



MPASVO



GISI Impact Factor 0.2310

July-August 2014

Volume-8 Number-4

ISSN 0973-9777

ijraeditor@yahoo.in

July-August 2014

Volume-8

Number-4

The Indian Journal of Research

Anvikshiki

Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research

www.anvikshikijournal.com

Published on

Behalf of the MPASVO in association with
the Member's of Anvikshiki

&

* Saarc: International Journal of Research

* Asian Journal of Modern & Ayurvedic Medical Science

Varanasi, U.P. INDIA

Anvikshiki

The Indian Journal of Research

Bi-Monthly International Journal of All Research

Editor in Chief

Dr. Maneesha Shukla, maneeshashukla76@rediffmail.com

Review Editors

Dr. Nagendra Narayan Mishra, Allahabad University, Allahabad U.P. India

Dr. Jayshankar Jha, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi U.P. India

Editors

Dr. Mahendra Shukla, Dr. Anshumala Mishra

Editorial Board

Dr. Bhavna Gupta, Dr. Sapana Bharti, Dr. Pavan Kumar Dubey, Dr. Atul Pratap Singh, Dr. Sangeeta Jain, Dr. Arti Bansal, Dr. Rani Singh, Dr. Kanchan Dhingra, Dr. Gouri Chauhan, Dr. Rajesh, Dr. Kala Joshi, Dr. Nishi Rani, Dr. Madhulika, Dr. Renu Kumari, Anita Verma, Dr. Sweety Bandopadhyaya, Dr. Pintu Kumar, Dr. Archana Sharma, Dr. Sunita Tripathy, Dr. Nilu Kumari, Asha Meena, Tanmay Chatterjee, Madhulika Sinha, Anand Raghuvanshi, Nand Kishore, Shyam Kishore, Renu Chaudhry, Vimlesh Singh, Akhilesh Radhwaj Singh, Dinesh Meena, Gunjan, Vineet Singh, Nilmani Tripathy, Anju Bala, Smt. Sangeeta, Dr. Sushma Parashar,












International Advisory Board

Phra Boonserm Sritha (Thailand), Rev. Dodamgoda Sumanasara (Kalutara South), Ven. Kendagalle Sumanaransi Thero (Srilanka), Phra Chutidech Sansombat (Bangkok, Thailand), Rev. T. Dhammaratana (Srilanka), P. Treerachi Sodama (Thailand), Dr. Sitaram Bahadur Thapa (Nepal), Mohammad Sourizaei (Zabol, Iran), Dr. Ahmad Reza Keikhy Farzaneh (Zahedan, Iran), Mohammad Zarei (Zahedan, Iran), Mohammad Mojtaba Keikhyfarzaneh (Zahedan, Iran), Dr. Hossain Jenaabadi (Zahedan, Iran), Mohammad Javad Keykha Farzaneh (Zabol, Iran)

Manager

Maheshwar Shukla, maheshwar.shukla@rediffmail.com

Abstracts and Indexing

Listed in ICMJE  ICMJE, www.icmje.org,  Academia.edu, banaras.academia.edu, ebookbrowse.com, BitLibrary! <http://www.bitlib.net/>, Tech eBooks, freetechebooks.com,  ARTAPP.NET, artapp.net, Catechu PDF / printfu.org,  File Away, www.fileaway.info,  KMLE 의학 검색 엔진,  Library, <http://www.docslibrary.com>,  MyCellular.ORG, Android Tips, Apps, Theme and Phone Reviews <http://dandroidtips.com>,  Edu-Doc, <http://www.edu-doc.com>, www.themarketingcorp.com, Dunia Ebook Gratis duniaebook.net,  www.cn.doc-cafes.com.,  Google, <http://scholar.google.co.in>,  <http://nkr.csair.res.in>

Browse by Title.Php ?Keyword=A

Website : www.onlineijra.com. Motilal Banarasi Das Index, Varanasi, Motilal Banarasi Das Index, Delhi. Banaras Hindu University Journal Index, Varanasi. www.bhu.ac.in, D.K. Publication Index, Delhi. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources Index, New Delhi.

Subscriptions

Anvikshiki, The Indian Journal of Research is Published every two months (January, March, May, July, September and November) by mpasvo Press, Varanasi. u.p. India. A Subscription to The Indian Journal of Research : Anvikshiki Comprises 6 Issues in Hindi and 6 in English and 3 Extra Issues. Prices include Postage by Surface mail, or For Subscription in the India by Speed Post. Airmail rates are also available on request. Annual Subscriptions Rates (Volume 8, 6 Issues in Hindi, 6 Issues in English and Few Special Issues of Science 2014):

Subscribers

Institutional and Personal : Inland 5,000 +1000 Rs. P.C., Single 1200+100 Rs.P.C., Overseas 6000+2000Rs. P.C., Single 1000+500 Rs.P. C.

Advertising & Appeal

Inquiries about advertising should be sent to editor's address. Anvikshiki is a self financed Journal and support through any kind of cash shall be highly appreciated. Membership or subscription fees may be submitted via demand draft in favour of Dr. Maneesha Shukla and should be sent at the address given below. Sbi core banking cheques will also be accepted.

All correspondence related to the Journal should be addressed to

B.32/16 A., Flat No.2/1, Gopalkunj, Nariya, Lanka, Varanasi, U.P., India

Mobile : 09935784387, Tel. 0542-2310539, e-mail : maneeshashukla76@rediffmail.com, www.onlineijra.com

Office Time : 3-5 P.M. (Sunday off)

Journal set by : Maheshwar Shukla, maheshwar.shukla@rediffmail.com

Printed by : mpasvo Press

Date of Publication : 1 July 2014



Maneesha Publication
(Letter No.V-34564, Reg.533/2007-2008)
B-32/16-A-2/1, Gopalkunj, Nariya, Lanka
Varanasi, U.P., India

Anvikshiki

The Indian Journal of Research

Volume 8 Number 4 July 2014

Papers

Determinants of Sovereign Credit Ratings 1-5

Dr. Amit Joshi

Family, Social control and Honour Killing : A Conceptual analysis¹ 6-10

Dr. Bibha Tripathi

Salient Features of S.C/S.T (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 11-12

Dr. Siddha Nath Pandey

Reflections By Teachers on Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 13-17

Suneera A

“A Study of Vocational Maturity in Adolescents in Relation to Self-concept” 18-24

Dr. Deepak Sharma

Role of aṣṭāṅga Yoga in Mental Health Education 25-30

Piyush Pravinchandra Trivedi

Lajja : A Study of Crushed Secularism 31-34

Ram Avtar “Vats” and Rakhi Sharma

Community Policing 35-36

Dr. Siddha Nath Pandey

Information Seeking Behaviour of practitioners of ‘Gender and Development’ in Internet Era with special reference to Uttar Pradesh 37-43

Ms. Ruchika Krishna and Prof. Rochna Srivastava

New Company Bill 2013 and M&A 44-47

Dr. Brajesh Kumar Tiwari

Productivity In Indian Banking Sector : A Case Study Of SBI And ICICI Bank 48-55

Nilmani Tripathi

Language-game 72-75

Pragya Tiwari

PRINT ISSN 0973-9777, WEBSITE ISSN 0973-9777

DETERMINANTS OF SOVEREIGN CREDIT RATINGS

DR. AMIT JOSHI*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Amit Joshi* the author of the research paper entitled DETERMINANTS OF SOVEREIGN CREDIT RATINGS declare that, I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal, This research paper is my original work and no part of it or its similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Introduction

In recent years, the demand for sovereign credit ratings the risk assessments assigned by the credit rating agencies to the obligations of central governments—has increased dramatically. More governments with greater default risk and more companies domiciled in riskier host countries are borrowing in inter-national bond markets. Although foreign government officials generally cooperate with the agencies, rating assignments that are lower than anticipated often prompt issuers to question the consistency and rationale of sovereign ratings. How clear are the criteria underlying sovereign ratings?

To explore these questions, the systematic analysis of the determinants and impact of the sovereign credit ratings assigned by the two leading U.S. agencies, Moody's Investors Service and Standard and Poor's. Such an analysis has only recently become possible as a result of the rapid growth in sovereign rating assignments. The wealth of data now available allows us to estimate which quantitative indicators are weighed most heavily in the determination of ratings, to evaluate the predictive power of ratings in explaining a cross-section of sovereign bond yields, and to measure whether rating announcements directly affect market yields on the day of the announcement.

Our investigation suggests that, to a large extent, Moody's and Standard and Poor's rating assignments can be explained by a small number of well-defined criteria, which the two agencies appear to weigh similarly. We also find that the market as gauged by sovereign debt yields—broadly shares the

*Faculty Members, IBS Dehradun (Uttarakhand) India.

relative rankings of sovereign credit risks made by the two rating agencies. In addition, credit ratings appear to have some independent influence on yields over and above their correlation with other publicly available information. In particular, we find that rating announcements have immediate effects on marketing pricing for non-investment grade issues.

Like other credit ratings, sovereign ratings are assessments of the relative likelihood that a borrower will default on its obligations. Governments generally seek credit ratings to ease their own access (and the access of other issuers domiciled within their borders) to international capital markets, where many investors, particularly Indian investors, prefer rated securities over unrated securities of apparently similar credit risk.

Moody's and Standard and Poor's each currently rate more than fifty sovereigns although the agencies use different symbols in assessing credit risk, every Moody's symbol has its counterpart in Standard and Poor's rating scale (Table 1). This correspondence allows us to compare the sovereign ratings assigned by the two agencies. Of the forty-nine countries rated by both Moody's and Standard and Poor's in September 1995, twenty-eight received the same rating from the two agencies, twelve were rated higher by Standard and Poor's, and nine were rated higher by Moody's (Table 2). When the agencies disagreed, their ratings in most cases differed by one notch on the scale, although for seven countries their ratings differed by two notches. (A rating notch is a one-level difference on a rating scale, such as the difference between A1 and A2 for Moody's or between A+ and A for Standard and Poor's.)

Objective of Study

The aim of the study is to estimate which quantitative indicators are weighed most heavily in the determination of ratings and to evaluate the predictive power of ratings in explaining a cross-section of sovereign bond yields

Determination of Sovereign Ratings

In their statements on rating criteria, Moody's and Standard and Poor's list numerous economic, social, and political factors that underlie their sovereign credit ratings (Moody's 1991; Moody's 1995; Standard and Poor's 1994). Identifying the relationship between their criteria and actual ratings, however, is difficult, in part because some of the criteria are not quantifiable. Moreover, the agencies provide little guidance as to the relative weights they assign each factor. Even for quantifiable factors, determining the relative weights assigned by Moody's and Standard and Poor's is difficult because the agencies rely on such a large number of criteria

Result and Analysis

We use regression analysis to measure the relative significance of eight variables that are repeatedly cited in rating agency reports as determinants of sovereign ratings. As a first step, however, we describe these variables and identify the measures we use to represent them in our quantitative analysis (Table 3). 'We explain below the relationship between each variable and a country's ability and willingness to service its debt:

- *Per capita income*; The greater the potential tax bases of the borrowing country, the greater the ability of a government to repay debt. This variable can also serve as a proxy for the level of political stability and other important factors.

- *GDP growth*; A relatively high rate of economic growth suggests that a country's existing debt burden will become easier to service over time.
- *Inflation*; A high rate of inflation points to structural problems in the government's finances. When a government appears unable or unwilling to pay for current budgetary expenses through taxes or debt issuance, it must resort to inflationary money finance. Public dissatisfaction with inflation may in turn lead to political instability
- *Fiscal balance*; A large federal deficit absorbs private domestic savings and suggests that a government lacks the ability or will to tax its citizenry to cover current expenses or to service its debt.
- *External balance*; A large current account deficit indicates that the public and private sectors together rely heavily on funds from abroad. Current account deficits that persist result in growth in foreign indebtedness, which may become unsustainable over time
- *External debt*; A higher debt burden should correspond to a higher risk of default. The weight of the burden increases as a country's foreign currency debt rises relative to its foreign currency earnings
- *Economic development*; Although level of development is already measured by our per capita income variable, the rating agencies appear to factor a threshold effect into the relationship between economic development and risk. That is, once countries reach a certain income or level of development, they may be less likely to default.⁶ We proxy for this minimum income or development level with a simple indicator variable noting whether or not a country is classified as industrialized by the International Monetary Fund.
- *Default history*; Other things being equal, a country that has defaulted on debt in the recent past is widely perceived as a high credit risk. Both theoretical considerations of the role of reputation in sovereign debt (Eaton 1996) and related empirical evidence indicate that defaulting sovereigns suffer a severe decline in and the eleven given Standard and Poor's highest ratings, median per capita income is just under \$24,000. Lower inflation and lower external debt are also consistently related to higher ratings. A high level of economic development, as measured by the indicator for industrialization, greatly increases the likelihood of a rating of Aa/AA. As a negative factor, any history of default limits a sovereign's ratings to Baa/BBB or below.

Three factors—GDP growth, fiscal balance, and external balance—lack a clear bivariate relation to ratings. Ratings may lack a simple relation to GDP growth because many developing economies tend to grow faster than mature economies. More surprising, however, is the lack of a clear correlation between ratings and fiscal and external balances. This finding may reflect endogeneity in both fiscal policy and international capital flows: countries trying to improve their credit standings may opt for more conservative fiscal policies, and the supply of international capital may be restricted for some low-rated countries.

Because some of the eight variables are mutually correlated, we estimate a multiple regression to quantify their combined explanatory power and to sort out their individual contributions to the determination of ratings. Like most analysts who transform bond ratings into data for regression analysis (beginning with Horrigan 1966 and continuing through Billet 1996), we assign numerical values to the Moody's and Standard and Poor's ratings as follows: B3/B- = 1, B2/B = 2, and so on through Aaa/AAA = 16. When we need a measure of a country's average rating, we take the mean of the two numerical values representing Moody's and Standard and Poor's ratings for that country. Our regressions relate the numerical equivalents of Moody's and Standard and Poor's ratings to the eight explanatory variables through ordinary least squares

TABLE 1

Explanatory Variable	Average Ratings	Moody's Ratings	Standard and Poor's Ratings	Moody's/Standard and Poor's Rating Differences
Intercept	1.442 (0.633)	3.4 08 (1.379)	-0.524 (0.223)	3.932** (2.521)
Per capita income	1.242*** (5.302)	1.027*** (4.041)	1.458*** (6.048)	0.431*** (2.688)
GDP growth	0.151* (1.935)	0.130 (1.545)	0.171** (2.132)	0.040 (0.756)

Inflation	0.611*** (2.839)	0.630*** (2.701)	0.591*** (2.671)	0.039 (0.265)
Fiscal balance	0.073 (1.324)	0.049 (0.818)	0.097* (1.71)	-0.048 (1.274)
External balance	0.003 (0.314)	0.006 (0.535)	0.001 (0.046)	0.006 (0.779)
External debt	-0.013*** (5.088)	-0.015*** (5.365)	-0.011*** (4.326)	-0.004** (2.133)
Indicator for economy	2.776*** (4.25)	2.957*** (4.175)	2.595*** (3.861)	0.362 (0.81)
Indicator for default history	-2.042*** (3.175)	-1.463** (2.097)	-2.622*** (3.962)	1.159*** (2.632)
Adjusted R-squared	0.924	0.905	0.926	0.251
Standard error	1.222	1.325	1.257	0.836

Sources: Moody's; Standard and Poor's; World Bank; International Monetary Fund; Bloomberg L.P.; Salomon Brothers; J.P. Morgan; Federal Reserve Bank of New York estimates.

Notes: The sample size is forty-nine. Absolute *t*-statistics are in parentheses

* Significant at the 10 percent level

** Significant at the 5 percent level

*** Significant at the 1 percent level

Quantitative models cannot explain all variations in ratings across countries: as the agencies often state, qualitative social and political considerations are also important determinants. For example, the average rating regression predicts Hong Kong's rating to be almost three notches higher than its actual rating. Of course, Hong Kong's actual rating reflects the risks inherent in its 1997 incorporation into China. If the regression had failed to identify Hong Kong as an outlier, we would suspect it was mis-specified and/or over fitted.

Our statistical results suggest that Moody's and Standard and Poor's broadly share the same rating criteria, although they weight some variables differently (Table 1, columns 2 and 3). The general similarity in criteria should not be surprising given that the agencies agree on individual ratings more than half the time and most of their disagreements are small in magnitude. The fourth column of Table reports a regression of rating differences (Moody's less Standard and Poor's ratings) against these variables. Focusing only on the statistically significant coefficients, we find that Moody's appears to place more weight on external debt and less weight on default history as negative factors than does Standard and Poor's. Moreover, Moody's places less weight on per capita income as a positive factor.

In addition to the relationship between a country's economic indicators and its sovereign ratings, the effect of ratings on yields is of interest to market practitioners. Although ratings are clearly *correlated* with yields, it is far from obvious that ratings actually influence *yields*. The observed correlation could be coincidental if investors and rating agencies share the same interpretation of a body of public information pertaining to sovereign risks. In the next section, we investigate the degree to which ratings explain yields. After examining a cross-section of yields, ratings, and other potential explanatory factors at one point in time, we examine the movement of yields when rating announcements occur.

Conclusion

Sovereign credit ratings receive considerable attention in financial markets and the press. We find that the ordering of risks they imply is broadly consistent with macro economic fundamentals. Of the large number of criteria used by Moody's and Standard and Poor's in their assignment of sovereign ratings, six factors appear to play an important role in determining a country's rating: per capita income, GDP growth, inflation, external debt, level of economic development, and default history. We do not find any systematic relationship between ratings and either fiscal or current deficits, perhaps because

of the endogeneity of fiscal policy and international capital flows Our analysis also shows that sovereign ratings effectively summarize and supplement the information contained in macroeconomic indicators and are therefore strongly correlated with market-determined credit spreads. Most of the correlation appears to reflect similar interpretations of publicly available information by the rating agencies and by market participants. Nevertheless, we find evidence that the rating agencies' opinions independently affect market spreads.

REFERENCES

- An Examination of Rating Agency Credit Quality Changes Over Time.*” New York University-Salomon Brothers Working Paper S-91-40.
- BILLET, MATTHEW. (1996); “*Targeting Capital Structure: The Relationship Between Risky Debt and the Firm’s Likelihood of Being Acquired.*” Journal of Business. Forthcoming.
- BILLET, MATTHEW, JON GARFINKEL, & EDWARD O’NEAL. (1995); “*Insured Deposits, Market Discipline, and the Price of Risk in Banking.*” Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, manuscript.
- BULOW, JEREMY, & KENNETH ROGOFF. (1989); “*Sovereign Debt: Is to Forgive to Forget?*” American Economic Review 79, no. 1: 43-50.
- CANTOR, RICHARD, & FRANK PACKER. (1994); “*The Credit Rating Industry.*” Federal Reserve Bank of New York Quarterly Review 19, no. 2 (winter): 1-26.
- “*Sovereign Credit Ratings.*”(1995); Federal Reserve Bank of New York Current Issues in Economics and Finance 1, no. 3 (June).
- EATON, JONATHAN. (1996); “*Sovereign Debt, Repudiation, and Credit Terms.*” International Journal of Finance and Economics 1, no. 1 (January): 25-36.
- EDERINGTON, LOUIS. (1985); “*Classification Models and Bond Ratings.*” Financial Review 4, no. 20 (November): 237-62.
- EDERINGTON, LOUIS, & JESS YAWITZ. (1987); “*The Bond Rating Process.*” In Edward Altman, ed., Handbook of Financial Markets. New York: John Wiley & Sons: 23-57.
- EDERINGTON, LOUIS, JESS YAWITZ, & BRIAN ROBERTS. (1987); “*The Information Content of Bond Ratings.*” Journal of Financial Research 10, no. 3 (fall): 211-26.

