2. Government Securities Market.

3. Long term Loans Market.

1.**Industrial securities Market** : As the very name implies, it sis a market for industrial securities namely-i. Equity shares or ordinary shares, ii. Preference shares and iii. Debentures or bonds it is a instruments .It can be further subdivided into:

a**. Primary Market :** Primary market is a market for new issues or new financial claims. Hence, it is also called New Issue market. The primary market deals with those securities which are issued to the public for the first time.

b**. Secondary Market** : Secondary market is a market for secondary sale of securities .in other words, securities which have already passed through the new issue market are traded in this market. Generally, such securities are quoted in the Stock Exchange and it provides a continuous and regular market for buying and selling of securities.

2. **Government Securities market :** it is otherwise called Gilt-edged securities market. It is a market where Government securities are traded .In India there are many kinds of Government Securities-short term and long term. Long term securities are traded in this market while short term securities are traded in the money market. Securities issued by the Central Government, State Governments, Semi-Government authorities like City Corporations, Port Trusts etc.

3. **Long Term Loans Market :** Development banks and commercial banks play a significant role in this market by supplying longs to corporate customers. Long term loans market may further be classified into: Term Loans Market, Mortgages Market and Financial Guarantees Market.

Objectives :-

1. To Know about the Indian Capital Market.

2. To Study Characteristics and Functions of Indian Capital Market.

3. To Study the Reforms in Indian Capital Market after 1991.

Research Methodology :- Methodology used for the collection of data for research from to secondary data i.e. Books, Magazines, News papers, etc.

Characteristics of Capital Market :- As per given below-

1. **Development of Financial Institutions** : After independence the capital market was developed by the Government by development of financial institutions like IFCI,IDBI,SIDBI, etc under public sector.
2. **The Regulation of the Stock Market** : The stock market which has history of more than hundred years was regulated by the act of securities contracts ct of 1956.It provided for fair practices in transactions of the stock market recognised by the Central Government. In 1888 SEBI was established to regulate and control stock exchanges.
3. **Various Participants** : In the capital market of India, not only banks, financial institutions, stock exchanges but also post office savings banks, provident funds and pension funds also participate for mobilisation and allocation of funds in India capital Market.
4. **Regulation of Interest of Rates** : The interest rates of financial institutions are regulated by the Government for the purpose of direction

the funds to those sectors which have priority in the planned objectives.

5. **Availability of Funds to Private corporate Sector** : Private Corporate Sector can raise the funds from banks and financial institutions through shares, debentures and deposits of companies.
6. **Demand from Public Sector for Funds** : The largest demand for fund comes from the public sector for the funds of banks, financial institutions in the capital market. These funds are used by the Government for economic development in different sectors.

Functions of Capital Market :- Capital market operations consist of primary market operations and secondary operations. While in primary market investors exchange their savings for securities by corporate with a view to receiving expected returns, investors exchange their holdings with other investors in the secondary market. Mutual funds is another indirect method of capital market investment for individual investors. There are various types of functions-

i. A Capital market serves as an important link between those who save and those who aspire to invest these savings. The capital market is a medium through which savings of the community are made available for industrial and commercial enterprises.

ii. The operations of different institutions in the capital market induce economic growth. They give quantitative and qualitative directions to the flow of funds and bring about rational allocation of scarce resources.

iii. A healthy capital market consisting of expert intermediaries promotes stability in values of securities representing capital funds.

iv. Capital serves as an important source for technological up gradation in the industrial sector by utilising the funds invested by the public.

v. It provides incentives to saving and facilitates capital formation by offering suitable rates of interest as the price of capital.

vi. It provides an avenue for investors , particularly the household sector to invest in financial assets which are more productive than physical assets.

vii. It provides the essential attributes of liquidity, marketability and safety f investments to the investors.

The functional basis of market is thus seen in the mobilisation of savings for investment, increase in both savings and investment in the economy and to improve productivity of capital by activating the idle balances and increasing the velocity of circulation of money and credit and their use for productive purposes.

Reforms in Indian Capital Market after 1991 :- The Indian capital market has witnessed major reforms in the decade of 1990 and thereafter its has grown significantly. The Government of India and SEBI has taken a number of measures in order to improve the working of the Indian stock exchanges. The major reforms as under-

a. **Establishment of SEBI :-** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was established in 1988.It got a legal status in 1992.SEBI primarily set up to regulate the activities of the merchant banks, to control the operations of mutual funds, to work as promoter of the stock exchange activities of companies, and main functions of SEBI are-

i. To regulate the business of the stock market and the securities market.

ii. To promote and regulate the self regulatory organisations.

iii. To prohibit fraudulent and unfair trade practices in securities market.

iv. To promote awareness among investors and training of intermediaries about safety of market.

v. To prohibit insider trading in securities market.

vi. To regulate huge acquisition of shares and takeover of companies.

b. **Increasing of Merchant Banking Activities** : Indian and foreign commercial banks have set up their merchant banking divisions in the last few years .These divisions provide financial services such as underwriting facilities issues organising, consultancy services.

c. **Establishment of Creditors Rating Agencies** : Three creditors rating agencies i.e. The credit Rating Information Services of India limited (CRISIL-1988),The Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Limited (ICRA-191) and Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE) were set up in order to assess the financial health of different financial institutions and agencies related to the stock market activities.

d. **Candid Performance of Indian Economy :** Indian economy is growing at a good speed. It has attracted a huge inflow of Foreign Institutional Investments (FII).The massive entry of FIIs in the Indian capital market has given good appreciation for the Indian investors in recent times.

e. **Rising Electronic Transactions :** Due to technological development in the last few years .The physical transaction with more paper work is reduced. Now paperless transactions are increasing at a rapid rate.

f. **Growing Mutual Fund Industry :** The growing of mutual funds in India has certainly helped the capital market to grow. Public sector banks, foreign banks, financial institutions and joint mutual funds between the Indian and foreign firms have launched many new funds.

g. **Investors protection :** Under the purview of the SEBI the Central Government of India has set up the Investors Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) in 2001.It works in educating and guiding investors. It tries to protect the interest of the small investors from frauds and malpractices in the capital market.

h. **Growing Stock Exchanges :** The numbers of various stock exchanges in India are increasing. Initially the BSE was the main exchange, but now after the setting up of the NSE and OTCEL .stock exchanges have spread across the country.

i. **Growth of Derivative Transactions :** Since June 2000, the NSE has introduced the derivatives trading in the equities. In November 2001 it also introduced the future and options transactions.

j. **Insurance Sector Reforms :** Indian insurance sector has also witnessed massive reforms in last few years. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) was set up in 2000.It paved the entry of the private insurance firms in India. As many insurance companies invest their money in the capital market, it has expanded.

k. **Commodity Trading :** Along with the trading of ordinary securities, the trading in commodities is also recently encouraged. The multi commodity exchange is set up. The volume of such transactions is growing at a splendid rate.

Apart from these reforms the setting up of Clearing Corporation of India Limited, Venture Funds etc. have resulted into the tremendous growth of Indian capital market.

Conclusion :- Capital markets are markets where from productive capital is raised and made available for industrial purposes. Because these deal with instruments representing longer-term funds, the Capital markets involve capital in the economic sense. Funds raised through debt instrument by business and individuals are invested in fixed assets and inventories. Of course, not all the funds will be necessarily used for this purpose. Thus the funds raised through Government bonds and through corporate shares may be, an actually are used for variety of expenditures and types of assets.

The Indian capital market has witnessed major reforms in the decade of 1990 and thereafter it's has grown significantly. The Government of India and SEBI has taken a number of measures in order to improve the working of the Indian stock exchanges. The major reforms like, Establishment of SEBI, Increasing of Merchant Banking Activities, Establishment of Creditors Rating Agencies, Candid Performance of Indian Economy, Rising Electronic Transactions ,Growing Mutual Fund Industry, Investors Protection, Growing Stock Exchanges, Growth of Derivative Transactions, Insurance Sector Reforms, commodity Trading.

Indian capital market has grown rapidly during the last few years .Many factors have contributed towards the growth of capital market. Indian capital market has played an important role in India’s industrial and economic growth of India.

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Research Area-Marketing A study on consumer preference towards online promotion of products with respect to FMCG Industry

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ABSTRACT :- India is the second largest country in the world with respect to internet usage. Internet is the most emerging channel of communication in today's world. Marketers should incorporate online marketing in overall marketing plan for brand awareness and increase in sales. The study examines consumer preference towards online promotion of products with respect to FMCG industry. This study is exploratory and descriptive study. Primary data is collected through structured questionnaire. Sample size was 275. The study was conducted among netizens i.e. the people who access internet regularly and are aware of changing trends. A purposive sampling method was used for the study. From the analysis of the study, it was concluded that online promotion is the second preferred mode of promotion after television and overtook the traditional format of promotion i.e. newspaper, magzines, radio. Social media is the most preferred medium of online promotion. Consumers preferred online promotion of personal care products most. Skin care category within personal care product segment, snacks category within Food & Beverages and household cleaners category within Household segment preferred most. Consumers preferred online promotion of new FMCG products most in comparison to products which are already known to them. Premium FMCG products having high value and quality preferred most for online promotions.

KEYWORDS :- FMCG, Consumer preference and online promotions.

INTRODUCTION :- Marketing is a business function that identifies consumer needs, determines target markets and offer products and services to serve this market. Everyone is surrounded by marketing. People and organizations are engaged in a various number of activities formally or informally that we can call marketing. Good marketing has become an increasingly vital ingredient for business success and marketing strongly affects our day-to-day lives. It is embedded in everything we do, from the clothes we wear, to the web sites we click on, to the ads we see.

Basically there are three questions rises what are the things which are marketed, market type and how it is marketed.

There are ten things which are marketed- Goods, Services, Events, Experiences, Persons, Places, Properties, Organizations, Information and Ideas. Market type are Physical consumer markets like grocery stores, supermarkets, fairs etc. Physical business markets are wholesale, labour markets etc. Nonphysical market is internet. Financial market is stock market and last market is illegal market like grey markets etc. Anything is marketed with the help of 4Ps of marketing mix i.e. Product, Price, Place and Promotion. Promotion means communicating benefits of products and services to target audience. The main objectives of Promotions are - educate customers, increase awareness, build brand value & image, introduction of new products, trials generation etc. Previously promotion of products are done on Television, Radio, Newspaper, Magzines etc. Now a days internet plays vital role in communication. Promotions of product on internet give opportunity to connect with customers on real time basis, internet makes your business available

24/7, instant feedback can be taken by customers, internet has ability to reach geographic and national boundaries etc.

(FMCG) means Fast Moving Consumer Goods. It is also known as Consumer Packaged Goods. Fast Moving Consumer Goods are most essential part of almost every economy of the world. It can be described as one of the most active sectors in the world. FMCG products are non-durable products which are sold quickly at a low cost. Durable goods such as kitchen appliances, washing machine, television, refigarator etc. are purchased once in several years. FMCG products are consumed over a short period of time after which they would need to be replaced. The main segments of FMCG industry are-Personal Care Products, Food & Beverages and Household Products.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mangold & Faulds (2009) argue that marketing managers should comprise social media in the communication mix when developing and executing their Integrated Marketing Communication strategies and they presented the social media as a new hybrid element of promotion mix.

Online marketing is today seen by many practitioners as the new arena for market communication and on top of the list of users of the different mediums is Facebook, Blogs, Twitter, YouTube and LinkedIn **(Steltzner, 2009)**.

Russell S. Winer (2009) affirms that many companies today are using some or all of the new media to develop targeted campaigns that reach specific segments and engage their customers to a much greater extent than traditional media.

Gurau (2008), found that the transparency, interactivity and memory of the internet force the organisation to adopt a proactive-reactive attitude in online communication, and to combine consistency and continuity with flexibility and customisation. Ashcroft and Hoey (2001), identified that interactivity is a feature of the internet that can be exploited for promotional purposes, and that integration of traditional and online communication methods provides the key to successful PR/marketing for the Internet. The need for effective planning and implementation of PR/marketing activity is stressed, together with the need to incorporate Internet promotion into an overall promotional plan for the organization.

Foux (2006) suggests social media is perceived by customers as a more trustworthy source of information regarding products and services than communication generated by organizations transmitted via the traditional elements of the promotion mix.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :-

1. To study consumer preferred mode of promotion to buy any products.
2. To study which medium of online promotions should be preferred which will influence the buying behavior most.
3. To study which FMCG products should be preferred for online promotion.
4. To study which segment of FMCG Industry should be preferred for online promotions.
5. To study which category of Personal Care, Food & Beverages and Household products should be preferred for online promotions.
6. To study which type of FMCG products should be promoted online.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach :- The research approach is quantitative in nature. The research is based upon both the primary as well as secondary data.

Secondary Data :- To get insight into the research area and develop the hypothesis, the literature from the following sources is reviewed:

a) E-libraries and Information available on Internet.

b) Journals, Periodical, Newsletters, Magazines and report from Industry associations.

Primary Data :- Primary data is collected through structured questionnaire.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE :- This study used an exploratory and descriptive research designs to analyse the consumers preference towards online promotion of products with respect to FMCG Industry. The study was conducted among netizens i.e. the people who access internet regularly and are aware of changing trends. A purposive sampling method was used for the study so that all members of population or universe have a fair and equal chance of being selected. It is non probability sampling technique which is selective in nature as each sample has independent chance of being selected for a purpose.

Sample Size :- The sample size for collecting the data through survey was set at 275 internet respondents. The study was conducted among respondents who are actively using internet, well versed with the new age advent of ecommerce.

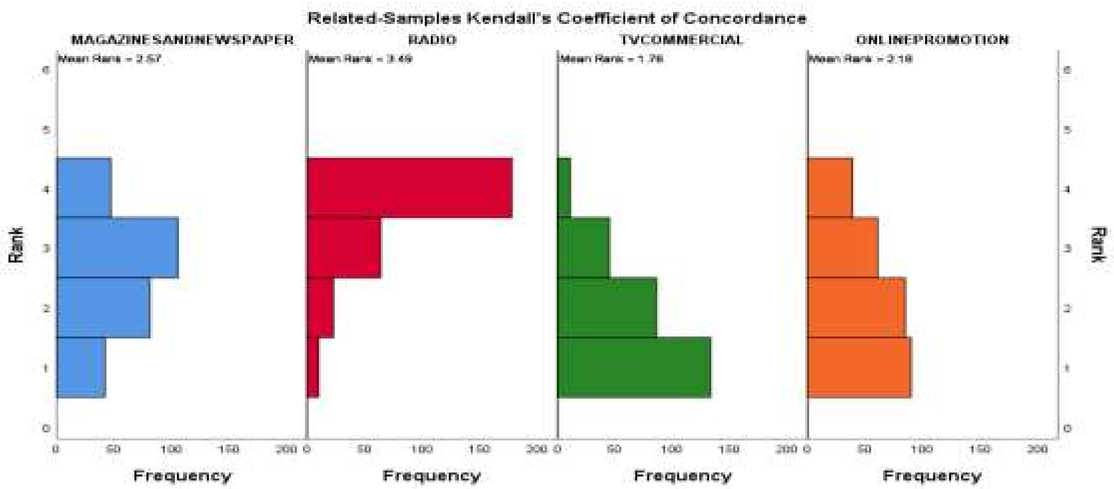
Questionnaire Designing :- Questionnaire was used as a tool for conducting a survey among 275 respondents who are net savvy. The questionnaire was specifically designed to accomplish the objectives of the study. For designing the questionnaire online Google forms was used.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE :- Data was collected with the help of online Google form. The link of the online questionnaire developed through Google forms was circulated to respondents through e-mails and whatsapp.

DATA ANALYSIS :- The data collected is analysed using SPSS. The tests carried out was Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance.

Kendall's W (Coefficient of Concordance) was applied to get Mean values of the given options and also to determine the level of agreement among respondents towards ranking of the given options. Kendall's W vary from 0 to 1 where 0 stands for no agreement and 1 stands for full agreement among respondents towards ranking of the subjects.

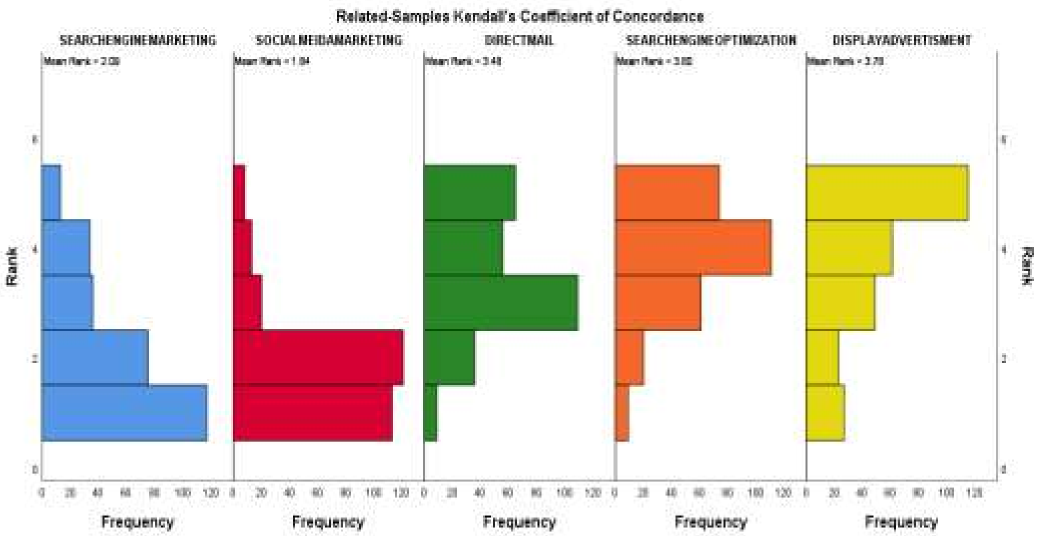
1. **To study consumer preferred mode of promotion to buy any products :-** In order to study consumers preferred mode of promotion to buy any products, respondents were asked to rank four options i.e. Magazines and Newspaper, Radio, TV Commercial, Online Promotion where 1 was most important and 4 was least important.



Related-Samples Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance Summary

Total N	275
Kendall's W	.328
Test Statistic	270.286
Degree Of Freedom	3
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

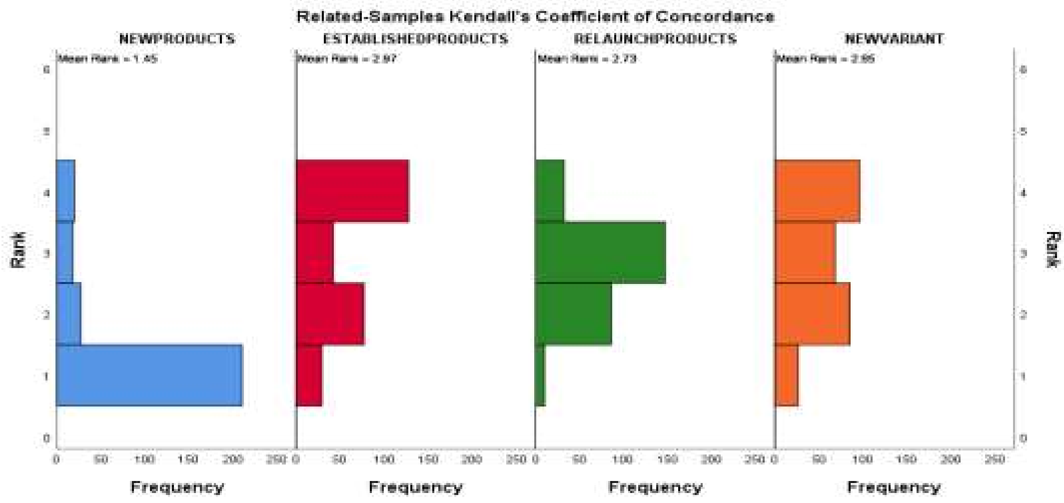
2. **To study which medium of online promotions should be preferred which will influence the buying behavior most :-** In order to study which medium of online promotions should be preferred which will influence the buying behavior most, respondents were asked to rank five options i.e. Search Engine Marketing, Social Media Marketing, Direct Mail, Search Engine Optimization and Display Advertising where 1 was most suitable and 5 was least suitable.



Related-Samples Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance Summary

Total N	275
Kendall's W	.364
Test Statistic	400.271
Degree Of Freedom	4
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

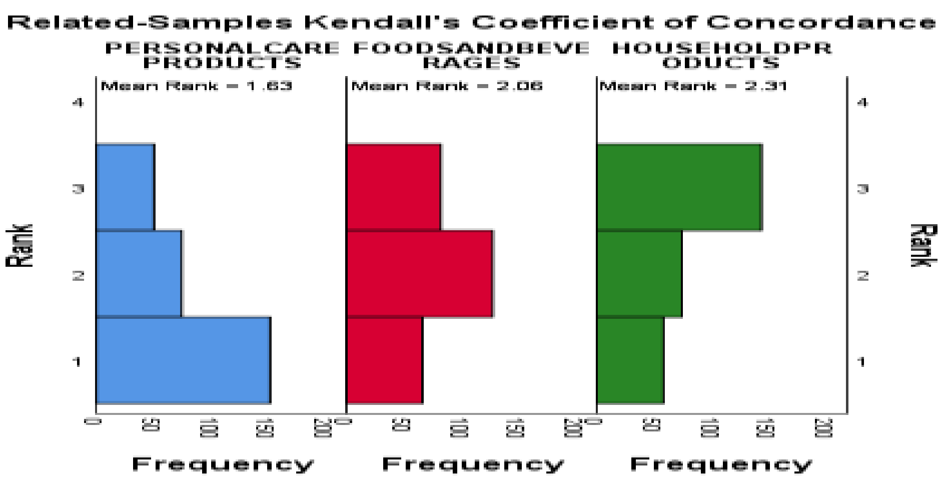
3. **To study which FMCG products should be preferred for online promotion :-** In order to study which FMCG products should be preferred for online promotion, respondents were asked to rank four options i.e. New Products, Established Products, Relaunched Products and New variants in existing product line where 1 was most suitable and 4 was least suitable.



Related-Samples Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance Summary

Total N	275
Kendall's W	.301
Test Statistic	248.564
Degree Of Freedom	3
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

4. To study which segment of FMCG Industry should be preferred for online promotions :- In order to study which segment of FMCG Industry should be preferred for online promotion, respondents were asked to rank three options i.e. Personal Care Products, Food and Beverages and Household Products where 1 was most suitable and 3 was least suitable.



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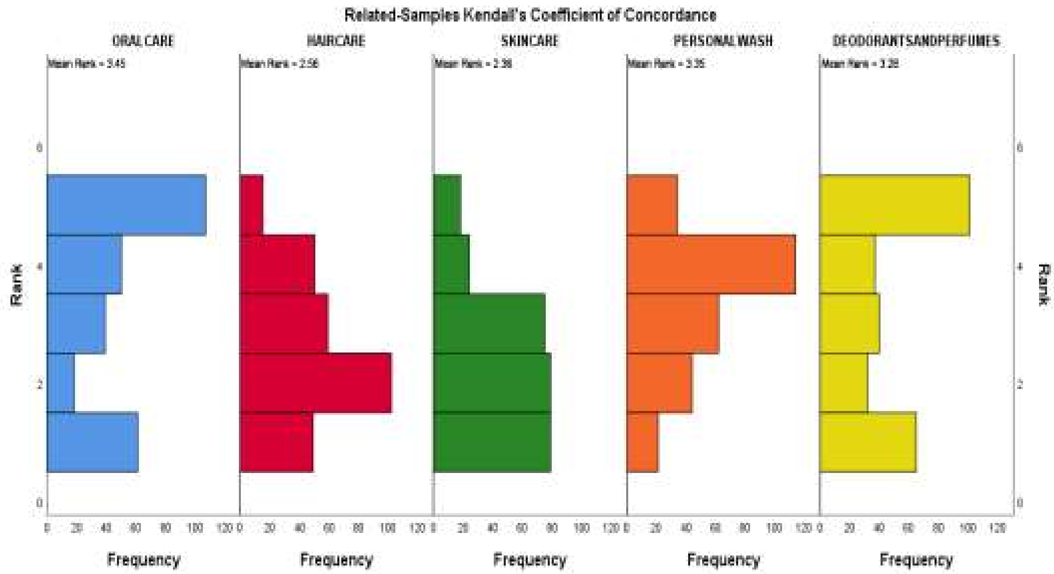
ISSN : 2454 - 4655, Vol. - 5, No. – 10, Nov. 2019

Related-Samples Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance Summary

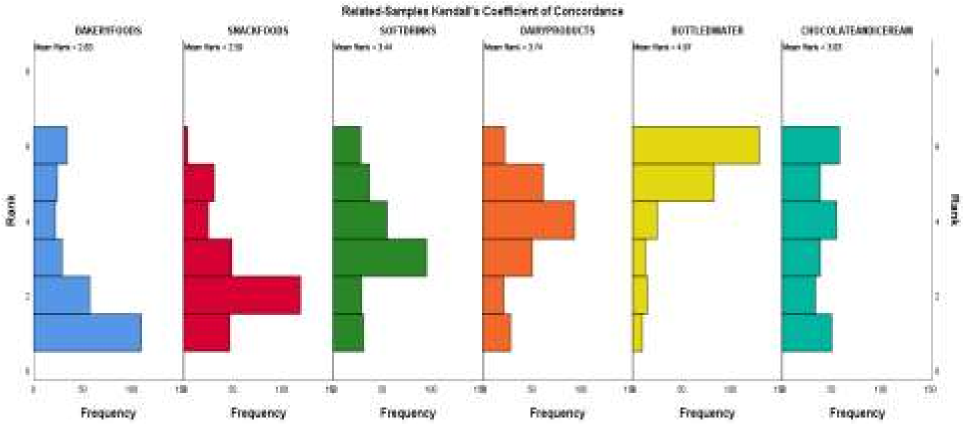
Total N	275
Kendall's W	.117
Test Statistic	64.298
Degree Of Freedom	2
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

5. To study which category of Personal Care, Food & Beverages and Household products should be preferred for online promotions :-
In order to study which category of Personal Care, Food & Beverages and Household products should be preferred for online promotion, respondents were asked to rank five options for Personal Care Products, six for Food and Beverages and four for Household Products where 1 was most suitable.



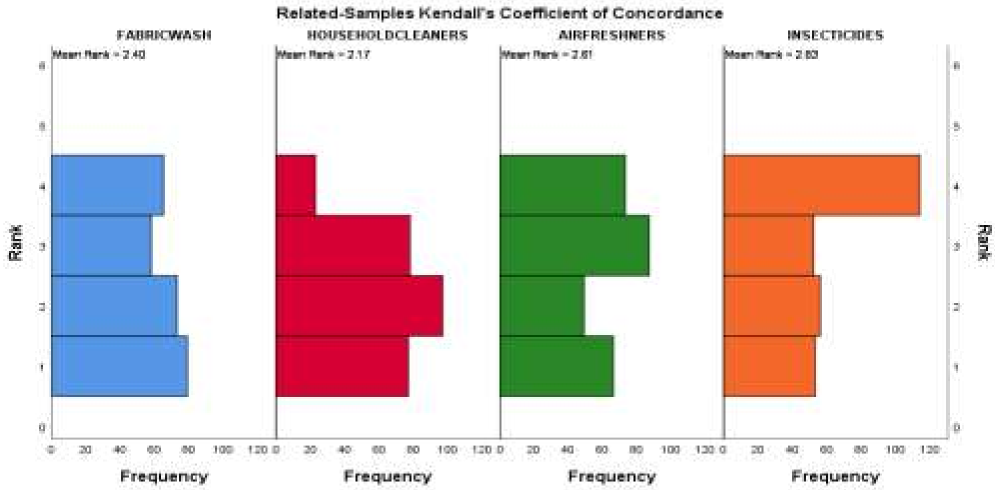
Related-Samples Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance Summary

Total N	275
Kendall's W	.101
Test Statistic	110.909
Degree Of Freedom	4
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000



Related-Samples Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance Summary

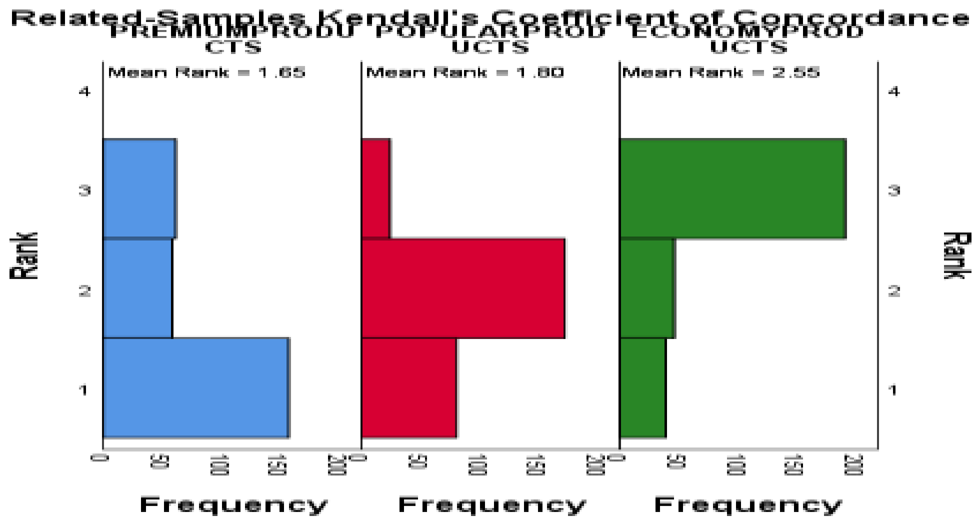
Total N	275
Kendall's W	.220
Test Statistic	302.801
Degree Of Freedom	5
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000



Related-Samples Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance Summary

Total N	275
Kendall's W	.047
Test Statistic	39.017
Degree Of Freedom	3
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

6. **To study which type of FMCG products should be promoted online :-** In order to study which type of FMCG products should be promoted online, respondents were asked to rank three options i.e. Premium Products (High Value & High quality products), Popular Products (Medium value and Medium quality products) and Economy Products (Low value and Low quality products) where 1 was most suitable and 3 was least suitable.



Related-Samples Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance Summary

Total N	275
Kendall's W	.231
Test Statistic	127.135
Degree Of Freedom	2
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)	.000

CONCLUSIONS :-

1. The study concludes that TV Commercial is the most preferred mode of promotion to buy any products. Online promotion overtakes the other two traditional mode of promotion i.e. Newspaper & Magazines and Radio. While Radio is the least preferred mode of promotion.

Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance value of 0.328 suggests that there is moderate level of agreement among the respondents towards rating of the given options.

2. The study concludes that Social Media Marketing is the most preferred medium of online promotion. Respondents like to see online promotion on social media platform like Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn etc. Social Media Marketing is followed by Search Engine Marketing. Search Engine Marketing means increasing traffic and visibility of the products through various search engines like Google, Yahoo, Bing etc. Third preferred medium of online promotions is communicating via direct mail. Direct mail may include both movable/immovable communications. Fourth is Display Advertisement. It's a communication about products on third party website in the form of text, images, audio and video. Last preferred medium of online promotions is Search Engine Optimization.

Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance value of 0.364 suggests that there is moderate level of agreement among the respondents towards rating of the given options.

3. It has been observed from the study that Respondents would like to see online promotions of New Products most. Relaunch products mean change to a product in order to present it as new product comes at second preference. Third preference is of New Variant in existing product line and last is of established products. The first three preferences are related to new products only. That means Respondents are mainly interested in new offerings in place of brands which are already known to them.

Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance value of .301 suggests that there is moderate level of agreement among the respondents towards rating of the given options.

4. The study concludes that Personal Care segment of FMCG industry is most preferred segment for online promotions in comparison to other two segments i.e. Food & Beverages and Household. While Household is the least preferred segment of FMCG industry with respect to online promotions.

Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance value of .117 suggests that there is small level of agreement among the respondents towards rating of the given options.

5. Skin care category is the most preferred category within Personal Care Segment. Respondents would like to see online promotions of talcum powder, fairness cream, body lotion, cold cream etc. most. Skin care is followed by Hair Care. Hair Care category includes shampoo, conditioner, hair colours, hair oil, hair gel etc. Third preferred category is Deodorants and Perfumes for online promotions within Personal Care segment. Personal wash comes after Deodorants and Perfumes. Personal wash includes toilet soap, face wash, shower gel etc. Oral care is the least preferred category for online promotions. Respondents are least interested in seeing online promotion of toothpaste, toothbrush, mouth wash etc.

Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance value of .101 suggests that there is small level of agreement among the respondents towards rating of the given options.

With respect to Food & Beverages, snacks category is the most preferred category. Respondents would like to see online promotions of potato chips, noodles etc. most. The second preferred category is bakery foods which includes biscuits, bread, cakes etc. Soft drinks is the third preferred category within Food & Beverages segment. Soft drinks includes Coke, Pepsi, Slice, Red Bull etc. Chocolate and Icecream comes after soft drinks. Chocolate and Ice-cream includes brands like Cadbury, Kit Kat, Kinder Joy, Amul, Vadilal etc. Dairy prodcuts like butter, cheese, milk powder, ghee etc. preferred by respondents after chocolate and ice-cream category.Least preferred category is bottled water. Bottled water includes brands like Bisleri, Kinley, Aquafina, Bailey, Himalayan etc.

Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance value of .220 suggests that there is small level of agreement among the respondents towards rating of the given options.

With respect to Household segment of FMCG industry, household cleaners like glass wash, floor wash, toilet cleaners etc. preferred most by the respondents for online promotions. Fabric wash category which includes brands like Ezee, Comfort, Nirma, Surf Excel, Rin, Fena, Ariel etc. preferred second by the respondents. Third preferred category for online promotions within Household segment is air fresheners which includes brands like Ambi Pur, Odonil, Godrej Aer, Park Avenue Premium etc. Least preferred category is insecticides which includes brands like Baygon, Mortein, Hit, All Out etc.

Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance value of .047 suggests that there is small level of agreement among the respondents towards rating of the given options.

6. The study concludes that Premium products having higher value and quality preferred most for online promotions by the respondents. Popular products which are having medium price and quality preferred second by the respondents for online promotions of FMCG products. Last preferred products are economy products which are having low prices and quality.

Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance value of .231 suggests that there is small level of agreement among the respondents towards rating of the given options.

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A Study on Aristotles Formal Logic, Syllogism

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ABSTRACT :- Human life is incomplete without decisions, including essential choices about what to believe and everyone prefers to believe on what is truth and real. Every type of truth is based on the some logic. Logical thinking is present in all living beings of this world. Logic has served as a start of beings development. The separate science is dedicated to the study of logical thinking. When a researcher describes something in logic then there comes the name of the prominent and important Greek Philosopher namely Aristotle. Aristotle (384-322 BCE) was regarded as a great Greek philosopher and the most important of relic. He was the scholar of various subjects and fields and was hence called as poly math. The most important and prominent work of Aristotle on logical system is 'Organon' which in Greek language means 'instrument' or 'tool.' For the development other sciences logic is considered as a tool. All the sciences for instance physics, medicine or astronomy etc for their development need the instrument of logic. Organon consists of Categories, On Interpretation, Prior Analytics, Posterior Analytics, Topics, and Sophistical Refutations. All the scholars agree on the fact that Aristotle's Prior Analytics marks the birth of the formal logic but not the Topics. In Prior Analytics logic is understood as the study of arguments. An argument is the series of true or false statements which draws the true or false conclusion. In Prior Analytics Aristotle discusses about the valid and invalid forms of the arguments which is referred as the Aristotle's syllogism. A syllogism is an argument which consists of three statements in which two are premises and one is a conclusion. In this backdrop this paper will be based on Aristotle syllogism with special reference to the four fold classification of AEIO, Distribution of the terms, moods and the figures.

KEY WORDS :- Aristotle, Prior Analytics, logic, syllogism, argument, formal logic, deduction.

INTRODUCTION :

Aristotle's syllogism :- Aristotelian syllogism is also referred as the categorical syllogism, consisting of three categorical propositions, the two premises and a conclusion**.** The subject and predicate are collectively referred as terms. Predicate term is the major term of the conclusion while subject term is the minor term of the conclusion. The term which does not appear in the conclusion but appears in the major premise as well as the minor premise is called as middle term. The premise in which major term is present is called as major premise and the premise in which minor term is present is called as minor premise. These terms are basic building blocks of Aristotle's syllogism When we will state the major premise first, minor premise second and the conclusion at the last such an order is called as the standard form of the syllogism, this can be illustrated with the help of the following sample.

Major Premise
Minor Premise
∴ Conclusion

Let us consider the following instance of the valid syllogism.

	All Men are Mortal	(Major Premise)
	All Boys are Men	(Minor Premise)
∴	All Boys are Mortal	(Conclusion)

In this sample of the syllogism there are three terms namely mortal, men and boys. To know the name of each term of the syllogism for this we have to look firstly at the conclusion, which contains two terms subject and the predicate. In the conclusion, the term which occurs at the place of predicate here 'mortal' is known as major term and the term which occurs at the place of subject here 'boys' is known as minor term of the syllogism. The term here 'men' which occurs in both the premises but never occurs in the conclusion is known as the middle term of the syllogism. The premise 'All men are mortal' is the major premise because it contains major term 'mortal', the premise 'All boys are men' is the minor premise because it contains minor term 'boys'. This syllogism is valid, the validity does not depend on the predicates used in the sample and if these predicates (mortal, men and boys) are replaced by the other predicates, the resulting syllogism will be still a valid syllogism. The syllogism does not depend upon the content of the predicates which are used but it depends on the form of syllogism which makes the argument a valid syllogism. Let us replace the predicates in the sample example by the symbols and it will become clear as;

All X are Y
All Y are Z
∴ All X are Z

1. **Aristotelian fourfold classification :-** The categorical proposition of Aristotle on the basis of quality and quantity is divided into the following four types,
1. Universal affirmative (A)
2. Universal negative (E)
3. Particular affirmative (I)
4. Particular negative (O)

The symbols or vowels A, E, I and O are used to represent the four types of the propositions. The vowels A and I are taken from the Latin verbs '**A**ff**I**rmo' which means 'I affirm' and the vowels E and O are taken from the Latin verbs 'n**E**g**O**' which means ' I deny'. In the Aristotle's syllogism vowels A, E, I and O are the very essential and fundamental. The subject is denoted by the letter 'S' and the predicate is denoted by the letter 'P'

1. Universal affirmative (A) or (All) :- It is also called as the total affirmation or the A statement. It asserts that the all elements of the class S are also the elements of class P. This is schematically represented by (ALL) as;
All S are P

2. Universal negative (E) or (No) :- It is also called as total negation or the E statement. It states that none of the element of class S is also the element of class P. This is schematically represented by (NO) as;
No S are P

3. Particular affirmative (I) or (Some) :- It is also called as partial affirmation or the I statement. It asserts that some elements of class S are also the elements of class P. This is schematically represented by (SOME) as;
Some S are P

4. Particular negative (O) or (Some not) :- It is also called as partial negation or the O statement. It asserts that at least one element of the class S is not the element of the class P. This is schematically represented by (SOME) as
Some S are Not P

2. Distribution of the terms :- In the Aristotelian logic the concept of the distribution of terms is a fundamental concept. By term we refer subject as well as predicate. The term is said to be distributed if the proposition in which it occurs either includes or excludes all the members of the class**.** If the proposition either includes or excludes only some members of a class, the term is said to be undistributed. In the vowels A, E, I, O, the distribution of terms is different for each type of propositition. Thus,

1. Universal affirmative (A) :- In this type of proposition, only subject (S) is distributed not the predicate (P) as
All S are P

2. Universal negative (E) :- In this type of proposition both the subject (S) as well as predicate (P) are distributed as
No S are P

3. Particular affirmative (I) :- When in the proposition neither the subject (S) and nor the predicate (P) are distributed as
Some S are P

4. Particular negative (O) :- In this type of proposition only the predicate (P) is distributed and not the subject.
Some S are not P

For the valid syllogism according to Copi and Cohen there are two rules for the distribution of the terms.

Rule 1.

The middle term must be distributed at least in on premises.

Rule 2.

When the major term as well as minor term is distributed in the conclusion, it is important that it must be distributed in the premises as well.

3. The mood of the syllogism :- The categorical propositions (A, E, I, O) are mentioned in the Prior Analytics of the Aristotle. In the syllogistic arguments there are three categorical propositions which may occur in any order. It is very interesting to note that same type of proposition can be present in the two premises as well as in a conclusion. For a particular type of proposition to occur in the syllogism, there are no restrictions. Every syllogism has a mood. Mood of a syllogism depends upon the quality and quantity of the two given premises as well as the conclusion. In brief the mood of the syllogism is derived by the propositions A, E, I and O, which the argument contains. The mood of the syllogism is always denoted by the three letters and is always represented in the standard form. The first letter shows the syllogism of the major premise, the second letter shows the syllogism of the minor premise and the third letter shows the syllogism of the conclusion.

1. A: All Men are Mortal
   A: All Boys are Men
   A: ∴ All Kings are Mortal

In this sample example the major premise 'All Men are Mortal' is A type of proposition. The minor premise 'All Boys are Men' is also A type proposition. The conclusion 'All Boys are Mortal' is again A type proposition. Thus, the mood of the syllogism is clearly as AAA.

2. I: Some Teachers are Philosophers
   A: All Philosophers are Mortal
   I: ∴ Some Teachers are Mortal

Thus the mood of this syllogism is IAI.

3. A: All Animals are Mortal
   A: All People are Animals
   A: ∴ All People are Mortal

Thus the mood of this syllogism is clearly as AAA.

5. Figures of syllogism :- In every type of syllogism the structure remains the same consisting of the two premises major and minor and the conclusion. In such structures the position of the middle term remains the variable, which gives out four different patterns known as the figures of the syllogism. It is with the help of the position of the middle that the figure of the syllogism is determined. It is due to the position of this middle term that the Aristotle in the Prior Analytics divided the figures into the following three types

1. Figure 1 : When the middle term is the subject of the major premise as well as predicate of the minor premise it is regarded as the first figure.
2. Figure 2 : When the middle term is a predicate of both the premises, it is regarded as the second figure.
3. Figure 3 : When the middle term is the subject of both the premises, it is regarded as the third figure.

Thus, according to the Aristotle neither subject nor not the predicate determines the figure of the syllogism. Fourth figure was also invented, but its origin is disputed. According to Quine, it is the Theophrastus a pupil of Aristotle who invented the fourth figure of the syllogism. Stabbing states that, it was Gallen who invented the fourth figure. Aristotle asserts that the first figure is significant. Aristotle also asserts that only universal affirmative conclusion can provide complete knowledge, and this universal affirmative conclusion is possible only in the first figure, which is regarded as perfect. These four figures are shown in the symbolic form as

Figure 1	Figure 2	Figure 3	Figure 4
M	P	P	M
M	P	P	M
S	M	S	M
M	S	M	S

∴ S P ∴ S P
∴ S P ∴ S P

Now it is the question of the concern how many moods we can list**?** We have four types of propositions (A, E, I, O) which have to take the three positions which are in major premise, minor premise and a conclusion by any order and it results 64 possibilities (4*3=64). It is clear that we can list 64 possible moods in any figure. In the four figures of syllogism, total numbers of possible moods are 256 (4*4 or 64+64+64+64 =256). But according to Aristotle only 19 moods are valid in the syllogism. While using the mnemonic names the first vowel of A, E, I, O tells you a kind of syllogism in the first premise, the second vowel states the syllogism of the second premise and the third vowel states the syllogism of the conclusion. The mnemonic names of 19 valid syllogisms are as follows;

FIGURE 1	FIGURE 2	FIGURE 3	FIGURE 4
AAA, Barbara EAE, Celarent AII, Darii EIO, Ferio	EAE, Cesare AEE, Camestres EIO, Festino AOO, Baroco	AAI, Darapti IAI, Disamis AII, Datishi EAO, Felopton OAO, Bocardo EIA, Ferison	AAI, Bramantip AEE, Camenes IAI, Dimaris EAO, Fesapo EIO, Fresison

The valid syllogism can be determined either by the mnemonic name from the above table or by the three vowels and a figure.

OBJECTIVES :-

- To study the essence of the Aristotelian syllogism.
- To explore the elements of categorical propositions.
- To expose the types of categorical propositions.
- To study figures and moods for gaining insight into the intricacies of categorical syllogism.

METHODOLOGY :- The methodology of this paper is based entirely on secondary method in which Published books, Research Papers, Articles, reference books and Journals etc have been analyzed in order to gather the required information on the proposed topic. For the through study of the proposed topic descriptive methods have also been used to gain the more and more insight. The data collected have been systematically analyzed and well organized report has been written Researcher has identified only some of the key issues of Aristotle's syllogism and we have faced these issues with their arguments. Dealing with the various arguments given by Aristotle about the syllogism we will study Aristotelian fourfold classification, distribution of terms, mood and figures, figures of syllogism. Due attention has been given to the formal logic of Aristotle. For this reason, in some case this paper is more abstract and theoretical.

DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS :- In the Prior Analytics syllogism is formulated in a language and is free from homonymy and ambiguity.[1] In the Prior Analytics Aristotle provides rules for determining syllogism when all the necessary premises have been made explicit. In this back drop we can say that in Aristotle's syllogism everything is explicit. The syllogism is formulated in such a way that the literal meanings of the sentences are involved. Aristotle says that the first figure is significant and scientific. According to the Aristotle only universal affirmative conclusion can provide complete knowledge, and this universal affirmative conclusion is possible only in the first figure which makes it perfect. According to Aristotle all the deductions comes through the

[1] Top. 1.15, 106a23-32, 106b4-12, 107a3-13, 107a36-b5, 107b13-18)

three figures.[2] Reduction is a process by which the validity of the second figure, third figure and fourth figure are derived in a systematic way from the first figure or either made equivalent to the first figure by means of conversion rules by Reductio ad absurdum. Reduction is one of the important features which make Aristotle's logic a formal logic. Aristotle's logic is not regarded as a substantive part of philosophy but as an ancillary to all parts in which we study forms of reasoning and expression common to various subject matters and a grasp of it is pre-requisite for the student of the any discipline. It is also clear that an Aristotelian syllogism is a rule that tells you when premises are given; it is accurate to draw the conclusion. Thus, it can be concluded that Prior Analytics contains Aristotle's great contributions to formal logic, his theory of syllogism and also marks the beginning of the formal logic.[3]

CONCLUSIONS :- Logic is form of critical thinking; it has its origin in several ancient civilizations like china, Greek and India. In the western tradition Aristotle is regarded as the founding father of the logic. Aristotle defines logic as "new and necessary reasoning". Averroes defines logic as "The tool for distinguishing between true and false". The fundamental units of argument are propositions and terms. According to Aristotle subject and predicate are basic units of categorical syllogism. There are four kinds of categorical propositions and by distribution of terms we mean total extension. Figure and mood determine the structure of syllogism. The figure of a syllogism is determined by the position of the middle term, and it appears in both the premises but not in conclusion. It is clear that Aristotle investigates only three figures of syllogism in the prior analytics and fourth figure was added by his pupil Theophrastus, which has also been attributed to Gallen and is regarded as disputed. Total numbers of possible moods are 256 but according to Aristotle only 19 moods are valid, which is always stated in the standard form. It is also clear that valid syllogism is distinguished by mnemonic name or by three vowels and a figure. It is also clear that logic of Aristotle was created by virtue of examples in the empirical world. The arguments in science, in mathematics and in philosophy are based on the Aristotelian logic. It is also clear that logic is a tool in the hands of a logician or researcher or writer to identify the general truth from the specific situation. Thus, it is concluded that an Aristotelian syllogism is a rule that tells you when premises are given; it is evident to draw the conclusion. Thus, it is clear that Aristotle's syllogism in the Prior Analytics marks the beginning of the formal logic and is studied still today.[4]

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[2] APr. 1.23, 40b20-2; 41b1-5; 1.25, 42a30-1; 1.28, 44b6-8; 1.29, 45b36-46a2; 2.23, 68b9-13. See Allen 2001, 21; Primavesi 1996, 60.

[3] See e.g. Cornford 1935, 264; Russell 1946, 219; Ross 1949, 29; Bocheński 1956, 74; Allen 2001, 13; Ebert and Nortmann 2007, 106-7; Striker 2009, p. xi.

[4] See e.g. Cornford 1935, 264; Russell 1946, 219; Ross 1949, 29; Bocheński 1956, 74; Allen 2001, 13; Ebert and Nortmann 2007, 106-7; Striker 2009, p. xi.

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CSR Operations in Selected PSU's with Special Reference to NTPC and NCL

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Abstract :- Corporate social responsibility defines a developing & influential part of an organization's grand design. CSR means or it is defined as the optional accord of social & environmental responsibility of corporations. It's a belief through which company determine on purpose to commit to a well community & a more dependable environment. It is also a idea by which firms mingle cultural & environmental matters into their retail services & their contributors deliberately. It is represented by additions begin by businesses to the group through its company pursuit & social speculation. Principle of continual or sustainability is associated with CSR, this argues that companies should make their conclusions which are not only built on economic factors such as profits or dividends but they are also based on the fast and lasting cultural & environmental results of their activities

This paper focuses on the areas where the company has realized significant CSR operations. The result of the study is that both the company agreed to the fact that CSR operations are an important aspect in the development the company as well as the community.

Keywords :- Corporate Social Responsibility, National Thermal Power Corporation, Northern Coalfields Limited, CSR Operations , Development , Society.

Introduction :- "CSR is the ongoing responsibility by industry to perform ethically and commit to industrial expansion while enhancing the condition of growth of the workforce and their children as well as of the social agreement and community at high. (The foregoing description was formed in the year1998 for the original WBCSD CSR discussion in The Netherlands.)"

Corporate social responsibility defines a developing & influential part of an organization's grand design. CSR means or it is defined as the optional accord of social & environmental responsibility of corporations. It's a belief through which company determine on purpose to commit to a well community & a more dependable environment. It is also a idea by which firms mingle cultural & environmental matters into their retail services & their contributors deliberately. It is represented by additions begin by businesses to the group through its company pursuit & social speculation. Principle of continual or sustainability is associated with CSR, this argues that companies should make their conclusions which are not only built on economic factors such as profits or dividends but they are also based on the fast and lasting cultural & environmental results of their activities.

Literature Review :-

Arora and Puranik (2004) :- Assessed contemporary CSR trends in India and reached to the conclusion that liberalization and privatization has benefitted the corporate sector in a big way

Barammer et.al. (2007) :- scrutinized the role of institutional theory in the context of CSR mode of governance. They concluded that institutional theory is very helpful in understanding the different ways in which the business and society are different from each other. This theory is also fruitful in understanding the role of CSR in the institutional field of economic governance.

Galbreath, (2009) :- Concluded that companies can accomplish their goals successfully by building CSR into effective strategies.

Anupam Sharma and Ravi Kiran, School of Behavioural Sciences and Business Studies, Thapar University, Patiala, India (2012:-) Rreviewed that in the recent years a lot of companies have initiated various CSR activities and these CSR activities have fulfilled the different needs of the society. This study helps us to know the status, progress, and initiatives taken by big firms of India with respect to framing and implementing the CSR activities

Dr. Arvind Jain, (2012) :- Concluded that by making use of CSR as a centre action of the business a various number of organizations have planned their corporate character and thus making it a point of convergence. The crucial goal of this paper is to find out how the idea of inspecting the existing learning and corporate social commitment is approachable to them

Stephen Brammer, Gregory Jackson, and Dirk Matten (2012) :- Have examined that CSR has not only been a prevalent topic In the field of business literature but it has also omitted the role of institutions in a large manner. Then there comes the article which deals with the special issues of socio economic review and further helps to understand the importance of CSR as a mode of governance. This outlook propose the grounding of CSR in the unpaid behavior of companies and interpreting in what for a the corporations are taking different actions and reactions on social responsibilities. The institutional hypothesis helps in finding how the boundaries between business and society are made and how we can make better understanding of the viability of CSR in the field of monetary administration

Research Methodology:-

Research :- Research is a process of systematic inquiry that entails collection of data; documentation of critical information; and analysis and interpretation of that data/information, in accordance with suitable methodologies set by specific professional fields and academic disciplines. Research is "creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of humans, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications." **(OECD, 2015).**

Data Collection :- Questionnaire was used to collect the primary data while the secondary data was collected by means of organizational manual, websites and previous researches. Convenience sampling technique was used to collect the data for this study.

Sample Size:-In this research , the total sample size is 300, out of which 150 respondents are from NTPC & 150 respondents are from NCL.

Table 1

Organizations	Number of Respondents
NTPC	150
NCL	150

Sampling area :- Sampling area for the study were NTPC Singrauli, and Northern Coal fields Limited.

Method of data analysis :- Percentage Method

Method of data representation :- Bar Graph

Objective of the study :- To study and analyze the most significant area of social responsibility with respect to organization.

Data analysis and interpretation :-

The areas where company has realized significant operations :-

There were 150 respondents each from NTPC & NCL and the questionnaire contain 6 options.

12% respondents from both the companies NTPC & NCL agreed to the fact that system of governance transparency &relationship with investor & share holder is a significant CSR operation

20% respondents from NTPC & 19.3% respondents from NCL were having a standpoint that health & development of employees is one of the significant CSR activity.

Another important CSR activity is practices of responsible business. This statement proved to be true as 32% employees of NTPC & 32.7% employees of NCL were having this point of view.

12% respondents from NTPC & 12.7% respondents from NCL agreed to the fact that social responsible investing as an important CSR activity where the companies have realized significant operations.

16% employees of NTPC & 14% employees of NCL considered climate change is also an important CSR activity as it signifies the social responsibility of a company.

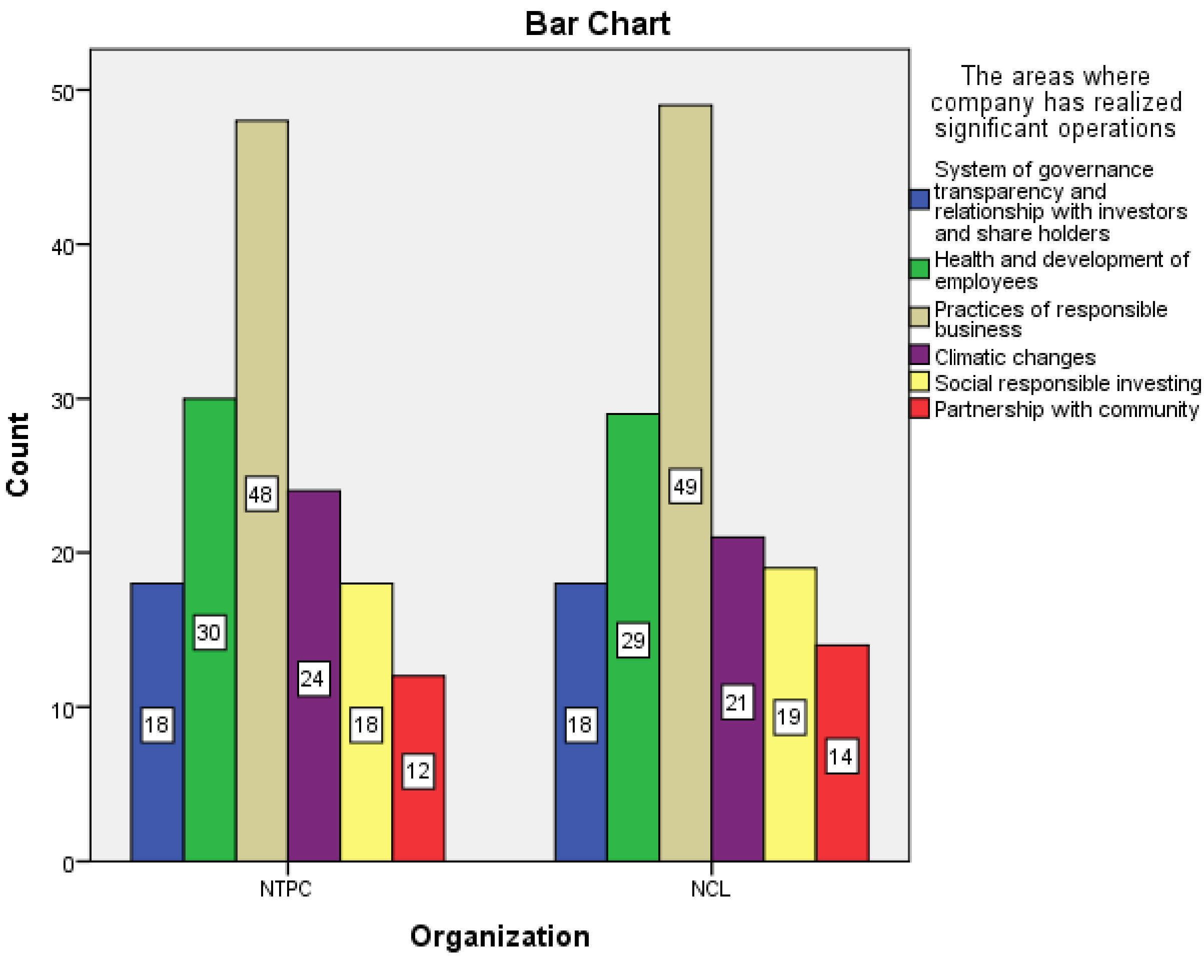
In today's modern world, partnership with the community could also be considered as an important CSR operation & in our findings 8% respondents from NTPC & 9.3% respondents from NCL agreed to this fact.

Table 2: Showing the category wise classification of the areas where company has realized significant operations

Organization * The areas where company has realized significant operations Cross tabulation

			The areas where company has realized significant operations						Total
			System of governance transparency and relationship with investors and share holders	Health and development of employee	Practices of responsible business	Climatic changes	Social responsible investing	Partnership with community	
Organization	NTPC	Count	18	30	48	24	18	12	150
		% within Organization	12.0%	20.0%	32.0%	16.0%	12.0%	8.0%	100.0%
	NCL	Count	18	29	49	21	19	14	150
		% within Organization	12.0%	19.3%	32.7%	14.0%	12.7%	9.3%	100.0%

Total	Count	36	59	97	45	37	26	300
	% within Organization	12.0%	19.65%	32.35%	15.0%	12.35%	8.65%	100.0 %



Findings :- When the responses from employees of both the companies are combined, we reach to the following findings

1. 12% respondents agreed that system of governance transparency & relationship with investors & share holders is the area where both the companies have realized significant operations.
2. At an average 19.65% respondents considered health & development of the employees as an important CSR activity where the companies have realized significant operations,
3. Practices of responsible business was considered as a significant CSR activity by 32.35% of the respondents.
4. Overall, 15% of the total respondents agreed to the fact that climate change is also one of

the CSR activities where the companies have realized significant operations.

5. 12.35% of the total respondents considered social responsible investing as an important CSR activity where the companies have realized significant operations.
6. Overall 8.65% of the total respondents considered as a significant CSR activity.

Conclusion & Suggestions :- In today's world, CSR operations plays an important role in the overall development of a company and the society. Both the companies NTPC & NCL consider CSR activities important & are working hard on it. In our findings, it is concluded that maximum number of respondents considered practices of responsible business as the most important CSR activity while partnership with the community was considered as an important activity by the least number of respondents. It is also found that respondents from both the companies have similar point of view regarding CSR operations.

It is further suggested that both the organizations should make their employees more aware about the CSR activities as it is important for the development of the company as well as the aaby the respondents, the organization should make their employees realize the importance of those CSR operations as they are also a significant CSR operations.

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Right to Education for Children in India: A Socio-Economic Challenge

Kailash Paswan

Abstract :- Right to education has been the basic essence of human civilisation from very beginning. It is called the weapons of all wisdom, power and development. Human civilisation tried to inculcate education among them but various factors handicapped them from providing education for all the time. Global endeavour has been seen after the world war and states as well as international organisations tried to achieve education for all. Gradually it became the basic rights of the human being and most of the nations made it their fundamental principles. India also strives towards the achievement of education for all but prolonged delayed.

In this article the author has tried to grasp the position of education as a right with emphasis on the right to education for children. The provisions of Right to Education has been critically analysed with suggestive measures.

Keywords :- Education, Right. Constitution, Global Endavour, Education Policy.

1. Introduction :- The greatest Indian mind Swami Vivekananda defines education as the process of 'man-making'. Century's later Amartya Sen (drawing on Adam Smith) describes education as "the ability to appear in public without shame'.[5] Over the ages, the philosophers and scholars remind us, what can be explained in Rabindranath Tagore's words that education alone can create a climate and establish a state "where the mind is without fear and the head is held high". If there is an instrument which can help people get rid of their all kinds of vulnerabilities - that is Education. Education is fundamental to all-round development of mankind. India has just started to implement the Right to Education for children by passing The Right to Free and Compulsory education Act, 2009 which was given effect from 1st April, 2010 and while doing so it has been going through a number of complexities of issues.

Hence, in this article the researcher is trying to explore the difficulties which are hindering the endeavour to free India from the curse of illiteracy and un-education.

2. Evolution Education in India :- Indian history of education is more than 5,000 years old which experiences a variety of systems in different ages. In ancient time 'gurukul' system of education was socially very sacred and effective which was followed in the Vedic age where education was also was provided through two fold strive, i.e., from **Gurus** as well as of Guardians.[6] In those ages education was considered as pious one but limited only to a few sections of society due to the dominance of caste system. In Mughual period education was bifurcated in sections and grown in different societies as per their respective social and religious practices.

2.1 Education under British Period :- The Britishers tried to unify the educational system in India. The prevalence of linguistic divergence initially discouraged this attempt but latterly to some extent it was achieved by the joint venture of Christian missionaries and Indian educationalists.[7] At the end of its legacy in India, the British introduced dual system of education for children i.e., in national and state level by the Government of India Act 1935, which measurably failed to serve the purpose due to lack of infrastructural facilities, social awareness and people's participation although the dual system

5 S. Subramanian, "Thinking through Justice", vol. XLV, no. 19, 2010, Economic and Political Weekly, Sameeksha Trust Publication, Mumbai, pp. 33-42.