FAMILY, SOCIAL CONTROL AND HONOUR KILLING : A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS¹

DR. BIBHA TRIPATHI*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Bibha Tripathi* the author of the research paper entitled FAMILY, SOCIAL CONTROL AND HONOUR KILLING : A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS declare that , I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is my original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

There is wide divergence between Anthropological and Sociologists regarding earliest form of the family. According to some, at the earliest stage of human existence there was no family organization.² There was then nothing to regulate sex life and consequently there was promiscuity or communism in sex-relations. Men possessed women in common. According to some sociologists like Maciver and Page³, a family is an association, deliberately formed and is guided by some rules framed for it whereas Morgan⁴, posits promiscuity at the beginning of human existence, and maintains that family organization gradually evolved out of the initial chaos. It has also been mentioned that family is the foundation of middle eastern society, which tends to be patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal in orientation.⁵

The family, as such originates from marriage. Now the question is related with basis as to what should be the basis of marriage, love, passion, or anything else. Passion is nothing but the urge for the satisfaction of the sex desire when it is satisfied for a time the satisfaction leaves a vacuum, while real love is a constant emotion based on a deep-laid relation between a male and a female. From religious concepts, now marriage is regarded as a human affair, tends to be a very shaky foundation of the family.

Against this backdrop, it is also needed to mention different aspects of marriage like physical, psychological, ethical and spiritual. In the past, marriage arose as a social necessity, as a means of regulating the sex relationship. Amongst various forms of marriage Sociologists and Social philosophers make their different assessment of romantic marriage. Maciver and Page said that "By romantic love we understand an engrossing emotional attachment between a man and a woman, exclusive and individualized, transcending at need all sorts of obstacles, involving some kind of idealization and embedding the sex relationship in an aura of tender emotion for the personality of the loved one."⁶ Hegal

*Associate Professor [Law Faculty] BHU Varanasi (U.P.) India. (Life Time Member)

also says that love is the feature of a stable form of life.⁷ Though Hegel advocated for arranged marriage. Parents care their children a lot but in case of marriage parents look to their own interest rather than the interest of the children. They can go up to any extent to protect their own interest in the name of family, honor and social control.

Family is a social institution. It has been regarded as an effective means of social control since inception⁸. The theory of social control is widely cited in Criminology. The theory investigates social behavior under the supervision of a controlled society and the subsequent reduction in anti social behavior. Society's ability to regulate itself is called social control. An individual's conversion to conformity is also called social control theory. There are formal and informal ways of social control, meaning thereby, a social institution like family, if in the name of control, commits offence like honour killing, then it becomes problematic to understand the purposes for which it is developed as an institution of crime control in due course of time.

The paper attempts to examine the role and relevance of family in reducing anti social behavior by committing the offence of Honour Killing and revisiting the paradoxes of social control through family. How such behaviors should be interpreted and reacted upon is one of the other significant dimensions of the paper. The question is to address, how the realities of masculinity and femininity allowed for the creation of a system of social control composed of cultural practices including shame, scandal, gossip and most importantly, family honour and honour killing.⁹ Now the basic question is, whether having honour and codes of honour, serve as important function in protecting the social status and standing of the family in their community or this struggle for power is reflected in the way society constructs the appropriate gender roles for men and women.

There are several definitions of honour killings. According to human rights watch, the mere perception that a woman has behaved in a way that dishonours her family is sufficient to trigger an attack on her life.¹⁰ Honour killings are act of vengeance, usually death, committed by male family members against female family members, who are held to have brought dishonor upon the family. In general, Honour Killings are those murders that occur when a person (s) transgresses norms imposed by her/his community in the name of preserving honour as culturally prescribed. These norms may be with regard to sexual autonomy, marriage, religious conscience caste, property etc. professor Kanaana contented that Honour Killing is aimed at protecting an important familial power structure, and not aimed to control women's sexual behavior.¹¹

There is a bill named Prevention of Crimes in the Name of Honour & Tradition Bill, 2010. It intends to impose strict liability and such cases would be treated as murder and punishable u/s 302 IPC.

In State of Punjab v. Jagtar Singh & ors¹² The SC held that it will be a case of culpable homicide under sudden and grave provocation and observed that 5 years rigorous imprisonment already undergone is sufficient punishment.

Against this backdrop the paper looks at International as well as national human rights provisions dealing with a right of 'right to marry'.

Article 16 of Universal Declaration On Human Rights mentions that :

- (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. ...
- (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women mentions under *Article 5* that States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:
 - (a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;

In India, apart from laws relating to marriage in the case of Lata Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh the SC observed that in a democratic country like India, once a person becomes major he or she can marry whosoever he/she likes.

Despite of such approaches, there is a long road to travel and activists cannot do it alone. The state, the powerful elite and its supporting social control apparatus need to join in the struggle to change existing dangerous cultural attitudes and practices of honor killing because women's lives are valuable and deserve to be protected.

We have to tackle the system of patriarchy, where men believe they own the women related to them, and where men see nothing wrong in punishing the women who dare question or try and upset the established systems that guarantees their superior status in our country.

The dangerous reality surrounding gossip, scandal, shame and honor killing need to be exposed and challenged by the society as a whole, not just by the feminist activists, who are struggling alone against the powerful cultural ideologies of the system of social control. The Middle Eastern society needs to follow the Western world model that involves the following steps used in dealing with domestic violence: First, breaking the walls of silence, or better said, eliminating the conspiracy of silence. Second, treating these forms of family aggression as horrific crimes punishable by stiffer sentences. And finally, changing the existing laws (penal codes) so as to provide protection for women against family aggression. This is a long road to travel and activists cannot do it alone. The state, the powerful elite and its supporting social control apparatus need to join in the struggle to change existing dangerous cultural attitudes and practices of honor killing because women's lives are valuable and deserve to be protected. According to social conflict experts, honor killing is used to further the interests of the patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal society of the Middle East. Social conflict analysis constructs a different reality of gender dynamics that emphasizes the continuation of the struggle for power at all levels-political, economic, social and even personal. This struggle for power is reflected in the way society constructs the appropriate gender roles for men and women. Femininity and masculinity as constructed and integrated into society give men complete power and control and, at the same time, take power away from women and impose a reality on women which they had no part in constructing or are even allowed to challenge, rendering them powerless. Family aggression, including honor killing and domestic violence, best illustrates this oppressive reality women fall victim to and continue to struggle to change despite the obstacles they face being powerless. The ideological struggle for power facilitated the propaganda behind the conspiracy of silence used to cover and keep secret all forms of family aggression, including domestic violence, honor killing and marital rape. This conspiracy of silence is reflected by the fact that there are no unified crime reports and data on honor killing that is desperately needed by feminist activists. This conspiracy of silence has even impacted me. I was hesitant to take on this research project for fear of reprisal from my family. I decided I could no longer participate in this conspiracy of silence; honor killing needs to be exposed, challenged and eventually eradicated from the fabric of Middle Eastern culture. It is my duty and obligation to my sisters in the Middle East.

In the end, the paper is concluded with a poetic line, " hum kaun the, kya ho gaye aur kya honge abhi, aao vicharen aj milker ye samasyayen sabhi.

Family is dead, long live family.

REFERENCES

- ACCAD, E. (1991). Sexuality and sexual politics: Conflicts and contradictions for contemporary women in the Middle East. In C.T. Mohanty, A.
- ALONSO, A. (1995). Rationalizing patriarchy: Gender, domestic violence and law in Mexico. *Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power*, 2(1-2), 29-47.
- BAKER, N. V., GREVARE, P.R. & CASSIDY, M.A. (1999). Family killing fields: Honor rationales in the murder of women. *Violence Against Women*, 5(2), 164-184.
- CAMPBELL, J. K. (1964). *Honor, family and patronage: A study of institutions and moral values in a Greek mountain community*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- CHAFETZ, J. S. (1990). *Gender equity: An integrated theory of stability and change*. Sage Library of Social Research 176, Sage Publication.
- DERNE, S. (1994). Hindu men talk about controlling women: Cultural ideas as tool of the powerful. *Sociological Perspectives*, 37(2), 203-227.
- FOUCAULT, M. (1982, Summer). The study of power. *Critical Inquiry*, 8, 777-795.
- GILMORE, D. D. (1987). *Aggression and community: Paradoxes of Andalusian culture*. Yale University Press.

- GINAT, J. (1979). Illicit sexual relationships and family honor in Arab society. *Israeli Studies in Criminology*, 10, 179-202.
- RUSSO, & L. TORRESS (EELS.), *Third world women and the politics of feminism* (pp.237-250). Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹Dr. Bibha Tripathi, Associate Professor [Law Faculty] BHU Varanasi (U.P.) India.
- ²LEWIS H. Morgan, *Ancient Society*, Indian Edition, 1958, pp 393-94, cited in, A.C.Das, *An Introduction To The Study of Society*, Chap,vi, The Family, 80-113, at 82, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi 1972 Edn.
- ³*Society*, 1957, p.13, cited in supra note 2.
- ⁴*Ibid*;
- ⁵Ruggi, (1998), infra note, 8
- ⁶Supra note 2 at 103,
- ⁷REYBURN, Hegal's Ethical Theory, p.205, supra note 2
- ⁸Bharat Kumar has mentioned *10 important agencies of social control* :
1. *Family*: Family is an important agency of social control. It is the first place where an individual is socialized. He learns various methods of living, behavior patterns, convention etc. from the family. He is taught to behave and respect social laws and obey social controls. He learns customs, folkways, traditions and modes from the family. Family influenced the individual directly through suggestion, persuasion, praise, blame, ridicule, criticism etc. Through these, mechanism family forces the individual to conform the custom, folkways and modes of the group.
 2. *Neighborhood*: Neighborhood is a simple and specific part of a community. It has a feeling or sentiment of local unit. There may be more than one neighborhood in a community. The neighborhood is the first community with which the individual comes into contact with. It exists, a deep influence on its members as an agency of social control. The local neighborhood reinforces or strengthens the individual family as an agency of social control. It comes only after the family in social importance.
The elder members of the neighborhood or locality, who are very intimate to one another, keep group modes alive and enforce them in the locality. The local neighborhood like the family, exercises direct control over the behavior of the individuals through direct suggestions, persuasion, praise, blame, ridicule, criticism etc.
 3. *Church*: Church is regarded as an institutionalized expression of religion. It serves as an agency of social control. In the past church was a powerful agency of social control for quite some time. The church and the priests were held in high esteem. The authority of the church was recognized and accepted by the people. As a result, no body could disobey its order. The church had power to dethrone kings who did not accept its authority during this period.
 4. *Religion*: Religion serves as an important agency of social control. It is religion, which supports the folkways and modes of a society by playing super natural sanctions behind them. It adopts negative as well as positive means to regulate the behavior of the individuals in society.
 5. *The School*: The school is a very powerful agency: of social control. It exercises social control through education. The child learns many things from the school, which he cannot learn from other sources. The child is taught to obey the discipline, which a student learns at school lasts with him throughout his life. In the college, also the students are required to obey social controls. The school and college or educational institutions are next to family as agencies of social control. It is the class room the peer group and the leaders who exercise influence on the child for his future role in society. Education in modern times is a very powerful means of social control. It is education, which makes all efforts to discipline the mind of the student in the school so that he can realize the importance of social control.
 6. *Law*: Law is a powerful method of control. The state runs its administration through the government. It enforces law within its territory with the help of the police, the army, the prison and the court; it enacts laws

to regulate the lives of the people. The deviants or the violators of social rules are punished as per law; the state carries out certain function by means of law. E.A. Ross says that 'law is the most specialized and highly furnished engine of social control employed by society. It is law, which prevents the people from indulging in antisocial activities. The lawbreakers are punished by the law of the state. It helps in governing our social conduct and behaviors. Laws are essential in strengthening social control violation of law considered a punishable offence. In short, law is an important formal means of Control to regulate the individual behavior in society.

7. *Administration*: Administration is very powerful and the most effective instrument of social control. It forces the individual to obey social control. The administrations punish the violators with the help of the police, the army etc.
8. *Force*: Physical force or coercion is an important means of social control. It is ancient as society itself. It is essential for social progress. Even these days some societies resort to it against the deviants or those who disobey social norms. Every state has its own armed forces or police force. It is an effective weapon to prevent people from indulging in anti-social activities. It also makes people, obey social order. The state carries out its functions by means of law, which is ultimately backed by physical force. As an important agency of social, control the state exercises its force over its people through various means such as the government law, administration, the armed forces, the police and the like.
9. *Public Opinion*: Public opinion is very powerful in the democratic age. It not only controls the behavior of people but also controls the government. People these days are more concerned with the opinion held by the public. Fear of public opinion in general makes people control their conduct and behavior. The state controls the behavior of the people through public opinion and mould people in favor of its policies. It forms public opinion through various media like the newspaper, cinema, radio, television etc.
10. *Propaganda*: Propaganda is a systematic attempt by a individual or individuals to control the attitudes of people through suggestions and consequently, their actions. With the development of means of mass communication, propaganda has become an effective means of social control. The state controls the people through this powerful means of social control namely propaganda.

⁹DR.AMANI M. AWWAD, *"Gossip, Scandal, Shame And Honor Killing: A Case For Social Constructionism And Hegemonic Discourse"*

¹⁰KIRTI, ANAND, PRATEEK KUMAR & RACHNA YADAV(2011); *"The face of Honour Based Crimes: Global Concerns and Solutions"*, International Journal of Criminal Jusice Sciences, Vol6, Iss 1-2:343-57

¹¹*Supra note*, 8

¹²*A.I.R.2011 SC 3028*

SALIENT FEATURES OF S.C/S.T (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT 1989

DR. SIDDHA NATH PANDEY*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Siddha Nath Pandey* the author of the research paper entitled SALIENT FEATURES OF S.C/S.T (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT 1989 declare that , I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is my original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

In order to mitigate the sufferings of the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and to protect them from the atrocities of persons of other castes a legislation was brought into effect in the year 1989. This legislation is known as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes (prevention of atrocities) act 1989 .the act provides for punishment against those who indulge in inflicting physical or mental torture on the members these castes / tribes causing injury or suppressing them in any manner. The primary requirement of the application of this act is that is that the victim should be a member of scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and the person responsible for his / her torture belongs to any other group, caste or tribe .the act also provides for varying amounts of compensation to the members of S.C. and S.T. Depending on the nature of torture or injury caused.

There are mainly two categories of offences mentioned in this act. The first category carries punishment for a term which may extend from six months to five years whereas the second category includes offences for which the Indian penal code provides punishment for a term extending up to ten years. When such offences as mentioned in the second category are committed by a non SC/ST fellow against the member of SC/ST then the punishment gets enhanced and in may extend even up to a life term. The act also provides for similar punishment any witness or person willfully suppresses information regarding the offence in order to save an accused from getting punishment under this act.

The first category of offences, being lighter in nature include-stripping in public and making a members of SC/ST parade necked in public, damaging or spoiling his /her houses by destruction or throwing extra etc. over it , administration anything which which is dangerous to his /her health , taking possession of his /her land or tilling the same , not allowing him to vote during polling , forcing

*[M.A., L.L.B. Ph.D.] Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur (U.P) India.

him to do bonded labor or work without remuneration, falsely implicating him in criminal case, insulting him in public, or being a public servant giving wrong information about him in order that an action may be initiated against him. This category also includes some offences against women e.g. Use of force in order to molest her or exploit her sexually by seduction or otherwise.

In addition to these offences, this category also includes such offence as polluting water source which is used by the members of SC or ST, preventing them from going to any public places or forcing them to leave their original houses or village. All these offences entail a punishment ranging six months to five years.

The offences ensue rated in the first category are not as serious as those of the second category for which the punishment may extend up to a life – term. These offences include giving false evidence against the member of SC/ST in order that he or she may be awarded a death sentence. this offence entails a punishment for a sentence which may extend up to a life term, giving evidence in a case which relates to an offence for which the maximum punishment is seven years or more entails a punishment for a term ranging from 6 months to seven years. Apart from this destruction of property of members of SC/ST by setting or using explosives entails a punishment for term ranging from six months to seven years and also fine. if the residential premises or the places of workshop of the members of SC/ST are damaged by fire or explosive the offender may be punished with a sentence extending up to life- term.

In addition to all this, the act also provides for punishment extending up to a life term for the offenders under this act (i.e. Relating to a SC/ST victim and non SC/ST offenders) in case of offences which generally entail a punishment up to ten years under I. P.C.

There is a provision of enhanced punishment under this act in case the offence is repeatedly committed.

The court is also empowered to confiscate a property if the rule same is being utilized for the commission of the offences under this act.

Some rules were framed and implemented in 1955 by the central govt. In order to make provisions for compensation to the members of the S.C. And S.T. Who are victim of offence mentioned in this act. (i.e. Relating to a SC/ST victim and a non SC/ST offender) varying amount of compensation extending up to rs. 1,00,000/- (one lack) have been provided for such victims. A part of the compensation is payable at the time of submission of charge sheet whereas the rest amount is paid after the charge is proved in course of trial. Apart from this, there are certain provisions for supplying food grains to the victim for a certain period as also to take various measures for the rehabilitation of the victim members of the sc and st in the incidence of murder, dacoit, rape, gang rape, invalidity, arson or torture. To sum up, the act is not only an instrument of punishing those who try to take law in to their own hands and cause damage, injury or insult to the members of SC/ST but also a comprehensive approach to mitigate their hardship in times of need and distress.

REFERENCE

Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes (prevention of atrocities) act – 1989
Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes (prevention of atrocities) act – 1995
Indian penal code

REFLECTIONS BY TEACHERS ON FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT 2009

SUNEERA A*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Suneera A* the author of the research paper entitled REFLECTIONS BY TEACHERS ON FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT 2009 declare that , I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is my original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Abstract

The demand for education is felt need. How can education reach the last student? How can it be relevant to life? How can quality education be assured? These questions contain issue of universal coverage, enrollment, retention, completion, future growth, cost skill education and training. They are also pointers to future issue that may arise with better Primary Education. It is in this background Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE Act 2009) was passed in both the house of our parliament on 4th August 2009. This act has its applications all over India except in Jammu and Kashmir. In Kerala though this act is implemented, there are some difficulties. Through this paper the authors is trying to analyze the perception of teachers with regard to the implementation of Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 especially in Kerala.

Right to free and compulsory education Act 2009 has been a historical moment in the education history of independent India. This Act was passed by the parliament on 4th August 2009. In this Act, elementary education in India imbibe in all children , the qualities vibrant and dynamic democracy, including value of tolerance , morality compassion as well as the basic abilities of reading, writing , comprehension and reasoning.

“Every child of the age of 6-14 years shall have right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education.”

The salient features of Right to children free and compulsory education Act are :

- ▶ Free and compulsory education to all children of India in the 6 to 14 age group.
- ▶ No child shall be held back, expelled or required to pass a board examination until completion of elementary education.

*(Junior Research Fellow) Farook Training college [Research Centre in Education] Farook College Post Calicut (Kerala) India. e-Mail : suneeramoidu@gmail.com

- ▶ A child above six years of age has not been admitted in any school or though admitted, could not complete his or her elementary education, then he or she shall be admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age, provided that where a child is directly admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age, then he or she in order to be at par with others, have a right to receive special training, in such manner, and within such time limits, as may be prescribed, provided further that a child so admitted to elementary education shall be entitled to free education till completion of elementary education even after fourteen years
- ▶ Proof of age for admission, for the purpose of admission to elementary education. The age of a child shall be determined on the basis of the birth certificate issued in accordance with the provision of the Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act 1856 or on the basis of such other document, as may be prescribed. No child shall be denied admission in a school for lack of age proof.
- ▶ A child who completes elementary education shall be awarded a certificate.
- ▶ Calls for a fixed student –teacher ratio.
- ▶ Will apply to all of India except Jammu and Kashmir.
- ▶ Provides for 25 percent reservation for economically disadvantaged communities in admission to class one in all private schools.
- ▶ Mandates improvement in quality of education.
- ▶ School teachers will need adequate professional degree within five years or else will lose job
- ▶ School infrastructure (where there is problem) to be improved in three years, else recognition cancelled.
- ▶ Financial burden will be shared between state and central government.