6 The historical aspect of Indian education system is extracted from the lecture delivered by Prof. Shashi Nath Mandal.

7 Ibid.

was carried forward in modern India by the Constitution of India.[8]

2.2 Right to Education and Indian Constitution :- Realizing the importance of education for children as well as the economic constrain at the time of making of Constitution in 1950, it was kept under Article 45 as a Directive Principle instead of making it a right of citizens, which declares that "the state to endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years"[9] envisages "minimum core objectives" of the right to education which includes – (i) a right to free education of every child up to age of 14 years; (ii) it sets of a time-limit of ten years within which if achieved in time (by 1960), there would be no illiterate Indian in the age group between 15-35 years today.[10] It is worth mentioning that the constitution-framers were aware of the fact that the formal recognition of socio-economic rights is fundamentally undermined if it is not matched by the substantive commitment of resources.[11]

3 Approaches Towards Education :- As long as education remained as "need based approach" in India the state has done very little to provide universal education to all children[12] through its policies and programmes. The first significant step in the history of education in post-independence India was taken in the National Policy of 1968[13] – more than eight years later than the mandated time-frame. In 1985 the Ministry of Education in its policy report declared that India spends little more than 3% of the Gross National Product(GNP) in education which is much less both in comparison to many countries and in terms of its proportion of the GNP.[14]

Socio-economic rights, being weak cousin of civil-political rights, are historically remained marginalised all over the world in general and India in particular. Thus, realizing the sluggish attitude and delaying tactics in implementing Constitutional commitment, the Supreme Court of India for the first time asks the state that whether there is any significance of the time limit stipulated under Article 45? Can the State flout the said direction even after 44 years on the ground that the article merely calls upon to it "endeavour to provide"?[15]

4 Judicial Efforts Towards Right to Education :- Hon'ble Supreme Court India took the endeavour to convert the 'Need Based Approach' into 'Right Based Approach'[16] which requires the development of laws which is the duty of the state. Since the state circumvents its duty, the Supreme Court by using its power of judicial review places education under Article 21 within the "right to life and personal liberty" and enable each and every citizen of this country to approach the courts to compel the State to provide him such education as he chooses must be held to be unfolded.

Shaken by the activist approach of the Apex Court, the Parliament, in the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 added Article 21A in Fundamental Rights and Article 45 was replaced by the provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of 6 years. It also inserted a new clause (k) under Article 51A to

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8 Ibid.

9 M. Mukhopadhay, "Indian Education since Independence: an Overview", M. Mukhopadhay and M. Parhar (eds.), "Education in India- Dynamics of Development", Shipra Publication, Delhi, 2007.

10 Mukhopadhay, 2007

11 D. Bilchitz, "Poverty and Fundamental Rights: The Justification and Enforcement of Socio-Economic Rights", Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2007, pp. 70-90.

12 Justice Dharmadhikari D. M, "Right to Education", Journal Section, SCC (2010) 3 SCC (J).

13 Nation Education Policy, 1968, Ministry of Human Resources, available at www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NPE-1968.pdf

14 Unni Krishnan Vs. State of A.P, SCC (1993) 1 736.

15 Ibid 732.

16 Mohini Jain Vs. State of Karnataka, (1992) 3 SCC 666.

the chapter of Fundamental Duties, making the parents and guardian responsible for providing opportunities for education for their children between 6 to 14 years which was not made justiciable again on the ground of economic and other constrain.

5 Executive and Governmental Initiatives :- The utilitarian application of education was challenged by a long list of constraints including resources. The first challenge is to help children to get into school and to bring back the earlier dropouts. To deal with that issue, in the mid 90's the central government launched programmes like Mid day Meals and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education for All) which show a average result but not upto the necessity.[17]

5.1 Establishment of Committees for Education and Right to Education :- Although there are several commissions and advisory boards for guiding the implementation of policies, the administrative system of schools in India remains in labyrinth. Schooling is offered by state level authorities as well as by national level authorities. Primary education has been decentralized in most of the parts of India. District Boards of Education (DBEs) in each district plan and administer provision to government primary schools and government-aided primary schools. State level secondary schools are administered by the state boards of secondary education. On the other hand, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) supervises national level schools, the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) administers all India private non-governmental schools and lastly the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is the board for open school administers secondary and higher secondary examinations for students who are receiving non-formal education (though it is not widespread in India).[18]

5.2 Right to Education Act, 2009 and Position of Education :- The over-enthusiasm of the human rights scholars with the triumph of constitutional protection of socio-economic rights is far from the real application in India. The constitutional provisions are only rights in rest not in motion. Any of the socio-economic rights can only be enjoyed in reality in India if the Parliament recognises it as a right by a separate legislation. Since the independence, for the first time after much dithering, a remarkable socio-economic right finds its place in mainstream of law as "the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Act 2009" (commonly known as RTE) was passed which was given effect from 1st April, 2010. Undoubtedly it is a revolutionary step to human right jurisprudence relating to education for children in India. But the questions remains whether the law passed will cover all anomalies in respect to education? Whether it will be able to provide an even education for all irrespective of social and economic indifferences?

The RTE Act recommends that the child's "medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in the child's mother tongue".[19] Several studies have indicated that children whose home language is different from the school language have lower attendance and learning levels.[20] In India there are more than 234 mother-tongue languages.[21] It is worth to mention that the true measure of quality education is how much the children absorb and

17 Asha Bajpai, "Right to Development", Child Rights in India: Law, Policy & Practice, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2nd ed. (2003), pp. 347-354.

18 Prachi Deshmukh Odhekar, "India", International Journal of Education Law & Policy, vol. 7, no. 1-2, 2011, p. 132.

19 Section 29 (f) of the RTE Act, 2009.

20 Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), Pratham Education Foundation, 2011, available at http://pratham.org/images/Aser-2011-report.pdf, p.43.

21 http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/Census_Data_Online/Language/Statement1.htm

retain while being taught.[22] In India normally a primary class-student spends 5-6 hours of a day in school. The Act reserves 25% of seats of the government-unaided private schools for children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group.[23] This provision generates controversy as under the Article 21A of the Constitution it is the obligation of the state, although the Supreme Court upheld the reservation of 25% and arrangement of special training to these children.[24] The government's agreement to subsidy as per-child basis to the private schools by all amounts is insufficient. Therefore, it is a tuff challenge for these schools to bear the onus of educating poor children.[25]

As per the Act, every child shall be admitted in the class appropriate according to her age and she has right to receive special training in completion of her pre-school education.[26] But studies revealed that less than 50% of the class V students were able to read class II textbook.[27] This problem is arising because of lack of focus on pre-school learning. Though the RTE expresses interest in taking necessary steps in providing free pre-school education for children above 3 years of age[28] but still now the government has not been shown much interest to recognise it as 'right'. Currently, under the government scheme the poor children have access to Pre-School Education (PSE) in extremely poor infrastructure and facilities.[29] The implementation is suggested to be evident when these children will be admitted with privileged children.

5.3 Inequalities in the Access to Education :- The various types of schools cater to different socioeconomic classes, leads to inequalities in access to education. Government-aided schools consists of 93% of the schools, offers poor quality of education,[30] cater to mostly the lower middle class and middle class. Non-aided private schools charge fees and cater to the middle class, upper middle class, and wealthy; their quality is considered much better as compared to public and government-aided schools. They tend to introduce English as the medium of studies. Parents' value education in English, tend to enroll their children in private schools. The different types of schools create disparities among children from higher socioeconomic class and lower socioeconomic class. Cost of education is considered one of the most important barriers to access to quality education.

5.4 Unscientific and Improper Course Curriculum :- The overload of curricular in primary stage of education is an issue of critically importance in India. Home tasks for school children begin at various ages across the world, but hardly ever at the very basic stages of early primary education. The major goal of making children able to learn the elementary skills of the reading, writing and simple arithmetic on which everything else depends, for what could easily be done in the class, the heavy load of home tasks for very young children makes their learning dependent on parental help (which many parents cannot give), or assistance from private tutors (which most parents cannot afford).[31] Various studies also reveal that in those

22 Amartya Sen, "Behind the differential reach of primary education", December 19, 2009, available at http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/behind-the-differential-reach-of-primary-education/article67453.ece
23 Section 12 (c) of RTE Act, 2009.
24 Society for Un-aided Private Schools of Rajasthan v. Union Of India & Anr., 2012, available at http://courtnic.nic.in/supremecourt/temp/95201031242012p.txt
25 D. Nayyar, "States Ducks Real Issue", India Today, Living Media India Ltd., April 30, 2012, p. 31.
26 Section 4 of the RTE Act, 2009.
27 Ibid.15, 56.
28 Section 11 of the RTE Act, 2009.
29 Pratichi Child Report, Pratichi (India) trust, 2009, available at http://www.righttofoodindia.org/data/pratichi_child_report_study_on_the_delivery_of_icds_west_bengal.pdf>pp. 55-74.
30 Ibid. 20, p. 29.
31 Ibid. 17.

parts of India more number of students admitted in government school the proportion of children going to paid tutors remains high.[32] The result is not only frustration and despair, but also continued transmission of education backwardness from one generation to the next. Hence, it would be necessary to investigate carefully the issue of reasoned syllabus reform for early primary education.

The issue of home tasks and private tuition also relates to the question of class divisions. Class divisions have a clear connection with caste distinctions but actually go much beyond what is caught in conventional caste-based categorisation. It is of course right that Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are seen as being, in general, disadvantaged, other than that even though Muslims as a category cannot be seen as being a disadvantaged group, but by number of recent studies shows that a large proportion of Muslims do fall in the category of those who are economically and socially disadvantaged in terms of their class background.[33] Schooling can be a major force in breaking down class barriers, and India has to be especially careful with differential facilities of the educational system as it should not end up perpetuating the rigidity of class boundaries.[34]

Nevertheless if we believe that these under-privileged children will get to learn enough because the private schools to maintain their standard and quality will pay special attention and care to the weaker section. Then the major concern will remain about the quality of learning between the children who are attending to government-aided schools and those, luck by chance, are enrolled to elite private schools. Subsequently, after 8-10 years later under the same level of assurance and protection of law, India will produce two-kinds of students: those who are satisfactorily-educated and those who are half-educated. If the prime purpose of education is to provide equality then in India it will be far from destination.

The standard of fulfillment of right does not mean that no one ever deprived but to have a reasonable level of guarantee – minimum quality of education. The teachers of private schools are constantly complaining that there is no learning happening for the affluent children. The difficulty to accommodate different standard and class of children in a class is a serious problem.[35] The polycentric dispute is inherent in the socio-economic rights.[36]

5.5 Role of Teachers under RTE, 2009 :- The teachers are the key agents within the school system. It is unfortunate to mention that, in India, teachers work in aloof. But there is serious lack of concern regarding several aspect of teaching.[37] As a result, two-third of all classrooms are multi-grade, i.e., one teacher attending to children from different grades in the same classroom.[38] Whereas, the Act allows the unqualified teachers to work and to be appointed for 5 years after it comes to effect,[39] on the other hand, it bars to hire the teachers on contract basis. Moreover, the private schools inspite of their high student

32 Ibid., 15, pp. 36-39.

33 Amartya Sen, "Learning from Successes and Failures", The Hindu, Dec. 19, 2009, available at http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/learning-from-successes-and-failures/article67082.ece>

34 Ibid. 17.

35 Aruna Sankaranarayanan, "Beyond the Right to Education lies a school of hard knocks", The Hindu, Tuesday, April, 17, The Hindu Group Publication, Kolkata, 2012, p. 7.

36 Idea is taken from Zungu Celumusa, "The Extent, If Any, To Which Socio-Economic Rights Are Enforced in South Africa: Lesson From The Judgments of The Constitutional Court", International Journal of Sustainable Development, vol. 1, no. 8, 2010, pp. 71-75, available at http://www.ssrn.com/link/OIDA-Intl-Journal-Sustainable-Dev.html

37 Ibid. 30.

38 A. Mehendale, "Model Rules for Right to education Act", vol. XLV, no. 4, 2010, Economic and Political Weekly, Sameeksha Trust Publication, Mumbai, p. 11.

39 Section 23 of RTE Act, 2009.

performance pay less as compared to their counterparts in government schools. Due to the 25% reservation of the weaker section of children, the teachers of these schools need to give special care.[40] But the government in its current policies no way seems to bother about the salary of theses teachers.

7. Conclusion :- There is no doubt that law in itself cannot be successful to provide the quality education for all children. We need to have a strong independent supervisory authority which will closely watch the functioning of the executive bodies and quick action must have been taken without delay. UNICEF in 2007 report worries that "most international attention has been focused on helping children get into school. What happens once they are there, and the nature of the education they receive, has been afforded far less emphasis. As a consequence, even if they go to school, huge numbers of children experience a quality of education that is extremely poor, leaving them without the skills and knowledge."[41] This apprehension seems to be the reality of the way the right to education has been implementing in India. We must keep in mind that what India is suffering today, every country which had attempted to pursue the same object faced the similar kinds of difficulties in the course with the implementation process. But by the passage of time, with its political will, laws and governmental endeavour, they met out the challenges. For example, in United Kingdom the first piece of legislation relating to education was passed in 1870. Gradually, with the development of laws in 1880 school attendance was made compulsory for 5-10 years of children and 1918 Education Act abolished all the fees and raised the school leaving age to 14 and progressively becomes the country with the best education system of the world. Hence, we need to learn lessons from the experiences these countries and try to employ that with the necessary changes.

[40] Ibid. 30.

[41] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), "A Human Right-Based Approach to EDUCATION FOR ALL", New York, UNESCO, 2007, available at www.unesco.org, p. 1.

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Environmental Pollution through Opencast Coal Mining: A Study with Reference to Coal Mining in Dhanbad

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Abstract :- The whole world is concerned about clean environment for the present and for the future. But in our country people are not living in safe and clean environment. Clean environment is very much important for healthy living. From mother's womb all citizen needs nutritious food and hygienic shelter in order to get a clean environment. Many principles of Laws, Principles, Stockholm Conference, and Brudtland Report made for people to live in clean environment, opencast coal mining creates comparatively more air pollution. However, for the first time, the attention of the whole world was drawn towards environment in the decade of seventy and Stockholm Conference was held at Stockholm known as Stockholm conference on 5th June to 16 June in 1972.

Key words: - Principles, Protocols, Stock Holm Conference Kyoto Protocols

1. Introduction :- Environment pollution is one of the most serious problems faced by human life and others. Environment pollution is defined as the contamination of physical and biological components in nature. Pollutions in general can be categories into Water, Land, Air, Soil, Marine etc. This Article will generally focus on environment pollution and its causes and effects and particularly focus on the effect of opencast mining of coal in the District of Dhanbad of Jharkhand.

Open-pit, open-cast or open cut mining is a surface mining technique of extracting rock or minerals from the earth by their removal from an open pit or borrow. This form of mining differs from extractive methods that require tunneling into the earth, such as long wall mining. Open-pit mines are used when deposits of commercially useful ore or rocks are found near the surface. It is applied to ore or rocks found at the surface because the overburden is relatively thin or the material of interest is structurally unsuitable for tunneling (as would be the case for sand, cinder, and gravel). In contrast, minerals that have been found underground but are difficult to retrieve due to hard rock can be reached using a form of underground mining.[42]

Opencast mining operations involve huge quantities of overburden removal, dumping and backfilling in excavated areas. A substantial increase in the rate of accumulation of waste dumps in recent years has resulted in greater height of the dump for minimum ground cover area and also given rise to danger of dump failures. Further, steeper open-pit slopes are prone to failure. These failures lead to loss of valuable human life and damage to mining machinery.[43]

In Dhanbad mainly occurs air pollution. Air pollution from coal mines is mainly due to emissions of particulars and gases methane (ch4) sulfur dioxide (so2) and nitrogen oxide (Nox) as well as carbon monoxide

Mining operations like drilling, blasting, hauling, collection and transportation are the major sources of air pollution.

2. Coal Mining and Environment :- Coal is one of the most essential resources of a country. It is widely used for power generation and as a raw material in the industries. India ranks third in coal production. However, the country has to import coal in order to meet the rising demand for coal. In India, coal mining is conducted using two methods: underground and opencast methods. The underground method is suitable for extraction

[42] *Evolutionary and Revolutionary Technologies for Mining, available at NAP.edu*
[43] Jitendra Ahirwal, Subodh K. Maiti, in Bio-Geotechnologies for Mine Site Rehabilitation, 2018

of deeper coal seams, whereas opencast method is suitable for shallow coal seams. However, due to less production cost, mechanization, and less wastage, opencast method dominates in India. Underground coal production in India shows a declining trend, and several underground mines are closed every year. Thus, underground coal production in India is declining. Due to the large scale extraction of near-surface coal resources by opencast mining, near-surface coal resources will be depleted in future.

Moreover, opencast mining has several environmental impacts, which is ignored keeping in view the colossal coal demand of the country. Thus, coal production in India is facing a crisis concerning the production method, environmental impacts and future demand for coal. With this background, this paper has been prepared on the basis of data collected from reports, research papers, and articles. Here, we make an attempt to compare both the mining methods with respect to advantages, disadvantages, environmental impact and feasibility. We also discuss the current and future trends of coal production using both the mining methods. Measures to sustain coal production in India are discussed in the conclusion part.[44]

3. Causes of Pollution through Opencast Mining :- Coal left in ground can catch fire and mine fires are difficult to control. It is a major source of air pollution. The use of explosives, such as in mountaintop removal, releases carbon monoxide (CO), Dust and coal particles stirred up during the mining process, as well as coal released during coal transport, contribute to emission and respiratory problems. High levels of suspended particles increases respiratory diseases such as chronic bronchitis, and asthama, while gaseous emission contribute to respiratory, cardiovascular, and cerebral problems. Coal also contains methane (ch4), a potent greenhouse gas that cause global warming. According to year 2010 study, mountaintop removal mining releases large amounts of carbon through clear cutting and burning trees and through releases of carbon in soil brought to the surface by mining operation. Water pollution problems caused by mining include acid mine drainage, metal contamination, and increased sediment level in streams. Surface can include active or abandoned surface and underground mines processing plants, waste disposal area, haulage, and roads and tailing ponds

Earth is our paradise and it is the duty of every citizen to protect our paradise. For protection there are many laws made in constitution of India to protection and preservation of nature. If all citizen of India maintain balance between environment and ecology only that day it will maintain clean and hygienic environment.

4. Categories of Pollution :- Pollution may be classified into two heads (a) natural pollution and (b) artificial pollution.

The sources' of natural pollution are earthquakes, flood, draught and cyclone and the sources of artificial pollution are human activities industrial and otherwise.

There are many pollution by which environment is polluted. (a) Air pollution (b) Water pollution(c) land pollution, (d) food pollution, (e) noise pollution and radioactivity pollution. Among all these type of pollution air pollution is a big factor of mining area. Sec 2(a) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, defines air pollution as follows,

"air pollution means any solid, liquid or gaseous substances including noise present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures or plants or property or environment." sec 2(b) of the same act presents a general view of the pollution it define as follows" air pollution means the presence in the atmosphere of any air pollutant"

44 Mukherjee, S., & Pahari, D. P. (2019). Underground and Opencast Coal Mining Methods in India: A Comparative Assessment. Space and Culture, India, 7(1), 39-55

By those definition we must says that in present days total 60% air is polluted. air is the mixture of gaseous that forms the earth atmosphere and it extends the height of about 300 km above the surface today there are many ingredients present in the atmosphere air that is nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide with smaller quantity of ozone, their gaseous form are neon, helium, krypton, xenon hydrogen, methane and nitrous oxide, but in the present era it is our bad luck that the typical ingredients of the air are nowhere completely absent from the atmosphere.

5. Initiative in Constitution and Environment Pollution :- In Article 21 guarantees fundamental fight to life, right to environment. The right to live in a healthy environment as part of Article 21 of the constitution was first recognized in the case of Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra vs. state, AIR 1988 of 2187 (popularly known as Dehradun Stone Quarrying case.)

In M. C. Mehta vs. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1086 the SC, treated the right to live in pollution free environment as a part of fundamental right to life under 21 of the constitution.

Art 48A of the constitution says that,

"The state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wild life of the country"

Art 47 provides that,

> "The state shall regards the raising of the level of nutrition and the improvement of public health."

The improvement of public health also includes the protection and improvement of public health.

Article 51 A (g) says that,

"it shall be duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures."

The directive principle of state policy under the Indian constitution directed towards ideals of building welfare state. Healthy environment is also one of the elements of welfare state, so in this article mentioned about how to maintain a healthy environment.

6. Effect of Opencast Coal Mining on Environment :- There are many damaging environmental impact of coal that occurs through its mining, preparation, combustion, waste storage and transport. Such as:

a) **Acid Mine Drainage :-** It refers to the outflow of acidic water from coal mines or metal mines where ore or coal works have exposed. In most cases this acid comes primarily from oxidation of iron sulfide (FeS_2) also known as Pyrite Fool's Gold, which is often found in conjunction with valuable metals. Acid mine drainage is a majour problem with many bedrock mine. A significant number of coal mine also suffer from acid mine drainage.

b) **Air Pollution from Coal Fired Power Plant :-** Air pollution from coal fired power plants includes sulfur did-oxide, nitrogen oxides and heavy metals. Coal fired power plants are responsible for one third of America's carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, making coal a huge global warning.

c) **Loss of Degradation of Ground Water :-** The quality and quantity of groundwater may get affected through various factors like surface hydrology , soil texture, ground water quality is affected, when waste water infiltrate through surface water into ground water. Poor water quality due to presence of iron and manganese in ground water resources around mining areas has been found in this area. Impact of mining activities on ground water are:
   i) Ground water quality
   ii) Ground water level

d) **Release of Methane and Like Dangerous Gases :-** Methane released by coal mining accounts for about 10 percent of US release of methane (Ch4), a known global warming gas.

e) **Emission of Particle of Fly & Ash :-** The tiny particles of fly ash and dust that are expelled from coal burning power plant. Coal dust stirred up during the mining process. Studies have shown that exposure to particular matter is related to an immense cause of respiratory problems.

f) **Coal Fires :-** Coal fires occurs in both abandoned coal mines and coal waste piles. Internationally thousands of underground coal fires are burning now, global coal fire emission are estimated to include 40 tons of mercury going into the atmosphere annually and three percent of world's annual carbon-di-oxide emission.

g) **Coal Sludge :-** Coal sludge also is liquid coal waste generated by washing coal and from this air is gets polluted

h) **Disturbance of Farmland :-** Coal mines disturbed about 8.4 million acres of farmland rangeland and forest.

i) **Thermal Pollution From Coal :-** There are thermal pollution which comes from coal burning, which is very much harmful for human being and all other lives in earth.

j) **Waste Coal :-** Waste coal damage the clean environment in multiple ways. It creates air dust and air particle which are instrumental in pollution the environment due to opencast coal mining in particular.

k) **Climate Impacts of Coal Plants :-** Coalfield power plants are responsible for one thirds of America's carbon di-oxide(Co2) emissions, making coal a huge contributoer to global worming. Block carbon resulting from incomplete sombustion is an additional contributor to climate change.

l) **Heavy Meal and Coal** :- Coal contain many heavy meals, as it is created through composed organs matter containing virtually every element in the perioding table burnng o coal are environemtakky and biologically toxic elements such as lead, mercury, nickel, tin, cadminium and antimony.

m) **Mountaintop Removal Mining** :- Mountain removal mining and other forms of surface mining can lead to the drastic alternation of landscap, destruction of habital, damage to water supplier and air pollution. All of these effects can not be adequately addressed through coal mine.

7. **Conclusion :-** Form the foregoing paragraphs it can be concluded that the pollution of environment due to opencast mining in mining sector is very dangerous for one and all i.e. for every living creatures as it not only emits dangerous gases, produce various types of dust particles but also destroys the natural balance in the environment. Residents of Dhanbad have experiencing the air pollution in Dhanbad coal field areas, which is creating due to coal mining, mostly due to opencast coal mining. It is observed that at the time blasting in the mines very dangerous gases comes out of the mines, which contains sulfur dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, fins etc. These gases are very harmful for every worker, officers in blasting field. Minimum temperature required for blasting is 80 degree centigrade and within this temperature only blasting is done, which also creates pollution. Besides the above many chemicals are used for blasting, which also emits dangerous and harmful gases after blasting for opencast mining of coal in coal mines.

Being a student of law, it is due responsibility of mine to refer required recommendations for the better regulation of the pollutions in the area of Dhanbad so that the pollution can be minimized through adopting various social, legal and administrative measures. The following suggestions can be extended at present:

a) It also appears that there are many types of equipments, which are used in other country for better and healthy environment, thus, India should also take initiative to use the same as it is the high time for the same. By help of these instruments our India would be a real paradise in mining sector.

b) The role of nature cannot be overlooked at any cost. It is the duty of every citizen to maintain a balance between science and nature. Ecological balance of environment is to be maintained by each and every citizen

c) The implementations of existing rules, regulations and laws laid down for the opencast mining at every occasion with zero compromise, so that minimal damage would occur due to opencast mining of coal in Dhanbad region.

d) International Organizations under the leadership of the UN have prescribed many guidelines for the minimum damage and maximum protection of environment from pollution in any condition. The environment related guidelines or principles like Stockholm Conference, Brudhland Report, and Kyoto Protocol should strictly be adhered to for the cause of better environment and for sustainable development.

e) Last but not the least a strong civil society should be created to create relevant reactions at the aspects of environment from time to time for the cause of environment.

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A Study on Entrepreneurship Development in Gwalior and Sagar District

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

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

Introduction :- Entrepreneurship plays a vital role in the economic growth and standard of living of the country. As a start up founder or small business owner, you may think that you are simply working hard to build your own business and provide for yourself and your family. But you are actually doing a whole lot more for your local community, state, region, and the country as a whole. The entrepreneur who is a business leader looks for ideas and puts them into effect in fostering economic growth and development. Entrepreneurship is one of the most important inputs in the economic development of a country. The entrepreneur acts as a trigger head to give spark to economic activities by his entrepreneurial decisions. He plays vital role not only in the development of industrial sector of a country but also in the development of farm and service sectors.

Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship : The entrepreneur is an important input of economic development. He is a catalyst of development, with him we prosper, without him we are poor."The entrepreneur in an advanced economy is an individual who introduces something new in the economy, A method of production not yet tested by experience in the branch of manufacturer concerned , a product with which consumers are not yet familiar, a new source of raw material or of new markets and the like".

One of the qualities of entrepreneurship is the ability to discover an investment opportunity and to organize an enterprise. There by contributing to real economic growth. It involves taking of risks and making the necessary investments under conditions of uncertainty and innovating, planning, and taking decisions so as to increase production in agriculture, business, industry etc.

Entrepreneurship is a composite skill, the resultant of a mix of many qualities and traits, these include tangible factors as imagination, readiness to take risks, ability to bring together and put to use other factors of production, capital, labour, land, as also intangible factors such as the ability to mobilize scientific and technological advances.

Objectives of the Study :-

1) To study the role of entrepreneurship in economic development.
2) To study the Need for Entrepreneurship Development.
3) explain the meaning of business environment;

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

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

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

Need for Entrepreneurship Development :- Economic development essentially means a process of upward change whereby the real capital income of a country increases over a period of time. Entrepreneurship has an important role to play in the development of a country. It is one of the most important inputs in economic development. The number and competence of entrepreneurs affect the economic growth of the country. The economic history of the presently advanced countries like USA, Russia and Japan supports the fact that economic development is the outcome for which entrepreneurship is an inevitable cause. The crucial and significant role played by the entrepreneurs in the economic development of advanced countries has made the people of developing and under developed countries conscious of the importance of entrepreneurship for economic development.

Role of Entrepreneurs in Economic Development :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impact on Environment :- The major changes in the technology space have not only brought changes to the economic system but are contributing to the environment changes. The next generation technologies are helping in lowering the carbon footprint by reducing fuel consumption, waste management, greener management, greener workplaces and thus leading to a greener ecosystem.

Meaning of Business Environment :- Business Environment consists of all those factors that have a bearing on the business, such as the strengths, weaknesses, internal power relationships and orientations of the organization; government policies and regulations; nature of the economy and economic conditions; sociocultural factors; demographic trends; natural factors; and, global trends and cross-border developments.

Concept of Business Environment :- A business firm is an open system. It gets resources from the environment and supplies its goods and services to the environment. There are different levels of environmental forces. Some are close and internal forces whereas others are external forces. External forces may be related to national level, regional level or international level. These environmental forces provide opportunities or threats to the business community. Every business organization tries to grasp the available opportunities and face the threats that emerge from the business environment.

Business organizations cannot change the external environment but they just react. They change their internal business components (internal environment) to grasp the external opportunities and face the external environmental threats. It is, therefore, very important to analyze business environment to survive and to get success for a business in its industry. It is, therefore, a vital role of managers to analyze business environment so that they could pursue effective business strategy. A business firm gets human resources, capital, technology, information, energy, and raw materials from society. It follows government rules and regulations, social norms and cultural values, regional treaty and global alignment, economic rules and tax policies of the government. Thus, a business organization is a dynamic entity because it operates in a dynamic business environment.

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

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Factors Affecting Human Resources and Organizational Structure in SEZ

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Abstract :- The human resources and organizational structures are dependent on each other and their stability and growth within special economic zones (SEZ) is dependent on factors such as incentives, infrastrucuture, location and future growth. Moreover, the streamline functioning of any organisation depends on the management of above-mentioned factors along with vertical and horizontal transfer of communication whether technical or non-technical, professionalism and friendly working environment. The study of factors provide opportunity to human resource manager and higher management in SEZ to assess the policies and amend them for stable and productive human resource through better incentives, infrastructure, new technical skills, training programms and opportunities for future career advancement.

Keywords :- Special Economic Zone, Human Resource, Organizational Structure.

Introduction :- A human resource refers to human workforce within any organization. The human resources further categorized based on their skills and domain of working area such as skilled and non-skilled, technical and non-technical, and administrative workers. The term human resources was first coined in the 1960s when the value of labour gain attention and the performance indicators such as motivation, organizational behavior, and selection assessments began to take shape. The person or employee involved in recruitment of workers, keeping record of employees and provide report about performance of employees, is known as Human Resource Manager and leading the HR department. Its responsibilities include compensation and benefits, recruitment, firing, and keeping up to date with any laws that may affect the company and its employees.

The human resource provides building blocks for an organizational structure. The basic organizational structure consisted of hierarchal framework, where the top position belongs to owner of the business or Director of company followed by management bodies under different departments. At the base workforce is supporting the overall structure through mass number and skills leading to maximum productivity and growth of overall structure. However the official communication, professional behavior and friendly environment are the important factors strengthening the functioning of any organizational structure. The organizational structure is of three type functional, divisional, and matrix type.