Free and Compulsory Education Act - Kerala lessons

Kerala stands miles ahead among the other states in India, in its social indicators like literacy rate, higher enrollment of students, high percentage of girls, SC and ST students in school - schools and colleges even in remote regions-low dropout rate among students etc. State government and local self government institutions are committed in providing good quality infrastructure and hygienic environment in school. Kerala's achievement in social development and quality of life are no doubt, inspiring and encouraging. The state has achieved a human development index, comparable to those of the developed countries in the world. In this situation Right to education Act was implemented in Kerala, Here there are some difficulties and controversial issues are engaged. Through this paper the authors are trying to analyze the perception of teachers with regard to the implementation of RTE Act 2009 especially in Kerala

Objective Of the study

To find out the opinion of teachers regarding Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 in Kerala context

Methodology

- a) *Method Selected*; In the present study the investigator used survey method to collect the opinion of teachers regarding Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 in Kerala context.
- b) *Sample of the study*; Investigator collected data from 350 teachers from LP, UP and High School of Palakkad and Malappuram districts.
- c) *Tool used*; Investigator used an Interview schedule for collection of data
- c) *Statistical technique used*; Percentage analysis was used to analyze the data

Analysis of data

The collected data were analyzed to find out the opinion of teachers regarding RTE Act and the result were summarized in Table 1

TABLE 1

Aspect of RTE Act	Satisfied (%)	Partially Satisfied (%)	Not Satisfied (%)	No opinion (%)
Concept of Right to children free and compulsory education Act 2009	100 (N=350)	-	-	-
Social and educational development in Kerala	80(N=280)	10(N=35)	5(N=18)	5(N=17)
Educational progress in Kerala	80(N=280)	20(N=70)	-	-
Educational policies and programmes in Kerala before RTE Act	20(N=70)	50(N=175)	20(N=70)	10(N=35)
Suitability of RTE Act in the present socio-economic context of Kerala	10 (N=35)	10(N=35)	75(N=263)	5(N=17)
Suitability RTE Act with respect to the existing educational system of Kerala	10(N=35)	5(N=18)	80(N=280)	5(N=17)
Physical infrastructure of Kerala schools to implement RTE Act	25(N=88)	50(N=175)	10(N=35)	15(N=52)
Suggested Age limit (6-14)	30(N=105)	10(N=35)	50(N=175)	10(N=35)
Role of private educational institution in the development of present educational sector in Kerala	30(N=105)	40(N=140)	20(N=70)	10(N=35)
Policy of 25% reservation for economically disadvantaged communities in addition to class 1 in private schools	10(N=35)	25(N=88)	50(N=175)	15(N=52)

Table 1 shows that the whole sample of teachers opinioned that RTE Act 2009 is a milestone in the history of education in India. It can be called the most relevant and important law. During this act government took concrete legal steps to make education compulsory for all children between the age of 6 to 14 years.

80 percent of teachers opinioned that while comparing other states, Kerala has a different pattern of progress in the field of education. Kerala therefore surged of many other states in human development indicators such as literacy levels, including female literacy levels, enrollment in schools, percentages of girls students and schedule cast/schedule tribes students in school, low dropout rates and the number of schools even in remote areas.

75 percent remarked that the Right to Education Act 2009 is not that relevant in Kerala, because by this time Kerala has achieved all aims put forward in Right to Education Act. According to them this act would be very much necessary for most of northern states.

50 percent teachers not satisfied with the specified age limit (6-14) as per the RTE Act. They opinioned that RTE Act was devoid of full logic. Right to Education is very much best for children. However, age limit between 6 to 14 years is not quite suitable. According to them a child should have minimum education up to 10th standard. Education up to 14 years does not make valuable certificate to a child. After 10th standard only, a child to get a basic qualification certificate. They opinioned is that the minimum age of 6 years for schooling is a trend followed in European countries. In a country like India when the climate conditions are quite temperate there is the tendency of taking children to schools at a much lower age.

50 percent teachers not satisfied with the policy 25% reservation for economically disadvantaged communities in addition to class 1 in all private schools. In Kerala, enrollment of students in government schools fell by 25.6%, where as it increased by 7% in private unaided schools. In this situation provisions in RTE Act for 25% reservations of seats as state quota have been ensured unaided private schools neighborhood children from deprived section of the society. Kerala public school system has already covered almost all for such children. Yet it will be forced to subsidize the cost of education of the 25% students in private schools every year as well. Moreover, with underprivileged students seeking admission in private school, there will be further erosion in the number of students in the government and aided schools.

80 percent teachers opinioned that many provisions in RTE Act not suitable to the Kerala present scenario. They indicated that (sec(12),(21) and(22)) as per the RTE Act. The present reality in Kerala school management committee is not formed in the right form under RTE Act prescribed. The reason is that 57% schools in Kerala exist in private sector. They not accepted all the conditions in right form as per the RTE Act.

90 percent teachers opinioned that literacy rate of Kerala is very high compared to the other states in India .They pointed out that Kerala declared as fully literate state in 1991 and they added that it is the only state in India where 90% of the people can read and write.

90 percent teachers remarked that Kerala's total enrollment shows as 99 percent, balance 1 percent consist of Tribal, handicapped students and socially disadvantaged groups. Compared to other states in India girls enrollment and women literacy also very high in Kerala. They added that this development is one of the grand marks in the educational development in Kerala.

Major findings of the study

- ▶ Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 is a golden feather in the head of Indian history.
- ▶ Kerala marched ahead of many other states in human development indicators such as literacy levels, including female literacy level, enrolment in school, percentages of girl's students and SC/ST students in school low drop out.
- ▶ Historically all social reforms and political movements in Kerala have encouraged school education as an effective tool against caste, gender and class discrimination.
- ▶ Kerala's total enrolment shown as 99%. Balance 1% consist of Tribal, handicapped students and socially disadvantaged groups.

- ▶ Act insists on neighborhood schools within walking distance from every child's residence, in the case of Kerala, this clause is not relevant because, Kerala has already saturated with schools.
- ▶ RTE Act sec (12) provides 25% reservation for economically disadvantaged communities in addition to class 1 in all private schools. In Kerala this provision is not relevant, it will be create further erosion in the number of students in the government and aided schools.
- ▶ The present reality in Kerala school management committee is not formed in the right form under RTE Act prescribed. The reason is that 57% schools in Kerala exist in private sector. They not accepted all the conditions in right form as per the RTE Act.

Suggestions for effective implementation of Right to Education Act 2009 in Kerala context

Based on the result obtained from the present study, some of the practical suggestion offered will be helpful in making Right go Education Act more relevant in Kerala educational atmosphere.

- ▶ Frame a comprehensive Kerala education rules including the provisions in RTE Act 2009, which are benefiting, important and suitable to the state.
- ▶ RTE Act should be ensured more co-operations among the teachers, parents and local authorities for its effective implementations.
- ▶ Emphasis the work of RTE Act on certain regions like tribal area and on the children from other states, handicapped students besides linguistic minority with a view to creating ways so that 100% children will get school education.
- ▶ As in all areas of Kerala still there are Government and aided schools. So provisions said in RTE Act sec (12) (21)(22) not necessary in Kerala that should be kept aside in Kerala education rule.

Conclusion

Right to Education Act to be a momentous step, it is feels that there is a need for fundamental change in the manner in which the central and state government view the Right to Education. In the land India where there are many men who do not even think of schooling, and for them education is a distant dream, RTE Act can reach its destination 'Universalisation of Education' as a evolutionary change in the country .

The importance of implementation of this act can be denied also in Kerala an in other states. Though the percentage of enrolment is high and drop out in Kerala is very less, when we compare the account of this will other states, 1% children among the class of handicapped, ST and children from other states out of school. That one percent should be seen a big percent and by implementing this act, Kerala will shine like a diamond in the universe.

Learning and knowing and making the needful changes for the effective implementing the act with unavoidable provisions, RTE Act should have to be brought in a frame of Kerala Education rule with the hope of a new and good tomorrow. Let's expect such a Kerala where there are no children, who ever and from where ever they are without experiencing the fragrance of education.

REFERENCES

- DUBEY, M. (2010).the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009: The Story of Missed Opportunity. *Social Change*, March, 40(1)
- JAIN, P.S & DHOLAKIA, R.H. (2009).Feasibility of implementation of Right to Education Act. *Economic and Political Weekly*.
- Ministry OF Human Resource Development,(2009).Right to Education Act 2009: New Delhi: Department of School Education and Literacy
- State Planning Board,(2010) Economic Review 2010: Government of Kerala
- The Right to Education Bill 2005, Legislative Brief. Parliamentary Research Service.
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Kerala Rules 2010.Commission for Rig ht to Education Act, January 2011.

“A STUDY OF VOCATIONAL MATURITY IN ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO SELF-CONCEPT”

DR. DEEPAK SHARMA*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Deepak Sharma* the author of the research paper entitled “A STUDY OF VOCATIONAL MATURITY IN ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO SELF-CONCEPT” declare that, I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal, This research paper is my original work and no part of it or its similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Abstract

Adolescence is the most important and critical period of individual's development with which the teacher has to deal. The adolescents have to be so educated that they should also build up their life in a way that they may successfully bring about the welfare of the society. Parents, teachers and educationists have a vital role to play in the life of the adolescents they can build their life in a successfully manner. It is time during which individuals change from children to adults. It is a period of revolutionary change. Adolescence is marked by physical, mental and emotional change. It is the physical changes that can be thought of as connoting the passages from childhood into adulthood in any culture. This paper shows the study of vocational maturity in adolescents in relation to self concept.

Introduction

It is need of every human being to earn for their basic needs. Although everyone has to work to earn a living it does not mean that one is happy with what one does. Career advisors try to assist people to maximize their potential, and achieve a satisfying life, by helping them to identify and choose suitable career options. A common tool used in giving career advice is interest testing, where the client's vocational interests are measured, and a range of career options considered to match their interest is generated.

*Asisst. Professor, P.K.R Jain P.G College of Education (KUK) Ambala City (Haryana) India. e-Mail : nikunjdeepaksharma@gmail.com

Who are Adolescents

Adolescence is said to be an important stage of human growth and development. It is considered as the most critical period in the life of an individual. Adolescents have to face various difficult situations. It is said that this period emerges from childhood and leads to adulthood. During this period the establishment of childhood goes away and a revolutionary process of change starts. In fact, it is a period of revolutionary change. It is markedly a period of growing up, during which the child develops into a man or woman. Hence, it may begin with 12 years and goes up to 18. This period starts at the onset of puberty and ends with the beginning of adulthood. It is also called as the teen-age, as this period lies mostly between thirteen to nineteen years of age. But the onset of adolescents which occur during teenage period varies from culture to culture depending on the socio-economic conditions of the country. There are marked physiological changes in this period, especially with regards to sex, but there is no consistency in these changes.

Vocational Maturity

Vocational Maturity is one of the primary construct of vocational Maturity, which allows assessing both rate and level of an individual's development with respect to vocational choice. This problem has great effect on developing country like India. It seems overwhelmingly necessary that one chooses his occupation according to his abilities interest and personality traits etc. It has individual as well as social significance to an individual; it would bring greater feeling of happiness and worth wholeness through enhances vocational as well as general adjustment, satisfaction and success. It might result in decreased bill for psychological casualties increased over-all productions and uplift in standards of living. The appropriate choice regarding vocational activity makes easy task. Individual should have knowledge about himself and his surroundings. Various problems can be faced by an individual time to time, it may be removed by him through vocational maturity. Vocational maturity and appropriateness of vocational choice have been found closely related to each other. Thus, it is very important to assess rate and level of individual's development with respect to career matter i.e. vocational maturity, so that help may be given to facilitate vocational maturity of the students who have less vocational maturity.

Meaning of Self Concept

Self concept is important part of the personality. The development of adequate self-concept helps in making a balanced personality. Actually it is one's inner world. It is essential for making good adjustment in life for adolescents. The term self-concept is so used in the field of education and psychology that in its most native sense it can be understood as the person's ideas, feeling and attitudes about one's self i.e. how one perceives one's self. Thus "self" is the sum total of person's ideas about whom and what he is, what appears to be, what he thinks of himself to be and what others judge him to be. It denotes the person's attitudes, feeling, perceptions and evaluation of himself. The second meaning involves group of psychological processes which governs behavior and adjustment of the person. The self-concept includes three components, perceptual, a way in which the person sees himself idea of his own distinctive characteristics, abilities and limitations, an attitudinal: own feeling of identity in environment, attitudes regarding present and future and degree of self-esteem.

Review of Related literature

Various studies regarding these concepts have been done. The researcher has taken few studies.

Crites's (1971) Model of Vocational Maturity proposed that it consists of affective and cognitive dimension. The cognitive dimension is composed of decision making skills; the affective dimension includes attitudes towards the career decision making process.

Crites's (1976) Vocational Maturity is central to developmental approaches to understanding career behavior and involves in assessment of an individual's level of career progress in relation to his/her career relevant development tasks.

Holland (1981) This study shows the relationship between vocational development and self-concept in 6th grade students. Result indicates a significant relationship between self concept and career maturity.

Savickos (1984) To the individual readiness to make informed, age appropriate career decisions and cope with vocational development tasks.

Munson (1992) A young person's self –concept and career development are related. It was found that subject with high self-esteem scored significantly higher on vocational identity and career salience variable.

Vandiver (2005) it explored the relationship between student's perceptions of school climate and positive students and reported significant correlation between student's perceptions of school climate and each of the selected students' performance areas.

Need of the Study

Though a number of researchers have done various researches on this problem being faced by modern adolescents in our country, the problems of adolescents are increasing day by day in modern society. The researcher has selected few variables in this study. It is Vocational maturity and self concept. Vocational maturity is the psychology that affects the working of an individual. Vocational maturity and self concept have important effect on one's life. Thus the investigator selected this topic for study in particular area so that he can judge the real situation.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are :

1. To study vocational maturity in adolescents.
2. To study the self concept in adolescents.
3. To study relationship between vocational maturity and self concept of adolescents.
4. To compare the vocational maturity and self-concept of adolescents belonging to rural and urban areas of Haryana.
5. To compare the vocational maturity and self-concept of adolescent boys and girls.

Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is no relationship between vocational maturity and self concept of adolescents.
2. There is no significant difference between rural and urban adolescents with respect to vocational maturity
3. There exists no significant difference between rural and urban adolescents with respect to self concept.
4. There exists no significant difference between boys and girls with respect to vocational maturity.

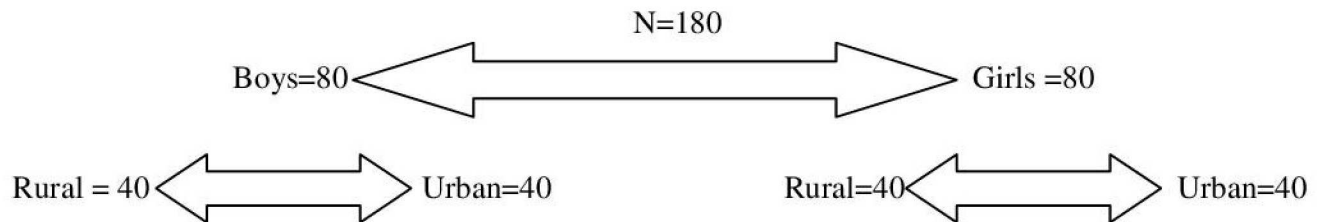
5. There is no significant difference between rural and urban adolescents with respect to vocational maturity.

Method of the Study; The researcher has adopted normative Survey method. This study is conducted to collect data of existing phenomenon Questionnaire was used to collect the data.

Sample; The researcher has selected sample of 180 students of Haryana. The sample was selected using systematic probability technique.

Design of the Study

A sample is a miniature picture of the study. It involves a large population, provides an economical, more efficient and fast method of data collection. In present study, samples of 180 adolescents of 9th, 10th class were taken.



Tools Used in the Study

The collected data should be sufficient reliable and valid. The researcher has selected in the present study the following tools were used:

6. 1. Self Concept Questionnaire by Dr. Manju Mehta.
7. 2. Vocational Maturity Questionnaire by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat.

Description of the tools; Self-Concept Inventory

Findings of the Study

Hypothesis I There is no relationship between vocational maturity and self concept.

T A B L E *Correlation Between Vocational Maturity And Self Concept*

Sr.No.	VALUE	R
1	Vocational Maturity	0.32

This table reveals that the calculated ‘r’ between vocational maturity and self concept is 0.32 which is much greater than the tabular value of ‘r’ i.e. 0.196 at 0.05 level of significance .Thus it shows that self concept is significantly and positively related to vocational maturity .Hence the hypothesis frame earlier i.e. there exists no relationship between vocational maturity and self concept is rejected.

Hypothesis II There exists no difference significant between vocational maturity of adolescent boys and girls

T A B L E *Table Shows Difference Of The Vocational Maturity Of Adolescents Boys And Girls.*

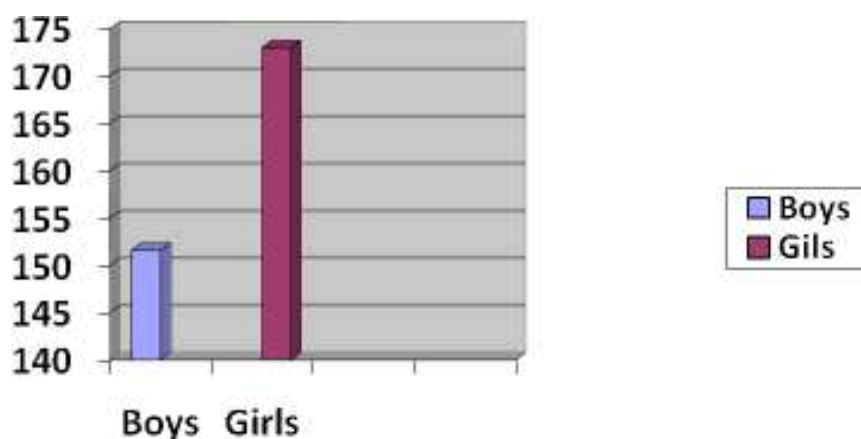
GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D.	S.ED	t-ratio	Level of significance
BOYS	80	151.6	29.2	0.93	23	Significant at 0.05 level
GIRLS	80	173	37			

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Degree of freedom} &= N_1 + N_2 - 2 \\
 &= 80 + 80 - 2 \\
 &= 160 - 2 \\
 &= 158
 \end{aligned}$$

Table value of 't' at 0.05 level = 1.98

As the calculated value of 't' 23 is greater than the tabular value of 't' at 0.05 level of significance, so we reject null hypothesis.

Thus, there is significant difference in vocational maturity of boys and girls. But this result may vary from sample to sample.



Bar Graph showing difference of the vocational Maturity of Adolescents Boys and Girl

HYPOTHESIS-III There exists no significant difference between self concept in adolescent's boys and girls.

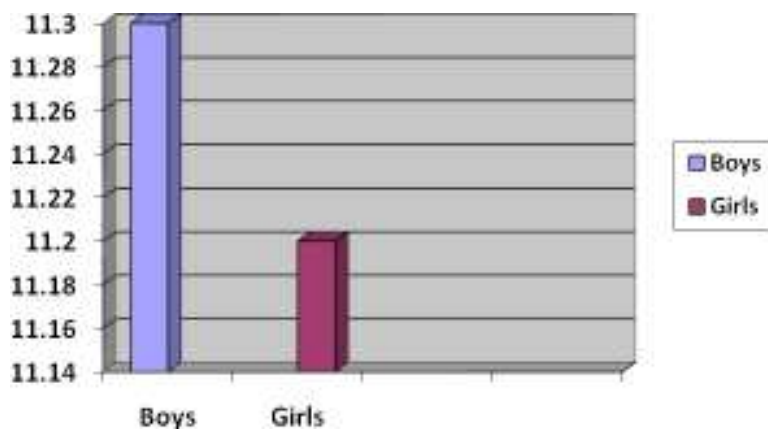
TABLE T Able Shows Difference Of The Self Concept Of Adolescents Boys And Girls

TEST	N	MEAN	S.D	S.ED	T	Significant Level
Boys	80	11.3	2.52	0.077	1.42	Not significant at 0.05
Girls	80	11.2	3.52			

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Degree of freedom} &= N_1 + N_2 - 2 \\
 &= 80 + 80 - 2 \\
 &= 160 - 2 \\
 &= 158
 \end{aligned}$$

Table value of 't' at 0.05 level = 1.98

As the calculated value of 't' i.e. 1.42 is less than the tabular value of 't' at 0.05 level of significance, so we accept Null hypothesis.



Thus, there is no significant difference in the self concept of boys and girls.

But this result varies from sample to sample.