In functional structure human resource is grouped according to its purpose and mostly observed in small to medium and new companies. The functional groups might be manufacturing/ production department, marketing department and sales department. The performance of each department relies on the skills and knowledge of its human resource.

In divisional structure, a single large company own smaller organisations operating in the wide geographic area and cover different products and services. For example, TATA Company is organized divisionally with TATA Steel division, TATA Motors division and TATA Consultancy Services operating from different states of India, handling specific needs of company.

The matrix structure is a hybrid of divisional and functional structure and used in large multinational companies. In matrix structure, dual management is operational where clashes of power might be observed as a functional manager and a product or divisional manager working at the same level and overlaps the managerial territory.

Special Economic Zone is the geographical location within a country that is selected by either central or state government for the growth and development of business environment. SEZ has completely different economical laws facilitating the favourable conditions for investments, international trade, exemption from taxes, regulations and custom/excise duties. The objective behind such laws is to endow more liberal zone with additional economic activities, promotion of exports of goods and services, attraction of domestic and foreign investments, creation of employment opportunities and development of infrastructure facilities (Susanne et al. 2019; Michael Levien 2012; Aggarwal 2006).

Facilities and incentives proposed for population in SEZ :- SEZ policy 2006, use of land for SEZ development divided into four broad areas i.e. greens, basic infrastructure, industrial and public (commercial, institutional, housing and entertainment) use. The population in SEZ covers developer, small industrial units and workers, therefore different categories of benefits and incentives are proposed:

Benefits to developers :-

- Goods or services required by developers for the zone can be procured from the DTA, without payment of any duty. Specified goods could also be imported at concessional rates of duty.
- SEZ developers would be accorded infrastructure status and thereby entitled to claim all concessions and incentives available to infrastructure players under the Income Tax Act.
- Developers of SEZs as well as all industrial units within the SEZs would be exempt from all state and local taxes including Sales Tax, Purchase Tax, Octroi, Cess etc, in respect of all transactions made by such parties.
- Developers of SEZs will be granted full autonomy to develop townships within SEZs. Allocation and pricing of land, facilities and services in SEZs are not governed by existing regulations.
- Exemption of electricity duty to Navi Mumbai SEZ for a period of 10 years.

Benefits to units within SEZ :-

- Tenants within the SEZs can procure goods required for setting up of units, from domestic or foreign markets, without payment of customs/ import duties.
- No requirement of minimum net foreign exchange earnings, as percentage of exports.
- SEZ units to have unrestricted access to the domestic markets, on payment of applicable taxes/ duties.
- Duty-free material is permitted to be utilized over a period of five years, unlike EOU/EPZ schemes where the period is limited to one year.
- Reservation policies for Small-scale Industries ("SSIs") would not be applicable within the SEZ zones, enabling units within the SEZ to engage in industries that have traditionally been reserved for SSIs.
- Profits from operations within the SEZ zones can be repatriated freely, without any dividend balancing requirements.

Benefits to all :-

- Well-developed road network
- Abundant water supply
- Sewerage and water treatment
- Solid waste removal and effluent treatment
- Uninterrupted power supply
- Telecommunication and piped gas facilities
- Transportation and security

- Recreational infrastructure
- Commercial infrastructure
- Township infrastructure
- Gardening and beautification

Factors affecting human resource and organizational structure

1. **Incentive** :- Incentives are the crucial factor in the development of the organizational structure, where the quality of human resource within the organizational structure depends on the incentives. Incentives are the rewards offered by a company or business unit against the services of an employee, commonly known as salary. The higher salary attracts best human resource even at remote location offering quality skills and ensuring strong organizational structure.

2. **Infrastructure** :- Incentive is one of the motivations for the human resource and the basic unit in organizational structure. However, the performance of organizational structure totally depends on the infrastructure comprised of system, protocols and processes, facilitating the key functions and routine activity within a company.

3. **Location** :- The location is another important factor attracting the quality human resources. The SEZs are mostly located near metro cities well connected to different states through roadways, airways and railways, thus offer easy commute and approachability. Most of the youth and skilled workers prefer to work at such location with well developed infrastructure and good incentives. In addition, the location also decides the type and size of company or business unit which indirectly projects the size and quality of organizational structure. Further, a location can offer a number of operational and strategic advantages including close communication with local customers, strong collaborative teams at each location, the ability to better serve local needs and tailor their approach to the local market, the ability to encourage positive competition between different departments, thus provide opportunity to build better network and scope of future human resource.

4. **Future Growth** :- The stability of human resources is dependent on the career growth of employees in an organisation. However, the size and annual turnover of the business unit decides the chances of employee career growth. The established and large structure organisation such as Tata offer better opportunities for career advancements within the different layer of organisation based on the skills and performance of an employee.

Conclusion :- The stability of human resources and organizational structure are dependent on each other. The success and growth of any company depends on the vertical and horizontal transfer of communication whether technical or non-technical, professionalism and friendly environment. Human resource manager is ensuring the healthy work environment and make sure all the employees follow the laws and compliances established by company management. In addition, organization develops the advanced skill and protocols by providing training to their employees to harness better productivity under the pressure of project deadlines and output productivity. Further, the human resource recreational activities and health insurances encourage workers to contribute in stronger structural organization and growth of company in longer terms. The study of factors provide opportunity to human resource manager and higher management to assess the policies and amend them for stable and productive human resource through better incentives, infrastructure, new technical skills and opportunities of future career advancement.

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Diasporic sensibility in the works of Sujata Bhatt

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Introduction :- Sujata bhatt is an Indian Poet and native speaker in Gujrati. She was born on 6th of May 1956 in Ahmadabad. She received the commonwealth poetry prize and the Alice Hunt Bartlett prize. Her poem Search for My Tongue was widely praised by critics around the world. Her translations from the German include Mickle Makes Muckle: poems, mini plays and short prose by Michael Augustin.

At present time she lives in Bremen, Germany with her husband the Germen writer Micheal Augustin, and her daughter. She is a visiting professor in creative writing in Nottingham Trent University.

She belongs to the new generation Indian English women poets and has been writing of the Indian sensibility and the rich tradition.Narayan Chandra praises Bhatt's "sharply visual and tactile imaginary" (1994). It is this that gives her work its immediacy for the reader, but While affective, body-located discourse has its essentialising aspect, it is also unstable mode of experience and expression. In a way, Bhatt pictures the distance between two worlds which in the post modern situational and also dejected Caught between identities.Her reviews her own life in her motherland and probes inculcated in her a deep awareness of her Indianness.

What is Diaspora- Diaspora is scattered population whose origin lies in a separate geographic locale. The word Diaspora used to refer involuntary mass dispersion of a population from its indigenous territories. The term derived from the Greek word "I Scatter". The term became more widely assimilated into English by the mid 1950s with long term expatriates in significant numbers from other particular countries. The term carries a sense of displacement the population o described finds itself for whatever reason separated from its national territory, and usually its people have a hope to return to their homeland at some point. Today the needs and demand of large diaspora often influence government policy ranging from foreign affairs and economic development to immigration.

Types of Diaspora :- The Jewish Diaspora- The Jewish Diaspora was originated in 722BCE, when the Assyrians under King Sargon conquered and destroyed the Israel Kingdom.

The African Diaspora- During the Atlantic slave trade of the 16th to 19th centuries as many as people in western and central Africa were taken captive and shipped to the America as slaves. Made up mainly of young men and women in their childbearing years, the native African Diaspora grew rapidly.

According to Homi Bhabha diasporas are gatherings of exiles and émigrés and refuges; gathering on the edge of foreign cultures; gathering at the frontiers; gatherings in the ghettos or cafes of city centers; gathering in the half-life, half-light of foreign tongues or in the uncanny fluency of author's language, gathering the signs of approval and acceptance, degrees, discourses, disciplines; gathering the memories of underdevelopment of other world lived restoratively; gathering the past in a ritual of revival; gathering the present. Bhabha thinks that the in-between (third) space occupied by the diasporic subject is pregnant with creative possibilities. Salman Rushdie and Edward Said also visualize high creative potentialities in the condition of exile. They construct relations to transnational political, cultural or religious movements that try to overcome the national boundaries. Clifford invests too much in the hybrid and deterritorial trait of the Diasporas. The double consciousness (here and there) attributed to the diasporic communities is presented as a general characteristic that endows them with freedom from boundedness and other constraints of nation states.

Daniel. J. Elazar regarded Diasporas as ethno religious communities which as a catalytic minority would influence the host society. Esman defined Diaspora as a minority ethnic group of migrant origin which maintains sentimental or material links with the land of its origin. Another European scholar, Dr. Myria Georgiou, defines Diaspora as an intermediate concept between the local and the global that nevertheless transcends the national perspectives quoting Gillespie. Beyond dualisms and socio-historical constructs outside the nation-ethnicity becomes too frail to hold on. And the nation is no longer limited in its geographical boundaries. Its dispersed people interact whether in reality or in imagination and sustain a disproric community. An article entitled Diasporas; some conceptual Consideration by Fred W. Riggs defines Diaspora as Communities whose members live informally outside a homeland while maintaining active contacts with it. The word 'informally' excludes people having a formal status such as soldiers, diplomats, missionaries, businessmen, journalist, spies etc, who are agents of the state or non-state entities in the homeland. The other criterion 'active' refers to the maintenance of interactive relationship. But maintenance of contact in the homeland may exclude latent diasporans with the potential to be active.

It also implies that this sense of belonging is not only connected with experiencing migration but might have an on-going importance for younger generations who have not experienced migration processes. In general diaspora specific to minorities who sometime in history migrated and have a deep connection with a distant homeland are different from indigenous minorities due to "the direct or the symbolic and historical experience of migration and or deterriotialisation.

The poetess sujata Bhatt, while writing this poem by repeating words and questions thereby making her poem stronger. She writes about Indian traditions, lost identies, importance of language cultural difference to create different moods and themes. Above all as a poet into English, she is concerned with language, or rather languages: what happened when the Gujrati and the Marathi and the Hindi / I spoke / made room for the English words? 'she asks in Augatora (2000). Such rhetorical questions recur in her work. If this makes it sound over-earnest, think again: Bhatt's imaginative world is brightly coloured, richly scented' (Maura Doodley), and she has full share of emotionally engaging scenes from womann's life and loves.

In her first collection, Brunizem (1988), roughly half the poems are set in India where she recalls her family, childhood memories and sights, sounds and smells of village life. Here she recalls how long and road-dust and wet canna lilies the smells of monkey breath and freshly washed clothes. She returns to her city Ahmadabad after ten years. She experiences mixed feelings of nostalgia and confusion. They draw upon Indian myths, deities and especially animals: Here the gods roam freely, disguised as makes or monkeys, goats, peacocks, lions, lizards, snakes and elephants also play their roles. A young widow, dreams are lazily swishing their tails in her mind like baffaloes dozing': and a wreck of a rhinoceros' in Delhi zoo comes to symbolize philosophical conundrums of soul and body in' something for plato.' There are a number of stirringly erotic poems, such as 'The kama Sutra Retold'. She reconciles English and Gujrati in one of her most memorable poems, 'Search for my tongue', its opening question, 'Its sinuous lengthy progress makes extensive use of Gujrati, words translated within the poem, ending simply with the musical rhythms of the table, and the phrase' I can't forget'.

A color for solitude (2002) is a sequence of "readings of paintings and imagined conversations between the German painter, Paula Modersohn – Becker and her sculpture friend, Clara Westhoff, both of them linked to the poet Rilke. Her attempt to give voice to two women silenced in history by the more famous male artist, reflects a quiet but consistent intrest in what mighty loosely be called Feministissues. Primarily, Bhatt is a lyricist with leanings towards the surreal, but she also has a strong sense at times of history and the postcolonial politics of culture. Addressing in turn the reader and the Hindu goddess of siva's\ Himalayas, she writes:

Do you know what it feels like
To pick green tea – leaves that grow
On the other side of the path from the guava trees-parvati
Why did you let Twinings take everything?
Parvati
I must confess
I like Twinings the best.
…….
Heathen
Pagan Hindu.
What does it mean, what is a pagan ?
Someone who worships fire ?
Someone who asks parvati to account for
The Industrial Revolution. (parvati Brunizem 43)

similar themes are explored in the sequence History is a broken Narrative. As part of this general historical intrest, but also as a result of her own diasporic movements, Bhatt has a continuing interest in etymology and problems of shifting across languages and scripts. The title of her first collection, Brunizem, takes the word for a soil type that runs across the Northen hemisphere, linking many of her countries of residence.

Of monkey shadow (1991), Bhatt wrote in the poetry Book society Bulletin that her baby daughter was its muse, most of the poems being written during her first two years of life. In it, a new parent's protective anxieties are set in the wider context of issues affecting Europe and America.

She has aesthetically her blended identity by looking closely at The Hole in the wind, a ghost poem about the East Friesian island just on the coast of Germany in the North sea, which was commissioned by the south Bank centre and BBC Radio Drama. An earlier version of it was read, recorded and subsequently broadcast as part of a ghost poem series. The poem (Bhatt's longest to date), which is formally characterized by free verse and refrain, shows a change in narrative perspective and a juxtaposition of different stories connected to the different characters who are depicted. As islanders, they live in constant danger due to the overwhelming and vehement nature of the North sea. Their lives are dominated by superstitions, tales, myths, and Christian traditions, as well as by ships, shipwreck and death. All the different noises and sounds, smells, tastes and colors of these particular experiences are connected with the sea, giving the poem a highly metaphysical and sometimes surreal character.She also draws on general human concerns by commenting on or posing some of the eternal and, in that sense, extential questions, especially in relation to the elementary forces, i.e sea, wind and fire.The begin as follows:

The hole in the wind where the scream lives -
The scream that is the voice.
Is it only one voice?
And in the lightening did you see
His amplacable face?
And did you see the blood on the knife-
The knife that cut into the wave?
Have you ever seen a wave that bleeds?

In this poem, as can be seen in the opening part, sujata Bhatt draws attention to the things such as natural and supernatural forces can have voices and even souls. This is done by foregrounding a ghostly atmosphere as the wind consists not of one voice only, but of many voices, even screams, that, as it turns out in the course of the poem, are connected to the idea of people being bereft , of people who tragically died and – as souls are immortal – want to tell their life stories. The aspect of a tragic fate is underlined by the notion of an implacable face which refers to the sea as an unsatisfiable force,as personified by the german expression ' der blanke hans' . Taking into account the aspect of souls of the dead, joseph swann has recently drawn my attention to an early poem, the Difference Between Being and Becoming(Brunizem 1988, 33), in which according to swann, Sujata Bhatt speaks of the clear dichotomy posited by post – Socratic philosophy between the body and the soul.

Search for My Tongue- "Tongue: both organ used for speech, and language spoken with it. Poem is about personal and cultural identity. Sneja Gunews sees"Food and Language as corporeal Home for the Unhoused Diasporic Body", citing Bhatt's fusion of language and tongue. Gunew asserts that, language shapes us and and that language is fundamentally grounded in the body itself". In her poetry Sujata Bhatt always cement her understanding by defining abstract concepts in terms of real structures. There is the nagging problem of whether it is all just a fantasy certain questions are inevitably raised, very relevant to a twenty-first century reader. There is a scientific element for an Modern reader wondering where to draw the line in advancing science or the miracle of transplants for example: and what shall we do about the horse's body?

About the next volume Monkey Shadows (1991), Bhatt wrote in the Poetry Book Society Bulletin that her baby daughter was its muse and most of the poems were written during the first two years of her life. The collection contains poems expressing parent's protective anxieties in the wider context of issues affecting Europe and America. 'The Stare' is one of the beautiful poems set in India, observing small children staring at a monkey child. It reflects the innocence of childhood:

Many has discussed Bhatt as a poet of diaspora due to her multicultural background and multilingual poems, she has been included in a diaspora anthology : our feet walk at the sky (1993).Sudesh mishra has also discussed her poems from the point of Indian diaspora in an article, From sugar to Masala writing by the Indian diaspora. [Mehrotra , Arvind Krishna : 2003, 292-93] Cecile sandten has applied the term south Asian Diaspora for her poems in an article. Rootlessness, homelessness, alienationnostalgia, andoften-mythologizing. Imaginary homeland mostly marked the literature of Diaspora as we find in Rushdie and V.S Naipaul. Today I see India, as my country, but a country from which I have been a part. I think I see it it fairly objectively. I don't have any romantic feeling about India. I 'm interested in India and I always have been. That's where I come from but I would not want to live permanently over there and it's not really my home anymore.(sandetan : interview)

Not it is entirely appropriate to describe her as a poet of exile for Indian English poets the very term exile bears a different connotation. Their exile is not political era forced one. Rushdie or Naipaul is not a political exile. At some time her location in the west fact she has to except and negotiation between the two mental and physical worlds she has to carry within herself. She does not glorify one of them at the expense of the other. Bhatt is one of the many people of the modern world who having opportunity to travel to other countries, cannot really be said to have a nationality or national identity in contrast to citizenship. After a time you stop being part of a diaspora and became a traveler, a permanent expatriate, a citizen of the world. You carry memories with you. Thus the close reading of her poetry reveals that Sujata Bhatt uses history, society, politics, religion, memory, relation and multiple languages to portray her constant struggle to harmonize multiple identities. These identities have not made her insular. It also shows that the kind of politics, religion, memory, relation, and multiple languages, to portray her constant struggle to harmonize multiple identities. Despite her recourse to affective language, the overall impression from Bhatt's work is of a distance affect-less observer adopting what Sundeep sen calls "a quietudeof stance". These identities have not made her insular. It also shows that the kind of politics of identity and place, we usually find in multicultural poets and writers-often termed as poets writers of diaspora is almost absent in Bhatt. We also find that multiculturalism is not the 'subject' does not matter.

Conclusion : - The formation of Diaspora communities can be found ever since the instances of the transnational migrations came into existence. The reasons for the above said migrations are time, space and context specific. The interest in the study of these communities emerged along with the studies on the racial and ethnic minorities in the host nations or the receiving societies, dealing with issues like the cultural diversities, difficulties in the patterns of assimilation, adjustment and other adaptive processes. Even before the above studies came into existence, there was already a substantial amount of data available on racial and ethnic minorities, maintained by the Departments of Labor and Commerce, of the host nations. The above government agencies maintained data on the immigrants, their country of origin and the related statistics. Diaspora communities have images of motherland, which range from some vague idea to those personally experienced in the contemporary context. But in most cases the very concept of the motherland is the result of the migration of a community beyond its territorial frontiers. The notion of belonging to a distant land is post migration phenomenon for any immigrant community. The very idea that they are away from the motherland, the feeling that they (Diaspora Community) do not 'belong' to the host society and that they are 'outsiders' who share many features of community life with the country of their origin, makes them to strongly identify with the 98 motherland.

This situation makes the Diaspora Community to find their roots in the motherland, the land of their origin. And again, the identification with the motherland is strong in the first generation, and slowly diminishes down across the generations. The recent trends of globalization have lead to such dispersal of communities more than ever and they form a part of the prospective or potential Diaspora communities. These communities present a large canvas for study, and to understand the process of settlement, identity formation, and implications of immigrants' settlement to host societies. Different disciplines have critically viewed these communities from their disciplinary view points. The attitude of the host society and the Diaspora communities' reinforcement of their culture and its maintenance are also studied.

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Public Service Guarantee Act 2011 and its Implementation in the state of Jammu and Kashmir: A case study of Srinagar District

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Abstract : This paper presents an empirical study of efficacy and implementation of public service guarantee act in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This paper is based on primary and secondary data; primary data has been collected with the help of self-designed questionnaire based on Likert's five point scale. The study concluded with the fact that the majority of the citizens in proposed district of J&K do not have even knowledge of different standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the delivery of services to the public. Apart from this, there is a lack of awareness among the public in connection with the time framework under which services are to be rendered by the public officials. It is the main concern for all the government around the world to deliver services to the citizen, and, in Jammu & Kashmir this challenge is very big because of its vastness, diversity and population. This paper tries to explore the implementation of Public Service Guarantee Act 2011 and its challenges in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Key words : Public Service Act, Government, Jammu and Kashmir, policy makers, citizens, public administration

Introduction : Policy makers around the globe are in constant reformation of public services for the betterment of citizens. According to various research studies, there has been a wide spectrum of administrative reforms in terms of betterment of public service delivery systems. Presently, social scientists and administrative scholars are in search of best practices for service delivery. Among them a recent initiative has been taken in order to provide public services with efficiency, transparency and accountability. This global initiative is called as pubic services guarantee act. At the national level this act has been implemented by all states of our country.

Jammu and Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011 is an important step taken by the Government of the Jammu and Kashmir to address the problems being experienced by the common people for not getting the basic public services in a time bound and transparent manner and for improving the public service delivery in Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir State is the second state in India which enacted a law guaranteeing public services to its citizens in a transparent and time bound manner. The Jammu and Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011 has been passed by the State Legislature on 9th April 2011 during the budget session and come into effect from 10th August, 2011 in the state. The Act provides for delivery of public services by the designated officers to the eligible persons of the state in a time bound and hassle free manner. It is also helpful in curbing corruption by empowering people of the state in enforcing their right to secure different public services in a time bound and hassle free manner. The designated officers are now under statutory obligation to provide notified services to the public within stipulated time period.

This act provides a mechanism for proactive public service delivery to the citizens with stipulated time. The Right to Service Act contains statutory laws and provisions to ensure time-bound delivery of public services to citizens. It also defines the statutory mechanism to punish delinquent public officers if they fail to deliver the requested service within a stipulated time. The Right to Service Act is considered to be one of the most effective ways to reduce corruption in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, enhance transparency in public sector operations and provide public accountability. It is a state legislation and states have complete discretion to adopt, implement and limit the Act in whatever manner they deem fit. This Act represents the duty of their state towards their citizens by providing them standard, quality, transparency and timely delivery of public services, in addition to an enforceable Grievance Redressed Mechanism.

Objectives of the study : The study has been conducted to achieve the following objectives :-

1. To study about the J&K Public Service Guarantee act and its significance in public administration.
2. To determine the awareness level among the civic society about the J&K Public Service Guarantee Act.
3. To explore the various bottle necks in the path of smooth implementation of J&K PSG Act 2011.
4. To recommend the procedures for the effective implementation of the J&K Public Service Guarantee Act 2011.

Review of Literature :

A good number of research studies have been conducted on the proposed topic at the National level. However in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, this topic has been ignored by scholars and practioners of public of administration. But there are some indirect references which cover some dimensions of the proposed topic. The prominent among them are summed as ;

1. Thulaseedharan Sindhu (2013) Right to public services in India has conducted a research study on need and importance of public services guarantee act for ensuring prompt public services delivery to the citizens. Furthermore it is argued in this study that almost 90% of the development can be brought forward by the proper execution and implementation of public services guarantee act. It has been brought out that civil right and political right must be based on equality which forms the basic rights of human beings. This study has criticized the existing administrative system for poor implementation of public services guarantee act.
2. Kundan Suneha (2018) has conducted an extensive research study on J&K Public Service Guarantee Act 2011. The author has gone through secondary research methodology in which it has been observed that general public in the state of Jammu and Kashmir are unaware about the mechanism of Public Service Guarantee act. The author has brought out that this act has presently been ignored by the government machinery in terms of its implementation and among the common masses. The author has argued that public service guarantee act is an effective tool to curb the malpractices of public administration.
3. Chandra & Bhatia (2015) have conducted a research study on the right of citizens for time bound delivery of goods and services. In this study the authors have found that strong grievance redressal mechanism is the prior requirement for successful implementation of Public Services Guarantee Act. The study had recommended that decentralization, transfer of more power to the citizens by awareness and by information technology.

From the above reviewed literature, it has came out that the majority of the works cited above have been conducted at the national level rather than in the state of J&K on Public Service Guarantee Act. In this backdrop the present research paper has been initiated to fill this gap.

Research Methodology : A dual method of research has been followed in which both primary as well as secondary method has been taken into consideration. The paper has been conducted through exploratory and descriptive research tool. Likert's 5 point scale varying from strongly disagrees to strongly agree were used in this study. Furthermore mean and Standard Deviation with Simple Random Sampling techniques has been used.

Jammu Kashmir Public Service Guarantee Act : In Jammu Kashmir the Public service Guarantee act has been blamed for poor service delivery which some scholars refer to an ineffective, insensitive and inefficient and often hostile to the people they are supposed to serve on the one hand. While on the other hand the state Government of Jammu and Kashmir has claimed to come up with new ways of delivering services to citizens effectively and efficiently by shifting the focus from the service providers to service receiver through Public Service Guarantee Act. Accordingly, Jammu and Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011 ensures the following things to the citizens;

- The Act guarantees right of the public services to the citizens;
- It minimizes the officials red-tapism in public service delivery;
- It sets the time limit for a specific public services;
- It minimizes the gap between government and citizens;
- It ensures citizen friendly administration and makes it more transparent and accountable.
- It facilitates better delivery of public services to citizens by public servants;
- It ensures accountability of the designated officials.
- It maximizes citizen’s participation in administration.
- It eliminates the chances for malpractices in public administration;
- It ensures administration more responsive to the needs of people;
- It ensures an obligation on the designated officers and appellate authorities to carry out their duties and functions in accordance to the Act;
- It facilitates a grievance redress mechanism for punishing the erring public servant who is deficient in providing the services.

Table 1: Data Analysis and Interpretation

S. No	Questions/Variable (Under J&K PSG Act)	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Information	2.9	1.04
2	Familiarity about the PSG Act	1.9	0.59
3	Issuance of Ration card	1.2	0.50
4	Agents and Touts Issuance of electricity connection	4.3	0.49
5	Political corruption and Nepotism	4.5	0.50
6	Redtapism	4.3	0.46
7	E governance	4.3	0.47
8	E governance helps in avoiding corruption	4.06	0.58
9	Issuance of PRC requirements are tough	3.5	1.1
10	Awareness of public regarding PSG Act	1.4	0.56
11	Clerical staff awareness	2.1	0.69
12	Sanction for Domestic water connection	4.3	0.79
13	Issuance of reserved category certificate	4.6	1.03

14	Essence of Driving license	4.1	0.57
15	Effectiveness of citizen Charter	2.6	0.85
		3.36	0.69

Results and Discussions : This study is intended to explain the perception of the respondent's i.e. common people or civic individuals of the society where 30 questionnaires were distributed across the people at Srinagar district, in which all the 30 forms were filled by the respondents. The results of Table above reveals that "public awareness about the Public services Guarantee Act in district Srinagar is quiet evident from its mean value i.e., 4.6 while as this statement is also professed to be superior in terms by mean value of Q10 i.e., 1.4 which again disagrees with the statement. Also the time taken by the administration is also high it proves that either there is political corruption or there is a lack of awareness about the PSG Act but above in the results the people are aware about the PSG Act therefore it approves that there is redtapism in the employees either due to corruption or any other thing. Moreover, the majority of respondents tended to be negative with respect to issuance of various services under Public Service Guarantee Act 2011 in Srinagar district.

Suggestions : It is evident that Public Service Guarantee Act in J&K is facing numerous challenges for smooth implementation and execution. Study revealed that public at large are unaware about the uses and procedural information of Public Service Guarantee Act 2011.It is in this backdrop that the Government of J&K should take immediate steps for proper execution of Public Service Guarantee Act 2011.The citizens should be made aware about proper use of Public Service Guarantee Act 2011 and its benefits for citizen friendly administration. The J&K PSG Act 2011 should be implemented to its strength. It represents the promise of the particular state towards standard, quality and time frame of service delivery, grievance redress mechanism for punishing the errant public servant who fails to deliver the services within stipulated time frame mentioned under the Act. It enables the service seekers to avail the services of the government departments with minimum inconvenience and maximum speed. It makes the service providers aware of their duties to attend to the problems of the concerned citizens within a reasonable time-frame.

Conclusion : In conclusion, it could be submitted that Jammu and Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011 is a tool that provide the time bound delivery of notified services to the citizens, checks corruption, and holds the various government bodies, agencies and departments accountable to the public. In order to make the Act more effective, the government must create awareness about the act. Action should be initiated against the concerned officers as well as the appellate authorities for not providing the notified services timely to the citizens and they should be penalized. There must not be unwanted delays in the government departments and the notified services should be delivered within stipulated time period with proper grievance redress mechanism.

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Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development: A Legal Study with Reference to Housing Development in Rajarhat-Newtown Area of Kolkata

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Abstract :- The word 'Environment' is originated from French word "Environ" which means 'Surroundings'. The term 'surroundings' includes air, water, human beings, plants, land etc and there is relation between them. Since, it has deep relationship between air, water, human beings, plants, flora and fauna, micro organism and property so environment itself is a dynamic concept. Man is talented can mould the environment for his own benefit which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. Due to creator and moulder of environment man is always pursuing for development for 'new'. In present time, degradation of environment is not only serious rather alarming. The concept of environmental governance is need of the hour through which degradation of environment is reduced and minimised as much as possible to ensure sustainable development for future generations. There is proximate and close link between the environment and sustainable development for overall development of human beings in practice. Environmental governance compels to government interference with regard to sound implementation of legislations for protection of environment which ensures sustainable development. Development and environment both are two sides of same coin. Housing development will also be liable for destroying ecological equilibrium when housing is done by filling water bodies and wet land indiscriminately. It is sheer violation of environmental compliance and these Housing developments are recognised as illegal in the eye of law. Both the environment and development should go hand in hand. Environmental governance is imperative as it promotes to keep a nice balance between growth,

development and ecology which can be achieved by collective and active participation of legislatures, judges, scientists and social action groups. Environmental governance is one of the potent weapons for achieving environmental justice. The prime focus of this research paper is to emphasis strong and good governance with regard to protection of environment as and when the wheel of housing developments are going on indiscriminately in the society without thinking the exploitation of natural resources for present and future generations. There is deep relationship between Housing development and sustainability for protection of environment.

Keywords :- Environment, Development, Sustainable Development, Housing Development, Environmental Governance and Environmental Justice.

Introduction :- The very simple meaning of the term 'Environment' is the surroundings to all of us. It includes water, air and land, human beings, living creatures, plants, micro organism and property. The term 'Environment' itself is a vast concept. The definition given under Section 2 (a) of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is that environment includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property.[45] Basically the land, water, flora, fauna and the atmosphere refer the term 'ecology' which is most important of environmental science.

[45] Sec 2 of Environment Protection Act

Environmental Science leads to manage environment through application of knowledge. Environment includes ecology which is very much connected with energy, land-use planning, forestry, population control, sanitation, industrial processes, agriculture etc. It has been seen that the term ecology has derived from Greek word 'Oikos' is meant 'a place to live'. It is the study of relationship of an organism or group of organisms to their environment. Air, Water, Land etc are the important component of natural environment and if natural environment is disturbed excessively which destroys the balance of ecology that damages us irreparably.[46] According to Odum, the ecology is 'the study of the structure and function of nature'.[47] Administrative law deals with the delegated legislation which is entrusted to administrative bodies such as Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Board etc. for follow ups environmental laws and regulations. The environmental offences attract penal provisions under Indian Penal Code etc. As a whole, environmental governance is one of the emerging concepts in present time for present and future generations.[48]

According to the **United Nations Council on Environmental Quality** is that 'environment' is understood as that the man's total 'environment' is understood as that the man's total environmental system which is not only confined within the term 'biosphere' rather interactions with his natural and manmade surroundings.[49]

The Supreme Court has held in the case **Virendra Gour Vs. State of Haryana**[50] that environment means as "hygienic atmosphere and ecological balance."