Bar Graph showing the difference of the Self Concept of Adolescents Boys and Girls

Hypothesis IV There exists no difference between vocational maturity of rural and urban Adolescents

T A B L E Table Shows The Difference Of The Vocational Maturity Rural And Urban Adolescents

Group	N	Mean	S.D	S.ED	t-ratio	Level of significance
Rural	40	172.8	12.8	0.58	18.62	Significant at 0.05 level
Urban	40	162	26.8			

Degree of freedom= N_1+N_2-2

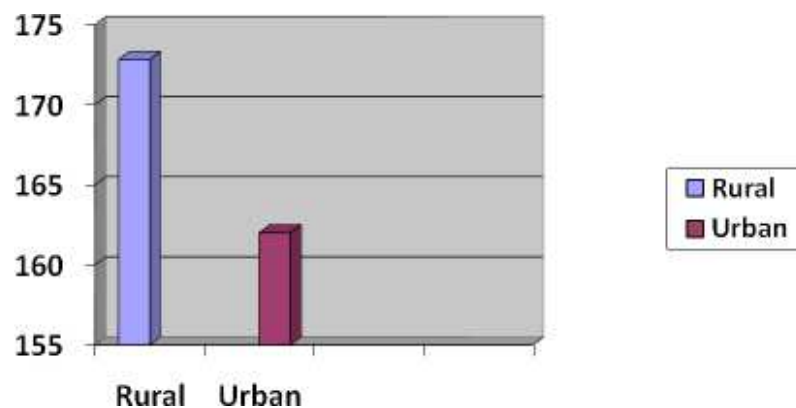
$$=40+40-2$$

$$=80-2 =78$$

Table value of ‘t’ at 0.05 level =2.00

As the calculated value of ‘t’ is 18.62 greater than the tabular value of ‘t’ at 0.05 level of significance, so we reject the null hypothesis.

Thus, there is significant difference in the vocational maturity of rural and urban adolescents.



Bar Graph showing the difference of the vocational Maturity Rural and Urban adolescents

HYPOTHESIS-V There exists no difference between self-concept of rural and urban adolescents.

T A B L E Table Shows Difference Of The Self Concept Of Rural And Urban Adolescents

GROUP	N	Mean	S.D.	S.ED	t-ratio	Level of significance
Rural	40	11.2	3.02	0.07	2.85	Significant at 0.05 level
Urban	40	11.4	2.82			

Degree of freedom = $40+40-2$

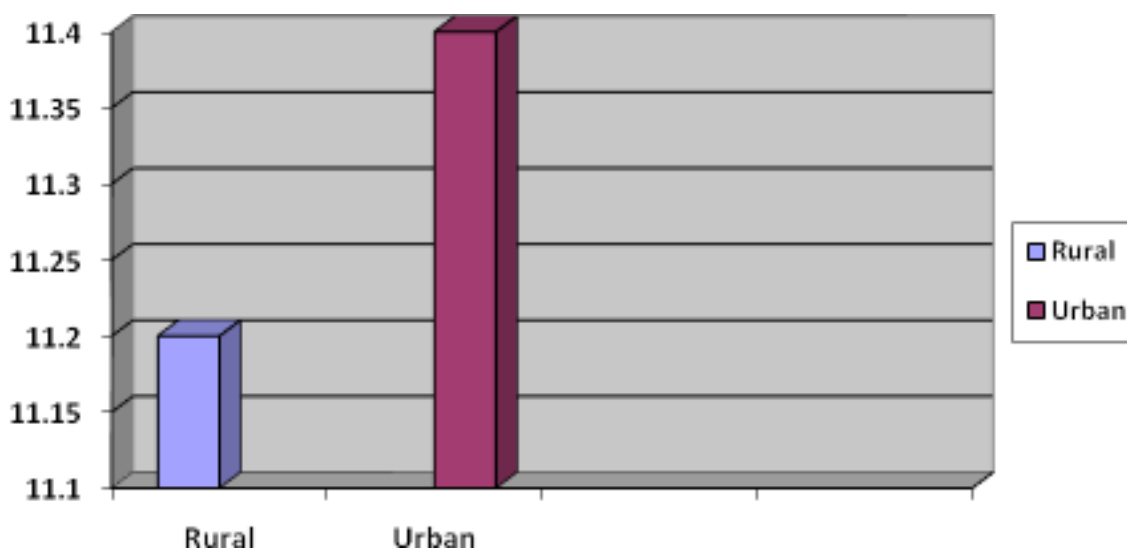
$$=80-2$$

$$=78$$

Table value of ‘t’ at 0.05 level=2.00

As the calculated value of ‘t’ is greater than the tabular value of ‘t’ at 0.05 level of significance, so we reject null hypothesis.

Thus, there is significant difference in self-concept rural and urban Adolescents. But this result may vary from sample to sample.



Bar Graph showing Difference of the Self Concept of Rural and Urban Adolescents

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AGGARWAL, Y.P. (1983) *Statistical Method, Application and computation* Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi ,P334,364
- ANASTASI, A.(1992) *Differential Psychology* .New York: The Mac Million company
- BEST,.W & KANN (2008) *Research in Education* ,New Delhi Prentice Hall
- BUCH,M.B.(1988-92) *Fifth survey of Education Research* ,volume I, New Delhi: National council of educational Research and training
- BUNCH, M.B (1983-1992) *Fourth survey of Research in Education, Volume I,II* New Delhi :National council of education research and training
- BATEMAN ,K.V(1990) An Analysis of the impact of social skills Intervention on the self concept ,Academic Achievement and behavior pattern of 7 th grade at Risk students. D.A.I., vol 5,05
- CONGER, R.D.et all (1994) *Adolescence*, New York: M C Graw Hill Inc.
- CHAUHAN, S.S (1978), *Advanced Educational Psychology* .Vikas Publishing House , New Delhi.
- DANDPANI .S(2004).*Advanced educational Psychological* Published by Ammol Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi
- KANT, LOKESH (1984) *Methodology of Education Research* New Delhi Vani Education books
- PANDYA RAMESHWARI & UPDHYAY AZVITA (2008). Vocationalization of Education –issue and solutions Prachi Journals of psycho cultural dimension vol 24 no-1
- SINGH, S.N (2007) Study of Socio Economic background and higher education participation. A journal of society for educational research and development, New Delhi.
- SIDHU KULBIR SINGH (1984) *Methodology of Research In Education*, New Delhi Sterling Publication
- Y .P. (2006) *Statistical Methods*, New Delhi; sterling Publisher Pvt. Ltd.

ROLE OF AṢṬĀMGA YOGA IN MENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

PIYUSH PRAVINCHANDRA TRIVEDI*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, Piyush Pravinchandra Trivedi the author of the research paper entitled ROLE OF AṢṬĀMGA YOGA IN MENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION declare that , I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is my original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Abstract

Modern psychological approach in Mental Health Education generally provides only information regarding some mental disorders. Patañjali Yoga Darśana shows the eight fold path of Yoga. This eight fold path can play a vital role in Mental Health Education. Originally Yoga is for controlling the mind. Yama and Niyamas are codes of conducts and rules and regulations to follow for obtaining the better results in the path of yoga. Body postures like Sukhasana etc. provide stability. Breathe control is one of the most important aspects of mind control. There is a significant relation between breathe control and mind control. Withdrawal of senses is also very much important for mind control. Dharna is an applied form of Yogic psychology. One has to fix his/her attention on an object or thought. Dharna has the close relation with Meditation. Once attention is fixed successfully even for a second or two it is automatically converted in the next step that is meditation. When the state of meditation survives for a long time and nothing but the only object is appeared it is automatically converted into Samādhi. This paper shows that all the eight components of Yoga should be provided enough space in organizing mental health education programs.

Introduction

“ज्ञानं तृतीयं नु जस्य नेत्रं समस्त तत्त्वार्थविलोकदक्षम्। तेजोऽनपेक्षविगतान्तरायं प्रवृत्तिमत्सर्वजगत्त्रयेऽपि।।” (Subhashitratna Bhandagar)

Knowledge is considered as the third eye. Pure knowledge leads us towards the righteous path. The main object of mental health education should be to provide such pure knowledge. Modern psychological approach in Mental Health Education generally provides only information regarding some mental disorders. Maximum possible outcome of such programs can be obtained when some abnormal

*Research Fellow, Clinical Psychology, Dev Sanskriti University, Haridwar (Uttarakhand) India. e-Mail : Piyush.trivedi@dsuv.ac.in

personalities becomes normal. While yogic approach helps abnormal to become normal. Simultaneously it helps normal ones to enhance their capacities for becoming extra normal. A holistic view is required to understand the human mind and its surprising capacities. Ancient yogic literature focuses on knowledge derived from the life of Yogis, saints, Rishis and other extra normal personalities.

Mental health is not just the absence of mental disorder. It is defined as a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community. Health has been defined as a positive sense of well-being-physical, mental and social-and not merely an absence of illness. Mental Health thus is an integral component of total health.

Role of Aṣṭāṅga Yoga in mental health education

Yoga is a many fold path. Patanjali Yoga Darśana shows the eight fold path of Yoga. These are Yams, Niyams (Codes of conduct and rules and regulations), Āsanās (body postures), Prāṇāyāma (breathe control), Pratyāhāra (withdrawal of the senses), Dhāraṇā (fixed attention), Dhyāna (meditation), Samādhi (trance). This eight fold path can become one of the most important component of the Mental Health Education Program Modules.

Patanjali Yoga Darśana, Samādhi pada, 2

योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः

Yoga is the restriction of the fluctuations of mind-stuff.¹

Patanjali Yoga Darśana, Sadhana pada, 29

यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टावङ्गानि॥ २९॥

Eightfold path of Yoga is as below:

1. Yama (Restraint²)

अहिंसासत्यास्तेयब्रह्मचर्यापरिग्रहा यमाः॥ ३०॥

Of these the restraints are: abstinence from injury (Ahimsā); veracity; abstinence from theft; continence; abstinence from avariciousness.³

a. Ahimsā: अहिंसाप्रतिष्ठायां तत्सन्निधौ वैरत्यागः॥ ३५॥

As soon as he is grounded in abstinence from injury, his presence begets a suspension of enmity.⁴

Violence is more harmful to the mind of the person who is violent than the victim who suffers with the attack. It is a symbol of disturbed mind. According to Patanjali Yoga Darśana if one strongly follow the rules of non-violence, one day his/her presence begets a suspension of enmity. The treatment of aggression and violent behavior can become very easy in the presence of such person.

There are many ways to show the importance of Ahimsā. Jain literature is having a rich source of inspirational examples. We can include some of Jain texts along with yoga texts in Mental Health Education.

b. Satya: सत्यप्रतिष्ठायां क्रियाफलश्रयत्वम्॥ ३६॥

As soon as he grounded in abstinence from falsehood, actions and consequences depend upon him.⁵

When a person tells a lie, his/her mind get disturbed. To make it secret he/she gives extra stress to the mind. Some time it creates major life problems and can lead to mental disorders like depression, guilt feeling etc.

Lie detector and other instruments show that there is a different effect on mind when a person tells a lie. Brain cells may get damaged due to telling a lie (which is not natural to the mind). This fact can be explained in Mental Health Education Programs.

c. *Asteya* : अस्तेयप्रतिष्ठायां सर्वरत्नोपस्थानम्॥ ३७॥

As soon as he is grounded in abstinence from theft, all jewels approach him.

Stealing someone else physical or intellectual property is Asteya. It is also a symbol of disturbed mind.

It shows the inability of mind to produce something original. And does not satisfy the self from inside. On the contrary original creation earns not only money but also earns inner satisfaction.

d. *Aparigraha* : अपरिग्रहस्थैर्ये जन्मकथन्तासम्बोधः॥ ३८॥

Non-covetousness being confirmed, the knowledge of-the-how of births.⁶

Possession of stuffs more than the daily needs are considered as major stressors. Maintenance of these stuffs increase our stress level. A warrior needs weapons. But possession of too many weapons may invite many stressors. Practice with his/her favorite weapon is more important than holding new weapons. Life is a battle field. The same principle is applied to our life.

e. *Brahmcharya* : ब्रह्मचर्यप्रतिष्ठायां वीर्यलाभः॥ ३९॥

As soon as he is grounded in abstinence from incontinence, he acquires energy.⁷

Sexual intercourse can make mind as if sinking and can lead to depression although sex is considered to be an important element of stress management. It is advised in Āyurveda that one should set the limit of sexual intercourse as per his/her strength. Spiritual goal should also be kept in mind while setting this limit. Ideally two times in a month or once after the menstruation period of the wife. Another meaning of Brahmcharya is the control of sense organs. Eight types of maithunas should be avoided to control the mind. This is one of the most important lessons of Yoga based Mental Health Education.

2. Niyama (Observance⁸)

शौचसन्तोषतपः स्वाध्यायेश्वरप्रणिधानानि नियमाः॥ ३२॥

The observance are cleanliness, contentment, purificatory action, study and the making of the Lord the motive of all action.⁹

a. *Śauca* : शौचात्स्वाङ्गजुगुप्सा परैरसंसर्गः॥ ४०॥

As a result of cleanliness there is disgust at one's own body and no intercourse with others.¹⁰

सत्त्वशुद्धिसौमनस्यैकाग्र्येन्द्रियजयात्मदर्शनयोग्यत्वानि चा॥ ४१॥

And upon the essence becoming pure, come high mindedness, one-pointedness, control of the senses and fitness for the knowledge of the self.¹¹

Cleansing of mind is very much important for maintaining good mental health. Apart from yogic cleansing, āyurvedik Pañcakarma and spiritual cleansing is also there in Ancient Yogic Literature. A separate session on cleansing should be organized in Mental Health Education.

b. *Santoṣa* : सन्तोषादनुत्तमः सुखलाभः॥ ४२॥

From contentment comes the attainment of the highest happiness.¹²

यच्च कामसुखं लोके यच्च दिव्यं महत्सुखम् ।

तृष्णाक्षयसुखस्यैते नार्हतः षोडशीं कलाम्॥ इति॥ ४२॥

Whatever sensual pleasure is there in this world and whatever great pleasure is there in heaven, these cannot be equal to the sixteenth part of the happiness derived from the cessation of desires.¹³

It is said that all mental disorders are due to excessive desire for sensual pleasures and materialist approach of the modern world. A person who is satisfied with his/her situation can have a good mental health. A person who is not satisfied with his/her situation may become abnormal very easily.

c. *Tapa* : कायेन्द्रियसिद्धिरशुद्धिक्षयात्तपसः॥ ४३॥

Perfection in the body and in the organs after impurity has dwindled as a result of self-castigation.¹⁴

निर्वर्त्यमानमेव तपो हिनस्त्यशुद्ध्यावरणमलम्। तदावरणमलापगमात् कायसिद्धिरणिमाद्या। तथेन्द्रियसिद्धिर्दूराच्छ्रवणदर्शनाद्येति॥ ४३॥

The penance alone, being accomplished, destroys the dirt of the veil of impurities. From the cessation of that veil of dirt, come the physical perfections Anima, etc. Similarly the perfections of the senses such as power of hearing from a distance, thought-reading, etc. (appear).¹⁵

The Penance is something about the bearing of difficulties faced in improving our strengths. Like many people do not continue following instructions accurately after some days in initial period of intervention. Such people cannot bear difficulties in maintaining regularity and punctuality. They do not get good results. Penance is must for achieving expected results.

d. *Svādhyāya* : स्वाध्यायादिष्टदेवतासम्प्रयोगः॥ ४४॥

By study comes communion with the desired deity.¹⁶

देवा ऋषयः सिद्धाश्च स्वाध्यायशीलस्य दर्शनं गच्छन्ति कार्ये चास्य वर्तन्त इति॥ ४४॥

The gods, the Rishis (great seers) and the Siddhas (Perfect Beings) come to the vision of the Yogi who is given to the study; and they remain engaged in his work.¹⁷

According to Maharshi Vyas two practices are integrated in Svādhyāya. One is to read spiritual scriptures and another is Om Chanting. Both together is called svādhyāya. These are two bases for spiritual growth. One tells us about the goal of human life and ways to achieve the target. It teaches us about healing techniques, ways to solve our day to day problems, enhancing our mental capabilities and to prevent disorders as well. Om chanting helps in concentrating our mind in spiritual practices.

e. *Īśvarpranidhāna* : समाधिसिद्धिरीश्वरप्रणिधानात्॥ ४५॥

The attainment of trance by making Isvara the motive of all actions.¹⁸

ईश्वरार्पितसर्वभावस्य समाधिसिद्धिर्यथा सर्वमीप्सितमवितथं जानाति देशान्तरे देहान्तरे कालान्तरे च। ततोऽस्य प्रज्ञा यथाभूतं प्रजानातीति॥ ४५॥

The faculty of trance (Samādhi) becomes perfect in him who dedicates all his powers to Isvara. By this he knows all that he desires to know, just as it is in reality, in another place, in another body or at another time. Then his intellect knows everything as it is.¹⁹

Generally evidence based practices do not suggest in believing in the God. But, the experience of our sages suggest that if we keep continue in our mind that almighty God is there to help me out we can face difficulties very easily. It is also a very nice remedy when we are hyper active and very much anxious about fruits of our actions. It helps our mind to calm down and leave the rest for the God. When we are less active it helps in a different way. At that time we have to think about the law of Karma. Law of Karma is the perfect system even for those who are not deists. Deists think about the punishment of God and can become active. Same rule is applied for honest persons. If they believe in God they may not worry about the future.

3. *Āsana* (Posture²⁰)

स्थिरसुखमासनम्॥ ४६॥

Posture is what provides firmness and comfort. One can add some practical sessions in Mental Health Education by including body postures in it. Body postures like ūrcāsana etc. are very much useful in enhancing mental health.

4. *Prāṇāyāma (Regulation of breathe²¹)*

प्रच्छर्दनविधारणाभ्यां वा प्राणस्य। - Patanjali Yoga Darśana, Samādhī Pada, 34

Or [he gains stability] by expulsion and retention of breath.²²

प्राणायामाभ्यासादेव। “प्रच्छर्दनविधारणाभ्यां वा प्राणस्य” (योग० १/३४) इति वचनात्।।५६।।

Merely in consequences of practice in restraint of breath the central organ becomes fit for fixed attention or he gains stability by expulsion and retention of breath.²³

Prāṇāyāma alone can enhance mental health. Different types of breathing practices can be taught in Mental Health Education.

5. *Pratyāhāra (Withdrawal of the senses²⁴)*

स्वविषयासम्प्रयोगे चित्तस्य स्वरूपानुकार इवेन्द्रियाणां प्रत्याहारः।।५४।।

Abstraction (Pratyāhāra) is that by which the senses do not come into contact with their objects and follow as it were the nature of the mind.²⁵

6. *Dhāraṇā (fixed attention²⁶)*

देशबन्धश्चित्तस्य धारणा।।१।।

Binding the mind-stuff to a place is fixed attention.²⁷

7. *Dhyāna (Meditation²⁸)*

तत्र प्रत्ययैकतानता ध्यानम्।।२।।

Meditation is the continuation of the cognition therein.²⁹

Different types of meditation techniques can be taught in Mental Health Education.

8. *(Trance³⁰)*

तदेवार्थमात्रनिर्भासं स्वरूपशून्यमिव समाधिः।।३।।

The same when shining with the light of the object alone, and devoid, as-it-were,

Conclusion

Yoga is practiced to cure somatic dysfunctions. Originally Yoga is for controlling the mind. Yama and Niyamas are codes of conducts and rules and regulations to follow for obtaining the better results in the path of yoga. The importance of some identical codes is provided in Āyurveda texts also. Body postures like Sukhasan etc. provide stability. Breathe control is one of the most important aspects of mind control. There is a significant relation between breathe control and mind control. Withdrawal of senses is also very much important for mind control. Dharna is an applied form of Yogic psychology. One has to fix his/her attention on an object or thought. Dharna has the close relation with Meditation. Once attention is fixed successfully even for a second or two it is automatically converted in the next step that is meditation. When the state of meditation survives for a long time and nothing but the only object is appeared it is automatically converted into Samādhī.

REFERENCES

BABA, B. (2005). *Yogasutra Patanjali with the commentary of Vyasa*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.

- BHARATI, S. J. (2007, 9 24). *Yoga Sutras of Patanjali Interpretive Translation*. Retrieved from www.SwamiJ.com:www.swamij.com/pdf/yogasutrasinterpretive.pdf
- BOSE, G. (2008). *The Yoga Sutras*. calcutta: The Indian Psycho-Analytical Society.
- PRASADA, R. (2011). *The Patanjali's Yog Sutras*'. Delhi: Divine Books.
- SAO, H. (2010). *Yog Shashtro me Manochikitsa: Ek Saiddhantik Adhyayan*. Haridwar: Dev Sanskriti University.
- WOODS, J. H. (2007). In *The Yoga System of Patanjali* (p. 8). Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- World Health Organization. (1995). Traditional Practitioners as Primary Health Care Workers. Geneva: World Health Organization.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹WOODS, J. H. (2007); *The yoga-system of Patajali*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- ²BABA, B. (2005); *Yogasutra Patanjali with the commentary of Vyasa*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.
- ³PRASADA, R. (2011); *The Patanjali's Yog Sutras*'. Delhi: Divine Books.
- ⁴(Woods J. H., 2007)
- ⁵(Woods J. H., 2007)
- ⁶(PRASADA, 2011)
- ⁷(Woods J. H., 2007)
- ⁸(BABA, 2005), (PRASADA, 2011)
- ⁹(PRASADA, 2011)
- ¹⁰(Woods J. H., 2007)
- ¹¹(PRASADA, 2011)
- ¹²(BABA, 2005)
- ¹³(BABA, 2005)
- ¹⁴(Woods J. H., 2007)
- ¹⁵(BABA, 2005)
- ¹⁶(PRASADA, 2011)
- ¹⁷(BABA, 2005)
- ¹⁸(PRASADA, 2011)
- ¹⁹(PRASADA, 2011)
- ²⁰(BABA, 2005), (PRASADA, 2011)
- ²¹(PRASADA, 2011)
- ²²(Woods, 2007)
- ²³(Woods J. H., 2007)
- ²⁴(Woods J. H., 2007)
- ²⁵(PRASADA, 2011)
- ²⁶(Woods J. H., 2007)
- ²⁷(Woods J. H., 2007)
- ²⁸(BABA, 2005), (PRASADA, 2011)
- ²⁹(BABA, 2005)
- ³⁰(PRASADA, 2011)

LAJJA : A STUDY OF CRUSHED SECULARISM

RAM AVTAR “VATS”*AND RAKHI SHARMA**

Declaration

The Declaration of the authors for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: We, *Ram Avtar “Vats” and Rakhi Sharma* the authors of the research paper entitled *LAJJA : A STUDY OF CRUSHED SECULARISM* declare that , We take the responsibility of the content and material of our paper as We ourself have written it and also have read the manuscript of our paper carefully. Also, We hereby give our consent to publish our paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is our original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. We authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. We also give our consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of our research paper.

Sometimes, memories of the past terrify the present in such a way it becomes difficult to feel alive. Such recall becomes a nightmare for the person who experienced that trauma. A cursory glance of the history points out the riots of 1990 & 1945, which scripted many dark stories on the lands of India and Pakistan. These riots proved that none could be as inhuman as a human being towards humanity. Taslima, the author of *Lajja* upholds that then, callousness was on its peak to gobble compassionate features of human existence utterly & under the effect of this blackish fever of brutality, a brother killed his own brother for the fake religion. *Lajja* describes such murky truth from the burning past, which was experienced by natives of Bangladesh. Their lives were crushed by the legislatives of religion. Their crime was that they had different religion and clanship. Circumstances had turned very unpredictable since individuals were forced to do the things, which were beyond their imagination. It was a paradox that people of one country, born there, turned the terrorists to their own brothers and sisters, and they were killing them in the name of God. Moreover, the greatest ironical fact was that the people, who were in-charge of maintaining the religious harmony, inflicted the atrocities on their fellow natives. In such horrible state, who was supposed to be responsible to tell the people whether they were doing right or wrong? Thus, life force was crushed by the tyrannical influence. Common people had become merely a puppet in the hands of *thugs* of religion. In such a scenario, things brought out this fact:

When men follow justice the city blooms, the earth bears rich harvests, and children and flocks increase; but for the unjust all nature is hostile, the people waste away from famine, and a whole city may reap the evil fruit of one man's ill deeds.¹

*Associate Professor, English [Department of Applied Sciences & Humanities] IIMT, College of Engineering [Greater Noida] G.B. Nagar (U.P.) India. e-Mail : aryavats@gmail.com

**Assistant Professor, English [Department of Applied Sciences & Humanities] ITS, Engineering College [Greater Noida] G.B. Nagar (U.P.) India. e-Mail : rakhi_vats@rediffmail.com

Sudhamoy, the patriotic character of the novel, tries his best to preserve his belief till the last moment that the country in which he is living is his native land, and nobody has right to expel him from there. He also imparts these ingredients of patriotism to his siblings, Suranjan and Maya also. The very first assault on his native feelings was the riots of 1990. It became a nightmare for him. He was going to the market, the sensitive area of the locality, to buy something, where some Muslim tormentors caught him. After that, his torture started and left such dark stains on his existence, which he could never forget throughout his life. The most painful sight was when he was forced to drink the urine of the tormenters. It shows that a human could be an animal towards a living being too.

They took of his blindfold and forced him to watch them urinate into a jug. When the jug was put to Sudhamoy's lips, he had turned his head away in disgust, but one of them had forced his mouth open while the other pours the contents of the jug in.....Sudhamoy had felt at the time that he would rather have drunk poison!⁴(65).

He was badly tortured by those beasts, which were in the guise of human being. After the deadly experience, anyhow he managed to keep alive his patriotic sparks. Though he faced huge pressure from all sides to leave the country and settle down anywhere, he decided not to leave his own motherland at any cost. During these quakes, his wife also persuaded him many times to leave Bangladesh and settle down in India, but he never paid heed to her. Because to him, Bangladesh was the only place to live since it was his motherland and if somebody leaves it due to menace, he cannot be a true patriot. Sudhamoy never agreed to make any compromise with his love towards his nation.

Suranjan, Sudhamoy's son was an atheist. Infact, he was a real fellow of humanity who never made any difference among people based on God or religion. Though he always considered his father as great personality for his liberal thinking, yet he never fully supported his ideology:

Indeed, Suranjan regarded his father as an extraordinary human being. With reason, for in these difficult times it was rare to find someone with so much honesty, simplicity, purity of thought and deed love, and above all so strong a sense of secularism and dislike for communalism⁴(64).

This difference was due to generation gap. Nevertheless, the suffering of his community, which he faced along with his family, eventually made him a theist and forced him to follow father up to great extent. The prominent incident occurred in his life during the riots was due to the demolition of Babri Masjid. It taught him the lesson, which he always used to ignore. His friend circle constituted mostly Muslim friends. They were always open for any help but they proved fair-weather friends when he was in an ardent need. Their dual personality haunted Suranjan very much. When Maya, his beloved sister, was kidnapped by some rioters, he rushed to his close friend, Haider who only showed to be pitiful and disappointed over her abduction. When they did not get any trace of Maya, Haider advised to take dinner first then resume the search. But at dinner, Suranjan felt that Haider's efforts were not true to his best knowledge. He was looking cool and calm. His body language was quite readable: "Suranjan made an attempt to eat. he tore the paranthas into pieces, but he could not bear to bring them up to his mouth. Haider ate with relish, and after he had finished, lit a cigarette"⁴(151).

All the same, Suranjan felt he had not tried his best!.....on the contrary ,he had burped with satisfaction after the meal and had smoked his cigarette with so much ease, that it didn't seem as though he was out looking for someone in great danger⁴ (154).

Suranjan thought through his personal intuitions and after a deep analysis of the present situation, that his decision was wrong to take Haider's help in seeking Maya. Thereafter, he correlated so many things and finally he was on the decision that in Bangladesh there was no future for the Hindus. In this way, circumstances forced Suranjan to be a communal: think as a Hindu first then a human being and perform based on religion. Now he started to think particularly about Hinduism. That was a drastic

change in Suranjan and his mindset that come due to the worsen state of affairs of his life. He realizes the reality about religion as:

The secularizing 'values' and events that have been predicted would happen in the Muslim world have now begun to unfold with increasing momentum and persistence due still to the Muslims' lack of understanding of the true nature and implications of secularization as a philosophical program² (xv).

Infact, Suranjan was not only the person whose life and family were destroyed and tortured; there were so many uncountable people, described in the novel, who were brutally crushed by the mighty forces of communalism. It is the great irony that a person unlike Suranjan who always advocated humanity above all religions, who always ignored the fact that he was Hindu and his friends were Muslims, finally come under the shelter of Hinduism to get vigor to deal the tribulations of his life along with the entire community.

Suranjan raised his head and said, 'does it make you happy to hear the Gita being chanted on the radio or television? Will the construction of new temples prove propitious for us? The twenty first century is round the corner, and we are still trying to make our presence felt through religion⁴ (138).

Suranjan assemble in deadly surroundings to know the wellness of his Hindu community in order to get any clue of Maya but at the same time the element of Hinduism was gradually going deeper in his heart. Consequently, Suranjan comes to know that all his Muslim friends would not come to console him or support him in any way. He finally holds that the true support can be obtained from a Hindu, particularly from those, who have the same traumatic experiences. This communal transformation in Suranjan was clearly visible and it shows that how the communal grudges can affect an ordinary person and destroy his life.

Maya's abduction proved a curse mentally as well as physically for Suranjan. He was full of sorrow, despair, and revenge. He changed his thinking towards humanity. Infact, the spirit of Hinduism grasped his inner being completely. His community's friends were astonished to see this drastic change in Suranjan: "Pulok was shocked to see Suranjan in this drunken satates. What had gone wrong? Why had his friend changed so dramatically?"⁴ (165). Suranjan was very much frustrated because he was not able to do anything for his lost sister. Though he had done his best efforts, yet it proved null and void. He was broken inside due to considering the insensitive realities of the society; simantanously he was not available to provide his support to his parents. He was so much anxious and revengeful that he raped a prostitute to take the revenge of Maya. He didn't think that she was a prostitute and for her there is a least difference between rape and sexual intercourse. But later on he repented for his disdainful deed. In the same way, his father Sudhamoy who never wanted to recall his personal trauma but life revived it once again in the guise of abduction of Maya and now he regretted his decision to stay back in Bangladesh. When his utmost loving and caring daughter was lost; he felt miserable over his physical as well as mental loneliness. Not only he, himself but also his beloved wife suffered a lot due to his rigid decision not to leave the country. Sudhamoy was already suffering the pain of his incomplete married life because after his returning from his traumatic camp of Muslim tormentors Sudhamoy has lost his sexual ability. But his wife Kiranmoyee never did a complaint and never showed insufficiency in her relationship for the same. Though she thought and also craved for that yet she pacified her unfulfilled desire. She passed twenty one years without taken sexual pleasure still loved a lot to her poor husband: "For the twenty one years he had slept beside Kiramoyee.....quite literally slept"⁴ (158).

Sudhamoy always appreciated his wife, for her great sexual sacrifice and often asked her about remarriage but she never gave ear to it. For her, her husband with his despondence and her siblings were the plenty enough to live her life happily: "Sudhamoy had often asked her," Kiranmoyee, are you hiding some sorrow from me?"⁴ (158). "And she always replied, no, all I m really interested in is the

prosperity and happiness of this family. My own individual happiness is not important”⁴ (158). Not only in their personal life but in social life also Kiranmoyee suffered a lot because of her husband’s patriotism. She was an excellent singer but due to criticism made by Muslims; she had to give up singing forever. Though she was very passionate towards singing, yet she forfeited her passion for the sake of their serene living.

She had been an excellent singer. But when she began singing in public, people had abused her and called her a shameless Hindu woman. So offended was Kiranmoyee by these accusations that she had given up singing completely⁴ (158).

Later, her husband insisted on singing but she couldn’t gather courage to restart singing because she was fully aware about the unpredictable results of her singing. Upto a great extent, Sudhamoy’s patriotism confirmed a howler for him as well as for his family in a long term: “Kiranmoyee, too, had suffered because of him. She had always wanted to perform her prayers in the traditional way but he had warned her that such prayers were not allowed in the house”⁴ (158). Eventually, Sudhamoy took his final decision after losing all his family happiness and harmony to leave Bangladesh and move towards India; where was the hope still for their safe life:

It will be found that every attack upon religion, or upon characteristic ideas inherited from religion, when its assumptions are laid bare, turns out to be an attack upon mind ⁵ (147).

In conclusion, *Lajja* portrays the profound agony of pain, disappointment and anger along with inhumanity towards human being. It is surprise to know how the people could suffer such gory torture, which is beyond thinking. It grieves Taslima to note that the authorities were also involved in the brutal crime still no punishment was levied on anyone for what they had done in the name of God. This is great irony that all religious legislatures remotely operated common people but none of them could differ between what is right and what is wrong. Hence, the destroying forces of communalism crushed the secularism, which is finally proven:

It is my opinion that education is a key component to peace and progress. Despite their arrogant claims to have all the answers, world religions cannot account for recent insights and discoveries about the natural world and human history. In this, the most tantalizing argument against religious faith comes forth in the way of science and reason. An ever-growing scientific consensus has resulted in the ever-shrinking populous of religious relevance ³ (11).

REFERENCES

¹CHRISTOPHER HENRY DAWSON. “*Religion and World History: A Selection from the Works of Christopher Dawson*”.

<http://www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/2152499-religion-and-world-history-a-selection-from-the-works-of-christopher-da>. Web.

²MUHAMMAD NAQUIB SYED, AL-ATTAS, *Islam and Secularism*. Kuala Lumpur: International Institute of Islamic Thoughts and Civilization, 1995. Print.

³RODRIGUEZ TOMMY. *Diaries of Dissension: A Case against the Irrational and Absurd*. Bloomington: iUniverse, 2013. Web.

⁴TASLIMA NASRIN. *Lajja: Shame*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1993. Print.

⁵WEAVER RICHARD M. *Ideas Have Consequences*. USA: University of Chicago Press, 1984. Print.

COMMUNITY POLICING

DR. SIDDHA NATH PANDEY*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Siddha Nath Pandey* the author of the research paper entitled COMMUNITY POLICING declare that , I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is my original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Prevention of crime and maintenance of order in society is the prime concern of policing. It is an important ingredient of internal security mechanism. The civil police is the main agency which is entrusted with the task of maintaining law and order. Traditionally the police department has been discharging its above-mentioned obligations single handed. But with the passage of time and multiplication of problems the police started realizing that it cannot succeed in its aims to the desired extent if it continued to work in isolation without seeking support and co-operation of society which is the ultimate beneficiary of its actions. As a result of this, the police carved out a well thought strategy in which the society was not only a beneficiary but also an ally in the police functioning .The police got the society associated with it in its efforts to curb crime, maintain law and order and keep an eye over the matters which may snowball into bigger incidents in future as also to keep a healthy traffic arrangement on the main routes. As a result, the people also got a say in the formulation of policies & programmers of the police department by association with the police. This association , which not only helped the police in their efficient and effective functioning but also reduced the psychological gap, fear and cynicism between the police and the society, came to be known as community policing in which in the police and the community or society both work together for the benefit of the multitude.

The need for community policing arose from the disillusionment of the police from the impression that they were alone fully competent to discharge their obligations of preventing crime and maintaining order. The police, over a period of time, realized that they could perform their duties in a better way if they got the association of the community as the community or society is in better know of the latent problems which need to be addressed early in order to prevent any major incident in future and also

*[M.A., L.L.B. Ph.D.] Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur (U.P) India.

because the society if allied with police can be highly effective in identification of problems, collection of intelligence, watching unlawful elements and finding ways and means to control them.

The main aim of community policing is to generate community support for the police so that the community or society becomes a co-producer of safety with the police rather than being a mute spectator simply watching the police performing its role. In this process the society too strives for the goals of crime prevention and law enforcement neck to neck with the police. In other words the community which used to be a mere beneficiary of the police functioning earlier assumes the role of both the beneficiary as well as the partner of the police in their efforts to procure such benefits. From the police point of view it implies seeking co-operation from the society to achieve its goals by involving the community for its active co-operation. Community policing demands decentralization of police powers so that the officials working at lower level, specially at the cutting edge level (e.g. Thana level) are in a better position to take decision at their own level. It paves way for identification of problems in their primitive stage so that they are curbed before assuming dangerous proportions. It also implies greater accountability for police so that they are in position to win confidence of the community which is so essential for the success of their functioning. Community policing in a way means giving voice to the society in deciding priorities and goals of the police. It also signifies a pro-active role both for the police as well as the community. In community policing the police, on one hand, makes the society a partner in its endeavours to achieve its goals whereas on the other, the community rises from its status of being a mute spectator to the level of a partner of police in its day-to-day functioning.

As regards the benefits of community policing, it goes without saying, that the community, which is not only a close watcher of its constituents including the rowdies but also well-aware of the problems facing it can be of great utility to police in their efforts of intelligence collection, keeping surveillance over criminals, identifying the growing problem in their beginning stage as also to have a better control over these issues. Apart from this, the community gets acquainted with the problems that the police faces in their day-to-day working which diminishes the level of suspicion and antipathy of the community towards the police. This also helps bridging the gulf between the police and the society as they come closer, understand and co-operate with each other as a result of which the traditional psychological gap gets reduced. All this helps both the police and the community in their efforts to achieve the goal of having a peaceful and healthy society free from crime, criminals and disorder.

There is some skepticism in respect of community policing in some quarters. Some critics feel that people may not support community policing if their expectations are not fulfilled. Some others feel that the community which is divided on grounds of caste, creed and religion may not come under one umbrella to support the idea whole heartedly. A few officers in the police hold the view that the police officers may get distracted and confused by this new initiative and this may result in their avoidance of the traditional duties.

However, all this criticism does not seem to hold much water as the traditional policing has to go side by side the community policing. Also, the community can wait and give sufficient time to the police so that they are able to win their confidence and make the people aware of the problem in the way of fulfillment of their expectations. The progress may be slow and incremental but it will pave the way for the empowerment of the community and make the police more accountable to the society.

REFERENCES

- A. ABRAHAM KURIEN IPS: Community policing in Indian context.
- D. BAILEY : Capacity building in law enforcement trends and issues in crime and criminal justice.
- SHANKAR SEN. IPS: Future of community policing
- SHELDON L. Geldart: Community based policing

INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF PRACTITIONERS OF 'GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT' IN INTERNET ERA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UTTAR PRADESH

MS. RUCHIKA KRISHNA* AND PROF. ROCHNA SRIVASTAVA**

Declaration

The Declaration of the authors for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: We, *Ruchika Krishna and Rochna Srivastava* the authors of the research paper entitled INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF PRACTITIONERS OF 'GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT' IN INTERNET ERA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UTTAR PRADESH declare that , We take the responsibility of the content and material of our paper as We ourself have written it and also have read the manuscript of our paper carefully. Also, We hereby give our consent to publish our paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is our original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else.We authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. We also give our consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of our research paper.

Abstract

Internet is now included as a daily need in every one's life. This need is growing faster in present era. It is useful for satisfying our information need fastly. The present article deals with the information seeking behaviour of gender and development professionals of Uttar Pradesh in the internet age. Data is collected by using questionnaire method from 30 practitioners of gender and development study.

Keywords: Information seeking behaviour, searching, internet, gender and development.

1. Introduction

“Inequality between men and women is one of the most crucial disparity in many societies and this is particularly so in India”, said Amartya Sen.

“Gender Studies is an interdisciplinary field of academic study on the issues of gender in its social and cultural context, which has offered new perspectives and methods of researching women's lives and in analyzing the structures and ideologies that mediate women's everyday existence. Conveying the critical understanding and gender perspective to students is always an important task for a teacher as excluded categories like caste, class, language and rural-urban divide plays an important role as Challenges of in teaching.”

*Research Scholar [Department Of Library and Information Science] UPRTOU Allahabad (U.P.) India.