[46] S.C Shastri, Environmental Law 1 (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, Third Edition, 2008).

[47] Odum, Environment Protection, Fundamentals of ecology (1971), Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders.

[48] P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India 4-5 (Butterworths, New Delhi, 1st Edn., 1999).

[49] First Annual Report 6 (1970).

[50] (1995) 2 SCC 577

Article 48A has been inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 into the Constitution of India. Under Article 48A of the Constitution of India deals with that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the Country. Art. 51 (A) (g) in a new chapter IV-A i.e "Fundamental Duties" provides 'to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creature'.[51] Both the Articles together focus the national consensus on the importance of environmental governance for protection and improvement of environment. Art 21 of Constitution of India has been strengthened by the Apex body i.e Supreme Court by applying the test of Art.14 and 19 to ensure the procedure just, fair and reasonable, and it has included impliedly several unarticulated liberties implied by it.[52]

Concept of Environmental Governance :- According to the **World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation** (WSSD), "Good governance, within each country and at the international level, is essential for sustainable development."[53] **World Bank** defines the term 'good governance' as "Good governance is epitomised by predictable, open and enlightened policy making, a bureaucracy imbued with a professional ethos acting in furtherance of the public good, the rule of law, transparent processes and a strong civil society participating in public affairs."[54] According to **United Nations Development Programme** (UNDP) the term

[51] J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India 458 (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 51st Edn.,2014).

[52] Shyam Divan and Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India' 49-51, (Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002).

[53] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millenium_Development_Goals, last visited on 16.05. 2018.

[54] Neelam Trivedi, Tim A. Mau, et.al (eds.), Perspectives on Governance and Society- Essays in Honour of Professor O.P. Dwivedi,20 (Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2013).

'governance' prescribes eight major attributes, such as, participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, equity and inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency and accountability. The attribute of 'efficiency' addresses the best and sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection. The imperative of accountability is treated as key factor of good governance.[55] Environmental governance has manifold aims at national level such as to improve quality of natural resource, reduce environmental degradation and to preserve the environment for the present and future generations.

Environmental governance is the need of the day in order to manage environmental related issues and to promote sustainable development. It is one of the chief component through which endeavour to promote sustainable development can be taken successfully. Environmental governance in every levels i.e. international, national and regional aims to improve quality of natural resources, equal distribution of natural resources, reduce environmental degradation and protect the environment for the present and future generations by way of sustainable development.

Evolution of the Concept of 'Sustainable Development': International & National Perspective :- The definition of sustainable development is given by World Commission on Environment and Development in its report 'Our common future' as "Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations". Sustainable development is dynamic and continuous development id dynamic and continuous in nature with regard to the improvement of quality of life that protects and keeps balance among ecological, social and economic environment. It is always to be kept in mind that a living area is more protected by nature than legislature, so human settlement is sustainable which based on ecological balance, community self – reliance and participatory democracy."[56] Sustainable development is wider concept apart from environmental law and it has been adopted by economist, policy makers, legislatures and human right activists as well. Sustainable development has multifarious dimensions which is not only limited with the protection of environment rather is entrenched with the required environmental conservation by ensuring the concept of Environment impact Assessment for maintaining healthy life of future generations in the ages ahead.

In the same line Principle 1 of Stockholm Conference, 1972 declares that man has the fundamental right to freedom and adequate conditions of life in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well being, subject to the solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for the present and future generations. So, here also prime concern with regard to adequate conditions of life is quality environment for well being of people.[57] Principles 8, 11 and 18 directly deal with the essential attributes of quality of life, better living and common good of mankind etc. These principles are indirectly indicating that quality of life, better living and common good of mankind need clean and healthy environment.[58]

The Stockholm conference was the first major global Conference on the environment which raised the issue as "a worldwide rising of consciousness".[59]

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[55] Bidyut Chakrabarty, Mohit Bhattacharyya, (eds.), The Governance Discourse – A Reader,(Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008).

[56] https://www.scindicedirect.com/science/article/pii/s1878029616300275 . Last visited on 11.08.2018

[57] Manoj Kumar Sinha, S. Sivakumar, et.al.(eds.),Environment law and Enforcement: The Contemporary Challenges 86-87 (ILI, Delhi, 2016).

[58] Ibid 14

[59] See Edith Brown weiss, International Environmental law contemporary issues and the

Through international conferences on conservation of national resources had taken place before in, 1949. United nation conference on the conservation and utilization of resources was held to exchanges information on conservation methods, costs and benefits. The relationship between conservation and development has been emerged as a Central theme at earlier stage.

Brundtland report has specified the objectives for Environment and Development policies with reference to sustainable development for food, water and sanitation environment, conserving resource, housing etc. to promote harmony among human being and between humanity and nature. Burndtland Report has also adopted general principles, rights and responsibilities for the protection and improvement of environment in tune with sustainable development by considering following imperatives:[60]

a) Fundamental Human Rights
b) Inter-Generational Equity
c) Conservation and Sustainable Use
d) 4) Sustainable Development and Assistance
e) Environmental Standards and Monitoring
f) Prior Environment Assessments
g) Prior Notification Access and Due Process
h) General Obligation to Co-operate

Sustainable Development & Rio Declaration on Environment and Development :- The idea of Earth summit had been approved on December 22, 1989, when the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 44/228, called as the Earth Summit for the global Summit i.e the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).[61] There was two years period of intense debate on environment and development issues between the UN General Assembly Resolution and Rio Summit. The debate was between the 'North' (developed countries) and the south (developing countries) and that was held in Nairobi, Geneva and New York between the delegates from various countries at the preparatory meeting where environ- mentalists; economists and activists in various countries intensely debated the issues at stake were sustainable development, declaration on Environment and development, Agenda 21, biodiversity and climate change before the Rio conference.

So, Sustainable development is a process which will justify the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments the orientation of technological development and the institution changes in a consistent manner with future as well as present needs. So Sustainable development is to be achieved with radical changes in tune with our mindsets, attitudes and behaviour as we live in an interdependent world for maintaining a harmony with nature for the Earth, A Strategy for sustainable living'.[62] The concept of sustainable development is multifaceted and dynamic in nature.

Environmental Sustainability and Housing Development :- Housing development and environmental governance both are significant concepts in the environmental jurisprudence. As both development and environment are the two sides of a coin, where development gets priority on a balancing approach to environment. Environment permits urbanization as a

emergence of a new world order, 81 GEO LJ 675 678 – 79 (1993).

[60] Dr. Paramjit S. Jaswal, Dr.Nishtha Jaswal, et.al., 103-104(Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad[Haryana] Fourth Edition, Reprint, 2016).

[61] It was an unprecedented gathering. It was attended by 118 world leaders including 106 heads of states or Governments. More than 200 speakers representing Governments and inter – governmental agencies and NGOs voiced their concerns on Environment and development. Some 650 NGOs from 165 countries also attended the conference. Concurrently, NGOs held the "1992 global forum" a two week series of events, seminars, lectures and exhibits – at Rio.

[62] Prepared jointly by the UNEP, the World Conservation Union and the World wide Fund for Nature.

development of urban and peri-urban areas of cities for modern as well as healthy life style. Housing development is treated as central area of urbanization. Urban sustainable development includes the urban planning, planned development, holistic framework of housing development and environment friendly housing policies. Housing at the centre for sustainable urbanization is the result for development of cities and people of cities as well. Housing development requires housing policies which have crucial role with regard to housing construction should be environmental congenial for future generations. The housing developments in the Rajarhat – New town area of Kolkata is the utmost result of so-called rapid urbanization which will pave the way to meet the growing demand of housing for the purpose of residential as well as commercial spaces. Commercial spaces require to set up new business centre for extra growth of trade and business. Rajarhat-Newtown area is very proximate to Kolkata has been developed in a planned & organized manner as an extended part of Kolkata with a object to prepare housing project for 45 number of mouzas for New Town Planning area under land use and development control plan (LUDCP) beg the West Bengal Town and country (Planning and Development) Act,1979

Constitution of India and Significant Legislative Framework :- Urbanization itself is the wing of economic development as the present century is pursued through the urban revolution. Development through the construction of different structures or buildings accelerates the concept of Urbanization which has directly connected to the country's economy. Economic development is the lifeblood of a country but in opposite side it must have adverse impact on the open environment.

There are several legislations in respect to environmental governance and constructions of different structures of buildings have immense significance to reduce environmental degradation. As per the direction of supreme court of India in **M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India**[63] , where the concept of sustainable development has been recognized through the Brundtland Commission (WCED) where the goals of economic and social development must be highlighted in the light of the concept of sustainability.

The essence of environment and sustainable development allows the process through which exploitation of resources is possible subject to maintaining harmony in between present and future potential to meet human need and aspirations.

Pre-Construction Era :- Nineteenth Century the legislative effects for proportion of environment were not so strong adequate. In British India , number of legislations or enactments were paned to prevent pollution in mainly three areas such as, regulations of Factories (which include Boilers Act, 1923 , Explosives Act, 1884, Explosives Substances Act,1908, Petroleum Act, 1871, etc) , Preservation of forests (which include Cattle Trespass Act, 1879, Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 etc),[64] According to the Indian Penal Code , 1860 provides that fine can be imposed on the person who Voluntarily 'fouls the water of any public Spring or reservoir [65] The role of Indian Penal Code to Prevent Public nuisance from which life may be endangered. The code provides penalty on negligent acts with poisonous substances that endangered life or caused injury and prescribed

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[63] (2004) 12SCC118

[64] Upasana Singh " Owning up to Nature : Anthropocentricism to Egocentrism and impact on Environmental Policy Framing " IV&VJCLC 237 (2017)

[65] See 277 which provides whoever Voluntarily Corrupt or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir , so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, shall be published with imprisonments of either description for a terms which may extend to three months , or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

public nuisances.[66] During the British period several other laws have been enacted to have legal control on environmental degradation such as Northern Indian Canal and Drainage Act 1873; the East India irrigation and Canals Acts, 1859; the Oriental Gas Company Act, 1857.[67]

Post constitution Era :- Post constitution era took a little initiative in respect of environmental jurisprudence until Stockholm Declaration was held in 1972. There were some scattered legislations enacted by British and Independent India as well; such as Atomic Energy Act, 1962; insecticides Act, 1968; Mines Act, 1952; Factories Act, 1948 and Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 etc.[68] The code of criminal procedure 1973 provides some general provision with regard to remove environmental pollution in ordinary situations by way of application under sec 133, sec 144 etc.[69]

Apart from above mentioned guideline, The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janerio from 3 to 14 June in 1992 provided a clear direction for enacting legislations in respect of saving environment i.e. States shall enact effective environmental legislation. It has also been said that Environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and developmental context to which they apply.

Recently, the Environment Law (Amendment) Bill, 2015 is pending before the parliament. This new law may be passed with several objectives for the purpose protection of environment.[70]

Like socialist, India is also a democratic country where people have the opinion in the decisions of the government to combat against social malaise.

Constitutional Provisions for Centre State Relation with respect to Division of Powers :- Part XI of the Constitution of India Provides the Provisions of legislative and administrative relations between the between the Union and the States under Article 245 to 263. Art 245 deals with the Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India and the legislature of a State may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India and the legislature of a State may make laws for the whole or any part of the State. . Art 246 of the Constitution of India Provides three lists such as Union list, State list and concurrent lists. Union list deals with 97 subjects on which the Pertinent has the exclusive power to make legislation.

State list deals with 66 subjects on which state Legislature can make legislation subject to their territorial limitation. Housing development will come under the purview of state list. So impact of housing development on environment will be tackled through the local laws i.e. the legislation made by concerned states.

The concurrent list i.e. List-III contains 52 subjects where both parliament and state Legislature can make legislation. Forests, protection of wild animals and birds, factories and boilers will come under the area of concurrent list.

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[66] Sec 269 which Provides whoever Unlawfully or negligently does any act which is and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infections of any disease dangerous to life , shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both.

[67] Upasana Singh " Owning up to Nature : Anthropocentricism to Egocentrism and impact on Environmental Policy Framing " IV&VJCLC 237 (2017)

[68] ibid

[69] Sec 133 of code of Criminal Procedure deals with the conditional order for removal of nuisance, Sec 144 of the code of Criminal procedure deals with "Power to issue order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger.

[70] Upasana Singh "Owing up to nature :Authropocentricism to Ecocentrism and Impact of Environmental Policy Framing" IV & V JCLC237-238 (2017)

So, environmental impact can be regulated by both State and Centre if the subject matter falls under the Concurrent list. [71]

With the help of Article 253, the Parliament of India has enacted the air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment. (Protection) Act, 1986, after participating in the UN Conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm in 1972.

Article 37 of constitution of India provides that Directive Principles of State Policies under Part IV are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws. So the upliftment of standard of living, improvement of public health and maintaining decent standard of life for all categories of people are also considered on priority basis should be ensured as an obligation by the three wings of the state i.e. executive, legislative and judiciary.

Art 48A has been inserted by the 42nd Amendment in 1976 i.e. the Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act, 1976 which provides that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment to safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country. [72]

The abovementioned Art 48A favours the greenery which will ensure the bio-diversity, ecology and co-system. Bio-diversity, ecology and eco-system are the tenets of environment for future. Purity of environment ensures the concept of sustainable development...

Like Art 48 A, under Part – IVA of the Constitution of India provides fundamental duties where Art 51 A (g) has been inserted through 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, Art 51A (g) directly deals with the protection of environment , Art 51A (g) Provides :

"to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living Creatures ."

Part IX-A has been added to the Constitution of India by the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, the Twelfth Schedule has been inserted relating to Urban local bodies in the Constitution of India. Urban local bodies i.e. Municipalities should look after the environment in the name of urban planning including town planning and Regulation of land use and Construction of buildings.[73]

Housing development is also a part of urbanization which needs to be governed properly through several legislation and rules for sustainable development in the Rajarhat-Newtown area of Kolkata. They are as follows:

a) The West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979

b) The East Kolkata Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Act, 2006

c) West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955

d) West Bengal Inland Fisheries Act, 1993

e) Newtown Kolkata Development Authority Act, 2007

Side by side legislations there are several rules have been made to sustainable housing development, they are:

a) The Newtown Kolkata Planning Area (Building) Rules, 2014,
b) West Bengal Municipal (Building) Rules, 2007,
c) Kolkata Municipal Corporation Building Rules, 2009,
d) Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016,
e) The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010,
f) Environmental Clearance Regulation, 2006,

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[71] Dr. Paramjit S.Jaswal, Dr. Nistha Jaswal, et.al., P-42-43 (Allahabad Law Agency : Founded [Haryana] Fourth Edition, Reprint, 2016)

[72] Art 48A of the constitution

[73] The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992.

g) Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000,

h) Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998,

i) The West Bengal Ground Water Resources (Management, Control and regulation) Rules, 2006,

j) Dust mitigation Rules etc.

Judicial Efforts :- The concept of sustainable development is central to the recent and future development of environmental law and policy. Sustainable development requires consideration of environmental values involving environmental prospective, economic perspective, social and cultural perspective and scientific perspective. Sustainable development requires consideration of environmental values involving environmental perspectives, economics perspectives, social and cultural perspectives, and scientific perspectives. Sustainable development requires global economic development to be sufficient to meet current needs while allowing future generations to achieve their needs. The "precautionary principle" and "polluter pays principle" are essential features of 'Sustainable development.' The judicial contribution on environmental governance for sustainable Development in the light of Housing Development is remarkable. There are series of judgments where the courts have given guidelines in respect of maintaining balance between Environment Vs Development.

In **Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum Vs. Union of India**[74] according to Mr. Justice Kuldeep Singh ""Sustainable Development" is a balancing concept between ecology and development. He is, however, of the view that "The pre-cautionary Principle" and "polluter pays Principle" are essential features of 'Sustainable development'. In his view the 'Precautionary principle' in the context of Municipal law means Environmental measures as follow:

a) State Government and Statutory authorities must anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation.

b) Where there are threats of serious and irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

c) The "Onus of Proof" is on the actor or the developer, industrialist to show that his action is environmentally benign.[75]

In **Yogindra Mohan Sengupta Vs Union of India, MOEF & CC & Ors**[76] it has been held that the elements of 'Precautionary Principle' for conservation or preservation of nature can be defeated by indiscriminate and disproportionate damage to natural assets, principles of sustainable development commands that development must be made so as to not cause irreversible or irretrievable damage to the nature and natural assets. Doctrine of Balancing which is inbuilt both into precautionary principle as well as sustainable development contemplates that the development be carried with due regard to natural assets.

In **Ramesh Chand Vs State of H.P. & Ors**[77] it was held that unauthorized construction should be demolished by the owner and the construction and demolition waste so generated upon demolition to be disposed of by the Noticee/Department as the case may be in accordance with the C & D Waste Rules at the cost of the Noticee.[78]

In **Citizen, Consumer and Civic Action Group v. Union of India,**[79] the Madras High Court observed that while the courts have social accountability in the matter of protection of environment, there should be a proper balance between the same and the development,

[74] AIR 1996SC2715 at 2720

[75] Ibid 34

[76] 2018 NGTR (1) PB250

[77] 2018 NGTR (1) PB147

[78] Ibid37

[79] AIR 2002 Mad 298

activities, which are essential for progress. There can be no dispute that the society has to prosper, but it shall not be at the expense of environment.

In **People United for Better Living in Calcutta v State of West Bengal**[80] in that case parts of wetlands were being reclaimed for providing living sites and for location of a world trade centre. The Calcutta High Court evaluated the opinions expressed by experts on ecology, and recognized various roles of wetlands in nutrient recovery, release of excess nitrogen, inactivation of phosphates, removal of toxins, chemicals and heavy metals through absorption by plants, and treatment of waste water, mitigation of floods, recharging aquifers, reducing surface run off and consequent erosion, and acting as habitat for endangered and rate species of birds and animals.

In **State of Himachal Pradesh Vs. Ganesh Wood Products**[81], the Supreme Court focused on the decision making authority must give due weight and regard to ecological factors on which the protection of environment is given priority through the environmental policy of government and the sustainable use of natural resources.

In **Municipal Council Ratlam Vs. Vardichand,**[82] the Supreme Court further stated that Government agencies may not plead non-availability of funds, inadequacy of staff or other insufficiencies to justify the non-performance of their obligations under environmental laws.

Conclusion & Suggestions :- It is beyond controversy that environmental issues are involved in housing development very deeply. The present research work has tried to focus the compliance of the environmental regulations and policies are sine qua non for housing development such as, land use planning, control of hazardous substances and waste disposal, environmental impact assessment for all new developments and housing projects etc. to promote sustainable development for future generations. Good governance in environmental justice refers to processes and institutions through which decisions are made for the society to ensure healthy environment through housing development for sustainable development. Human beings are at the centre of sustainable development. They always deserve healthy, hygienic and pollution free environment. Right to life of human beings must not be mere animal existence rather to have life with full dignity. So, housing development at the cost of environmental degradation is not at all permissible though housing development or redevelopment is need of the hour presently due to several reasons such as increasing number of population, urbanization etc. The Court has strongly strengthened that the future should not be forgotten at any cost as we owe a duty to future generations. Some important suggestions are being highlighted below for the purposes of housing development in terms of sustainable development, such as,

1. All the stakeholders including Owners, Developers and clients should play an important role to disseminate sustainable construction. Initiatives should be taken in increasing awareness among the stakeholders of construction process with regard to use and exploit several wastes for environment sustainability.
2. The field worker in housing development industry must be aware of importance of their work and for that sake they should be skilled for sustainable development.
3. Housing developments should be coupled with innovative and flexible manner to focus on greater sustainability as :
   a. To reduce exploitation or consumption of resources,
   b. To adopt better ways of practices,
   c. To use standard product, and
   d. To practice resource management in realty for the sustainable development.

[80] AIR 1993 Cal 215
[81] AIR 1996 SC 149.
[82] AIR 1980 SC 1622

4. Dynamic and active efforts are the need of the hour along with participation of all the institutions, professionals bodies, academicians, industry as well as government to save the existence of life in the planet through sustainable use and preservation of natural resources for future generations to satisfy their needs.

5. A transparent, flexible, predictable, effective and strong planning system which will help to implicate and encourage the sustainable patterns in the new developments.

6. The Planning authority should carefully consider the interrelationship between protecting the environment and the reasonable use of natural resources as housing is a corner stone component of Sustainable Development.

7. Programme of awareness will play a vital role to know about the significance of sustainable development as natural resource is limited. Education and training programme should be organised to create awareness about the maintaining equilibrium within the journey between the environment and housing development.

8. Proper and effective training should be arranged time to time to the regulators in terms of importance and co-relation between environment and development through housing in the concerned area is need of the hour.

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Impact of Family Environment Dimensions on Study Habits of Arts Stream Students of Senior Secondary Schools' of Jabalpur District of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract :- This study reports the impact of Family Environment dimensions of the students (Arts Stream) of government senior secondary schools on their study habits. The Family is first to gives the experience of living and learning to their children. The Family Environment which consisting by number of factors, are immensely influence to the learning and habits of the students. The better study habits of the students have been influenced by the different dimension of the Family Environment leads to many successes in their future life. The sample size of 400 senior secondary school students from Arts Streams, Boys and Girls of fourteen Government secondary schools of Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh, have been randomly selected, adopting simple random sampling technique. The Standardized questionnaire of the Family Environment Scales (FES) by Harpreet and Chadha (2004) and Study Habit Inventory (SHI) by Pal sane and Sharma (2003) were used for collection of data. The data was analyzed by using the statistical methods of Mean (M), Standard Deviations (S.D.), and t-test/CR. The findings of study endorse the impact of eight different dimensions of Family Environment as independent variable on study habits of students of senior secondary. These findings also give categorically guidance for Families, Students, counselors and Educationalist that they should identify lacking dimensions and try to strengthen those dimensions of Family Environment which are not able to contribute significant impact for their better study habits to improve their success in academic life.

Keywords :- Family Environment Dimensions, Study Habits.

Introduction :- It has become necessary objective for the Nation policies, School and Families to cope-up with the present level of world's advance knowledge in every aspect of life to maintain the progress. And this can be achieved by good education and social systems, where transfer of exact knowledge with all its parameters can be performed. It has been the finding of educationalist of many countries including ours that the existing educational system and the pace has not been sufficient to bring the student of the rural and most of the urban areas to the current standard of scientific, social and innovative knowledge. That is also due to lack of proper efforts for implementation and policy of the system. The National Curriculum Framework–2005 suggested adopting a holistic and integrated approach to education for values. The term holistic has two connotations. The first one is related to the individual. According to this, "individual development is multidimensional in nature, i.e. the physical, intellectual, emotional, social and moral developments, which are interrelated. An individual progress on most of these aspects simultaneously. It is not feasible to progress exclusively in one domain without at least some progress on others. Hence, the overall holistic development has to be the target of efforts in education for values. The second connotation relates to the environmental context. The individual is situated in a social milieu and her interaction with the family, teachers, schools, peers and neighbors influences his/her personal development. It is important to take cognizance of his/her entire familial and community context in the process of education for values". The integrated approach focuses on making conscious efforts to embed values in the experiences occurring everywhere in the school and analyze the ideas related to "learning beyond the classroom and the schools".

Family is first to gives the experience of living and learning to the child. The children's learnings and habits are immensely influenced by the family environment, before any other agencies. Family environment is the care process with the quality and quantity of socio-emotional support and understanding that parents provide to every child upbringing with positive and negative influences within the home. When family experience sudden and unexpected trauma, such as loved ones sustaining severe burns, all members of the family get affected in one way or other. Family environment usually refers to the climate, both physical and emotional, and the state of the family whether it is good, bad, dysfunctional etc. (Knapp et al. 1993).

The study habit is good or poor affected by the environmental background of the students, is one of the important causes of educational backwardness. The scholastic achievement of students depends on many factors and is hard to realize which one of them is responsible for pushing back their potentials. Many attempts have been made to remove the obstacles by improving quality of instructions, instruction material, educational environment factors, etc. on the other side the attempt has been made to improve and maximize the full potential of the student through motivation, interaction, involvement, parent-teacher cooperation, for better understanding of behavior and removal of obstacles, work habit, etc. A good study habit helps the learner to develop self-confidence and attainment of knowledge for good education. The study habits differ from one student to another, because it is a behavioural aspect of individual, influenced by nature of environment of the Families. No matter how one studied, if anyone devotes plenty of time toward studies in good and effective manner it will bring success to their life. Mazal (1982**)**, submitted that "many students fail in their examinations not because lack of knowledge or ability but they do not have adequate study habits and study skills". Students are not born as good or poor but it's the habits which leads them towards, thus there is no substitution of good habits which lead to many successful consequences along with good academic achievements in one's life. The study of Freeman and Mors (1993), explored that for study to be effective, have to fallow regular, intense and should cover long period. The study of the students should be maintained and intense with following proper strategy for sustainable academic performance. Good study habit with learning motivation and positive attitude enhances the skills including good reasoning aptitude. The level of knowledge depends upon the method of strategy of adopted study habit. Reading, writing, listen and studying involve the certain approach to make it effective and the effective results.

Objectives of The Study :-

1. To study the impact of different Dimensions of Family Environment on Study Habits of Arts stream students (Boys and Girls) of senior secondary schools of Jabalpur district of M.P.
2. To study the difference between different Dimensions of Family Environment of Arts stream Boys and Girls on their Study Habits of senior secondary schools of Jabalpur district of M.P.

Hypothesis (H) For The Study :- The following hypotheses have been constructed for the present objective of the study:

H1: There is no significant impact of Cohesion dimension of Family Environment on Study Habits of Arts Boys, Girls and Students of Senior Secondary School.

H2: There is no significant impact of Expressiveness dimension of Family Environment on Study Habits of Arts Boys, Girls and Students of Senior Secondary School.

H3: There is no significant impact of Conflict dimension of Family Environment on Study Habits of Arts Boys, Girls and Students of Senior Secondary School.

H4: The Acceptance and Caring dimension of Family Environment does not have any significant impact on Study Habits of Arts Boys, Girls and Students of S. S. School.

H5: There is no significant impact of Independence dimension of Family Environment on Study Habits of Arts Boys, Girls and Students of Senior Secondary School.

H6: The Active-Recreational Orientation dimension of Family Environment does not have any significant impact on Study Habits of Arts Boys, Girls and Students of S. S. School.

H7: There is no significant impact of Organization dimension of Family Environment on Study Habits of Arts Boys, Girls and Students of Senior Secondary School.

H8**:** There is no significant impact of Control dimension of Family Environment on Study Habits of Arts Boys, Girls and Students of Senior Secondary School.

Sample :- In the present study the total sample of XI and XII class secondary school students from Arts Streams - Boys and Girls of various Government secondary schools of Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh were selected adopting simple random sampling method. Out of the total sample size of 400 Arts stream students from fourteen senior secondary schools, 200-Boys and 200-Girls students were categorically selected for the study.

Tools Used :- The following tools has been used for collection of data for the study:

1. Family Environment Scale (FES) by Bhatia and Chadha (2004)
2. Study Habits Inventory (PSSHI) by Palsane & Sharma (2003).

The Arts stream students -Boys and Girls students were administered for their perception of different eight dimensions of Family Environment with Family Environment Scale (FES) by Bhatia and Chadha (2004) and study habits with Study Habits Inventory (PSSHI) by Palsane & Sharma (2003).

Statistical Methods :- In the present study the above tools were used for collection of data and tabulated in the data sheet as per the instruction given in the manuals. The Statistical methods: Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), and t-test/CR, were applied to analyze the tabulated data, to investigate the significant impact of considered variables in the study.

Analysis, Interpretation and Discussion of The Results :- In the present study of the impact of Family Environment Dimensions on Study Habits of Arts Stream Students of government Senior Secondary Schools' of Jabalpur District of Madhya Pradesh, the samples from fourteen government senior secondary schools of Arts students (400), where boys (200) and girls (200), were randomly selected and administered as per the instructions of the manual . The tabulated data was statistically analyzed using Mean, SD and t-test/CR for the results analysis of the study. As described in the tools about categorization of levels and statistical significance of data as High/Low for Family Environment Scale with their respective scores of study habits of the students has been considered for statistical analysis of the results. On the basis of the following results and discussion we have reach to some of the fruitful conclusion for the present investigation.

Table-1: Statistical analysis of the eight different Dimensions of Family Environment Scale of Arts Stream Students (Boys and Girls) of Senior Secondary Schools' on their Study Habits.

Dimension	Degree	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value/C.R.
Cohesion	HIGH	16	64.37	5.45	2.57*
	LOW	61	58.98	7.87	
Expressiveness	HIGH	13	60.38	12.56	0.31
	LOW	49	61.18	6.56	
Conflict	HIGH	103	60.38	7.16	0.99
	LOW	20	62.30	10.78	
Acceptance and Caring	HIGH	12	62.50	4.27	0.57
	LOW	125	60.82	7.10	
Independence	HIGH	10	62.28	5.67	0.13
	LOW	230	61.93	6.98	
Active-Recreational Orientation	HIGH	53	61.67	7.42	0.27
	LOW	80	61.32	8.50	
Organization	HIGH	54	64.22	8.18	1.08
	LOW	96	62.82	7.24	
Control	HIGH	70	65.25	5.48	4.16**
	LOW	98	60.98	7.251	

(The symbol (*) and (**) is used for table P-value of significance at 0.05 level and 0.01 level, respectively)

The Statistically analyzed data in the Table-1 describe the impact of the eight different Dimensions of Family Environment of Arts Stream Students (Boys and Girls) of Senior Secondary Schools' on their study habits. This analysis shows that, there is a significant impact of Cohesion and Control – dimensions of Family environment of Arts Students on their study habits, since the observed t-values are 2.57* and 4.16** respectively, these are greater than the P-value for significance at 0.05 i.e. (*) level and 0.01 i.e. (**) level. Therefore, there is a significant impact of Cohesion and Control of Family Environment of Arts Students on their study habits. The analyzed data of these dimensions also indicate that Arts Students with high degree of Cohesion and Control – dimensions of Family Environment have better study habits than those have low degree of Cohesion and Control – dimensions of Family Environment perceived in their families. This study is in concurrence with the findings of Enos and Handal (1985) and Whitehead and Deborah (1991), have found that these family factors influenced on the study habits and higher achievements; Paul R. Amato (1990) referred that with high degree of Control dimension of family environment for adolescents weighted more highly than support dimensions.