**Department Of Library and Information Science, Bundelkhand University Jhansi (U.P.) India.

Gender studies is a field of interdisciplinary study and academic field devoted to gender identity as central categories of analysis. This field includes women's studies (concerning women, feminism, gender, and politics), men's studies, and LGBT studies. These disciplines study gender and sexuality in the fields of literature, language, history, political science, sociology, anthropology, cinema, media studies, human development, law, and medicine. It also analyzes race, ethnicity, location, nationality, and disability.

For thousands of years people have been seeking and using information in order to manage their work, solve their problems, or simply survive. The rapid growth of information made available to man during the last decades has further emphasized one's dependence on information. The internet has opened a channel of access to an interwoven labyrinth of information over an almost ubiquitous platform - the web. It has enabled all types of users to access and share information with one another.

2. Problem Statement

Information seeking as a problem seems natural to augment with Information Retrieval ideas, but should be additionally leveraged with other users' Information seeking behaviour. Information explosion, increase in number of users, user's increased information needs are the biggest challenges, which are faced by practitioners and information seekers of gender and development. To satisfy the information needs of the information seekers, library professionals have to identify various aspects of information and methods of seeking information. The present study is an attempt to find out the information seeking behaviour of practitioners of gender and development of Uttar Pradesh in internet era. The questions include:

- 2.1 Do practitioners of 'Gender and Development' use internet and e-resources?
- 2.2 Do the practitioners of 'Gender and Development' need proper training and skills to learn how to enhance search strategy on internet?
- 2.3 Their information needs are satisfied or not?

3. Literature Review

Various scientists from India and outside India have conducted various studies to identify information seeking behaviour of different type of users. New technologies, like easy-to-use Web browser, will promote more information seeking use. However, new interfaces alone will not help us find everything we seek, but we might believe so as we often think electronic information is more accurate or complete (Liebscher and Marchionini 1988). In a way, utilizing more collaboration between users can make up for some of the shortcomings of technical systems. Blending the different perspectives and experience levels of a pool of users can result in a larger body of resources discovered.

Fidel points out two styles of expert searchers, the operationalists who understand the system and use high-precision searches and the conceptualists who focus on concepts and terminology to then combine results to form more complete searches (Fidel 1984). This combination of users cooperating can form a powerful team to enhance each other's information seeking.

To get users to utilize the service, will borrow another set of recently developed techniques to attract users. Kotelly shows some of these new techniques in his overview of the "World Wide Web Usability Tester, Collector, Recruiter" (Kotelly 1997).

Nicoles, Rowlands and Williams (2010) suggest the following:

- The information literacy and information technology skills of younger generations have not improved

- The speed of young people's web searching meant that little time spent on evaluating the information (accuracy, authority, etc...) in other words, they skitter along the digital surface, leading to information promiscuity
- Younger generations lack the knowledge of what the internet actually is (due to the use of highly branded search engines) which also lessens their motivation to use library resources, and use search engines instead.

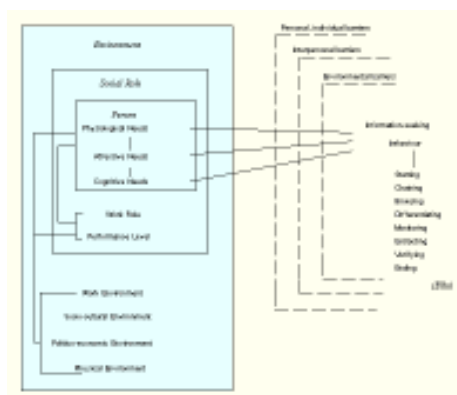
4. Information Seeking Models

The influence of new technology on Information Seeking is also providing a new set of alternative models that more accurately describe the Information Seeking process as a dynamic activity. Models of Information Seeking attempt to describe the process a user follows to satisfy an information need. The Information Seeking models in this section focus on the behavior of Information Seeking activities.

4.1 Wilson's model: Information seeking behaviour can be defined as "the totality of human behaviour in relation to sources and channels of information, including both active and passive information seeking and use" (Wilson 2000, p.4).

This is the simplified model of Wilson that is commonly described as the Macro-model. In his model, Wilson shows how the information need arises, the actual searching process for information and the testable information behaviour; for example, the information needs differ depending on the work roles or personal characteristics. Therefore, this model can be viewed a well established theory (Wilson 1999).

The limitation of the model is that 'all of the hypotheses are only implicit and are not made explicit. Neither there is any indication of the processes whereby context has its effect upon the person, nor of the factors that result in the perception of barriers, nor of whether the various assumed barriers have similar or different effects upon the motivation of individuals to seek information' (Wilson 1999). However, the very fact that the model is lacking in certain elements stimulates thinking about the kinds of elements that a more complete model ought to include (Wilson 1999).



4.2 Ellis' Model of Information Seeking: The primary model used in this research will be based on Ellis' work - initially, his model with six categories (Ellis 1989).

Starting is identifying the initial materials to search through and selecting starting points for the search. Starting is usually undertaken at the beginning of the information seeking process to learn about a new field.

Chaining is following leads from the starting source to referential connections to other sources that contribute new sources of information. Common chaining techniques are following references from a particular article obtained by recommendation or a literature search to references in other articles

referred to in the first article. It's also quite natural to pursue the works of a particular author when following these chains. There are two kinds of chaining:

- 4.2.1 *backward chaining* is following a pointer or reference from the initial source. For example, going to an article mentioned in the initial source's bibliography.
- 4.2.2 *forward chaining* is looking for new sources that refer to the initial source. For example, using a citation index to find other sources that reference the initial source.

The only real constraints to chaining are time available and confidence in pursuing a line of research further.

Browsing is casually looking for information in areas of interest. This activity is made easy by the nature of documents to have tables of contents, lists of titles, topic headings, and names of persons or organizations. Browsing is being open to serendipitous findings; finding new connections or paths to information; and learning, which can cause information needs to change.

Differentiating is selecting among the known sources by noting the distinctions of characteristics and value of the information. This activity could be ranking and organizing sources by topic, perspective, or level of detail. Differentiating is heavily dependent on the individual's previous or initial experiences with the source or by recommendations from colleagues or reviews.

Monitoring is keeping up-to-date on a topic by regularly following specific sources. Using a small set of core sources including key personal contacts and publications, developments can be tracked for a particular topic.

Extracting is methodically analyzing sources to identify materials of interest. This systematic re-evaluation of sources is used to build a historical survey or comprehensive reference on a topic.

4.3 *Kuhlthau's Model of the Information Search Process*: Kuhlthau provides an additional model which focuses on the information search process from the user's perspective. Her six stages in the Information Search Process (ISP) Model are:

1. *Initiation* - beginning the process, characterized by feelings of uncertainty and more general ideas with a need to recognize or connect new ideas to existing knowledge.
2. *Selection*- choosing the initial general topic with general feelings of optimism by using selection to identify the most useful areas of inquiry.
3. *Exploration*- investigating to extend personal understanding and reduce the feelings of uncertainty and confusion about the topic and the process.
4. *Formulation*- focusing the process with the information encountered accompanied by feelings of increased confidence.
5. *Collection* - interacting smoothly with the information system with feelings of confidence as the topic is defined and extended by selecting and reviewing information.
6. *Presentation* - completing the process with a feeling of confidence or failure depending how useful the findings are.(Kuhlthau 1991)

4.5 *Belkin's Information Seeking Process Model* : Belkin described Information Seeking Strategies (ISS). This view can be perceived of as a more task-oriented overlay of either Kuhlthau or Ellis' model. The set of tasks are:

- *browsing*- scanning or searching a resource
- *learning* - expanding knowledge of the goal, problem, system or available resources through selection.
- *recognition* - identifying relevant items (via system or cognitive association).
- *meta information*- interacting with the items that map the boundaries of the task (Belkin, Marchetti, and Cool 1993).

5. Methodology

To gather the data, simple random sampling was followed. A total number of 30 questionnaires were distributed among all the practitioners of gender and development of Uttar Pradesh. Data was collected from the filled up questionnaires as well as by personal interview.

6. Analysis

6.1 Distribution among respondents: Total 30 questionnaires were distributed among practitioners/ NGO workers of 'Gender and Development'. All of them responded, so 100% response came.

6.2 Gender-wise distribution: It was found that out of 30 respondents, 20 were male respondents and 10 were female respondents. 66.66% respondents were male and 33.33% respondents were female.

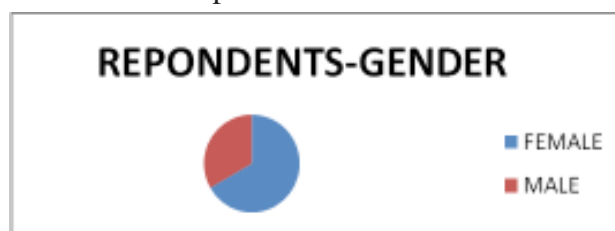


Figure 1 Respondents and Gender

6.3 Age-wise distribution: The practitioners of 'Gender and Development' field fall in different age groups. 15 practitioners lie between age groups of 31-35 years and 15 practitioners lie between 36-40 years. 50% ratio of 31-35 years age workers and 50% ratio of 36-40 years age people was found.

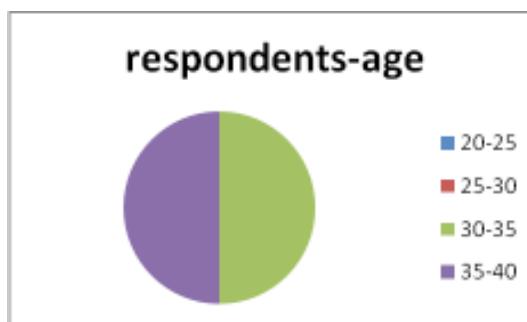


Figure 2 Respondents and Age

6.4 Availability of Computers/ Internet Connection at NGOs: It is found that 95% practitioners have the availability of computers and internet connectivity at their institutes/NGOs and 5% practitioners do not get the computer as well as internet facility at their working place.

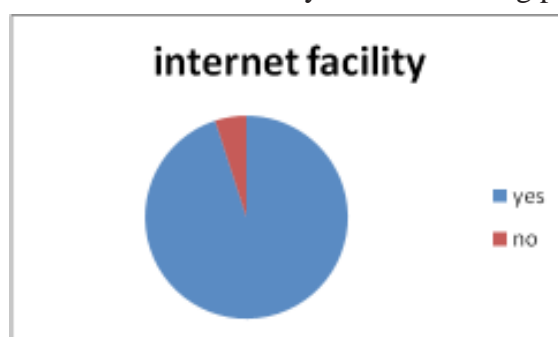


Figure 3 Respondents and Internet Facility

6.5 Places of use of Internet: 15 respondents use internet at their work place, 10 respondents use internet at their work place as well as at home and 5 respondents do not use internet frequently, if they need, go to cyber café.

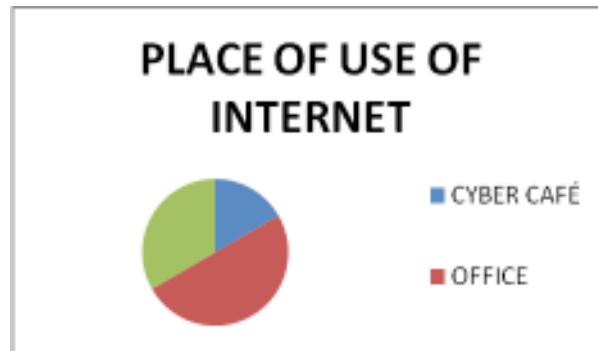


Figure 4 Place of Use of Internet

6.6 Frequency of using Internet Resource: Frequency of using various types of internet resources by practitioners of gender and development is analyzed. E-mail is used once in a day by 77.27% of the respondents and e-journals are used by 29.54% respondents on regular basis. Online searching is done by 100% users.

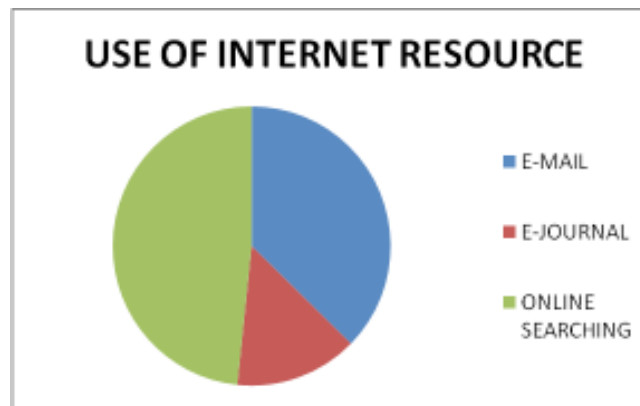


Figure 5 Use of Internet Resource

7. Findings and Conclusion

Most of the respondents have computer and internet connectivity at their work place. E-mail is the most often used service of internet by respondents. Cyber cafe and internet connectivity at home are also other options. Internet is used for online searching also. Gender and Development related issues are solved by these practitioners by reading previous case studies.

8. Suggestions

As most of the network based facilities are not used by practitioner of 'Gender and Development', they should be made aware of the service being subscribed by the organizations. Libraries need to set up websites and provide a wide range of internet services like bulletin board services, links to relevant online databases and listing of important websites.

REFERENCES

- ABERER, KARL, KLEMENS BOEHM, & CHRISTOPH HUESER. (1994); The Prospects of Publishing Using Advanced Database Concepts. Conference on Electronic Publishing, Document Manipulation and Typography, at Darmstadt, Germany.
- ABRAMS, MARC & WILLIAMS, STEPHEN. (1996); Complementing Surveying and Demographics with Automated Network Monitoring. *World Wide Web Journal* 1 (3):101-120.
- AGAPOW, PAUL-MICHAEL. (1994); Bootstrapping Evolution with Extra-Somatic Information. In *Complex Systems: Mechanisms of Adaptation*, edited by R. J. S. a. X. H. Yu. Amsterdam: IOS Press.
- AGUILAR, FRANCIS J. (1967); *Scanning the Business Environment*. New York: Macmillan Co.
- ALLEN, T. J. (1977); Information needs and uses. In *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica.
- ARTHUR, W. BRIAN. (1988); Self-Reinforcing Mechanisms in Economics. In *The Economy as an Evolving Complex System, SFI Studies in the Sciences of Complexity*: Addison-Wesley.
- BELKIN, NICHOLAS J., & W. BRUCE CROFT. (1992); Information Filtering and Information Retrieval: Two Sides of the Same Coin? *Communications of the ACM* 35 (12):29-38.
- BELKIN, NICHOLAS J., PIER GIORGIO MARCHETTI, & C.OLLEEN COOL. (1993); BRAQUE: Design of an Interface to Support User Interaction in Information Retrieval. *Information Processing and Management* 29 (3):325-344.
- BELKIN, N. J., R. N.ODDY, & H. M. BROOKS. (1982); ASK for Information Retrieval: Part I. Background and history. *Journal of Documentation* 38 (2):61-71.
- BERNERS-LEE, T., et. al. (1992); World-Wide Web: The information universe. *Electronic Networking: Research, Applications and Policy* 2 (1):52-58.
- BERNERS-LEE, T. (1994); The World-Wide Web. *Communications of the ACM* 37 (8):76-82.
- CALLERY, ANNE. (1996); Yahoo! Cataloging the Web. Untangling the Web, April 26, at University of California, Santa Barbara.
- CATLEDGE, LARA D., & JAMES E. PITKOW. (1995); Characterizing Browsing Strategies in the World-Wide Web. *Computer Networks and ISDN Systems* 27:1065-1073.
- CHERRY, J. M. (1997); Feedback on "Bibliometrics and the World-Wide Web": a paper for Advanced Seminar in Research Methodologies, LIS3005Y.
- DOWNIE, STEPHEN J. (1996); Informetrics and the World Wide Web: a case study and discussion. Canadian Association for Information Science, June 2-3, at University of Toronto.
- EHRlich, KATE; LEE, ALEX; RITARI, PHILIO. (1995); Hypertext Links In Lotus Notes And The World Wide Web. Cambridge: Lotus Development Corporation.
- ELLIS, DAVID. (1989) A Behavioural Approach to Information Retrieval Systems Design. *Journal of Documentation* 45 Hartson, H. Rex, Jose C. Castillo, John Kelso, and Wayne C. Neale. 1996. Remote Evaluation: The Network as an Extension of the Usability Laboratory. CHI '96, at Vancouver.
- KEHOE, COLLEEN & PITKOW, JAMES E. (1996); Surveying the Territory: GVU's Five WWW User Surveys. *World Wide Web Journal* 1 (3):77-84.

NEW COMPANY BILL 2013 AND M&A

DR. BRAJESH KUMAR TIWARI*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Brajesh Kumar Tiwari* the author of the research paper entitled NEW COMPANY BILL 2013 AND M&A declare that, I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal, This research paper is my original work and no part of it or its similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

A merger is a process of unification of two companies into a single entity where one or more of the companies lose their identity. On the other hand, acquisitions can take place by hostile takeovers by purchasing the stock of the target entity or through the acquisition of all or substantial numbers of its assets.

The existing legal framework regarding mergers and acquisitions in India consists of the Companies Act 1956, Income Tax Act 1961, Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, MRTP Act 1969, Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act 1985 and SEBI Regulations.

Sec. 390 to 396A of the Companies Act, 1956 governs arrangements of Mergers, Amalgamation and De-mergers. Inter alia these provisions deal with the power to compromise or make arrangements (Sec. 391), Power of High Court to enforce compromises and arrangements (Sec.392), information as to compromise or arrangements (Sec. 393), facilitating reconstruction and amalgamation of companies (Sec. 394), power and duty acquire shares of shareholders dissenting from scheme or contract approved by majority (Sec. 395), power of Central Government to provide for an amalgamation in the national interest (Sec. 396), preservation of books and papers of amalgamated company (Sec. 396A).

The Indian Parliament has passed the historic Companies Bill, 2013 on 8 August 2013 which was approved by the Lok Sabha on 18th December 2012. The Companies Act, 2013 (2013 Act), enacted on 29 August, 2013 on the accord of Hon'ble President's assent, has the potential to be a historic milestone, as it aims to improve corporate governance, simplify regulations, enhance the interests of minority investors and for the first time legislates the role of whistleblowers. The new law will replace the nearly 60 year old Companies Act, 1956 (1956 Act). The 2013 Act provides an opportunity to catch up and

*Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies, Rajendra Prasad College of Management Azamgarh (U.P.) India.

make our corporate regulations more contemporary, as also potentially to make our corporate regulatory framework a model to emulate for other economies with similar characteristics.

The 2013 Act contains a number of provisions which have implications on Mergers and Restructurings. In this paper researcher analyzes some of the key provisions and also identified certain action steps and challenges associated with the implementation of these provisions for companies to consider and the key provisions relating to Mergers & Acquisitions in the new Companies Act, 2013. The new Companies Act, 2013 has sought to streamline and make M&A more smooth and transparent. The newly added provisions have made it easier for companies to implement 'Schemes of Arrangement' (mergers & acquisitions (M&A), de-merger, corporate debt restructuring etc.) and at the same time impose checks & balances to prevent abuse of these provisions. The key provisions relating to M & A transactions and corporate restructuring in New Companies Act, 2013 are as follows:

Recognition of the forms of business restructuring: In the explanation to Clause 232 (8), the Companies Bill has recognized, for the first time, the various forms of business restructuring used in the market.

A merger by absorption: The undertaking, property, and liabilities of one or more companies, including the company in respect of which the compromise or arrangement is proposed, are to be transferred to another existing company.

A merger by formation of a new company: The undertaking, property, and liabilities of two or more companies, including the company in respect of which the compromise or arrangement is proposed, are to be transferred to a new company.

A scheme: The undertaking, property, and liabilities of the company in respect of which the compromise or arrangement is proposed, are to be divided among and transferred to two or more existing or new companies.

Cross Border Mergers: In the words of Justice Chandrachud; corporate reorganization is one of the means that can be employed to meet the challenges which confront business. Cross border business reorganization is a deal between organizations in different countries. Such corporate combinations play a vital role in the global economy as they facilitate free flow of capital across borders, enhance competition and globalized business. Presently, under the Companies Act, 1956, while foreign companies can be amalgamated into an Indian company, the reverse is not permissible i.e. an Indian company cannot merge/amalgamate with a foreign company. The new Companies Act, 2013 removing this barrier. The bill welcomes foreign investment opening the doors for cross-border mergers by allowing them to take place both ways. Clause 234 of the Companies Bill 2013 permits mergers and amalgamations between Indian and foreign companies subject to rules prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the RBI. It allows for merger both ways. The 2013 Companies Act states that merger between Indian companies and companies in notifying foreign jurisdiction shall also be governed by the same provisions of the 2013 Act. This would definitely provide additional spur for cross-border transactions. Prior approval of Reserve Bank of India would be required and the consideration for the merger can be in the form of cash and or of depository receipts or both. The 2013 Act will provide an opportunity for growth and expansion for the Indian Company by permitting amalgamation with foreign companies or vice versa. This will offer opportunity to form corporate strategies on a global scale.

Merger of listed Companies: Clause 232(3) (h) now provides that in the case of a merger between a listed transferor company and an unlisted transferee company, the transferee company shall remain unlisted after the merger until it becomes listed. This expressly excludes the possibility of "backdoor listings" through reverse mergers. Clause 232 also stipulates that in the case of such a merger, the shareholders of the listed transferor company must be given an exit option at a price not less than what may be specified by the SEBI for this purpose. Listing or delisting regulations, as applicable, under securities laws would still have to be considered.

Short Form of Mergers: A certain short form of mergers is being given procedural relaxation under the new companies' act 2013. Under the old Companies Act, 1956 any merger between group companies or between a parent company and subsidiary would attract the compliance with all the procedures listed in Section 391 to Section 394. These provisions relate to oversight of the High Court, disclosure norms and other things. Now, the new Companies Act, 2013 permits certain kind of mergers to be out-of-court. Clause 233 of the Companies Bill permits fast-track mergers or de-mergers, between:

- ☒ Two or more small companies;
- ☒ A holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary company; and
- ☒ Such other classes of companies as may be prescribed.

Extinguishment of holding of 'Treasury Stocks': The proviso to Clause 232 (3) prohibits the retaining of any treasury stock pursuant to a merger and requires all such shares to be cancelled or extinguished. Clause 233 (10) also applies similarly

in the case of merger schemes that take effect without an order of the Tribunal. The view of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in this regard is that such a ban on treasury stock is necessary to ensure good corporate governance and prevent market manipulation by companies indulging in trading their own shares. Treasury shares or stocks are those that a company holds in itself and could be created as a result of buybacks from the open market or mergers (M&A). Since companies cannot hold their own stock, they hold it through a trust or Special Purpose Entity (SPE).

Buybacks of Securities: In light of Clause 230 (8) of the Bill, where a scheme involves a buyback of securities, such a buyback must be in accordance with Clause 68, which is the provision governing buybacks (corresponding to Section 77A of the 1956 Act). While courts have, in the past, approved schemes involving buybacks where the buybacks were not in accordance with Section 77A, this will not be possible under the provisions of the Bill.

Establishment of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT): Under the old Companies Act 1956, schemes of arrangement have to be mandatorily approved by the High Court which has jurisdiction over the concerned companies involved. This is done to ensure an effective oversight of the scheme and to bring in fairness but, at the same time, there have been serious concerns regarding huge delays in approval. For example, the average time taken for a scheme of arrangement to be implemented from start to finish is no less than 6 months, and in numerous cases the schemes of arrangement have taken a couple of years to be approved by the High Court. The Companies Act 2013 has also proposed replacing the High Court with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). All merger and de-merger schemes would now have to be filed before the NCLT for approval. Thus, the new provision which grants jurisdiction to the Tribunal (NCLT) on matters pertaining to oversight of schemes of arrangement is a very praiseworthy step.

Objecting to the Scheme of Arrangement (Merger, de-merger, acquisition etc.): At present, under the Companies Act, 1956, any shareholder, creditor or any 'interested party' may object to the scheme of the arrangement before a Court if he thinks that that the proposed scheme is adverse to his interests. Now, the Companies Act, 2013 has sought to put a threshold for making an objection to the scheme of arrangement. The new act puts an arduous requirement that person holding at-least 10 % shares or at least 5% of the total debt outstanding to the company can only object to the proposed scheme. Well, it is understandable that the main aim of this provision is to put an end to the frivolous litigation but, at the same time, the interests of the minority shareholders and creditors are being undermined. The Central Government definitely needs to re-consider this provision. However, there has been some relief given to the minority shareholders. The minority shareholders have been given an exit option. But then again the exit option is provided only on the direction and mechanism as devised by the NCLT and not at the behest of the minority shareholder. Thus, these shareholders can exit if they are not comfortable with the proposed scheme i.e. M&A, debt restructuring, de-merger etc.

NCLT can dispose of a creditors meeting: Under the Companies Act, all schemes must be approved at a shareholders and creditors meeting, by a majority in number, representing three-fourths of the value, of those present and voting. While this requirement has been retained, given the serious nature of a merger or de-merger, the NCLT can now dispense with calling of a meeting of creditors or a class of creditors where those creditors or class of creditors, having at least ninety per cent value, agree and confirm, by way of affidavit, to the scheme of compromise or arrangement ([Clause 230 \(9\), the Companies Bill](#)).

Provisions for streamlining Accounting & Valuation: Every scheme of arrangement has huge implications for the accounting and valuation process of the concerned companies. Now, the new companies act, 2013 has specific provisions for streamlining the accounting and valuation procedure. The new act stipulates that the accounting must conform and comply with the accounting standards. Such compliance with accounting standards has already been mandated under the listing agreement, but, it is only mandatory for the listed companies. Now, this new provision in the Companies Act, 2013 would even require an unlisted company to comply with the accounting standard norms. Further, the report of the expert valuer must be disclosed to the shareholders.

Conclusion

The amended bill contains a number of significant and welcome changes that have the prospective of making mergers simpler and convenient to implement in the future. The Bill clarifies that this fast track process shall apply not just to mergers but also for all types of compromise & arrangements involving these companies. The companies have the option to follow the normal route of the merger process if they desire. The new process is a right move towards simplifying procedural aspects of M&A. It is to be seen which other class of companies will be allowed to opt for the simplified procedure. The law has sufficient checks and balances to avoid its misuse. With the recent global trends of M&A and India being a favourite destination, the country may regain the status of being the "Golden Bird". According to Sir George

Bernard Shaw, “we are made wise not by the recollection of our past, but by the responsibility to our future” and the future of India is bright certainly with the company law reforms and a good regulatory framework.

REFERENCES

<http://corporatelawreporter.com/2013/08/12/ma-at-the-onset-of-companies-bill/>
<http://legaljunction.blogspot.in/2013/09/companies-act-2013-whats-in-box-for.html>
www.corporatelawreporter.com
<http://corporatelawreporter.com/2013/08/12/ma-at-the-onset-of-companies-bill/>

PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIAN BANKING SECTOR A CASE STUDY OF SBI AND ICICI BANK

NILMANI TRIPATHI*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Nilmani Tripathi* the author of the research paper entitled PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIAN BANKING SECTOR: A CASE STUDY OF SBI AND ICICI BANK declare that , I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is my original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Failure of banks worldwide is one of the biggest challenges now days. Even banks in developed economies like America are on a down fall due to the global recession and wrong implement of policies regarding reimbursement of fund. Although the Indian banking sector has faced this recession effectively though their productivity and productivity has decreased in recent past. Decline in productivity of Indian banks is one of the major concerns of Indian economy especially in public sector banks. This paper, thus attempts to show how the productivity of Indian Banks has been affected during the last ten years. For this purpose two banking giants has been selected i.e. SBI and ICICI. The study shows all factors taken to analyze productivity are showing increasing trend for both banks yet, ICICI has a competitive advantage over SBI. SBI needs to gear itself to meet the complex changes and develop such policies & strategies so that to meet competition effectively and efficiently.

Key Words: Spread ratio, Burden ratio, Productivity

Introduction

During the 21st century in most of the nation's banking sector was generally subjected to heavy regulations and financial repression. The growth and financial stability of the country mainly depends on the soundness of its banking system. The Indian banking sector has been working in more opened and globalized environment for more than two decade since liberalization. The liberalization of Indian economy opened the gate of various sector including banking for private players. With the increase in competition and decrease in productivity, the public sector banks like SBI are moving towards economic oriented model of banking (as adopted by private banks like; ICICI bank) from social oriented model. It is highly competitive now due to the entry of large number of private sector banks. The liberalization wave has thus instilled a higher level of competition for the public sector banks with private sector

*Assistant Professor (Adhoc.) [Department of Commerce] GGV (Chhattisgarh) India.

banks. Each bank is trying its best to perform better than the other banks, in order to maintain their position and grow.

A good number of banks have emerged in the private sector. In a short period of time, these banks have captured a big share of market and have successfully carved out a niche for themselves. In this light it becomes essential to find out the reasons which lead to the success of these banks and resulted in the declining share of the public sector banks. For this purpose researcher tries to compare the productivity of two banks viz. SBI (public sector) and ICICI bank (private sector).

Objectives of The Study

1. To examine the productivity aspect of SBI
2. To examine the productivity aspect of ICICI bank.
3. To have a comparative analysis of two banks with regard to productivity aspect.
4. To suggest suitable remedial measures to improve productivity in the bank where shortfall is found, if necessary.

Research Design

Ø *Time Period of Study*; The study has been carried out for a period of 10 years (2000-01 to 2009-10). The period beyond 2010 has also been covered to present a complete and updated picture of the two banks

Ø *Collection of Data*; In order to achieve the objectives of the study, mainly secondary data has been used. The data required for this study has been extracted primarily from the annual reports and other publications of SBI and ICICI Bank, various government reports published by different institutions and ministries, RBI database, newspapers, journals, magazines, other publication and various websites etc.

Ø *Data Analysis tools*; The study uses ratio analysis to evaluate the productivity of the bank' as ratio analysis is a powerful tool of financial analysis.

Analysis and Findings

1. *Advances per Branch*; Advances per branch are one of the branch level indicators of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between advances and branches of any bank and is calculated by dividing total advances of a bank by its number of branches. This ratio shows the advances made by each branch and thereby indicates how efficiently the resources are been utilized by the branches of a bank. The study shows advances per branch of SBI and ICICI bank from 2001-01 onwards. Both SBI and ICICI bank's advances per branch showed increasing trend and increased significantly during the study period. Advances per branch of SBI in year 2000-01 was Rs.12.59 crore and it rose to Rs.60.60 crore per branch in 2011-12, whereas in case of ICICI bank advances per branch in year 2000-11 was Rs.19.86 crore and it rose to Rs.91.27 crore in 2010-11. The rise in case of SBI was 381.33 percent, whereas in case of ICICI bank rise was 359.56 percent, which shows that increase in advances per branch of SBI is more than that of ICICI bank. However, average advances per branch indicates that SBI lags far behind its counterpart ICICI bank as for SBI it stood at only Rs.33.35 crore, while for ICICI bank it was Rs.144.90 crore.

An important point noticed during the study period was that through both banks showed increasing trend in advances per branch, more fluctuations were seen in case of ICICI bank. Same is indicted by S.D. and C.V. of both banks.

Advances per Branch (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	12.59	60.60	48.01	381.33
ICICI Bank	19.86	91.27	71.41	359.56

2. *Deposits Per Branch*; Deposits per branch are another branch level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between deposits and branches of any bank and is calculated by dividing total deposits of a bank by its number of branches. This ratio shows the deposits received by each branch and thereby indicates how efficiently the resources are been generated by the branches of a bank. The study shows deposits per branch of SBI and ICICI bank has increase over the last 10 years. Deposit per branch of SBI in 2000-01 was Rs.26.91 crore which increased to Rs.72.90 crore in 2011-12, while in case of ICICI bank it rose from Rs.46.27 crore to Rs.91.91 crore in respective period. During these 12 years deposits per branch of SBI grew by 170.90 percent, whereas those of ICICI bank rose by 98.64 percent only. However, the average deposits per branch in case of ICICI bank (Rs.54.39 crore) are more than 3 times than those of SBI (Rs.48.01 crore).

Deposits per Branch (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	26.91	72.90	45.99	170.90
ICICI Bank	46.27	91.91	45.64	98.64

3. *Businesses Per Branch*; Business per branch is another branch level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between total business (advances + deposits) and branches of any bank and is calculated by dividing total business of a bank by its number of branches. This ratio shows the total advances made and total deposits received by each branch and thereby indicate total volume of business by the branches of a bank. Business per branch in case of SBI was Rs.39.50 crore in 2000-01, which rose to Rs.133.50 crore in 2011-12, while for ICICI bank it increased from Rs.66.13 crore to Rs.183.18 crore in respective period. In last 12 years, the business per branch of SBI grew by 237.97 percent. On the other hand it rose by 176.99 percent in case of ICICI bank. However, average business per branch of ICICI bank (299.29 crore) is more than 3.5 times that of SBI (81.37 crore).

Business per Branch (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	39.50	133.50	94.00	273.97
ICICI Bank	66.13	183.18	117.05	176.99

4. *Income Per Branch*; Income per branch is another branch level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between total income (interest income + non-interest income) and branches of any bank and is calculated by dividing total income of a bank by its number of branches. This ratio shows the total income by each branch and thereby indicates the earning capacity of each branches of a bank. Income per branch of both the banks showed an increasing trend over the last 12 years. However, more fluctuation was seen in case of ICICI bank. SBI's income per branch rose from Rs.03.33 crore in 2000-01 to Rs.08.44 crore in 2011-12, while for ICICI bank it rose from Rs.3.51 crore in 2000-01 to Rs.12.07 crore in 2011-12. During these 12 years income per branch of SBI grew by 153.45 percent, while for ICICI bank it increased by 243.87 percent. Although average income per branch of ICICI bank (17.45 crore) is quite high as compared to SBI (5.33 crore), consistency in income per branch is more in SBI then ICICI bank.

Income per Branch (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	03.33	08.44	05.11	153.45
ICICI Bank	03.51	12.07	08.56	243.87

5. *Expense Per Branch*; Expense per branch is another branch level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between total expenses of a bank and its branches. It is calculated by dividing total expenses of a bank by its number of branches. This ratio shows the total expense incurred by each branch. Expense per branch of SBI was Rs.02.89 crore in 2000-01, which rose to Rs.06.24 crore in 2011-12, while for ICICI bank it was Rs.02.37 crore in 2000-01, which increased to Rs.08.21 crore in 2011-12. In last 12 years the growth in total expenses per branch of SBI was only 115.92 percent, while in case of ICICI bank the growth was 246.41 percent. Furthermore, average total expense per branch for ICICI bank Rs.12.88 crore is quite high as compared to SBI Rs.04.08. This shows SBI is quite efficient in cutting down its cost as compared to ICICI bank.

Expenses per Branch (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	02.89	06.24	03.35	115.92
ICICI Bank	02.37	08.21	05.84	246.41

6. *Spread Per Branch*; Spread per branch is another branch level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between spread (interest income – Interest expenses) and branches of any bank and is calculated by dividing spread of a bank by its number of branches. This ratio shows net interest income generated by each branch and thereby indicates efficiency in utilization of deposits in profitable loans and advances by the branches of a bank. Spread per branch of SBI in 2000-01 was Rs.00.91 crore and rose to Rs.03.02 crore in 2011-12. While, for ICICI bank it was Rs.01.14 crore in 2000-01 and it rose to Rs.03.86 crore in 2011-12. Both banks showed an increasing trend in spread per branch over last 12 years and grew at almost at same rate as the growth in SBI during this period was 231.87 percent, as compared to ICICI bank's 238.59 percent. However, during the study period ICICI bank has on an average spread per branch of Rs.04.57 crore which was more than 2½ times that of SBI (01.66 crore).

Spread per Branch (Cr.)	2000-01	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	00.91	03.02	02.11	231.87
ICICI Bank	01.14	03.86	02.72	238.59

7. *Burden Per Branch*; Burden per branch is another branch level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between burden (other operating expenses – non-interest income) and branches of any bank and is calculated by dividing burden of a bank by its number of branches. This ratio shows how much more a branch has to expend than its total non-interest income on expenses other than interest expense and thereby indicate the proportion of interest income which is lost in paying these expenses by the branches of a bank. Burden per branch of SBI and ICICI bank showed an inverse/ opposite trend. For SBI it rose from Rs.00.47 crore (in 2000-01) to Rs.00.82 crore in 2011-12, while for ICICI bank it decreased from Rs.00.32 crore in 2000-01 to Rs.00.12 crore in 2011-12. Even in most of the years (from 2002-03 to 2010-11) for ICICI bank it was negative. This shows that, ICICI bank is far better than its counterpart SBI in generating non-interest income to meet its non-interest expenses.

Burden per Branch (Cr.)	2000-01	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	00.47	00.82	00.35	74.47
ICICI Bank	00.32	00.12	- 00.20	-62.50

8. *Net Profit Per Branch*: Net profit per branch is another branch level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between net profit and branches of any bank and is calculated by dividing net profit of a bank by its number of branches. This ratio shows the net profits made by each branch and thereby indicate productivity of the branches of a bank. Net profit per branch of both the bank showed an increasing trend during the study period. Net profit per branch of SBI in 2000-01 was Rs.0.178 crore which rose to Rs.00.818 crore in 2011-12, while for ICICI bank it rose from Rs.00.455 crore

to Rs.02.326 crore in respective period. Over the last 12 years the net profit per branch of ICICI bank grew by 411.21 percent, as compared to SBI's 359.55 percent. Although the consistency in generating net profit per branch of SBI is more than that of ICICI bank. The study reveals that on an average SBI (00.521 crore) lags far behind ICICI bank (02.758 crore) in terms of net profit per branch.

Net Profit per Branch (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	00.178	00.818	00.640	359.55
ICICI Bank	00.455	02.326	01.871	411.21

9. *Advances Per Employee*; Advances per employee are a one of the employee level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between total advances and employees of any bank and is calculated by dividing total advances of a bank by its number of employees. This ratio shows the total advances made by each employee and thereby indicates productivity of each employee for the bank. Both bank showed an increasing trend in advances per employee. In year 2000-01 for SBI it was Rs.00.53 crore which rose to Rs.04.05 crore in 2011-12, while for ICICI bank it was Rs.01.57 crore in 2000-01 and it increased to Rs.10.05 crore in 2011-12. During these 12 years the growth in SBI's advances per branch was 660.37 percent, while for ICICI bank was 540.13 percent. However, on an average advances per branch of ICICI bank (05.72 crore) was almost 3 times that of SBI (01.85 crore).

Advances per Employee (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	00.53	04.03	03.50	660.73
ICICI Bank	01.57	10.05	8.48	540.13

10. *Deposits Per Employee*; Deposits per employee are another employee level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between total deposits and number of employees of any bank and is calculated by dividing total advances of a bank by its total number of employees. This ratio shows the total deposits generated by each employee of the bank. During the study period both the Bank showed an increasing trend in this regard. In 2000-01 the deposits per employee of SBI was Rs.01.13 crore which rose to Rs.04.84 crore in 2011-12 registering a growth of 328.32 percent, while for ICICI bank it was Rs.03.65 crore in 2000-01 which increased to Rs.10.12 crore in 2011-12 indicating a growth of 177.62 percent only in these 12 years. However, average deposits per employee SBI (02.59 crore) lags far behind to its counterpart ICICI bank (06.01 crore).

Deposits per Employee (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	01.13	04.84	3.71	328.32
ICICI Bank	03.65	10.12	6.47	177.62

11. *Business Per Employee*; Business per employee is another employee level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between business (advances + deposits) and employees of any bank and is calculated by dividing total business of a bank by its number of employees. This ratio shows the total advances made and total deposits received by each employee and thereby indicate total volume of business by the employees of a bank. Both banks showed an increasing trend in this regard. Business per employee of SBI in 2000-01 was Rs.01.66 crore which rose to Rs.08.87 crore in 2011-12, while for ICICI bank it was Rs.05.21 crore in 2000-01 which increase to Rs.20.17 crore in 2011-12.

During last 12 years the business per employee of SBI grew by 434.14 percent, as compared to ICICI bank 287.14 percent. However, average business per employee of ICICI bank (11.76 crore) is 2½ times more than that of SBI (04.44 crore).