Whereas, the above statistically analyzed data in Table-1 reflects that, there is no significant impact of Expressiveness, Conflict, Acceptance and Caring, Independence, Active-Recreational Orientation and Organization – dimensions of Family Environment of Arts Students (Boys and Girls) on their study habits, because the observed t-values are 0.31, 0.99, 0.57, 0.13, 0.27 and 1.08 respectively, which are less than the P-value for significance at 0.05 level. The findings of these results indicates that the extent to which family members are encouraged to act openly and expressed their feeling and thoughts directly, amount of openly expressed their aggression and conflict among members of family, degree of caring and unconditional acceptance, assertive and decision making by their own, extent to participation in social and recreation activities, and importance of clear organized structure for planning family activities and responsibilities, in the family environment which have not impact significantly on their study habits. Therefore, there is no significant impact of Expressiveness, Conflict, Acceptance and Caring, Independence, Active-Recreational Orientation and Organization – dimensions of Family Environment perceived by the Arts Students on their study habits. There may be different reasons for affecting the different dimensions of the family environment of the Arts students, but the researcher speculate some reasons considered their socio-economic conditions are unawareness, less-educated parents and families, distress, poverty, psychological adjustments, unfavorable conditions of family members and sometime ignorance and psychological adjustment of the students etc, are the causes, affects the study habits of the students. Grolinck et al. (1997) suggested that more educated parents could provide better environment and learning skills, and Halle et al. (1997) mentioned that parents having poor economic background suffers many obstacles for providing cordial family environment of their children.

Table-2: Statistical analysis of the eight different Dimensions of Family Environment Scale of Arts Stream Boys students of Senior Secondary Schools' on their Study Habits.

Dimension	Degree	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value/C.R.
Cohesion	HIGH	3	61.66	7.37	0.44
	LOW	27	59.44	8.29	
Expressiveness	HIGH	7	55.28	15.29	2.08*
	LOW	26	62.96	6.04	
Conflict	HIGH	43	60.25	7.28	0.01
	LOW	9	60.22	15.59	
Acceptance And Caring	HIGH	7	62.14	6.49	0.39
	LOW	68	61.10	6.60	
Independence	HIGH	6	61.00	4.97	0.37
	LOW	101	62.15	7.40	
Active-Recreational Orientation	HIGH	27	60.62	9.10	1.08
	LOW	41	62.97	8.51	
Organization	HIGH	34	63.55	9.45	0.23
	LOW	42	63.97	6.12	

Control	HIGH	41	65.14	5.78	2.96**
	LOW	47	61.10	6.84	

The Statistically analyzed data in the Table-2 describes the impact the eight different dimensions of Family Environment of Arts Stream Boys - students of Senior Secondary Schools' on their Study Habits. This analysis shows that, there is a significant impact of Expressiveness and Control – dimensions of Family Environment of Arts Boys on their study habits, since the observed t-values are 2.08* and 2.96** respectively, are greater than the P-value for significance at 0.05 i.e. (*) level and at 0.01 i.e. (**) level. Therefore, there is a significant impact of Expressiveness and Control– dimensions of Family Environment of Arts Boys on their study habits. These analyzed data also indicate that the Arts Boys with low degree of Expressiveness -dimension of Family Environment have better study habits than those have high degree of Expressiveness - dimension of Family Environment in their Families. Whereas the Arts Boys with high degree of Control – dimensions of Family Environment have better study habits than those have low degree of Control – dimensions of Family Environment in their families. These findings of the results have been supported by the results Fox et al. (1983) studies that "Control is the degree of limit setting within the family, those who have highly controlled environment shows better study habits and academic achievement than low control over adolescents", and the findings of Enos and Handal (1985) and Whitehead and Deborah (1991), have found that these family factors influenced on the study habits and higher achievements.

Whereas, the above analyzed data in the Table-2, reflects that, there is no significant impact of Cohesion, Conflict, Acceptance and Caring,

Independence, Active-Recreational Orientation and Organization – dimensions of Family Environment on study habits of Arts Boys , because the observed t-value is 0.44, 0.01, 0.39, 0.37, 1.08 and 0.23 respectively, which are less than the P-value for significance at 0.05 level. The finding of these results indicates that the degree of Cohesion, Conflict, Acceptance and Caring, Independence, Active-Recreational Orientation and Organization – dimensions of Family Environment of Arts Boys, which are related to the which are related to degree of commitment and support for one another family members, amount of openly expressed their aggression and conflict among member of family, encouragement, express their feeling and thought directly with family members, degree of caring and unconditional acceptance, effecting their assertive and decision making by their own, importance of clear organized structure for planning family activities and responsibilities in the family environment, have not impact significantly on their study habits. There may be different reasons for affecting different dimensions of the family environment of the Arts students studying in government's senior secondary schools, but the researcher contemplates some reasons considered their socio-economic conditions and the environment of the families are - unawareness, less-educated parents and families, distress, financial crises (poverty), unorganized families, psychological adjustments, unfavorable conditions of family members and sometime ignorance and psychological adjustment of the students, affect the study habits. Grolinck et al. (1997) suggested that more educated parents could provide better environment and learning skills, and Halle et al. (1997) mentioned that parents having poor economic background suffers many obstacles for providing cordial family environment of their children.

Table-3: Statistical analysis of the eight different Dimensions of Family Environment Scale of Arts Stream Girls students of Senior Secondary Schools' on their Study Habits.

Dimension	Degree	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value/C.R.
Cohesion	HIGH	13	65.00	5.08	2.78**
	LOW	34	58.61	7.62	
Expressiveness	HIGH	6	63.33	4.41	2.47*
	LOW	23	59.17	6.67	
Conflict	HIGH	60	60.48	7.13	1.57
	LOW	11	64.00	4.38	
Acceptance and Caring	HIGH	5	64.20	1.09	1.06
	LOW	57	60.49	7.72	
Independence	HIGH	4	68.50	4.20	2.01*
	LOW	129	61.75	6.65	
Active-Recreational Orientation	HIGH	26	62.76	5.10	1.75
	LOW	39	59.58	8.23	
Organization	HIGH	20	65.35	5.44	1.77
	LOW	54	61.92	7.94	
Control	HIGH	29	65.40	5.13	2.86**
	LOW	51	60.88	7.67	

The Statistically analyzed data in the Table-3 describe the impact the eight different Dimensions of Family Environment of Arts Stream Girls of Senior Secondary Schools' on their Study Habits. This statistical analysis shows that, there is a significant impact of Cohesion, Expressiveness, Independence and Control – dimensions of Family Environment of Arts Girls on their study habits, since the observed t-values are 2.78**, 2.47*, 2.01* and 2.86** respectively, which are greater than the P-value for significance at 0.05 i.e. (*) and 0.01 i.e (**) level. Therefore, there is a significant impact of Cohesion, Expressiveness, Independence and Control – dimensions of Family Environment of Arts Girls on their study habits. These analyzed data also indicate that the Arts Girls with high degree of Cohesion, Expressiveness, Independence and Control – dimensions of Family Environment have better study habits than those have low degree of Cohesion, Expressiveness, Independence and Control – dimensions of Family Environment in their Families. This study is in concurrence with the findings of Enos and Handal (1985) and Whitehead and Deborah (1991), have found that these family factors influenced on the study habits and higher achievements; Paul R. Amato (1990) found that with high degree of Control dimension of family environment for adolescents weighted more highly than support dimensions.

Whereas, the above statistical analysis reflects that, there is no significant impact of Conflict, Acceptance And Caring, Active-Recreational Orientation and Organization – dimensions of Family Environment on study habits of Arts Girls, because the observed t-value is 1.57, 1.06, 1.75 and 1.77 respectively, which are less than the P-value for significance at 0.05 level. Therefore, there is no significant impact of Conflict, Acceptance and Caring, Active-Recreational Orientation and Organization – dimensions of Family Environment on study habits of Arts Girls has been observed in the study. This indicate that the Arts Girls have not perceived above family environment dimensions in their study habits. The reasons affecting the Family environment dimensions of Arts Girls on their study habits, may be similar as discussed in the case of students and the Boys.

These results of the above Table-2 & Table-3, also revealed that the Arts Girls students have perceived better family environment then the Boys, on their study habits. Since the significant impact of four dimensions out of eight dimensions of family environment of the Arts Girls have been found better than the Boys on their study habits.

Conclusions and Suggestions :- The overall findings of the above results of the study reveal that there is no significant impact of Cohesion of family environment of Arts Boys on their study habits (t-value/CR- 0.44) and a significant impact of Cohesion of family environment of Arts Girls and Students on their study habits (t-value/CR- 2.78** and 2.57*). Arts Girls and Students with high Cohesion of family environment have better study habits.

There is a significant impact of Expressiveness of family environment of Arts - Boys and Girls on their study habits (t-value/CR- 2.08*, and 2.47*) and no significant impact of Expressiveness of family environment of Students on their study habits (t-value/CR- 0.31). Arts Girls with high and Boys with low Expressiveness dimension of family environment have better study habits.

There is a no significant impact of Conflict of family environment on their study habits of Arts - Boys, Girls and Students (t-value/CR- 0.01, 1.57 and 0.99).

There is a no significant impact of Acceptance and Caring dimension of family environment on Arts - Boys, Girls and Students on their study habits (t-value/CR- 0.39, 1.06 and 0.57).

There is a no significant impact of Independence dimension of family environment of Arts Boys and Students on their study habits (t-value/CR- 0.37 and 0.13), and a significant impact of Independence dimension of family environment of Girls on their study habits (t-value/CR- 2.01*). Arts Girls with higher independence of family environment have better study habits.

There is a no significant impact of Active-Recreational Orientation dimension of family environment of Arts - Boys, Girls and Students on their study habits (t-value/CR- 1.08, 1.75 and 0.27).

There is a no significant impact of Organization dimension of family environment on Arts - Boys, Girls and Students on their study habits (t-value/CR- 0.23, 1.77 and 1.08).

There is a significant impact of Control of family environment on Arts - Boys, Girls and Students on their study habits. And Arts - Boys, Girls and Students with higher Control dimension of family environment of have better study habits (t-value/CR- 2.98**, 2.86** and 4.16**).

Therefore, the findings of the present investigation reaffirm the significance of eight different dimensions of the Family Environment as an independent variable of government senior secondary school students (Boys and Girls both) on their study habits. The findings of this research study suggest that Parents should more actively involve with the lacking dimensions of family environment with children for their better study habits. And the findings of this investigation gives categorically guidance for Family, students, counselors and Educationalist, of different each dimensions of Family environments of students groups, considered as Arts streams Students (Boys and Girls), where they should try to strengthen those dimensions of family which are not able to contribute significant impact on their better study habits for academic success.

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A Study of Sports Schemes Offered By Directorate of Youth and Sports of M.P. in Relation to Their Implementation and Outcomes

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Introduction :- The facilities for athletics, physical education recreation, health education and camping programme have become a necessary ingredient in the modern community. The contribution, size and location of these facilities are closely related to the total community pattern. Such facilities should be planned in relation to the other physical, economic and social characteristics of the community. The basis of each community's master plan must be a study by the community of its own needs. Facilities should be planned in with due regard for the community's existing or potential resources.

Statement of the problem :- The purpose of this study was to examine different sports schemes offered by directorate of sports and youth welfare of Madhya Pradesh in relation to their implementation and outcomes.

Objectives of the study :- For the purpose of this study, the main aim was to examine different sports schemes offered by Directorate of sports and youth welfare of Madhya Pradesh. To achieve this aim following objectives were framed.

1. The main objective of this study was intended to critically examine the various aspects of organization, administration and sports schemes offered by Directorate of sports and youth welfare of Madhya Pradesh.
2. The idea behind this study was to observe as to how best the sports schemes and policies had been formulate to suit the practical situation of Madhya Pradesh.
3. Also how much comprehensive and effective these sports schemes were implemented in their application.
4. To find out the outcome of implemented sports schemes offered by the Directorate of sports and youth welfare of Madhya Pradesh.
5. To evaluate the organizational structure and administrative set up of Directorate of sports and youth welfare.
6. To determine the short coming which were affecting the implementation of sports schemes offered by the Directorate of sports and youth welfare of Madhya Pradesh.

Delimitation of study :-

- This study was delimited to sports schemes offered by the Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare, Madhya Pradesh.
- This study was further delimited to selected districts of Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare of Madhya Pradesh.

1. Bhopal
2. Gwalior
3. Bhind
4. Morena
5. Datia

Limitation of study :- Though all efforts were made by the researcher to bring uniformity in the studies, limitation of the studies could be:

1. Language barrier between the researcher and the subjects and incorrect perception of questionnaire by the subjects.

2. The limitation of the selected questionnaire, and
3. The subject's personal motivations at the time to fill the questionnaire truly.

Hipothises :- On the basis of literature reviewed, available research findings, guidance from the experts and scholar's own understanding, it was hypothesized that:

• Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare had an ideal and effective administrative set up to facilitate the sports culture in the state and sports schemes.
• Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare had been formulating the sports schemes and policies to suit the practical situations of Madhya Pradesh.
• Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare had implemented the comprehensive and effective sports schemes in their application.
• Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare had positive outcomes of implemented sports schemes.

Procedure :-

Selection of subjects :- For the purpose of this study, sports administrators, coaches of sports hostels, sports colleges and those deputed at various coaching center of the Directorate of sports and youth affairs of Madhya Pradesh were considered for the study.
Sports persons were randomly recruited from sports colleges, sports hostels and various coaching centers managed by Directorate of sports and youth affairs. The distribution of various types of sample is given as under:

Selection of test items :- Questionnaire developed by Prasad (1993) was used to collect the data. It consists of three parts, A – for Administrators, B – for Coaches and C – for Players. The format of the questionnaire was developed by Prasad (1993) to know the existing facilities and to obtain the requisite information from the sample to fulfill the objectives of the study. The contents included in it were analyzed, studied and listed carefully. The contents to be covered in the questionnaire were divided into the following items:

1. Playing facilities : Track, Indoor, Outdoor, Sports grounds and Swimming pool
2. Coaching facilities : Summer coaching camps, Competition coaching camps
3. Satisfaction with the quality of equipment.

Analysis of Data and Result of The Study :- In this chapter the statistical analysis of data, results of the study and discussion of findings have been presented. Cross tabulation method and Chi-Square test were used in IBM-SPSS version 20 to compute the data collected using questionnaire developed by Prasad. The data were collected from five selected districts of Madhya Pradesh, viz. Bhopal, Gwalior, Bhind, Morena and Datia.

An Sample of Findings in The Study :-

• Responses of Administrators
• Responses of administrators of selected districts of Madhya Pradesh regarding their level of satisfaction of various sports facilities have been presented in different tables for their interpretation.

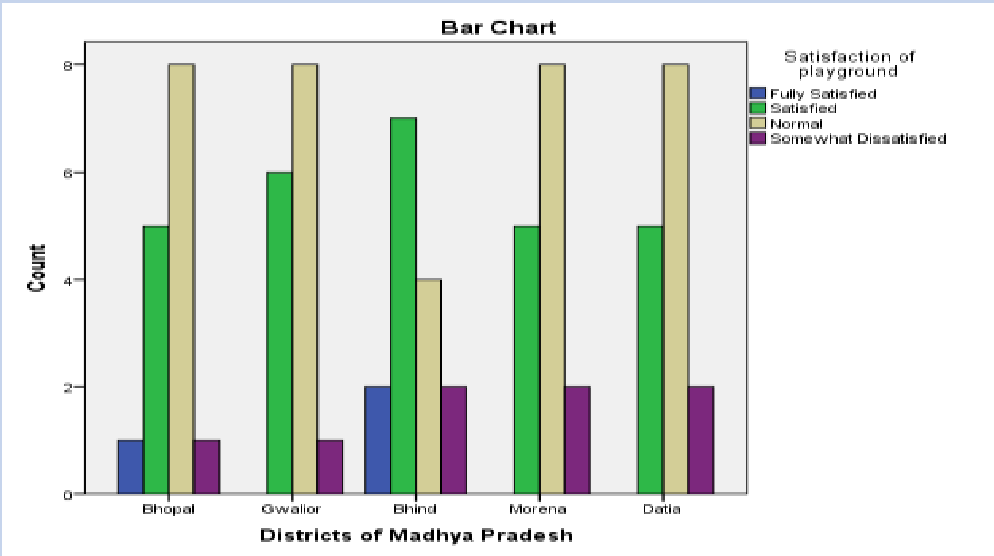
Sample of table in the study :-

Table 1

Responses of administrators of Madhya Pradesh regarding their level of satisfaction for playgrounds

Satisfaction of playground		Fully Satisfied	Satisfied	Normal	Somewhat Dissatisfied
Bhopal	Count	1	5	8	1
	Expected Count	.6	5.6	7.2	1.6
	%	6.7%	33.3%	53.3%	6.7%

	Count	0	6	8	1
Gwalior	Expected Count	.6	5.6	7.2	1.6
	%	0.0%	40.0%	53.3%	6.7%
	Count	2	7	4	2
Bhind	Expected Count	.6	5.6	7.2	1.6
	%	13.3%	46.7%	26.7%	13.3%
	Count	0	5	8	2
Morena	Expected Count	.6	5.6	7.2	1.6
	%	0.0%	33.3%	53.3%	13.3%
	Count	0	5	8	2
Datia	Expected Count	.6	5.6	7.2	1.6
	%	0.0%	33.3%	53.3%	13.3%
	Count	3	28	36	8
Total	Expected Count	3.0	28.0	36.0	8.0
	%	4.0%	37.3%	48.0%	10.7%



Sample figure: Graphical representation of responses of administrators of selected districts of Madhya Pradesh regarding their level of satisfaction for playground

Discussion of findings :-

• From the results it can be seen that majority of administrators of Madhya Pradesh are having normal views regarding the playground. And also around 11% administrators are dissatisfied with the facilities of the ground. This may due to the reason that much attention is not given in developing or maintaining the playground, which should be the first priority. As the players will play in the ground, and if the grounds are not up to the mark then proper results won't be the outcome. And unmaintained ground may cause injury to the players too. So, it can be seen that more number of administrators doesn't seem to be satisfied with the playground facilities available.

Budget Allocation VS. Expenditure in Elementary Education in India

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Education plays a pivotal role in shaping the youth of a county. The great public benefits of education have historically prompted governments to assume the primary role in managing and funding schools. Recently, a growing interest in improving school quality and student outcomes, and a quest for greater school choice for parents and students, and for more creativity and innovation in the schools, themselves, have challenged the notion of government's primacy in education. This trend, emerging in a number of countries, is based on the belief that the public interest in education can be better served by also involving private entities, including parents, non-governmental organizations and enterprises, in addition to government agencies, in managing and funding schools.

Stratification means creating "classes" of students according to their socio-economic backgrounds, can lead to unequal educational opportunities and outcomes, and can undermine social cohesion. For example, if certain types of schools have more resources or a better learning environment, students who attend these types of schools are more likely to perform better. Conversely, those students who attend schools with fewer resources and disruptive environments tend to perform poorly, which could ultimately limit their prospects in life. In addition, as learning environments and peers play important roles not only in students' academic performance but also in their socialization in a broader sense, school systems that are highly stratified along socio-economic lines could inadvertently undermine social cohesion.

Education shapes the youth of a country for generations to come. Some of the important research questions that arise on the basis of available evidence on financing elementary education are as follows:

The Literacy rate of any state is an indicator of the level of education of the state. Should that be considered in studying of the quality of education. How is the fund allocated for the education of the students helpful? The fund allocated in the budget gives an idea of the pattern of the fund flow to education. The process of the fund flow pattern from states (state implementing societies) to districts and sub-district level – when the process of fund flow is tracked, it may also bring out the problems in the fund flow pattern.

The time involved at each stages of fund flow also need to be assessed. This paper is mainly focused on the fund allotted on education in various years for the children of Beedi labourers as well as ST and SC children of various states.

Allocation of Budget and Expenditure for Education of Wards of Beedi Workers in India :- The Government allocates funds for the education of the wards of the Beedi Workers in India. The data of the sum allocated and actual spent was studied from 2014-20. The gap between the allocation of the fund and the expenditure was studied.

Table 1 & 2: Budget Vs Expenditure from 2014-20

Region-wise Budget Allocation and Expenditure for Education of Wards (Children) of Beedi Workers in India (2014-2015 to 2019-2020)									
(Rs. in ' 000)									
Region	2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017		
	Budget Allocated	Expenditure	Difference in Allocated to Actual Exp	Budget Allocated	Expenditure	Difference in Allocated to Actual Exp	Budget Allocated	Expenditure	Difference in Allocated to Actual Exp
Head Quarter	0	0		0	0		0	150812	150812
Ajmer	27530	20106	7424	29390	4499	24891	29390	10	29380
Allahabad	20235	4851	15384	21219	1111	20108	21219	6152	15067
Bangalore	198450	166140	32310	210050	98321	111729	210050	128392	81658
Bhubaneswar	53550	45217	8333	56730	20070	36660	56730	166	56564
Hyderabad	221550	168615	52935	234198	285321	51123	234198	261404	27206
Jabalpur	24600	21892	2708	26077	19933	6144	26077	3	26074
Karma	12070	4495	7575	14910	86	14824	14910	65	14845
Kolkata	212844	188252	24592	226110	383373	157263	241810	230765	11045
Nagpur	55075	48563	6512	56816	23119	33697	41116	199	40917
Ahemedabad	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Kannur	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Tirunelveli	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Raipur	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Total	**825904**	**668131**	**157773**	**875500**	**835833**	**39667**	**875500**	**777968**	**97532**

Source : Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 426, dated on 26 .03.2018 &
Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 2467, dated on 08.07.2 019.

(Rs. in ' 000)							
Region	2017-2018			2018-2019			2019-2020
	Budget Allocated	Expenditure	Difference in Allocated to Actual Exp	Budget Allocated	Expenditure	Difference in Allocated to Actual Exp	Budget Allocated
Head Quarter	814574	123601	690973	492100	289480	202620	22500
Ajmer	1268	12	1256	0	0	0	0
Allahabad	1111	57	1054	0	0	0	0
Bangalore	13459	40055	-26596	500	45758	-45258	975
Bhubaneswar	2066	626	1440	1075	909	166	300
Hyderabad	1358	16602	-15244	150	8872	-8722	25
Jabalpur	2062	1853	209	2150	2069	81	350
Karma	1091	52	1039	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	11064	56	11008	10	0	10	0
Nagpur	1057	300	757	1590	1812	-222	50
Ahemedabad	-	-		50	0	50	100
Kannur	-	-		0	172	-172	0
Tirunelveli	-	-		0	62144	-62144	0
Raipur	-	-		1175	860	315	300
Total	**849141**	**183214**	**665927**	**498800**	**412076**	**86724**	**24600**

Table 3
Total Expenditure

Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total Expenditure
Ahemedabad	-	-	-	-	0	0
Kannur	-	-	-	-	172	172
Raipur	-	-	-	-	860	860
Karma	4495	86	65	52	0	4698
Allahabad	4851	1111	6152	57	0	12171
Ajmer	20106	4499	10	12	0	24627
Jabalpur	21892	19933	3	1853	2069	45750
Tirunelveli	-	-	-	-	62144	62144
Bhubaneswar	45217	20070	166	626	909	66988

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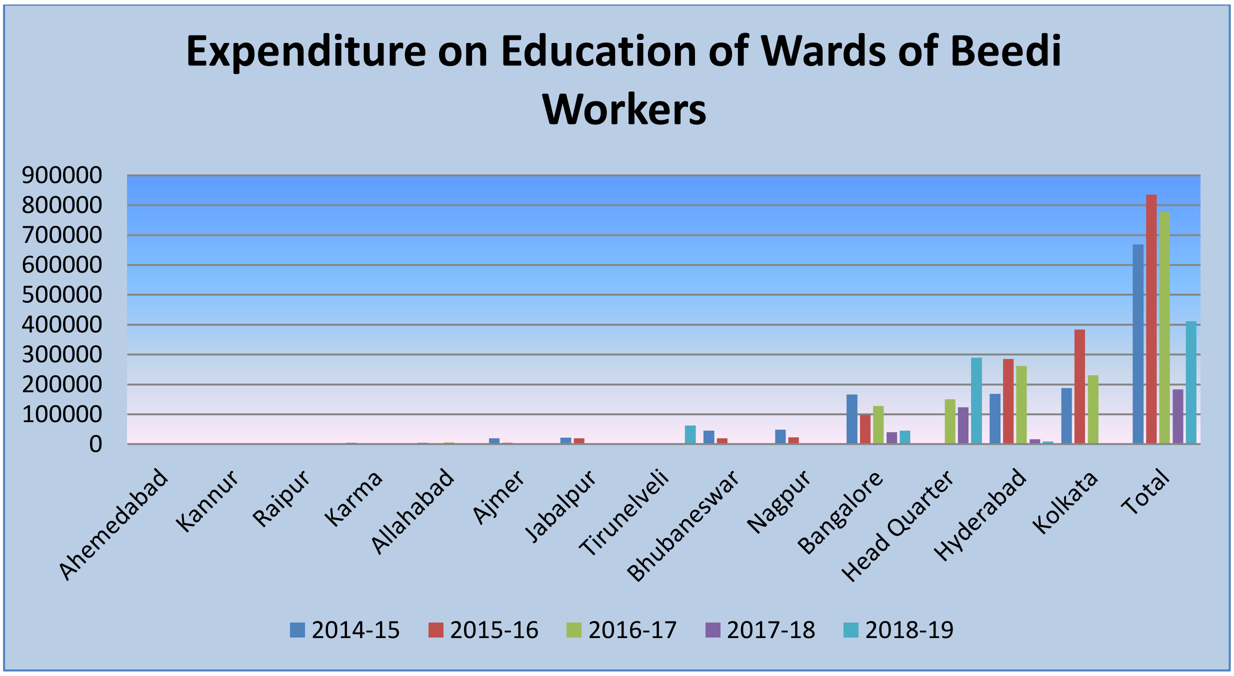
Nagpur	48563	23119	199	300	1812	73993
Bangalore	166140	98321	128392	40055	45758	478666
Head Quarter	0	0	150812	123601	289480	563893
Hyderabad	168615	285321	261404	16602	8872	740814
Kolkata	188252	383373	230765	56	0	802446
Total	**668131**	**835833**	**777968**	**183214**	**412076**	**2877222**

Graph 1: Expenditure on Education of Wards of Beedi Workers



The Government allots money for the Education of the Wards of the Beedi Workers.

The data available sample states. Based on the data available and the funds allocated, it was seen that there were a lot of differences.

It can be noted that in the sample states selected for the study are varying in terms of a number of developmental indicators. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous, having least literate female and total literacy and least per capita income in terms of per capita net state domestic product.

Karnataka occupies a similar place that of Rajasthan in terms of population, literacy rates and also the per capita incomes. Tamil Nadu though has lesser per capita income than that of both Karnataka and higher population than these two states, performs better with highest literacy rates among the sample states and also at the national level.

The study of the educational finance indicators such as the budget expenditure was taken as the basis. The samples show that the budget allocated was higher whereas the actual expenditure was lower. There is a gap in the allocation and the usage which is properly tapped can lead to better utilization of the resources.

On studying the data, the expenditure spend in Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad was the highest and it was the lowest in Ahmedabad and Kannur.

With regard to educational finance indicators such as budget expenditure on education as a per cent of State domestic product, budget expenditure on education as a per cent of the revenue expenditure of the state, expenditure on elementary education as a per cent of total expenditure on education and the per student expenditure on education across the sample states and all India level clearly bring out the additional insight that of Karnataka spending a higher share of budget expenditure on education than Gujarat though having a lesser per capita income.

There is a widening gap between the outlay and the actual expenses.

The Sarva Shikha Abhiyan and the Right to Education can only be meaningfully translated if the funds available are used and result in better learning outcomes.

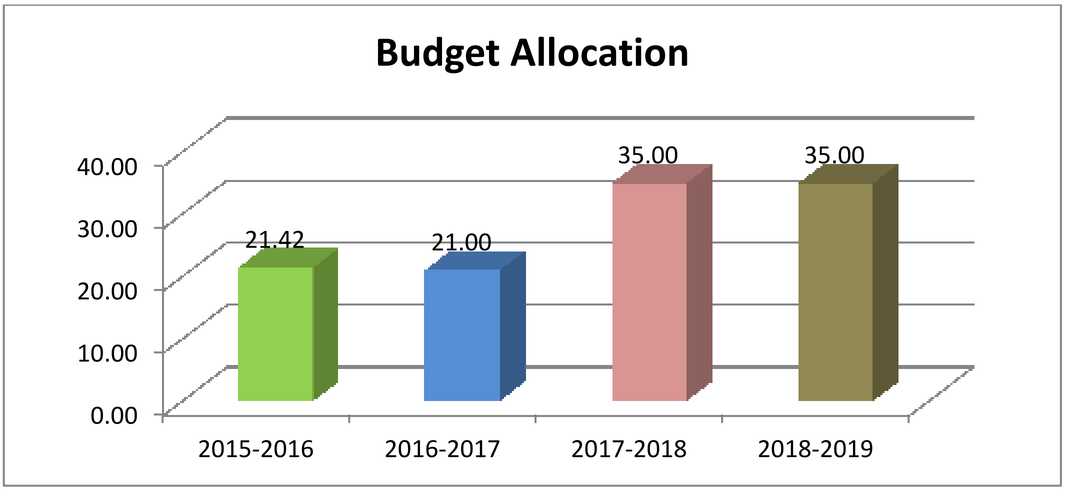
Table 4: Funds Released and Budget Allocated under Central Sector Scheme for Top Class Education for SC and ST Students in India

Funds Released and Budget Allocated under Central Sector Scheme of Top Class Education for Scheduled Caste (SC) Students in India (2014-2015 to 2018-2019)		
Year	**Budget Allocation (Rs. in Crore)**	**Funds Released* (Rs. in Lakh)**
2014-2015	-	2100
2015-2016	21.42	2142
2016-2017	21.00	2100
2017-2018	35.00	3500
2018-2019	35.00	3500

Note : * : There is no State-wise allocation of Funds under this Scheme.
Source : Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 471, dated on 25.06.2019.
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India. (ON2017)

The funds allocated for the ST and SC Candidates have all been released and there is no lag in the fund allocated and the fund released.

Graph 2: Budget Allocation of Funds for Education of the SC and ST Students



A study of the budget allocation of the funds shows that the budget decreased in 2016-17 from 2015-16 and then has been an increase in 2017-18 and 2018-19. There is a 63.49 % rise in the allocation of the budget in 2017-18 from 2016-17.

The challenge here is how to make the states and districts to augment the spending rates across various components. In addition to capacities, states / districts getting the resources during the end of the financial year are hardly left with any time to utilize the money. Indeed, a vicious cycle is getting formed beginning from the delay in getting the fund – low utilization – unspent funds - spill over to next year - reduction in the coming years' budget, etc.