Business per Employee (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	01.66	08.87	07.21	434.14
ICICI Bank	05.21	20.17	14.96	287.14

12. Income Per Employee; Income per employee is another employee level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between total income and employees of any bank and is calculated by dividing total income by its number of employees. This ratio shows the total income generated by each employee and thereby indicates contribution of employee in the profits of a bank. Income per employee of SBI during 2000-01 were Rs.0.14 crore, whereas those of ICICI bank were Rs.00.33 crore, which shows ICICI bank had better productivity than SBI. In last 12 years the total income per employee of ICICI bank grew by 393.94 percent and rose to Rs.01.63 crore per employee in 2011-12, whereas those of SBI rose by 300 percent and reached to Rs.00.56 crore per employee in same period. On an average also income per employee of ICICI bank (00.89 crore) indicate that the bank is much more productive than its rival SBI (00.29 crore).

Income per Employee (Cr.)	2000-01	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	00.14	00.56	00.42	393.94
ICICI Bank	00.33	01.63	01.30	300.00

13. Expenses Per Employee; Expenses per employee are another employee level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between total expenses and employees of any bank and is calculated by dividing total expenses incurred by a bank by its number of employees. This ratio shows the total expense incurred by each employee and thereby indicates proportion of expenditure in total expenditure of a bank by each employee. Total expense per employee of SBI in the year 2000-01 was Rs.00.12 crore and it rose to Rs.00.41 crore in year 2005-06, whereas in case of ICICI bank, the expense per employee in the year 2000-01 was Rs.00.26 crore and it rose to Rs.01.21 crore in year 2009-10. The rise in case of SBI was 241.67 percent, whereas the rise in case of ICICI bank during these 12 years was 365.38 percent, which shows that expenses per employee are far low in case of SBI, then its counterpart ICICI bank. Same is observed in average expenses per employee of the two banks.

Expenses per Employee (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	00.12	00.41	00.29	241.67
ICICI Bank	00.26	01.21	00.95	365.38

14. Spread Per Employee; Spread per employee is another branch level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between spread (Interest income – Interest expenses) and employees of any bank and is calculated by dividing spread of a bank by its number of employees. This ratio shows net interest income generated by each employee and thereby indicates efficiency in utilization of deposits in profitable loans and advances by the employees of a bank. Spread per employee of SBI in 2000-01 was Rs.00.038 crore which rose to Rs.00.201 crore in 2011-12, registering a growth of 428.95 percent in these 12 years. On the other hand for ICICI bank the spread per employee in 2000-01 was Rs.00.090 crore which rose to Rs.00.425 crore in 2011-12. The growth in spread per employee in case of ICICI bank was 372.22 percent only. However, average spread per employee of ICICI bank (00.194 crore) showed better productivity as compared to SBI (00.089 crore).

Spread per Employee (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	00.038	00.201	00.163	428.95
ICICI Bank	00.090	00.425	00.335	372.22

15. Burden Per Employee; Burden per employee is another employee level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between burden (other operating expenses – non-interest income) and employees of any bank and is calculated by dividing burden of a bank by its number of employees. This ratio shows how much more an employee has to expend than its total non-interest income on expenses other than interest expense and thereby indicate the proportion of interest income which is

lost in paying these expenses by the employees of a bank. Burden per employee of SBI during 2000-01 was Rs.00.020 crore and it rose to Rs.00.054 crore, whereas in case of ICICI bank, burden per employee in the year 2000-01 was Rs.00.025 crore and it decreased to Rs.00.014 crore in year 2011-12, which shows that ICICI bank had better productivity than its counterpart SBI in this regard. Same is reflected in average burden per employee of two banks.

Burden per Employee (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	00.020	00.054	00.034	170.00
ICICI Bank	00.025	00.014	(-)00.011	(-)440.00

16. Net Profit Per Employee; Net profit per employee is another employee level indicator of productivity of any bank. It is the ratio between net profit and employees of any bank and is calculated by dividing net profit of a bank by its number of employees. This ratio shows the net profit made by each employee and thereby indicates productivity of the employees of a bank. Net profit per employee of SBI in year 2000-01 was Rs.00.007 crore where those of ICICI bank were Rs.00.036 crore which showed that per employee productivity of ICICI bank was better. In the year 2011-12 the net profit per employee of SBI was Rs.00.054 crore and that of ICICI bank was Rs.00.256 crore, this shows that net profit per employee of SBI has grown by 671.43 percent whereas those of ICICI bank have grown by 611.11 percent. Although, the growth in SBI in this regard is higher than ICICI bank, in average net profit per employee it lags far behind its counterpart.

Net Profit per Employee (Cr.)	2001-02	2011-12	Absolute Change (Cr.)	CGR
SBI	00.007	00.054	00.047	671.43
ICICI Bank	00.036	00.256	00.220	611.11

Conclusion and Suggestions

While summarizing the research findings and evaluating the productivity performance of SBI and ICICI bank, it is seen that SBI and ICICI both are contributing significantly towards the development of Indian economy. However, both banks have certain deficiencies. Hence, the following suggestions are made in order to overcome these deficiencies :

- Ø ICICI bank, a private sector bank has shown positive signs of growth during the study period relating to productivity and profitability. Its performance was better than SBI in many avenues. However, in order to remain competitive, it needs to fundamentally strengthen its institutional skills level, especially in sales and marketing services, operation and risk management. Bank should develop such business model which helps them profitably serve rural and low income groups and affluent segments of the population. It should take necessary steps to improve its deposits and lending operations. They should adopt themselves to the changes in technology which will help them to perform better.
- Ø The branch level and employee level indicators show better performance of ICICI bank than SBI. However, its per branch and per employee expenses are quite high than SBI. This should be seriously addressed by ICICI bank by either cutting down its establishment expense or by reducing its staff expense.
- Ø In this liberalized and competitive environment, SBI should have better branch management and strive to make their employees more productive as in most of the indicators it lags behind ICICI bank. One of the factors behind reducing per employee productivity in bank is its huge staff. Appropriate measures should be adopted by the bank to reduce it. In this regard voluntary retirement schemes like “golden hand shake” should be promoted.

REFERENCES

- ANGADI, V.B. & DEVARAJ, V. JOHN, “*Productivity and Profitability of Banks*”. India Economic and Political weekly, Vol.18, November 1983.
- NAIR, C.N. (1994), “*Recent Trends in Banking*”. Discovery Public House, New Delhi.
- NIGAM, B.M. Lal, (1985), “*Banking Law and Practice*”. Vani Educational Publication Delhi.

MITTAL MANISH & DHADE ARUNA, “*Profitability and Productivity in Indian Banks; A Comparative Study*”, AIMS International, Vol. 1, may 2007.

www.sbi.in

www.icici.in

www.rbi.in

LANGUAGE-GAME

PRAGYA TIWARI*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Pragya Tiwari* the author of the research paper entitled LANGUAGE-GAME declare that, I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal, This research paper is my original work and no part of it or its similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Ludwig Wittgenstein, considered by some to be the most renowned and profound philosopher of the 20th century, has influenced non-cognitive view of religious language and played a central as well as controversial role in analytical philosophy. He had influenced not only current philosophical thought of 20th century but also logic and language, perception and intention, ethics and religion, aesthetics and culture had been radically influenced.

Wittgenstein's thought is generally classified in two stages-the early and the later- both were given central importance in their respective periods. *Tractatuslogico-philosophicus* is a perfect example of the early Wittgenstein. A new view was provided into the relations between world, thought and language and thereby in the nature of philosophy, by showing the application of modern logic to metaphysics, via language.

The philosophical Investigation is recognized as later Wittgenstein, who took unexpected revolutionary step in arguing against all of traditional philosophy including his own early work. Wittgenstein has accepted that *Tractatus* has been used as a ladder through which he came to upper philosophical thought, namely; philosophical Investigation. time-honored creation of Wittgenstein's innovative thought which has been scrupulously threaded by worlds; which was published posthumously in 1953. Wittgenstein has stated in the preface of philosophical investigation that his new thought would be better understood by contrast with against the background of his old thoughts.

In philosophical Investigations Wittgenstein developed the theory of language game. According to this theory, different kind of language, such as the language of religion and of science, constitute different "language games". Wittgenstein realized that language was much more flexible and creative than he had thought and that it is used with a variety of different purposes other than literal description or

*[SRF] Department of Philosophy and Religion [BHU] Varanasi (U.P.) India.

picturing of the world (both cognitively and non-cognitively). The meaning of a word is to know how to use it. Language as an expression of a form of life does not make statements that are true as false but rather statements that are correctly as incorrectly used.

Language-game is a key concept in Wittgenstein's later philosophy, this is why. Throughout the PI, Wittgenstein returns again and again, to the concept of language-games to make clear his lines of thought concerning language. By the term 'language-game', Wittgenstein wants to designate forms of language simpler than the entirety of a language itself, "consisting of language and the actions into which it is woven" (PI.7). The concept was intended "to bring into prominence the fact that the speaking of language is part of an activity, or a form of life" (PI.23).

Before revealing his own established concept of language game; Wittgenstein has scrutinized the primitive language-game. The classic example of a language-game is the so-called "builder's-language" introduced in P.I : "Let us imagine a language for which the description given by Augustine is right. The language is meant to serve for communication between a builder A and assistant B. A is building with building stones: there are blocks, pillars, slabs and beams. B has to pass the stones, and that in the order in which A needs them. for this purpose they use a language consisting of the words. "Block", 'pillar', 'slab', 'beam'. A calls them out;-B bring the stones which he has learnt to bring at such and such a call."

Wittgenstein says, Augustine, we might say, does describe a system of communication; only not everything that we call language is this system. And one has to say this in many cases where the question arises "Is this an appropriate description or not?" The answer is: "Yes, it is appropriate, but only for this narrowly circumscribed region, not for the whole of what you were claiming to describe."

It is as if someone were to say: "A game consists in moving objects about on a surface according to certain rules....." - and we replied: you seem to be thinking of board games, but there are others. You can make your definition correct by expressly restricting it to those game."

Thus, the builders language game, in which builder and his assistant use exactly four terms (block, pillar, slab, beam), is utilized to illustrate the part of the Augustinian picture of language which might be correct but which is nevertheless strictly limited.

Wittgenstein has used the term "language-game" to designate forms of language simpler than the entirety of a language itself, "consisting of language and the action into which it is woven" (PI7), and connected by family resemblance. The concept was intended "to bring into prominence the fact that the speaking of language is part of an activity, or a form of life" (PI23). The main them of Wittgenstein's P.I seems to be that language best viewed an activity that involves the uses of words as tools. Words have a multiplicity of uses and to understand a word is to understand the uses to which it is put. It is confusing, therefore to consider words are merely standing for objects. Philosophy does not seek theories, according to Wittgenstein nor does it attempt to find objects for words as labels. Philosophical problems arise because language is misconceived and to investigate philosophically means to attend to the uses of language and to come at a problem from numerous directions.

Wittgenstein suggested that languages are tools:"Think of the tools in a tool-box: There is a hammer, pliers, a saw, screw-drives, a rule, a glue-pot, glue, nails and screws. The function of words is as diverse as the functions of these objects."

Wittgenstein drew an analogy of language with chess to illustrate the autonomy of language. In the game of chess it is not essential to point to some object outside of the game for meaning. Meaning takes place within the game of chess, just as winning occurs within the game and not outside of language also does not require justification. In a sense the rules of language are arbitrary because, like the rules of chess, their aim is that of language itself. Wittgenstein maintained that if you follow other rules than those of chess you are playing another game and, similarly, if you follow grammatical rules other than

such and such ones that does not means you say something wrong, no you are speaking of something else.

Furthermore, language is not the result of ratiocination but is simply a part of our natural history. Wittgenstein stated:

I want to regard man here as an animal; as a primitive being to which one grants instinct but not ratiocination. As a creature in a primitive state dry logic good enough for a primitive means of communication needs no apology from us. Language did not emerge from some kind of ratiocination.

Wittgenstein considered language to be an instrument, a tool, and a language has been learned only when we can play the various games that constitute the language concerned.

In first phase of his philosophical view/concept, as seen in *Tractatus*, he thought a language was a picture of the world, but later, in the philosophical *Investigations*, he repudiated, his earlier view, and language, as a concept, came to be seen as something which cannot be defined. According to Wittgenstein the word “language” is not the name of a single phenomenon. Besides, it is the name of the class of an indefinite number of language-games. Wittgenstein sketched an analogy between language and as ancient city to help in the explaining what he meant : our language can be seen squares, of old and new houses with additions from various periods and this surrounded by a multitude of new boroughs with straight regular streets and uniform houses.

In other words, new forms of language or new language-games come into existence while others become outdated and are forgotten. Wittgenstein has presented many examples of language game such as :

- ◆ Giving orders and obeying them;
- ◆ Describing the appearance of an object, as giving its measurements;
- ◆ Constructing an object from a description (a drawing);
- ◆ Reporting an event;
- ◆ Speculating about an event;
- ◆ Forming and testing a hypothesis;
- ◆ Presenting the results of an experiment in tables and diagrams.
- ◆ Making up a story, and reading it;
- ◆ Play-acting;
- ◆ Singing catches;
- ◆ Guessing riddles;
- ◆ Making a joke, telling it;
- ◆ Solving a problem in practical arithmetic;
- ◆ Translating from one language into other;
- ◆ Asking, thanking, cursing, greeting, praying.

These are all activities in the language that we understand expressions of our form of life, and as Wittgenstein states. “to imagine a language means to imagine a form of life.” A language game is a completely “consisting of language and the actions into which it is woven”. It means language-game can be intelligibly inside the content into which the understood language is woven. If in any given languages, one cannot ask questions, give orders, describe things, or make request, then these activities do not exist there, that is what seems to be meant by saying that language-games are expressions of a form of life. The study of language-games means the study of the use of language against the background and within the context of a form of life.

One could ask the question why talk of language games ? Actually Wittgenstein talks of language games primarily to teach us to dispel our language confusions, but this does not lead to a philosophy that tells us how to use language in our day-to-day life. He says : Our clear and simple language-games are not preparatory studies for a future regularization of language-as it were first approximations, ignoring friction and air-resistance. The language games are rather set up as ‘objects of comparison’ which are meant to throw light on the facts of our language by way not only of similarities, but also of dissimilarities.

Wittgenstein describes language as a game in which words may be used in a multiplicity of ways: for examples, to describe things, to ask questions, to report events, to speculate about events, to make requests, to give commands, to form hypotheses, to solve problems, and to perform other acts of communication. Again Wittgenstein says that the meaning of a word may not depend upon whether the word refers to something that actually exists. For example if something ceases to exist, the words of name for that thing may still have meaning. If we say that the name for something exists, we may affirm that the name has meaning, even though the name may refer to something which no longer exists. For instance, the word “pain” may have meaning, even if it refers to something which no longer exists. A person may understand what it means to have pain, even if he or she is not actually having pain.

Each word or name may be used in more than one language-game, and thus each word as name may have a family of meanings. A word or name may be useful without having a fixed meaning. The meaning of a word may be fixed or variable, definite or indefinite, a word or name for something may have multiple uses to express or designate that thing.

According to Wittgenstein, the meaning of a word is not what is referred to, or designated by, by that word, but is the use which the word has as an element of language. If we want to define the meaning of a word, we must define how the word is used as an instrument of language. Thus each game has its own set of rules, and each is played differently just like a chess-game, words use like the pieces on a chess board. Each word has a different use or function in the language-game.

One noticeable point is here for people, who are playing a language game, and who are playing by different rules, may have difficulty in understanding each other. People may have different interpretations of the rules, or may apply rules differently. People may, in some cases, decide the rules of a game while they are playing the game.

So; Wittgenstein tells that the failure to understand words or the failure to use words clearly, may often be caused by misunderstanding of how words are used in a language-game. Failure to communicate clearly may be caused by the use of words which have an unclear or indefinite meaning, or by lack of understanding of the relation between the meaning of word and the way in which they are used. The task of philosophy may be to clarify the uses of language, and to assemble “reminders of usage” concerning how rules are applied to language.

Wittgenstein also argues that the uses or meaning of words may change, according to changes in the circumstances and science of a language-game. To use words meaningfully, people must decide which language-game they want to play, and how they want to play it. Like the rules of a game, Wittgenstein argued, these rules for the use of ordinary language are neither right nor wrong, neither true nor false: they are merely useful for the particular applications in which we apply them.

Ludwig Wittgenstein’s philosophical Investigations is an inquiry into the relation between meaning and the practical uses of language, and is also an examination of the relation between meaning and the rules of language. Wittgenstein explains how vague or unclear uses of language may be the source of philosophical problems, and describes how philosophy may resolve these problems by providing a clear view of the uses of language.

Note for Contributors

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

Contributions should be sent by email to Dr. Maneesha Shukla Editor-in-Chief, Anvikshiki, The Indian Journal of Research (maneeshashukla76@rediffmail.com), www.onlineijra.com

Papers are reviewed on the understanding that they are submitted solely to this Journal. If accepted, they may not be published elsewhere in full or in part without the Editor-in-Chief's permission. Please save your manuscript into the following separate files-**Title; Abstract; Manuscript; Appendix**. To ensure anonymity in the review process, do not include the names of authors or institution in the abstract or body of the manuscript.

Title: This title should include the manuscript, full names of the authors, the name and address of the institution from which the work originates the telephone number, fax number and e-mail address of the corresponding author. It must also include an exact word count of the paper.

Abstract: This file should contain a short abstract of no more than 120 words.

MANUSCRIPT: This file should contain the main body of the manuscript. Paper should be between 5 to 10 pages in length, and should include only such reviews of the literature as are relevant to the argument. An exact word count must be given on the title page. Papers longer than 10 pages (including *abstracts, appendices and references*) will not be considered for publication. Undue length will lead to delay in publication. Authors are reminded that Journal readership is abroad and international and papers should be drafted with this in mind.

References should be listed alphabetically at the end of the paper, giving the name of journals in full. Authors must check that references that appear in the text also appear in the References and *vice versa*. Title of book and journals should be italicised.

Examples:

BLUMSTEIN, A. and COHEN, J. (1973), 'A Theory of Punishment' *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 64: 198-207

GUPTA, RAJKUMAR (2009), *A Study of The Ethnic Minority in Trinidad in The Perspective of Trinidad Indian's Attempt to Preserve Indian Culture*, India: Maneesha Publication,

RICHARDSON, G. (1985), 'Judicial Intervention in Prison Life', in M. Maguire, J. Vagg and R. Morgan, eds., *Accountability and Prisons*, 113-54. London: Tavistock.

SINGH, ANITA. (2007), *My Ten Short Stories*, 113-154. India: Maneesha Publication.

In the text, the name of the author and date of publication should be cited as in the Harvard system (e.g. Garland 1981: 41-2; Robertson and Taylor 1973: 357-9). If there are more than two authors, the first name followed by *et al.* is mandatory in the text, but the name should be spelt out in full in the References. Where authors cite them as XXXX+date of publication.

Diagrams and tables are expensive of space and should be used sparingly. All diagrams, figures and tables should be in black and white, numbered and should be referred to in the text. They should be placed at the end of the manuscript with their preferred location indication in the manuscript (e.g. Figure 1 here).

Appendix: Authors that employ mathematical modelling or complex statistics should place the mathematics in a technical appendix.

NOTE : Please submit your paper either by post or e-mail along with your photo, bio-data, e-mail Id and a self-addressed envelope with a revenue stamp worth Rs.51 affixed on it. One hard copy along with the CD should also be sent. A self-addressed envelope with revenue stamp affixed on it should also be sent for getting the acceptance letter. Contributors submitting their papers through e-mail, will be sent the acceptance letter through the same. Editorial Board's decision will be communicated within a week of the receipt of the paper. For more information, please contact on my mobile before submitting the paper. All decisions regarding members on Editorial board or Advisory board Membership will rest with the Editor. Every member must make 20 members for Anvikshiki in one year. For getting the copies of 'Reprints', kindly inform before the publication of the Journal. In this regard, the fees will be charged from the author.

"After submission, the manuscript is reviewed by two independent referees. If there is disagreement between the referees, the manuscript is sent to third referee for review. The final decision is taken by the Editor in chief".

COPYRIGHT of the papers published in the Journal shall rest with the Editor.