The major bottlenecks in the fund utilization could be as follows:

- The design itself leads to discrepancy between planning and financing of the resources.
- Another variation observed in the analysis is between planning and implementing that is the process of fund flow- time taken and the number of installments for the transfer of money from the centre and the state governments to the state implementing societies.
- Additional resources coming from the center for development of education can have a positive influence on states only after the states have achieved a certain threshold level of absorptive capacities.
- Inadequate flow of resourced from the GOI to the MHRD and the State Governments are some of the other bottlenecks.
- Release of bulk money in the last few months of the financial year also results in compromised expenditure.

State Level Analysis : Comparative Perspective :- In Uttar Pradesh, the financial allocation towards education as a per cent of SDP has increased from of 2.21 per cent in 1980-81 to 3.79 per cent in 2009-10. On the contrary, in Gujarat, it has declined from 2.21 per cent in 1980-81 to 1.51 per cent in 2009-10. In Karnataka it has remained around four percent during 1980s and declined to around 3.5 per cent in the 1990 and declined further to around three percent in the first decade of the new millennium. Similarly in Tamil Nadu, it has steadily declined from 4 per cent during 1980s to 3.5 per cent during 1990s to less than 3 per cent in the latest decade in the state. This declining trend in all the sample states except Uttar Pradesh is cause for concern.

Uttar Pradesh allocates around 21 percent of the state budget on education. In Gujarat, the state allocated around 20 percent of the state budget on education during 1980s which declined to around 15 per cent during the first decade of the new millennium. Same is the situation in Karnataka that the state allocated around 20 percent of the state budget on education during 1980s, declined to around 19 per cent during the first decade of the new millennium. In Tamil Nadu as well, the state allocated around 20 percent during 1980s which further declined to around 19 per cent and further a declined to 16 per cent during the first decade of the new millennium.

However, in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka, the share of expenditure on elementary education has improved to above 50 per cent of the total expenditure on education. On the contrary, the share of expenditure on elementary education was around 50 per cent of the total expenditure on education, which is being steadily declined during later decades in Tamil Nadu. [83]

Major Concerns :- Distinction between releases and expenditure are the major concern in the disbursement of funds. It was seen that the date of release of the fund was sometimes very late at the end of the accounting year and so the funds could not be utilized properly.

According to the accounting standards the expenditure should be treated as such in the books of accounts of the receipt of UCs in terms of paragraph 73.1 of the FMP Manual. It is crucial that accounting should change from release based to expenditure-based systems.

[83] Data.gov.in

The data for all the districts is not available and it acts as a hindrance in the analysis. In some of the district's the records were not maintained properly and so the actual allocation and the expenditure was unknown.

Suggestions :- Indeed, deficiency in the design of the resource allocation itself, result in low utilization rates. However, few ways are suggested here to improve utilization.

- Carefully assess the requirement of funds before releasing the same.
- Approved outlay needs to be released in the beginning of the Financial Year (in April) or at the most in two installments and the centre should avoid the release of the finds in the far end of the year.
- Fund Flow procedure should be streamlined to ensure timely availability of funds at the levels by simplifying rigid finance and accounting rules and regulations to be more user-friendly.
- The transfer of funds should be totally digitalized for all the states including the ones in the remote areas.
- The procedure of Utilization Certificate is not very beneficial in achieving the set targets. Instead efforts should be made for evaluating the targets and the results.
- Cost effective methods should be adopted for effective delivery.
- There should be a built in incentive mechanism.
- In addition there should be a grace period for using of the funds for recurring and non recurring expenditures.
- Absorptive capacity of the educationally and economically backward states to be improved by strengthening administrative capacity at the district and sub district level.

Conclusion :- Education leads to shaping of the youth of the country. Proper education shapes efficient population who contribute to the economy of the country. There is a great divide in India in the literacy rate in the rural areas and the urban areas. Most of the students in the villages drop out after primary or middle education. The quality of education also differs. Cities are faced with the problem of Urban Poverty which again acts as a barrier to education. Children are forced into labour in order to support the family.

In order to provide education to the population so that all have an equal opportunity to grow the Government funds a lot of Schemes. Money is allocated for the education of the Children of Beedi Workers. Funds are also allocated for the students belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. From the study it was seen that the funds allocated have not been used. There is a gap in the funds allocated and the funds used. The reason for this could be that the major portions of the funds are allocated at the end of the financial year and so the schools are unable to utilize it.

The Government has launched a lot of Schemes for the Education of the Students. There is a lot of potential for bringing about a change if all the funds allocated are used on time. Education leads to increase in the GDP as the educated population has better sources of livelihood and it leads to an increase in the standard of living of the people. Governments pay a very significant role in shaping the education system.

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An Analytical Study of Ecotourism and its Prospects in Himachal Pradesh : "A Case Study of District Shimla"

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Abstract :- Himachal Ecotourism is a unique and competitive destination for the tourist both in domestic and international. Though small in area and population, the state is well known for its landscape, green valleys, blue hills and mosaic of a rich cultural heritage. There are many tourist centres and sites in Himachal Pradesh, which can result in a variety of natural ecotourism and a huge potential of the state. These resources includes natural sites, wildlife & garden sites, cultural and historical sites, lake sites, archaeological sites, dam & project sites, adventure sites and waterfall sites. So it would be a responsible travel to such natural areas that safeguard the integrity of the ecosystem and produces economic benefits of local community and to encourage conservation. This study proposes to analyze the tourist potential of the state of Himachal Pradesh and the scope for its improvement.

Key words :- Landscape, Conservation, Community.

Introduction :- The practice of tourism is often used as a marketing tool to promote tourism that is related to nature. Critics claim that green washing practices, carried out in the name of ecotourism, often consist of placing a hotel in a splendid landscape, to the detriment of the ecosystem. According to them, ecotourism must above all sensitize people to the beauty and the fragility of nature. They condemn some operators as green washing their operations: using the labels of "green" and "eco-friendly", while behaving in environmentally irresponsible ways.

Now a day's ecotourism has become a popular global leisure activity. For many countries, ecotourism is not simply a marginal activity to finance protection of the environment, but is a major industry of the national economy. For example, in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nepal, Kenya, Madagascar and Antarctica, ecotourism represents a significant portion of the gross domestic product and economic activity[1].

Ecotourism In Himachal Pradesh :- Himachal Pradesh pronounced is a State in Northern India. It is spread over 21,495 sq mi (55,673 km^2), and is bordered by the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Punjab on the west and south-west, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on the south, Uttarakhand on the south-east and by the Tibet Autonomous Region on the east. The literal meaning of Himachal Pradesh is Region of snowy mountains[2].

The State is a paradise on Earth where Mother Nature has been extra generous in her bounty. Himachal Pradesh is surrounded by blue green hills covered with snow, rich in art and tradition with its cascading rapids, tripling rivers, varieties of flowers exotic blooms and lakes. Himachal tourism beckon tourist with its breathtaking beauty, scenic lakes, soaring hills, refreshing waterfalls, and exotic orchids and amazing heritage. Tourist in Himachal Pradesh is growing day by day. The Himachal Tourism Department is taking major initiatives to develop Himachal Pradesh, a prime tourist destination of north India. Himachal tourism has tourist information centres within several states that provides information about Himachal Pradesh travel and offer a wide range of services that includes accommodations booking services, information on places to visit, places to eat and events. Amongst the wide range of information on Himachal tourism centres, a variety of local maps, Himachal tourism guides and books are also available. Ecotourism in the State is contributing in the management of tourism and conservation of nature in a way so as to maintain a fine balance between requirement of tourism and ecology on the one hand and need of the local communities for jobs, new skills, income generating employment and a better status for the women.

Need of The Study :- Himachal Pradesh is a beautiful state having various wonderful places. The Department of Himachal tourism has many rules about tourism. It is also about uniting conservation of many types, communities and sustainable travel, and those who implement, participates in the ecotourism activities should adopt with some principles. This can be improved when people build respect to environment and cultural awareness and provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts by generating financial benefits for both people and industry, designing, constructing and operating low- impact facilities. To analyze the role of Government and tourism department in the promotion and protection of ecotourism it has been felt for the need of such study.

Himachal Pradesh is an established tourist destination where tourism potential is yet to be fully explored. The need of the study is to find out the possible suggestions in respect of the improvement of ecotourism, which helps to generate sustainable tourism that would enhance and protect the environment in excellent manner.

Objective of The Study :-

• To study the present scenario of Himachal Ecotourism.
• To Study the Role of Govt. towards the promotion of Ecotourism in H.P.
• To study the potential of Himachal Pradesh ecotourism.
• To study and analyse the different aspects and opportunities of Himachal Ecotourism.
• To help the government of Himachal Pradesh to take up policy for development and to improve the ecotourism in the State.

Research Methodology :- The study has adopted two types of data in the form of primary & secondary. The primary data has been collected through field experiment, personal interview and questionnaires. The sample size was 100 and respondents were 50 local people from various professions and 50 were tourists. The secondary data has been collected from the concerned published book & journals, magazines, and from various related websites etc.

Eco Tourism Attractions And Potential In Himachal Pradesh :-

- **The Greens :-** Nature comes alive in its every possible form here. Green forests are spreading over miles of hilly terrains. Oaks, maples, bird cherry, hazelnut, walnuts and many other beautiful trees lend Himachal a beauty. There are 3240 species of plants in the state. National Parks in Himachal Pradesh are a perfect place for eco tourists. Great Himalayan National Park in Kullu is one of the prime protected lands and is a perfect place to enjoy nature at its best. Himalayan Nature Park near Shimla has over 100 hectares of Western Himalayan temperate forests that are rich with floral varieties. Another famous spot in Himachal is Potter's Hill Van Vihar. It covers around 100 hectares of Western Himalayan temperature forest that are rich with floral diversity. These are just few of the many places in Himachal Pradesh where one can enjoy the oneness with nature. Sangla valley and Chamba Valley are such other places[3].
- **The Wildlife :-** Wildlife in Himachal Pradesh is another big draw in its ecotourism chart. Its different types of terrain, pleasant climate and

vegetation are very suitable for wildlife to sustain, survive and flourish. Snow leopards, Himalayan brown beer, Ibex, Yak, the beautiful Monal bird and Western tragopan, Musk Deer and many more. Himachal Pradesh has 32 wildlife sanctuaries with 64 species of mammals, 43 reptiles and 516 varieties of aquatic fauna. The facts speak volumes about the richness of state in terms of its wildlife reserves. Renuka wildlife sanctuaries, Churdhar sanctuary, both in Sirmour, Chail Sanctuary in Solan are some of the more popular names with tourists. Maharana Pratap Sagar is the state's famous wetland and is angler's delight[4].

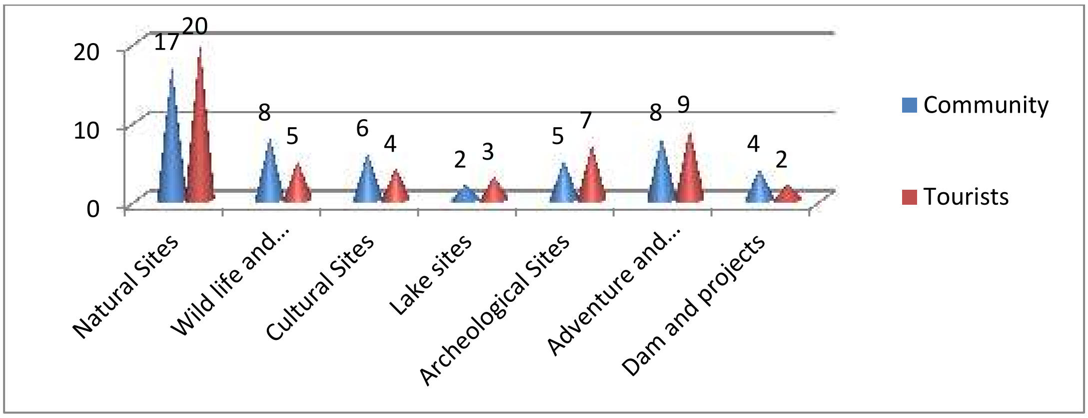
- **The Tribes :-** Another crucial link in eco tourism are the local peoples who helps in preserving the nature trails. The tribals in Himachal Pradesh are a major component of eco-tourism. The entire area of Lahaul, Spiti and Kinnaur is full of different tribal groups. However, over a period of time, the tribal population of the state has decreased since more and more tribal's have migrated to other places and have risen enough to support separate families. A prominent tribe of Himachal is the Shephards (known as Gaddis) who rear goats and sheep and keep moving with them to higher pastures in summers and lower, warmer regions in winters. Apart from them another tribal group Kannaura inhabits in the district of Kinnaur. Some of them are engaged in horticulture and agriculture. They also rear goat and sheep for wool[5].

Empirical Analysis on Ecotourism In Himachal Pradesh With Reference To Shimla District :- To check the ground reality of ecotourism, its progress and the role being played by the Govt. empirical analysis has been done. The data so collected has been tabulated followed by bar diagram and graph, thereafter mathematical tool i.e. percentage has been applied to understand the status of ecotourism in the state.

- **Speciality in Eco Tourism :-** According to the respondents Natural sites, wildlife & gardens sites, Cultural sites, Lakes sites Archaeological sites, Adventure sites and waterfall sites is the specialty in Eco Tourism of Himachal Pradesh. Majority of the community and tourists i.e. 34 and 40 percent are of the view that Natural sites are main attraction out of all dimensions of eco tourism.

Table – 1
Speciality in Eco Tourism

Opinion	Community	Tourists	Total
Natural Sites	17 (45.9) {34}	20 (54.1) {40}	**37 (100) {37}**
Wild life and Garden sites	8 (61.5) {16}	5 (38.5) {10}	**13(100) (13}**
Cultural Sites	6 (60) {12}	4 (40) {8}	**10(100) {10}**
Lake sites	2 (40) {4}	3 (60) {6}	**5(100) {5}**
Archaeological Sites	5 (41.7) {10}	7 (58.3) {14}	**12(100) {12}**
Adventure and waterfall sites	8 (47.1) {16}	9 (52.9) {18}	**17(100) {17}**
Dam and projects	4 (66.7) {8}	2 (33.3) {4}	**6(100) {6}**
Total	**50 (50) {100}**	**50 (50) {100}**	**100(100) {100}**

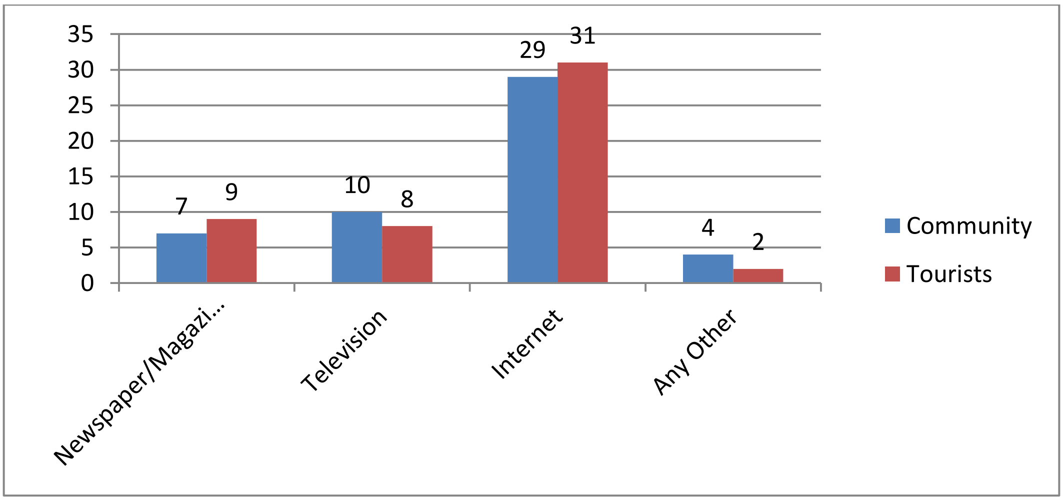


❖ **Best Media for Promoting Ecotourism:**

Table-2

Best Media For Promoting Ecotourism

Opinion	Community	Tourists	Total
Newspaper/Magazine	7(43.8) {14}	9(56.2) {18}	**16(100) {16}**
Television	10(55.5) {20}	8(44.5) {16}	**18(100) {18}**
Internet	29(48.3) {58}	31(51.7) {62}	**60(100) {60}**
Any Other	4(66.7) {8}	2(33.3) {4}	**6(100) {6}**
Total	**50(50) {100}**	**50(50) {100}**	**100(100) {100}**

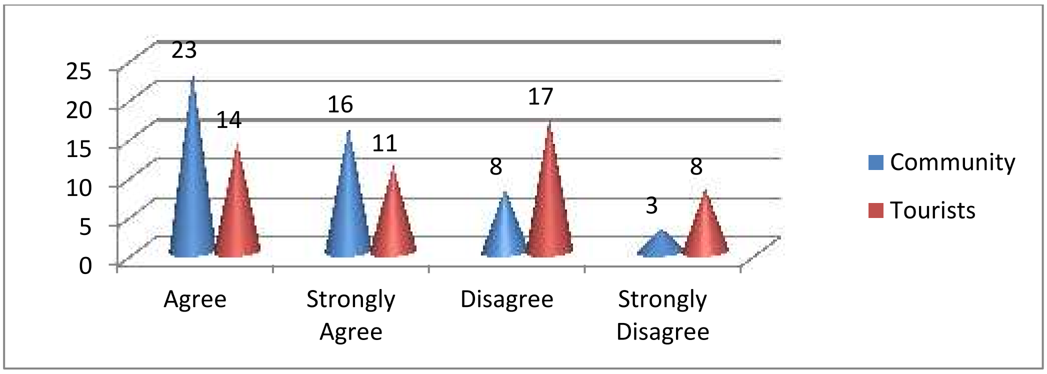


From the above table and bar diagram it is clear that most of the respondents has rated internet as the prospective media for promotion of Eco Tourism in Himachal Pradesh followed by Television, Newspapers and Journals. However, almost 34 percent respondents revealed that Newspapers, magazines and television can also be used for the promotion of ecotourism in the State.

❖ **Opinion Regarding Role of Eco-Tourism in the Creation of Employment :-**

Table - 3
Opinion Regarding Role of Eco-Tourism in the Creation of Employment

Opinion	Community	Tourists	Total
Agree	23(62.2) {46}	14(37.8) {28}	**37(100) {37}**
Strongly Agree	16(59.3) {32}	11(40.7) {22}	**27(100) {27}**
Disagree	8(32) {16}	17(68) {34}	**25(100) {25}**
Strongly Disagree	3(27.3) {16}	8(72.7) {16}	**11(100) {11}**
Total	**50(50) {100}**	**50(50) {100}**	**100(100) {100}**



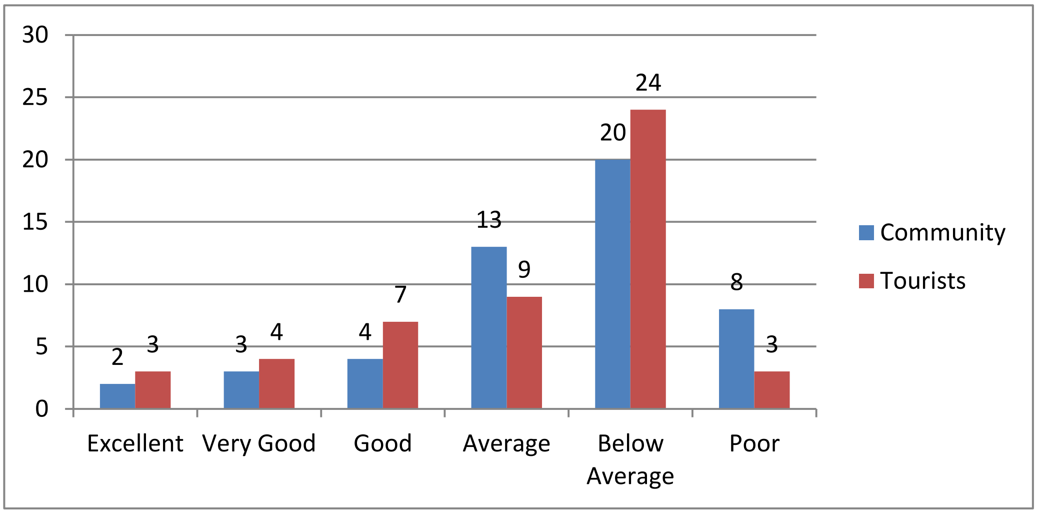
As per above data, 46% respondents are of the view that, ecotourism creates employment for people, and 32% are disagreeing with the statement. Whereas in the case of tourists 28% are agree, 22% are strongly agree, and 50% are totally disagree with the statement.

❖ **Opinion Regarding Steps Taken by the Govt. for the Improvement of the Ecological Conditions in Himachal Pradesh :-** Government plays key role in the development of any sector. Opinion of the community and all stakeholders gives impression about the quality of ground work done by the Govt. So it is worthwhile to know the quality of role played by Government of Himachal Pradesh, so that appropriate suggestions can be developed. An effort has been made to know the quality of steps taken by the Govt. with the help of following table.

Table - 4
Opinion Regarding Steps Taken by the Govt. for the Improvement of the Ecological Conditions in Himachal Pradesh.

Opinion	Community	Tourists	Total
Excellent	2(40) {4}	3(60) {6}	**5(100) {5}**
Very Good	3(42.9) {6}	4(57.1) {8}	**7(100) {7}**
Good	4(36.4) {8}	7(63.6) {14}	**11(100) {11}**

Average	13(59.1) {26}	9(40.9) {18}	**22(100) {22}**
Below Average	20(45.5) {40}	24(54.5) {48}	**44(100) {44}**
Poor	8(72.7) {16}	3(27.3) {6}	**11(100) {11}**
Total	**50(50) {100}**	**50(50) {100}**	**100(100) {100}**

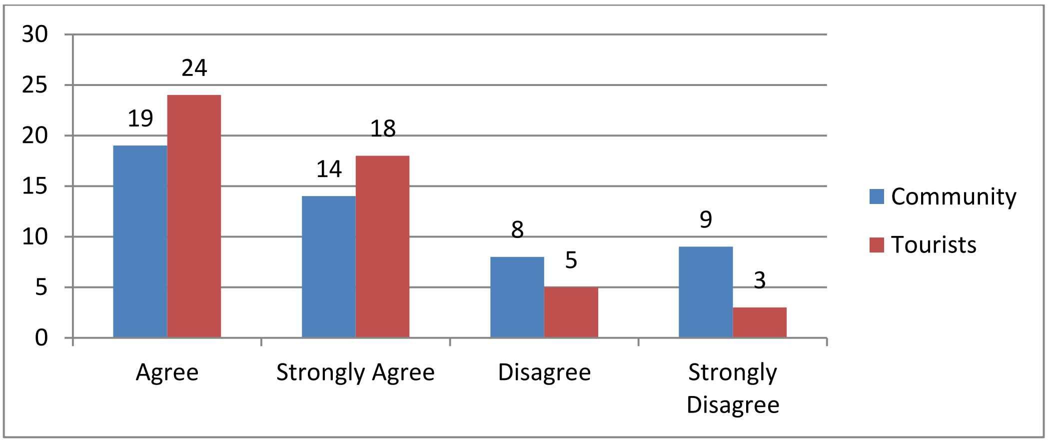


According to more than 50% of the community and tourists the quality of role played by the Govt. is average, poor or very poor. Whereas, only 5 percent have rated as Excellent and as per only 7 percent respondents, the role played by the Govt. is very good. It means there are lot of scope of improvement from the Government for the protection and development of ecotourism in the State.

❖ **Opinion Regarding the need of rules and regulations for the Improvement of the Ecological Conditions in Himachal Pradesh:**

Table – 5
Opinion Regarding the need of rules and regulations for the Improvement of the Ecological Conditions in Himachal Pradesh.

Opinion	Community	Tourists	Total
Agree	19(44.2) {38}	24(55.8) {48}	**43(100) {43}**
Strongly Agree	14(43.8) {28}	18(56.2) {36}	**32(100) {32}**
Disagree	8(61.5) {16}	5(38.5) {10}	**13(100) {13}**
Strongly Disagree	9(75 {18}	3(25) {6}	**12(100) {12}**
Total	**50(50) {100}**	**50(50) {100}**	**100(100) {100}**



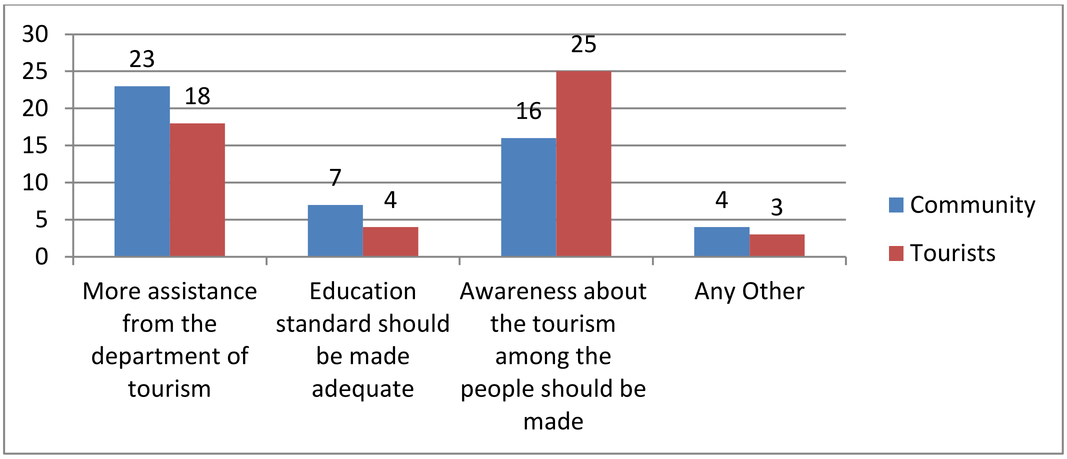
Through the data collected it is clear that 38% of the community are agree with the fact that, the rules & regulation are must for the improvement of ecological conditions. Whereas 28% are strongly agree with this. Whereas in the case of tourists 48% are agree with this and 38% are strongly agree with this statement. So, it can be concluded that there must be strict rules and regulations for the protection of ecotourism in the State.

❖ **Suggestions for the Promotion of Regions Eco-Tourism Potential** :-

Table – 6

Suggestions for the Promotion of Regions Eco-Tourism Potential.

Opinion	Community	Tourists	Total
More assistance from the department of tourism	23(56.1) {46}	18(43.9) {36}	**41(100) {100}**
Education standard should be made adequate	7(63.6) {14}	4(36.4) {8}	**11(100) {100}**
Awareness about the tourism among the people should be made	16(39) {32}	25(61) {50}	**41(100) {100}**
Any Other	4(57.1) {8}	s3(42.9) {6}	**7(100) {100}**
TOTAL	**50(50 {100}**	**50(50) {100}**	**100(100) {100}**



From the above data it can be concluded that more assistance from the department of tourism, awareness about the tourism among the people, adequate education standard will help to preserve and promotion of ecotourism. As per table 6, 46% of community are of opinion that the promotion of region's tourism potentials can be achieved through more assistance from the department of tourism, whereas 32% of community are of the opinion that, awareness about the tourism among the people should be made. However, few respondents from the community are of the view that the education standard should be made adequate i.e. 14%. Further, out of the tourists respondents, majority i.e. 50 percent are of the view that awareness about the tourism among the people will help to promote ecotourism in the state. However, as per 36 percent tourist informants, promotion of region's tourism potentials can be achieved through more assistance from the department of tourism.

Conclusions And Suggestions :- Tourism has proved to be an engine of growth in many economies in the world. It provides for the generation of income, wealth and employment and helps in the sustainable development of remote areas. In Himachal Pradesh, tourism and helps in the sustainable development of remote areas also. The movement towards ecotourism is at once a threat and an opportunity to create more sustainable tourism by diverting tourist traffic to ensure the carrying capacity of any destination is not exceeded; by planning for regeneration of natural resources, and by generating awareness in the host community whereby they are prepared and forearmed to deal with the negative impact of mass tourism.

The state of Himachal Pradesh has a variety of natural eco-tourism potential. The state has huge biodiversity resources as well as tourism resorts and other various exotic landscapes, as the beautiful green valley is surrounded by hill ranges. Throughout the studies, it was found that the Tourism Department and Government of Himachal Pradesh require additional measures and promotional strategies to improve the prospects of ecotourism in the state. It has also suggested that Govt. should take up some plans and policies for the development of State Tourism. If, properly developed, eco-tourism in the state will generate employment opportunities especially to the unemployment youths and economic surplus without causing inseparable damage to the environment, conflicts to the individuals, sentiments and ethos of the host population but also it could gear up the economic growth of the state of Manipur.

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Impact of Reservation in Higher Education in India

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The system of higher education of India is the world's largest in terms of students after china and United States. There have been too many challenges to higher education in India, but reforms and positive discrimination policies provoke a fundamental change in higher education in India. One of the challenges is Caste system in India which is still prevalent in all fronts of human life. It is not only manifested in social discriminations but also in educational attainment. For centuries caste had been a determining factor in education. Although, positive discrimination policies has become controversial issue in India as well as in other counties where they are practiced such as US. Indian education policies have given rise to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe's students upward in the society and getting opportunity of building an excellence in the field of education so that they can help in driving our economy forward. The present paper concentrates on the detailed analysis of the impact of Indian reservation policies in admission of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes to higher educational institutions. The research is based on secondary data.

KEYWORDS :- Reservation, Higher Education, Positive Discrimination, Ger.

INTRODUCTION :- Equal access to social, religious, occupational and economic groups living both in rural and urban areas to educational opportunities in general and higher education in particular has remained a major challenge before the policy makers since the independence. It needs no emphasis that the caste-based stratification of Indian society and the variety of ways in which it historically permits or prohibits distribution of social goods, services and opportunities has posed a major area of concern in the process of educational development in India. Because of gender inequality women in each category of population continue to be trailing behind significantly in comparison to their male counterparts.

The task therefore before the planners and policy makers is to create enabling conditions so that historically deprived social groups, religious and linguistic minorities, the landless and poor wage earners could be brought within the ambit of education in general and higher education in particular, which singularly may create strong and sound bases for socio-economic change and upward mobility. Inclusiveness, in this context, refers to application of the principles and instruments of equity, which could benefit groups that have so far either remained untouched or excluded from the processes of socio-economic and political development.

RESERVATION IN INDIA :- Reservation in India is the process of setting aside a certain percentage of seats in government institutions for member of backward and under-represented communities. The primary objective of reservation in India to enhance the social and educational status of underprivileged communities and thus improve their lives. In 1979 when the Mandal commission was established to assess the situation of the socially and educationally backward classes.

The British India government had introduced special provisions for the educational advancement of backward classes of people which later converted into caste reservations in educational institutions. Therefore the question of caste reservations in India needs to be examined within the framework of education. Women, untouchables and tribes in this country had obtained entry into the four walls of literate learning as a result of the social reform movements which were to a certain extent supported by the liberal Englishmen during 19th century then reforms by different people in India.

Wallace Mendelson has said: "Every culture provides at least reasonably well for those at the top of its social order. The crucial test is how it treats those at the bottom."[1] Reservations in India were aimed to give the depressed and backward castes a helping hand without which competition with the upper castes would have become unfair and uneven. They were to reorder the social relationships of an ungodly and injustice situation and close the social, educational and economic gap between the upper castes and the lower castes. A fair representation of these groups would certainly enhance the representative character of the state. This involved a partial suspension of equality of opportunity principle and loss of opportunities for a few individuals of upper castes. Here the principle of compensatory justice took precedence over considerations of formal equality.[1]

Education is a means to realization of a variety of ends: employment opportunities, higher productivity and income, better health, greater social and political participation for creation of a just and equitable social and political order and above all enhancing individual's personal and social endowments and capabilities for a more intensive, socially enriching and sustained well being. At the same time, it is ends by itself as acquisition of knowledge is intellectually stimulating and culturally satisfying. In sum, education generates a host of positive externalities, which directly or indirectly influences almost all facets of social life, and therefore must be viewed as a nonnegotiable public good and by far the most potent social investment.

As access to knowledge and means of livelihood form the two most important constituents of social, economic and political power, they tend to become scarce in a stratified social order Lack of access to productive assets and knowledge together causes multiple deprivations and accentuates the degree of poverty and destitution among the deprived sections.

The structure of caste-based social stratification in India presents a unique example of structural and systemic exclusion and deprivation of a very large section of hereditary based low castes. Dalits (oppressed), as a majority of the Sudra and untouchable castes are generally referred to, in the official parlance are called the Scheduled Castes (SCs). The SCs constitute 16.6 per cent (Census, 2011), are economically and educationally the most deprived and vulnerable sections of India's population. The Scheduled Tribes (STs) form yet another segment that has remained dispossessed and marginalized for centuries, which together with the SCs constitute nearly a quarter of India's population.

Acknowledging their centuries-old and accumulated social, economic, political and educational deprivations the Constitution of India makes specific provisions to protect SCs, STs and other weaker sections including the physically challenged from any form of discrimination. Further taking a proactive stance, the Constitution through the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Thanks to the policy of positive and protective discrimination and reservations in educational institutions for the socially and economically marginalized segments that the literacy rates and enrolment among the SCs and STs in various stages of school and higher education has increased manifold during the last five decades or so. As a consequence, inequities in educational attainments across social groups, castes, gender, income levels and states including rural-urban disparities have begun to narrow down.

OBJECTIVES :- To analyze the impact of reservation in higher education in India.

TABLE 1: NUMBER, NATURE AND CATEGORY OF INSTITUTIONS (AS ON AUGUST, 2011)

TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBERS
Central Universities	43
State Universities	289
State Private Universities	94
Deemed to be Universities	129
Institutes of National Importance plus*Other Institutes	50
Institutions established under State Legislature Acts	5
Total	611
Total Colleges	31,323

Source: UGC Compilation, 2012.

As we see in the Table 1 the picture at the macro level becomes clear. The number of colleges operating in India is quite enormous. The future scope however hints towards many more colleges. Additionally India requires not only quantity but quality of H.E. institutions also. Despite having over 300 universities, not a single Indian university is listed in the top 100 universities of the world.On a Global platform,**Legatum Prosperity Index** for 2016 has ranked India 102 out of 149 countries that have been assessed in the study. It is way behind compared to other developing countries like Indonesia (72),Sri Lanka(58) Thailand (59) and more.

Since Independence in 1947 there has been a significant expansion in higher education. The Gross enrolment ratio in higher education of india has registered an increase from 24.5% in 2015-16 to 25.2% in 2016-17.The scheduled castes showed a GER increase to 21.1% from 19.9% in 2015-16 while the scheduled tribes recorded 15.4%GER up from 14.2% in 2015-16. However despite the tremendous growth in higher education since independence, the achievement in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), which is a measure of the population in the relevant age group attending higher education institutions, is very low.

According to the Planning Commission 10 % of the relevant age group of population attend Universities/colleges compared to 20-25% enrolment in many developing countries. Even as the low GER is a matter of concern, another serious issue is the inequality in GER across social groups. Based on All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) data 2016-17, shows that while the overall GER in higher education is about 25.2%.The Gross enrolment ratio in higher education of India has registered an increase from 24.5% in 2015-16 to 25.2% in 2016-17.The scheduled castes showed a GER increase to 21.1% from 19.9% in 2015-16 while the scheduled tribes recorded 15.4%GER up from 14.2% in 2016-17. Male increase to 26% female increase to 254.5% in 2016-17.

In this context, it is crucial to know the current status and the expected future trends in enrolment for devising effective programmes and policies in the 12th plan. The important questions that warrant attention are: What is the current level of gross enrolment rate (GER) in higher education in India? What would be the projected enrolment (historical growth rate) if the current policies and programmes continue? What is the gap in GER between social groups such as women, SCs, STs, and across religious groups? How much additional enrolment is required during the 12th Plan period to narrow the gap between the marginalised groups? The paper addresses these questions. For this purpose we examine the available data on enrolment in higher education and forecasts are made based on econometric framework. The study is mainly based on secondary data of official statistics compiled and published by the Ministry of Human Resource development (MHRD) titled 'Selected Educational Statistics' and the UGC's 'University Development Statistics'.

GER SELECTED STATES

STATES	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
BIHAR	13.1	13.0	12.9	14.3	14.4
ODISHA	16.3	16.4	17.5	19.6	21.0
TAMIL NADU	42.0	43.0	44.8	44.3	46.9
MAHARASTRA	22.9	26.3	27.9	29.9	30.2
U.P	19.5	21.6	22.1	24.5	24.9
INDIA	21.5	23.0	23.6	24.5	25.2

Source: All India survey on Higher Education.

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is a frequently and widely used indicator of educational advancement of a country/region. It is defined as the ratio of number of pupils enrolled in the higher education institutions, regardless of age, divided by number of persons in the relevant age group. The GER for the developing countries is just 11.3% which is just one half of the World average of 23.2 %. The GER for countries in transition and developed countries is 36.5% and 54.6% respectively.

ISSUES RELATED TO INCLUSIVENESS AND EQUAL ACCESS :- The studies in this volume observed that although the enrolment rate in higher education is about 11 %, there are significant inter group disparities in access to higher education. Ravi Srivastva and Amaresh Dubey based on the NSS data for the first time estimated the gross enrolment rate for various groups and bring out the variation in enrolment rate in 2004/5, between male -female, between SC, ST, OBC and other, between religious groups, economic groups such as self employed and wage laborer, between income groups (in term of per capita consumption expenditure) and poor and non poor. The male-female disparities are examined in greater detail by Saraswati Raju in her paper. Put together these studies provide good insight into inter- group differences in access to higher education in Indian society. However, inter-caste/tribe disparities are the most prominent. In 2004-05, the GER was about 11 per cent at overall levels. The GER among the SCs (6.30 per cent), the STs (6.33 per cent), and the OBCs (8.50 per cent) was much lower compared with the Others (16.60 per cent). Thus, the GER for the SC/STs was three times and that of the OBCs about two times less compared with the Others. Between the SC/STs and the OBCs, however, the GER was lower among the former by about two percentage points.

There is another feature about access to higher education, which the studies bring out quite clearly. The access to these social groups varies within the respective religion to which they belong. Therefore, the SCs, the STs, and the OBCs suffer unequally as religious group. For instance, in 2004-05, the GER of the OBC Muslims was 6 per cent as compared with 7.34 per cent for Non-OBC Muslims. Similar disparities are apparent in the case of SC and the Non-SC/ST Christians. In the case of the SC Sikhs, the GER was only 2 percent compared with 15 per cent among Non-SC Sikhs. Similarly, the GER of tribal Christians was 6.48 per cent compared to 23.29 per cent for Non-SC/ST Christians.

It is, thus, evident that the SCs, the STs, and the OBCs from all religion suffer from lower access to higher education. However, the SCs within the Hindu and the Sikh suffer more acutely than the SCs belonging to other religions. Similarly, the OBCs within the Muslims probably suffer more than the Hindu OBCs. Similarly, the STs within the

Hindu fold suffer more than their Christian counterparts.

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION POLICIES :- The 11th Plan proposed number of measures for inclusive education.

Firstly, the Plan proposes to support Universities and colleges located in 373 districts having lower GER and also envisage under the Prime Minister Dr. Manomhan Singh's initiative to open new colleges in these districts with matching contributions from the States.

Secondly, it proposes special support to Universities and colleges located in rural, hilly, remote, tribal, and border areas. Further, about 90 districts concentrated with Muslim population have been identified for Central support.

Thirdly, the Plan also proposes enhanced support to Universities and colleges with a high concentration of the student belonging to SC/ST/OBCs, and Muslim population.

Fourthly, the plan focused on developing schemes to improve language and competency through remedial coaching classes. Besides, the Plan specifically emphasizes on augmenting fellowship and opening up of hostels, particularly for women to enhance their access to higher education.

Further, opening up of new Polytechnics in un-served districts, 500 new community Polytechnics, new 210 community colleges, and various other programmes of the UGC in the ongoing schemes will help to include the excluded social groups.

The setting up of 30 Central Universities under initiative by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has a strong component of inclusiveness in so far as it will offer affordable access with due share to the SC, ST, and OBCs.

The implementation of the Oversight Committee's recommendations and the Sachar Committee recommendations will also facilitate enhanced access of the OBCs and the Muslims to institutions of higher education. Thus, inclusiveness has a definite strand of thought as well as action in the 11th Five Year Plan.

An important aspect of inclusiveness is affordability. Without affordability, it is not possible to increase access and promote inclusiveness. Thus, affordability will have to be ensured through special measures. The 11th Five Year Plan makes provisions for the disbursement of scholarships for 2 per cent of the total students along with Education Loan Interest Subsidy through Higher Education Loan Guarantee Authority. Further, there are provisions for research fellowships for NET and non-NET qualified PhD students.

QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE LINKAGES :- The UGC recognizes the difference between quality and excellence. It recognized that excellence may not be enhanced without quality education in the vast institutions of higher learning, namely the universities and colleges. If only 9 universities and 100 colleges are recognized as potential for excellence and only 520 centers/departments have been identified as those with various level of excellence, it is because the universities and colleges suffer from the lack of adequate academic and physical infrastructure. This implies that a focus on improving the academic and physical infrastructure for quality improvement is pre-condition. It is the presence of quality institutions which will generate and induce excellence in terms of creativity and innovativeness among the teachers and students. Excellence cannot be imposed from above. Good quality institutions lead to emergence of excellence in terms of creativity and innovativeness. In other words, without quality the excellence will not emerge and grow. The Quality education, at the college and university level, serves as a ground for excellence to grow. The university and college education system serves as a catchments area for some quality centers/departments to emerge as centres of excellence. If the quality of the university and college education is neglected, it will have limited potential for growth of excellence in terms of creativity and innovativeness.

Quality and inclusiveness there is another aspect related to quality which needs to be borne in mind. In the 12th Plan the goal is expansion with inclusive and quality education. The expansion with inclusiveness essentially means that increase in enrolment will have to come from the groups whose GER is low. The studies in this volume indicate that these include groups such as schedule tribe, scheduled caste, semi-nomadic and de-notified tribes, women, religious minorities like Muslims, low caste covert to Islam, (SC and OBC Muslim) Buddhism, (Neo-Buddhist) Sikhism,(SC Sikh) Christianity (Dalit Christian) and poor in general, particularly from the rural areas.

To provide quality education to these sections which constitute bulk of those with lower access to higher education is an issue which the 11th Plan recognized. However, an improved access to quality education will require special attention for improvement in the language skills and other capabilities (to those who need), so that they are able to cope up with learning in the universities and colleges. Therefore quality improvement programs will be necessary for them. The issue of quality education cannot be de-linked from that of inclusiveness. Therefore, as mentioned above number of steps are proposed in the 11th plan, including setting up of Equal Opportunity Office to deal with all schemes for these social groups. These will help to promote inclusive education with quality.

It is estimated that for the SCs and STs to catch up with the general category, additional enrolment of SCs and STs are required. A vast majority of higher education institutions are outside the UGC purview and hence there is no reliable information on higher education institutions, enrolment and outturn of graduates.

IMPACT :- Reservation at all levels of higher education; both redistribute SC an ST Students upward in the university quality hierarchy and attract significant number of SC and ST students who would not otherwise pursue higher education into universities. Reservation tends to benefit creamy layers of SC and ST does not mean they are failing in achieving their objectives. They should be understood instead as an effort to promote integration of the upper strata of society by increasing the access of highly disadvantage and under- represented communities to elite occupation and decision making positions.

CONCLUSION :- It is quite often a distinction is not being made between caste reservations for the purpose of places in educational institutions and for positions of power and jobs in public sector. It must, therefore, be recognised here that the scheduled castes, tribes and other backward classes have been kept away from the mainstream and literate learning for ages and have remained socially backward. Here mere economic power does not bring education overnight to the incumbent. It requires a few generations to enter into the elite oriented education system though one can enter into the economic heights or power structure with money and caste pressure. Therefore, it is necessary to protect protective discrimination to all those who are socially and educationally backward on the basis of their heredity caste, in the education sector, while eliminating the rich and powerful among them in matters of positions of power and employment. They can enter into these sectors along with all other if the handicap of education is removed. In order to implement such a policy it is necessary to follow a policy of weighted index of backwardness for each family. This can be done once the maximum amount of places are determined for this group. For this purpose, a survey can be conducted along with census on the basis of caste as the major criterion or a sample survey can be conducted. After deciding the maximum per cent of quota for these groups, the implementation of the reservation is to be carried on the basis of the disadvantages of the individual family and not on the basis of the group, such as caste. The illiteracy rate in a region can also be considered as an alternative criterion to determine the maximum per cent of quota in educational sector. Then each family becomes a unit of its own category depending upon their disadvantages. Those families who have more and long lasting disadvantages will get preference

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Evolution and Growth of Foreign Direct Investment

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We have up till understood the concept of Foreign Direct Investment but there is need to understand history behind the beginning of Foreign Direct Investment. For this one must trace the origin of international trade, which has began with comparative advantage theory (David Ricardo), which views trade from the standpoint of perfect competition, to the new classical theories that focus on imperfect markets.

The debates that are raised in these theories touch on many issues, however, in the central to the underlying themes of these theories are the issues of efficiency and equity as they impact both the home and host countries. Understanding these theories is not enough to explain the concept of foreign direct investment. We need an instrument to tie these two concepts together and that instrument or institution is preferably the multinational corporation (MNC).

A generally accepted theorem which defines the MNC is that MNC's are composed of a corporate structure where operations are in two or more countries on such a scale that growth and success depend on more than one nation and where decisions are made on the basis of global alternatives (Parry 1973).

So, we need to know the relationship between the international trade theory and foreign direct investment (FDI). We need to know the theories for understanding the idea of a MNC moving from the notion of perfect competition to the concept of dealing with market imperfections. For this we will have to understand the "new paradigm" of international trade.

Two theories have commonly been used to explain why corporations engage in international trade and these are the foundations of FDI. These theories are comparative advantage and imperfect markets. As we examine these theories we will see some overlap in their concepts, which creates some similarities between the concepts, but we will also see some dissimilarities between them. We shall also begin to see how Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) impacts International Trade and why FDI has taken the place of International Trade and why economies prefer them instead of International Trade (Exports & Imports).

Comparative advantage theory :- developed by David Ricardo, is the first theory which is still considered as the beginning of International Trade which explains what happens when one country can produce all products at an absolute advantage, but still engages in trade with another country. What occurs is specialization by countries, which promotes more efficiency in their production processes. Specialization can also lead to the absence of production in other products. In order to obtain essential products not produced in the home country, it is important to establish trade with other countries. This is the classical argument of comparative advantage (Madura 1998). From this we can begin to understand the basis of foreign market penetration. Several assumptions are raised in regards to this theory, some with satisfactory explanations and some without.

First, there is the assumption that resources are employed full time. If we assume that they are not, then the advantages of specialization tend to be less compelling. We mentioned earlier that efficiency in output was one of the objectives of this theory. Firms may decide to avoid overspecialization, especially in light of new directions in technology or price fluctuations (Daniels/Radebaugh, 1998).

Second we note some areas such as the division of gains and the movement of goods, which are not adequately covered. When there is increased production due to specialization the decision as to what to do with the increased output is a critical issue. Firm owners as well as government officials of the nations will be concerned with their trading partner benefiting more greatly than they do. Since we are talking about production being shifted from one country to another, there must be some discussion of the cost of moving these goods. This appears to be one of the major weaknesses of comparative advantage theory, which is not adequately addressed in the literature. If it costs more to transport the goods, than what is saved through the process of specializing, then the benefits of trade are not realized. It was believed that there was greater mobility of resources domestically than internationally. This portion of the theory has been challenged over time and proven that resources are neither as mobile or immobile as once thought. While comparative advantage theory was primarily directed towards the production of goods, and not services, as world trade is increasing in the services sector this area of the theory needs more investigation.

If markets were perfect, factors of production would be extremely mobile and would transfer freely from country to country. But the real world is not perfect, and countries differ in the resources that are available for the production of goods.

Imperfect Market Theory discusses the conditions where factors of production are somewhat immobile. There are costs and most often restrictions related to the transfer or labor and other resources used in production. Heckscher and Ohlin, two Swedish economists developed the theory which stated that differences in a countries endowments of labor relative to their endowments of land or capital, were used to explain the differences in factor costs. For example, if labor were abundant in relation to land and capital, labor costs would be low and land and capital costs would be high. If labor costs were high the reverse would be true. This scenario suggests that countries need to excel in the production and export of products that were in excess, leading to less expensive production factors. These imperfections in the market often allow MNC's to capitalize on a foreign country's resources, which create opportunities for foreign direct investment.

Multinational corporations see the main reason for foreign direct investment as particular responses to imperfect and distorted markets. These imperfections are closely associated with product and factor markets and financial markets. By understanding the type of imperfection that the investment is designed to overcome, multinationals are in a better position to determine how to pursue the investment. This analysis then leads to a decision of whether the proper approach is a vertical direct investment, across industries that relate to different stages of production, or horizontal direct investment, which is cross-border but within the same industry (Shapiro, 1992).

Financial market imperfections that allow for greater cash flows, lower cost of funds and a reduction in risk via international diversification are key motivators for the firms to operate internationally. This is the one reason how the FDI's originated by the efforts of MNC's. Later the countries also realised the importance of FDI in their counties and promoted the flow of FDI with different measures

The other theories also give the detail of the background of Foreign Direct Investment. The further division of these theories is done to get a clear picture of Foreign Direct Investment. So, these theories are divided into two schools of thoughts:

Microeconomic approach (industrial organization) [Hymer 1976; Caves 1971; Kindleberger 1969 attempts to explain why firms of one country are successful in penetrating into other markets

Macroeconomic approach (cost of capital) [Aliber 1970; Buckley and Casson 1976; Grosse and Trevino 1995] tries to examine why firms seek international expansion. The early literature that explains FDI in microeconomic terms focuses on market imperfections, and the desire of multinational enterprises to expand their monopolistic power (see Caves (1971). Subsequent literature centered more on firm-specific advantages owing to product superiority or cost advantages, stemming from economies of scale, multi-plants economies and advanced technology, or superior marketing and distribution (see Helpman(1984)). According to this view, multinationals find it cheaper to expand directly in a foreign country rather than through trade in cases where the advantages associated with cost or product are based on internal, indivisible assets based on knowledge and technology. Alternative explanations for FDI have focused on regulatory restrictions, including tariffs, quotas, that either encourage or discourage cross-border acquisitions, depending on whether one considers horizontal or vertical integrations.

These school of thoughts are explained in the SIX basic theories of FDI :-

1. Differential rates of return and portfolio diversification (1960s)

Rates of return :- Until the 1960s, FDI was largely assumed to exist as a result of international differences in rates of return on capital investment, with capital moving across countries in search of higher rates of return. Although the hypothesis appeared to be consistent with the pattern of FDI flows recorded in the 1950s (when many US MNEs obtained higher returns from their European investments), its explanatory power declined a decade later when US investment in Europe continued to rise in spite of higher rates of return registered for US domestic investment (Hufbauer, 1975). The implicit assumption of a single rate of return across industries, and the implication that bilateral FDI flows between two countries could not occur, also made the hypothesis theoretically unconvincing.

Portfolio Diversification :- The search for an alternative explanation of FDI soon revolved around the application of Markowitz and Tobin's portfolio diversification theory. This approach contends that in making investment decisions MNEs consider not only the rate of return but also the risk involved. Since the returns to be earned in different foreign markets are unlikely to be correlated, the international diversification of an MNE's investment portfolio would reduce the overall risk of the investor. Empirical studies have offered only weak support for this hypothesis. This is not surprising when one considers the failure of the model to explain the observed differences between industries' propensities to invest overseas, and to account for the fact that many MNEs' investment portfolios tend to be clustered in markets with highly correlated expected returns.

2. Industrial organisation (Hymer, 1960; 1970) :- Hymer's groundbreaking viewpoint, presented in the 60s, focuses on industrial organisation mechanisms incentives for FDI instead of studying FDI within international capital theory. Hymer's theory builds on the idea, that domestic firms have an advantage over foreign firms, they have better knowledge of the home market, legislation, attitudes etc. If a firm wants to locate its production in a foreign market, it has to posses a firm specific advantage in order to succeed in the new market; it could be a patent or a strong brand, superior technology, etc. Due to structural imperfections, some firms enjoy advantages vis-à-vis competitors. These advantages allow firms to obtain rents in foreign markets.

He considers three factors underlying the motivations for the firm to become a transnational. First, Risk and uncertainty about transaction costs, such as the extent to which volatility of exchange rates and costs of attaining information, etc. Second, FDI means transfers of technology and organisational efficiency. This enables the firm to earn economic rent on all its assets. Third, FDI means a transfer of rights and control to the firm.

3. The product life cycle theory (Vernon 1966) :- In order to incorporate the dynamics of technological change into the Hechsher Ohlin model, the product cycle theory was applied to international capital flows by Raymond Vernon in the early sixties. Originally, this theory was purely micro economic, but Vernon introduced it as a theory of the international division of labor (Vernon, 1966). Raymond Vernon developed the **International Product Life Cycle (PLC) Theory** to explain world trade in manufactured products based on the life cycle of the product. In general, the PLC theory states that the production location for many products moves from one country to another depending upon the stage in the product's life cycle. There are four stages in the life cycle: **introduction, growth, maturity and decline**. The key assumption underlying this theory is that the location of production will shift internationally depending on the stage of the cycle. The product cycle theory of FDI starts out with the incentives for firms to innovate. Innovations are mainly seen as labor saving exercise, the more expensive the labor the stronger the R&D incentive. In the early stages of a product life cycle, the production will stay in the high wage country, partly because of uncertainties concerning the production and partly due to the low price elasticity of the product. As the product matures, as the technology becomes more difficult to protect and as price elasticity grows, the firm will begin to look for low-cost production locations and the firm grows from an inward oriented domestic firm to an outward oriented firm investing abroad. The decision to invest is thus seen as a strategy to sustain technological and managerial advantages before they become diffused in overseas markets. FDI occurs when in the maturity phase the innovator shifts production in developing countries due to lower factor cost advantages As such, the product cycle theory is a clarification of the trade theory of **FDI**, suggesting that the location of production will be determined by the relative factor cost of production in different phases of the product cycle. Most FDI flows are between developed countries (De Vita, 2001). Product moves to lower income countries as products move through their product life cycle. The FDI impact is similar: FDI flows to developed countries for innovation, and from developed countries as products evolve from being innovative to being mass-produced.

4. FDI and exchange rates (Aliber, 1970; Froot & Stein, 1991; Blonigen, 1997;.etc.) :- Interest on the impact of the exchange rate on investment decisions can be traced back to the work of Aliber (1970). He suggested that weak-currency countries are likely to attract FDI due to the higher purchasing power and more efficient hedging capacity of investors operating from strong-currency countries. Despite Aliber's (1970) early work, it was not until the late 1980s and early 1990s that serious consideration started to be given to the exchange rate as a potential FDI determinant. This new research impetus was prompted by Caves (1989). He examined inward investment flows into the USA from over a dozen different countries, and found that the strength of a country's currency relative to the US dollar was an important explanatory variable for that country's direct investment in the USA. Since then, several hypotheses have emerged in the search for an explanation of the relationship between FDI and both the level and variability of the exchange rate. With respect to the level of the exchange rate, two main models have stood out. The first one is that by Froot and Stein (1991). They present an unambiguous connection between exchange rates and FDI, when globally integrated capital markets are subject to informational imperfections. As explained by Froot and Stein (1991) 'to the extent that foreigners hold more of their wealth in non-dollar denominated form, a depreciation of the dollar increases the relative wealth position of foreigners, and hence lowers their relative cost of capital', so that, ceteris paribus, more foreign investors win auctions.

Empirically, Froot and Stein (1991) found that when regressing inflows of FDI and other forms of capital inflows into the USA against the real value of the US dollar, FDI was 'the only type of capital inflow that is statistically negatively correlated to the value of the dollar' (Froot and Stein, 1991).

5. The Uppsala internationalisation model and psychic distance (Johanson & Wiedersheim-Paul, 1975; Johanson & Vahlne, 1977; etc.) :- Psychic distance was defined by the Uppsala internationalisation school as "the sum of factors preventing or disturbing the flows of information between firm and markets" (Johanson & Wiedersheim-Paul, 1975) and has been widely cited in the international business literature as a decider for the international market selection (IMS).

The connection between psychic distance and knowledge is that a firm's managers will tend towards those country markets that they can get to know most easily and they will avoid those it is difficult to get to know. In an attempt to more clearly operationalise the knowledge flow between firm and markets, it is further widely postulated that psychic distance depends on perceived differences between the firm's home environment and that of the foreign country market(s). The greater the perceived differences the less likely it is that a country will be selected. As a consequence, firms initially select markets which are perceived to be similar and they will later move on to countries which are perceived to be dissimilar. Thus, psychic distance is a significant deterrent to market entry, at least in the initial stages of a company's international business development, and particularly in the case of small and medium sized firms. It is further argued by the Uppsala internationalisation model proponents that as a firm becomes more internationally active the influence of psychic distance on its market selection decisions is reduced (Benito & Gripsrud, 1992). This supports, if true, the contention that firms at the commencement of internationalisation do not employ objective evaluation methods for market screening but depend more on non-economic circumstantial factors (Ellis, 2000; Papadopoulos, 1987; Tornroos, 1991).

As per this theory a firm becomes FDI by following a certain process. In this evolutionary model tracking the internationalisation process of a market-oriented MNE

- ❖ Serve domestic market
- ❖ Export overseas (or licensing)
- ❖ Establish sales outlet(s) in overseas market(s)
- ❖ FDI occurs first in 'psychically close markets

Natural or Endemic Market Failure (natural imperfections) :- Difficulties in pricing knowledge: information impactedness, opportunism, uncertainty, public goods characteristic of knowledge, failure to account for all costs and benefits. Transactions costs of making markets under conditions of risk and uncertainty: search and negotiation costs, problems of moral hazard and adverse selection, lack of futures markets and insurance, risk of broken contracts.

Structural Market Failure (imperfections created by the MNE) :- Exertion of monopoly power: Using oligopolistic methods, such as predatory pricing, cross-subsidization, cartelizing markets, market segmentation, creating barriers to entry, that distort external markets and cause structural market failures. Arbitraging government regulations: Exploiting international differences in government regulations such as tariffs, taxes, price controls, and other nontariff barriers. Natural market imperfections are caused by failures in, or the lack of, private markets; these failures arise naturally in the course of market making. There are several general types of market imperfections that arise naturally in external markets. Two of the most important are imperfections in :-

1. Lack of market knowledge
2. Existence of transactions costs in external markets

Other important market failures occur because of risk and uncertainty, and interdependence of demand and supply.

Because technology is intangible and firm specific, it is difficult for either the owner or the potential buyer to assess its value. The seller must explain to the buyer how it can be used without telling enough that the buyer could replicate the knowledge; hence, knowledge is impacted. This can cause opportunistic behavior as each party attempts to shift the terms in his/her favor.

A second source of natural market failure are the transactions costs which are incurred in overcoming market imperfections or obstacles to trade in all external markets. The higher the costs, the smaller the volume of trade. All markets are faced with the costs of search, communication, specification of details, negotiation, monitoring of quality, transport, payment of taxes and enforcement of contracts. Transactions costs may be reduced if the two parties are jointly owned. For example, it may be difficult to conclude a long run, fixed price contract if comparable, external prices are not readily available since future price fluctuations will benefit one party at the expense of the other. If the two firms merge, the probability of making a market increases. In addition, quality control can be improved through backwards integration.

A third type of natural market failure arises because external markets fail to deal adequately with risk and uncertainty. Risk is the possibility of loss; risk aversion can be a motive for foreign direct investment. Under uncertainty, individuals can only make rational decisions within an area bounded by what they know. As a result, individuals with information not available to the other party may use this information to behave opportunistically, in order to improve their bargaining position vis à vis the other party.

Internalization lessens the incentives for opportunistic behavior by buyers and sellers. It can also compensate for the lack of futures markets since individual units of an MNE are less concerned about future price changes within the MNE than are independent entities. Internalization therefore can provide a form of insurance against unexpected price changes, particularly in the long run and where futures markets do not exist to provide such a hedging cushion.

These theories have given us enough background about the inflow of Foreign Direct Investments. These investments have given the growth to the countries which have promoted Foreign Direct Investments, similarly it has given us the information regarding the motives of the companies investing in other countries. Foreign Direct Investment has also changed the definition to the Foreign Trade or International Business, similarly it has added a new dimension to the International Trade.

Conclusion :- This chapter gives the brief outline about the history of the Foreign Direct Investment. This chapter has provided a foundation approach to understand the relationship of Foreign Direct Investment with the various theories of international trade. I have analysed and examined the classical and neo-classical theories along with their nature and working, as they are complex mix of harmonizing factors and market distortions.

As MNC's or alternatively the FDI's began responding to the imperfections in the market later began making investment decisions based on a new realm of factors like Ownership, location and internationalization. These factors have now become the building blocks of these new theories. As long as there are imperfect markets, foreign direct investment will continue to remain a dominant force in the process of internationalization.

Few theories are also discussed here which helps us in understanding the origin and the working of FDI. These theories also explains the different motives behind the evaluation of the FDI and their advantages and disadvantages to the countries, these are :

- Comparative Advantage Theory
- Perfect Market Theory
- International Product Life Cycle Theory (Vernon 1966)
- Differential rates of return and portfolio diversification (1960s)
- Industrial organisation (Hymer, 1960; 1970)
- FDI and exchange rates (Aliber, 1970; Froot & Stein, 1991; Blonigen, 1997;.etc.)
- The Uppsala internationalisation model and psychic distance (Johanson & Wiedersheim-Paul, 1975; Johanson & Vahlne, 1977; etc.)
- The Eclectic paradigm (Dunning, 1977; 1980; 1988)

These theories give us the understanding of the concept of FDI and the history of FDI. These theories also tells us the reasons and motive behind the growth and Evaluation of FDI.

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